abstracts of papers presented at the 10th world congress of the international sociological association

association internationale de sociologie
This supplement is presented to all registrants of the 10th World Congress of Sociology with the compliments of the International Sociological Association, Sociological Abstracts (SA), and the Organizing Committee of the host institution, the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de México.

The numbering of the abstracts has been integrated into a continuous supplements acquisitions number series. For example, the first abstract, that of a paper by Bengt Abrahamsson, is numbered as follows:

S13602/ISA/1982/3054

S13602 is the first supplement abstract number following from supplement No. 115. The accession number is followed by an abbreviation of the conference name, the year in which the meeting is held, and the last number indicates that it is the 3045th abstract SA has published from ISA Congresses.

Supplement No. 116 Contents

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La redacción de SA quisiera agradecer sinceramente al Secretariado de la ISA, a sus jefes de sesiones, y a todos los participantes, por su ayuda en la preparación de este libro.

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The 1,078 abstracts have been prepared by the authors on forms supplied by SA. To have the book available for distribution in Mexico City, it was necessary for SA to maintain a 1 March 1982 deadline.

May we draw your attention to the fact that author names and titles of papers are presented precisely as they were submitted for publication. Duplicate submissions have been omitted. All abstracts have been edited to meet SA character-length limitations, and a translation has been supplied for any abstract written in a language other than English. A description of the formatting of data elements is presented on the obverse of this page.

The staff of SA wishes to express its appreciation to the ISA Secretariat, Session Chairpersons, and participants for their assistance in the preparation of this booklet.
Discussed are changing perceptions of the aging process and new concepts about old age that have developed in the last decades in Latin American societies. The two concomitant processes that characterize modern life in Latin America, mass migration and urbanization, have resulted in a new view of old age, which, for the first time, associates aging with the ideas of loneliness and hopelessness. Evidence supporting this thesis is found in the most representative writings of contemporary Latin American novelists and short story writers, including the Uruguayans Onetti and Benedetti, the Argentinian Sabato, the Colombian García Márquez, and some Chilean, Mexican, and Peruvian writers. However, in non-Ur regions of Latin America as well as in small and traditional Ur environments, the perception of old age is not associated with hopelessness and despair.

A study of the anthroponymic system in France, conducted by a research team of the U of Paris X, compares: (1) past & present naming habits, & (2) French & exogenous naming patterns as revealed by ethnology. An attempt is made to deduce facts about social relationships by studying the vocative & referential function of names. Particular attention is paid to the interaction of the rules of grammar & the rules of politeness. It is shown how the French Revolution attempted to give linguistic articulation to liberalism & how the We in large measure refused to accept the articulation during the nineteenth century. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic.
A recurrent theme in present-day social science views bureaucracy as a concept similar to hierarchy & DoF. Normative antibureaucratic models typically involve the breakdown of hierarchical orderings of positions & advocate return to holistic nondivided work tasks. Organizational “adhocracies” are preferred to “pyramid organizations,” & “spontaneous” forms to rationally planned organizational structures. Liberal, market-oriented, & many Marxist theories tend to conceive of work reforms as dependent on the possibilities of achieving direct democracy, ie, control of the work situation by the workers themselves. How justified is the conception of direct democracy as a model for reforming work life, & how contradictory are Taylorist principles of work organization to industrial & economic democracy? Different direct-democratic theories are surveyed & critically evaluated; & solutions are sought whereby some common fallacies in work-reform organization theories might be avoided.

**S13603 / ISA / 1982 / 3055**
Abreu, Sérgio Henrique (IUPERJ, Rua Matriz 82 Rio de Janeiro Brazil), Patterns of State Entrepreneurship in Brazil.

An empirical clarification of patterns of state entrepreneurship. Data are from different sources & cover the period 1970-1980. Using performance indicators for value added, investment, employment, wages, & costs of Brazilian state enterprises (especially industrial enterprises), several indicators of economic performance are analyzed, such as mark-ups, profitability rates, capital-output ratios, capital-labor ratios, capital accumulation, & investment rates. Compared to private enterprises, state enterprises are less dependent on market factors, especially in the downturn periods of a growth cycle. There are important differences among state enterprises, depending on several economic & political factors. Some of them display a more market-oriented pattern of behavior—in terms of investment, employment, wage & price policies—than others that could be considered more public-oriented. There are also differences among state enterprises regarding their relative dependence on governmental policy directives; some are more autonomous, others are basically led by government decisions. In periods of economic growth, state enterprises become more autonomous & market-oriented, thus competing less for government controlled resources. In crisis periods, however, they become aggressive bidders for government controlled resources, & because they control a wider & more effective spectrum of instruments & political & economic resources, they succeed in capturing public resources that will be used for entrepreneurial activities, thus reducing government expenditures in social areas. The end result might be an aggravation of income distribution patterns toward even more regressive profiles.

**S13604 / ISA / 1982 / 3056**

Examined are the origin, nature, & future prospects of Canada's policy of "multiculturalism within a bilingual framework," adopted by the federal government in Oct 1971. Analyzed are responses of provincial governments to this policy, with a view to identifying the sociopolitical & demographic conditions impinging on the acceptability of a multicultural policy at the provincial level. Ethnic differences have always been part of Canadian history. However, the time lag between this social fact & its acknowledgement by the state is explained in terms of French-Canadian discontent, a condition of the post-WWII period, as well as pressure from the non-British, non-French segment of the Canadian population. Not all ethnic groups in Canada are supportive of the policy in question, for reasons unique to each group. Nor are the goals to be derived from multiculturalism perceived to be the same for different ethnic groups (such as French Canadians, Native Indians, Ukrainians, & visible minorities). These issues are addressed, with a view to determining the goodness of fit between opportunities provided by Canada's policy of multiculturalism & ethnic group aspirations.

**S13605 / ISA / 1982 / 3057**
Abu-Lugbod, Janet L. (Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60201), Political Economy of Middle Eastern Urbanization.

The scale, rate, & nature of urbanization in the Arab world vary systematically with the history & current political economy of the containing country & its role in the international DoF. One should not expect similarities in Ur problems for this vast region containing 163 million inhabitants in 22 nations. Five types of economies are distinguished: neocolonial, peripheral pre-Ur, corporatist, charity recipient, & suddenly wealthy from oil. Systematic differences in urbanization are explored & causal linkages drawn between the kinds of Ur problems now faced & the types of economies underlying them. Shown is how the economy types are related to one another & called for is a new economic order for the Arab world as a means of solving Ur problems.

**S13606 / ISA / 1982 / 3058**
Abougattas, Juan (U San Marcos, Lima Peru), The Perception of Aging in Contemporary Latin American Societies. Presentation in Spanish.

Discussed are changing perceptions of the aging process & new concepts about old age that have developed in the last decades in Latin American societies. The two concomitant processes that characterize modern life in Latin America, mass migration & urbanization, have resulted in a new view of old age, which, for the first time, associates aging with the ideas of loneliness & hopelessness. Evidence supporting this thesis is found in the most representative writings of contemporary Latin American novelists, Chomsky & short story writers, including the Uruguays Onetti & Benedetti, the Argentinian-Sabato, the Colombian Garcia Marquez, & some Chilean, Mexican, & Peruvian writers. However, in non-Ur regions of Latin America as well as in small & traditional Ur environments, the perception of old age is not associated with hopelessness & despair.

**S13607 / ISA / 1982 / 3059**
Achard, Pierre (Langage & Société Maison Science Homme, 54 Blvd Raspail Paris France), Au nom du père—chaussé du système anthroponymique français (In the Name of the Father: An Outline of the Anthroponymic System in France.). (FRE)

A study of the anthroponymic system in France, conducted by a research team of the U of Paris X, compares: (1) past & present naming habits, & (2) French & exogenous naming patterns as revealed by ethology. An attempt is made to deduce facts about social relationships by studying the vocative & referential function of names. Particular attention is paid to the interaction of the rules of grammar & the rules of politeness. It is shown how the French Revolution attempted to give linguistic articulation to liberalism & how the We in large measure refused to accept that articulation during the nineteenth century. TR & Modified by S. Karganovic

**S13608 / ISA / 1982 / 3060**
Aebischer, Verena (European Laboratory Social Psychology Maison Sciences Homme, 54 Blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France), Linguistics, Common Sense and Stereotypes.

Conversation finds its source in human sociability; however, when applied to women the expression inevitably acquires a great variety of qualities—usually negative. The most familiar words in Eng to qualify the outcome, eg, women's gossip or women's chit-chat, express common sense ideas on women in general & on their lang in particular. Research in linguistics & other lang-related fields dealing with women's as opposed to men's lang, or treating it as a phenomenon in its own right, has
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William R. Arney
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focused on the selection of some linguistic cues presumed to indicate inherent or acquired feminine traits. These cues often present intriguing relationships with those common sense ideas. Discussed are the mechanisms of the stereotyping processes that are responsible for perceived differences, & adumbrated is how specific language features may be observed even if they are nonexistent.

S13609 / ISA / 1982 / 3061
Afendras, Evangelos A. & Siar, Susan (Horwood Language Center U Melbourne, Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia), Schooling and Ethnicity Maintenance in Australia: The Cases of Greek and Chinese.

The plethora of new & old minority groups in Australia, both indigenous & migrant, reveals significant differences in terms of language maintenance rates & corresponding community & government response. Among these groups, the Greeks & the Chinese present many contrasts: size, concentration, SE makeup, immigration history, internal linguistic heterogeneity, & diversity of places of emigration. Following these differences, there are differences in terms of ethnicity maintenance efforts. The Greeks have developed an extensive system for teaching their language & culture, with a bewildering array of programs & internal relations & tensions. The main cleavage is between "ethnic" schools & "day" schools; their philosophies, methodologies, staffing, & materials often seem to clash. The resulting controversies are reflected in academic & governmental discussions as to which forms support for multiculturalism should take. Similar developments are affecting the Chinese community; in the context of competition for state funds, community support & even the "student body count" of financially threatened teacher training institutions. An attempt is made to assist ethnic parents & communities in deciding how to allocate their support among alternatives & how best to mobilize existing resources.

S13610 / ISA / 1982 / 3062
Aganbegian, A. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Economic Mechanism of Planned Economy and Social Activity of the Masses.

Examined are the interrelations of economic mechanisms under the conditions of planned development of the socialist economy vis-à-vis the social activity of the masses. It is stressed that economy balancing should not be reduced to directive planning alone (ie, directives given by the center). More important is regulation of economic activity with the help of various key economic factors & incentives, eg, the system of prices, financial & credit conditions, & the payment system, which are closely connected with an increase in social factors' role in the development of social production. Data presented demonstrate that social activity of the masses in socialist countries is the most essential source of economic development.

S13611 / ISA / 1982 / 3063
Aguir, Neuma (IUPERJ, Rua da Matriz 82 Rio de Janeiro Brazil 22260), Women in the Labor Force in Latin America: A Review of the Literature.

Latin-American studies of women's participation in the LF have traditionally emphasized a model derived from the industrial revolution, in which, at a specific moment that corresponds to a structural predominance of Ru production, there would be a high level of LF participation. At a later time, corresponding to the beginning of manufacturing, women's participation in the LF would be substantively lower. During subsequent phases of the industrialization process, women's participation would increase. Applying the same model to the final phase of development, women's participation that does not fall within the capitalist mode of production would be considered as a reserve army of labor to industrial capitalism. Presented is a revision of the major contributions to this model, pointing out its shortcomings; alternatives from the Latin-American literature are elaborated. Discussed are the limitations of the concept for the study of women's work. By applying the concept, peasant work, work in domestic industries, & domestic work are all considered as part of the reserve army of labor to industrial capitalism. What generally occurs, simultaneous with capitalist industrial growth, is that women change from one position to another; these changes are unacknowledged for if they are lumped together within the reserve army of labor considered. Alternatives that give a better account of changes in women's work according to the development process are offered.

S13612 / ISA / 1982 / 3064
Aguirre, Adalberto (U California, Riverside 92521), The Role of Language in Social Service Delivery for Non-English Speaking Persons.

Reviewed is the problematic role lang plays in the delivery of social services &/or programs to non-English speaking persons. Focus is on the Hispanic population in the US, with attention to ethnolectal factors that distinguish Hispanic subgroups from each other. Central questions addressed are: What are the political economy implications for introducing the Spanish lang into the social service bureaucracy? (2) How does the introduction of Spanish affect the delivery systems for these services? (3) What implications arise for the social accommodation of non-English speakers in the US, by introducing Spanish into the social service area? Key issues dealt with are: lang choice & the formulation of public policy, instrumental & bureaucratic uses of lang, effects of institutional lang on social behavior, & the political economy context of lang choice.

S13613 / ISA / 1982 / 3065
Ahrens, Renate E. (U Stellenbosch, 7600 Republic South Africa), Communicative Strategy Patterns in Homogeneous Sex Groups.

Based on Wagner's research ("Linguistische Berichte, 1981, 71", it was hypothesized that women & men have different communicative strategy patterns when making decisions in homogeneous sex groups, but that the M pattern will rank higher among men & women. The material & methods used by Wagner were replicated as closely as possible. Differences between Wagner's & the present findings raise serious methodological problems arising from Bales's interactional analysis (Bales, 1970). The initial hypothesis was confirmed & could be extended; women in public life in all-white, patriarchal societies are M-determined. Differences among these societies lie in the degree to which men allow or deny women's cultural patterns to exist in public life.

S13614 / ISA / 1982 / 3066
Ajzenberg, Elza Maria (Escola Comunicacoes & Artes U Sao Paulo, Cidade Universitaria 05508 SP Brazil), Portinari: Three Moments. Presentation in Spanish.

A reflection on the work of the Brazilian painter Candido Portinari (1903-1962), attempting to find links between the several phases of his artistic production & the social environment, as well as an understanding of the relationship between imported artistic influences & the painter's need to express the message of facts that surround him. Aspects of his people, work, tragedy, history, & ideal are exemplified & systematized in three moments: (1) "Ruralistan" (series, 1944)—Portinari, without witnessing the conflict of WWII, but having experienced the misery of his childhood, seeks parallel manifestations. (2) "Tiradentes" (panel, 1949)—an epic where, through the geometrization of form, the pathetic expressive-ness of the revolutionary hero's shedded body stands out. (3) "D'Quixote" (set of drawings, 1956)—inspired by Cervantes's text, it illustrates a symbolic world without losing the human shape & intensity of life.

S13615 / ISA / 1982 / 3067
Akere, Fonso (U Lagos, Nigeria), Sociolinguistic Realities and the Politics of Language in Nigeria.

Two decades after independence from British colonial rule, Nigeria is still saddled with the legacy of a colonial lang, ie, Eng, as the official lang & lingua franca of the country. In addition, Eng is the lang of formal school education, of commerce & the mass media, & for a considerable number of educated elites, of the home & of interethnic communication. The constitution of the Second Republic has also given Eng greater legitimacy by making it one of the four langs officially recognized for official transactions in the various legislative bodies. Over the years, however, interest groups have expressed the need for Nigeria to adopt one or more of her indigenous langs. A definitive national lang policy formulation however, has not been made by any of the successive governments of postindependence Nigeria. In recent years the demand for a national lang has become much more insistent & the feeling in some quarters is that Nigeria should adopt a permanent national lang policy. Linguistic & ethnic diversities that characterize the Nigerian nation, however, pose considerable problems for policy formulation & implementation in this regard. Examined in detail are the sociolinguistic dimensions of lang diversity, attitudes, & use, & their ethnic & political underpinnings vis-à-vis issues of lang planning & national lang policy in Nigeria.
Inefficient teaching of Eng as a foreign lang (EFL) has been a problem in Thailand for decades. This problem is examined via the principles of long planning (LP). Discussed are: (1) the historical development of EFL teaching/planning in Thailand within the framework of LP; (2) the application of LP to the planning of EFL teaching in Thailand; & (3) an investigation of issues related to EFL teachers, eg, their capabilities and incentive structures, & position toward EFL policies & teaching. The failure of EFL teaching in Thailand is closely related to failure to identify the needs of the client population & to optimize existing resources.

During a period of economic expansion, under the rule of the Social Democratic Party, Sweden initiated a major series of legislative reforms affecting the workplace. This development was begun in the 1960s & continued throughout the 1970s. Such industrial reforms led to greater job security, shop-floor codetermination, & greater union & worker participation in work environment questions. Beginning in the mid-1970s, the Swedish labor movement started to push for greater democratization of the economy, linking shop-floor participation to broader participation in the enterprise & the economy. This challenge has been part of the agenda in Sweden during recent years, & the proposals have become altered as Sweden has experienced the economic crisis affecting all Western industrial nations. The issue of economic democracy has become increasingly more important, tied to the upcoming elections & other issues in the media. A methodology is employed that moves between long-range goals & immediate concerns, & is designed to optimize existing resources.

An attempt to differentiate between the empirical accomplishments of interactionism & phenomenological sociology & their theoretical con-fusions & errors. The individualistic & purely subjective focus of these traditions makes them unsuitable as a general theory of action & order, & even if a theory were to strive for "voluntarism" & subjectivity, it would have to do so within a more multidimensional framework. This framework is best provided by classical functionalist theories. Nonetheless, the empirical nature of the relationship between contingency & self processes, the way that new empirical horizons are related to structured expectations, the ongoing construction of order from chaos—are all areas that interactionism & phenomenology illuminate & about which classical functionalism has relatively little to say. It is recommended that these empirical insights be synthesized with the broader & more successful theoretical framework of functionalism.

What is the role of the French-speaking bourgeoisie in long planning within the framework of LP? How does this role affect the teaching of Eng as a foreign lang (EFL) in Thailand? How can the failure of EFL teaching in Thailand be related to the failure to identify the needs of the client population and to optimize existing resources? What are the historical and legislative reforms that have been initiated in Sweden to push for greater democratization of the economy? How has the Swedish labor movement been involved in these reforms and how have they been implemented? What methodology is employed to move between long-range goals and immediate concerns in the implementation of these reforms? How can the empirical accomplishments of interactionism and phenomenological sociology be differentiated and reconciled with classical functionalism? What are the implications of these empirical insights for the broader theoretical framework of functionalism?
milial & household ideologies as constructions oppressing women in industrial societies.

S13625 / ISA / 1982 / 3077
Allison, Maria T. (Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907), Sport and Intercultural Interaction: A Mertonian Analysis.
† In his work entitled "Social Structure and Anomie," Robert Merton suggests several modes of adjustment that individuals may display when there is dissonance between cultural goals & the institutionalized means by which to achieve those goals. The five major modes of adaptation include: conformity, innovation, ritualism, retreatism, & rebellion. Although Merton's framework was designed to explain forms of deviant & conforming behavior within a culture, it has some utility in attempting to understand the dynamics & response styles of individuals in situations of interethic, intercultural contact. The purpose here is to describe the dynamics & interactions of individuals in interethic contact situations. Discussed are the problems, pressures, & response patterns of Navajo athletes & their Anglo coaches in various intercultural settings. Utilizing Merton's framework, described are points of interethic value dissonance & the response of both coach & athlete to such dissonance. Four major response styles are described: conflict, selectivity, compromise, & culture creation.

S13626 / ISA / 1982 / 3078
Alvarez Mariñ, María de la Luz (Instit Nutrición y Tecnología Alimentos, Casilla 15138 Santiago 11 Chile), Salud materno-infantil en Chile (Maternal and Infant Health in Chile). (SPA)
† A comparative study of the health of mothers & infants in Chile, & of some programs designed for them between 1975 & 1980, was conducted using data obtained from annual statistics of the Ministry of Health & the National Institut of Statistics. Results show a decrease in both birth rate & infant mortality, & an increase in life expectancy. Examination of hospital resources shows no appreciable increase of beds or personnel; however there has been a substantial increase in beds reserved for those with severe malnutrition. There was improvement in nutrition for children under age 6, increasing the % of well-nourished children from 60.2% in 1975 to 84.7% in 1980. Malnutrition decreased from 15.5% to 11.5%. Vaccination & food programs were also examined. In general the state of maternal & infant health has notably improved; most important, the decrease in malnutrition has resulted in a decreased infant mortality rate. Tr & Modified by D. Brookin

S13627 / ISA / 1982 / 3079
Alvarez Mariñ, María de la Luz & Wargaft B., Fanny (Instit Nutrición y Tecnología Alimentos, Casilla 15138 Santiago 11 Chile), Factores laborales del padre (o jefe de hogar) y desnutrición infantil en Santiago, Chile (Labor Factors of the Father [or Head of Household] and Infant Malnutrition in Santiago, Chile). (SPA)
† Various factors relating to the father’s labor activity are analyzed in order to discover variables other than SES that affect infant malnutrition. The sample consisted of 212 fathers of breast-fed infants cared for at polyclinics of the National Health Service of Santiago, Chile, whose patients were hospitalized at least once. The sample was divided into two groups: 107 with babies with severe malnutrition, & 105 with healthy babies. Fathers were classified according to age, education, & age at start of labor activity. A structured interview with both open & closed questions was conducted by trained personnel with the fathers at home. The labor period studied was from 1973 to 1979; factors examined included: labor history (age at beginning of work activity, reason for start at that age, changes of work following marriage, & occupations undertaken & their duration); loss of position (who maintains the home, & of discussions & fights with wife, wife’s reaction to loss of work); & SES. Results show that labor history, loss of position, SES, & present occupation are highly negative in the group with malnourished babies. Multiple regression of variables related to SES indicates that education is the strongest factor (p<.001), then loss of position (p<.01), & finally alcoholism & present occupation (p<.05). Tr & Modified by D. Brookin

S13628 / ISA / 1982 / 3080
Aminova, T. Kh. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijjanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), The Social Development of the Soviet Village at the Current Stage.
† Using the example of the Uzbek SSR, shown are the processes & qualitative changes in the Soviet village. It is demonstrated how these processes—mechanization, agroindustrial integration, industrialization of agricultural work, etc.—contribute to the growth of material & spiritual needs of the Ur population & to rapprochement of the town & country ways of life.

S13629 / ISA / 1982 / 3081
Amvrosov, A. A. & Staroverov, V. I. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijjanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Social Changes amidst Collective-Farm Peasantry.
† Substantiated is the perspective of the collective-farm system under the conditions of the scientific-technological revolution. The essence & content of a collective-farm economy, the SE & sociopolitical functions of collective farms are analyzed. The peasantry is seen as a major social force that provides for the development of the material & technological base of Soviet society. Also analyzed are regional differences in development of the peasantry & the social image of the collective-farm peasantry. The main idea is that agroindustrial integration, specialization, & concentration of agricultural production, combined with social relations of developed socialism, promote further development of the collective-farm peasantry. Under the conditions of a scientific & technological revolution, the collective-farm economy has considerable potential for improvement & development.

S13630 / ISA / 1982 / 3082
Andersen, Margaret L. (U Delaware, Newark [1971]), Rape, Racism, and Gender Relations.
† Feminist perspectives on rape suggest that its cause is located in the status of women in society, not in the individual or collective maladaptations of men. Feminist theorists look to the role of gender in the political economy. However, feminist theory has been criticized for its insensitivity to racial stratification, & in particular, for white, Mc bias in explaining rape. To date, feminists have not developed a theoretical framework on rape that explains not only violence against women, but the specifically higher rates of rape against black & Hispanic women. Reviewed are empirical studies of the relationship between rape & racism, including data on the SE characteristics of women who are raped. The object is to show: (1) how theoretical & political assumptions provide a filter through which these findings have been interpreted in the past, & (2) how the data reveal a new theoretical perspective relating rape, racism, & gender relations within the political economy.

S13631 / ISA / 1982 / 3083
Anderson, Donald S., & Biddle, Bruce J. (Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2600), Social Research, Policy and Educational Practice.
† The strained financial circumstances in which many social science research agencies find themselves is causing individuals on both sides of the research/policy fence to make loud assertions concerning the values of research. Examined & rejected is the simpler linear model that represents the process as if the "facts" from research are used by decision-makers to construct new policies, which are in turn translated into programs of action. It is concluded that the domain of the researcher, the policymaker, & the operator are, to a large extent, independent of one another, & that those connections that do exist arise, to a considerable extent, from a common cultural context. Examples of policy research in Australia & the US are used to illustrate processes in which research is influential through legitimation, cultural diffusion, or provision of a conceptual language.

S13632 / ISA / 1982 / 3084
Anderson, Donald S., Western, J. S. & Williams, T. H. (Research School Social Sciences Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2600), Professionals in Training and Work.
† Provided is a comparative account of career development in the professions from the time of intake to professional school through training in professional practice. Recruits who commenced studies in law, engineering, medicine, & teaching at 6 Australian Us in 1965 were followed through their professional training until graduation or withdrawal from the study. In 1978 contact was made with around 50% of the original group; a further 25 to 30% were located in 1981. On these occasions data were collected on career development. Further contact with the sample is planned for 1982/83. The theoretical interests are socialization for the professional role, changes in values, & the significance of sponsorship in career mobility.
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ISBN 0-7100-9074-9 paper $9.95*
S13635 / ISA / 1982 / 3085
† An effort to examine how social networks among nurses function as support systems in ameliorating the effects of organizational stress on job dissatisfaction and turnover. Data were collected from nurses on 4 surgical units on 3 psychiatric units of a 1,160 bed private, general hospital in the Midwest. Three instruments were created to measure the amount of stress experienced by nurses in carrying out their duties: a Nursing Stress Scale, & indices of Role Conflict & Ambiguity. Several measures of strain were included: the Job Description Index, a burnout scale, absenteeism, & turnover. Data on social support were obtained by asking nurses to indicate those persons of their unit who most frequently provided them with support when they were under stress. These data were subjected to smallest space analysis using a multidimensional scaling program. Social support was found to buffer the effects of stress on burnout but not on job dissatisfaction & absenteeism. There is also evidence that support may be effective in reducing turnover on high stress units. Findings suggest that whether or not support is mobilized when staff experience high levels of stress & strain depends upon structural characteristics of the support network & the role of supervisor in the network. In mobilizing support, nurses largely turn to other staff who have similar perceptions of their organizational role & feelings toward patients.

S13634 / ISA / 1982 / 3086
† Using a private group practice (N = 24) in Indianapolis, Ind, a study was conducted to determine how characteristics of professional networks among MDs influence their adoption of a medical innovation, namely, the use of a computerized hospital medical information system. Most patients requiring hospitalization are admitted to a 1,160 bed private, general hospital. Interviews were conducted to determine patient referral & consultation patterns. Additional data on hospital utilization, involvement in the medical education program, & use of the hospital's computerized medical information system were obtained from hospital records. These data were subjected to social network analysis using a multidimensional scaling program. The network involving patient referrals among MDs could be represented by two dimensions: MD involvement in professional & administrative affairs, MD's patient load & involvement in the training of house staff. As hypothesized, the network analysis accurately predicted the MDs who had a significant influence on the attitudes of colleagues concerning the use of the medical information system. High users (ie, MDs who entered 70% or more of their medical orders through computer terminals) differed from other MDs in that they had heavy patient loads, high involvement in the education of house staff, & major involvement in the hospital's administration. As predicted, these MDs had closely integrated clinical practices.

S13635 / ISA / 1982 / 3087
Anderson, Ronald E. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55454), Impact of New Computer Technology in the United States.
† While microcomputers have been dubbed job-killers in Germany & computer automation has been outlawed in some countries, the computer generally has been accepted less critically in the USo This greater tolerance of computerization may be due to early adoption of computers in professional medical activities. The most important of these latter activities are those in house-staff, & major involvement in the hospital's administration. As predicted, these MDs had closely integrated clinical practices.

S13636 / ISA / 1982 / 3088
Andorka, Rudolf (Central Statistical Office, Kelelt 5-7 Budapest 1024 Hungary), Mobility, Life Histories in Hungary.
† On the basis of social mobility surveys of 1962-1964 & 1973 in Hungary, social mobility life histories are analyzed by comparing social origin (father's social position), first job, & present job. The following social strata are distinguished: (1) managers, (2) professionals, (3) simple nonmanual, (4) skilled workers, (5) the semiskilled, (6) unskilled workers, & (7) manuals in agriculture. The most frequently encountered life histories of members of these strata—both Ms & Fs—are analyzed. Changes from 1962-1964 to 1973 are shown. It appears that first job, social origin, & achieved position are significant factors in social mobility.

S13637 / ISA / 1982 / 3089
Andorka, Rudolf, (Central Statistical Office, Keleti 5-7 Budapest 1024 Hungary), The Recommended Social Indicator System of the Socialist Countries of Europe.
† The Statistical Committee of the Council of Mutual Economic Aid recommended a system of statistical social indicators for use in socialist countries. The demands for a statistical system, as well as its uses, are discussed. The growing recognition of the importance of social factors of development is emphasized. Subsystems & indicators are presented, with numerical examples of the indicators. Also offered are examples of the use of each of the indicators in social planning & policy making. Public & scientific demand for systematized social information will increase in the future.

S13638 / ISA / 1982 / 3090
Andorka, Rudolf, Harcsa, István & Adamczuk, Lucjan (Central Statistical Office, Keleti 5-7 Budapest 1024 Hungary), Comparison of Time Budgets of Hungary, Poland and Finland.
† Time-budget surveys were carried out in Hungary (1976/77), Poland (1976, & Finland (1979). Data from the survey of Hungary were exactly matched to those of Poland & separately to those of Finland. The initial results of these international comparisons are presented. Hungarian & Polish lifestyles seem to be similar. Both are characterized by a heavy work load, both at a regular job & in income-supplementing activities. The most important of these latter activities are those in household plots in Hungary & in the private farms of Polish workers. The Finnish way of life seems to be much less labor-oriented, with more leisure time. In consequence, leisure activities of the Finnish population are more differentiated than in Hungary & Poland.

S13639 / ISA / 1982 / 3091
Andorka, Rudolf & Keleti, András (Central Statistical Office, Keleti 5-7 Budapest 1024 Hungary), Log-Linear Analysis of the Changes of Intergenerational Mobility in Hungary.
† In analyses of Hungary's intergenerational social mobility made in 1930, 1949, 1962-1964, & 1973, it was found that there was a direct relationship between SE transformations & social mobility. The most important changes were caused by structural factors. The question is raised whether interaction between social origin (father's social position) & achieved social position varied at all. Utilizing a log-linear analysis of data on social position at age 30 & on the social origins of different cohorts, it is proved that the intergenerational interaction of origin & achieved position changes in the case of men, but less so for women. Changes in interaction can be interpreted in terms of changes of the relative position of classes & strata in the process of SE transformations of the last half-century.

S13640 / ISA / 1982 / 3092
† Development of empirical sociology is not feasible without utilization of various mathematical models. In the past, quantitative methods of generalization prevailed over logical methods. In most cases, mathematical models in sociology functioned to describe & systematize empirical data. Seldom were they applied to facilitate interpretation & construction of formalized social theories. Focus is on the methodological analysis of the problem of model interpretation, & conditions & forms of its development into theory.
Examined are the ways in which TV hinder or facilitates the workings of a political system based on free & honest elections with universal suffrage.

SI3642 / ISA / 1982 / 3094
Apfelbaum, Erika (CNRS U Paris, 18 rue de la Sorbonne 75005 France), Les Questions sociales et le Development de Social Psychology in France.
† Well into the first half of the twentieth century, social psychology in many countries.

SI3643 / ISA / 1982 / 3095
Apel, Edna & Tobi, Yshai (Jewish Theological Seminary Ben Gurion U, Beersheva Israel 84120), Word Systems and the Language of Family Therapy.
† Well into the 1960s, a stylistic-linguistic analysis of texts, are applied to the lang of a family therapy session of a Hebrew-speaking, Mc family living in Israel. A WS is a matrix of words with a common denominator that may be semantic, phonological, etymological, folk-etymological, or associative. WS, which usually are polysemous, serve as axis to an entire textual segmentation, a unifying element, a tool for creating “compactness.” The WS represent a nonstatic nucleus with multiple-meaning, & multifocal individual interpretations of the same nucleus by each participant. This leads to discovery of the intra- & interpersonal interaction of the participants in a therapeutic session. Examples of the WS revolving around the notion of “vacuum” & its particular meanings & uses by the participants of a family therapy session are used.

SI3644 / ISA / 1982 / 3096
Arjmand, Said Amir (State U New York, Stony Brook 11790), Islamic Resurgence in Sociological Perspective.
† Urbanization & the spread of literacy & higher education are the two basic factors underlying the contemporary resurgence & politicization of Islam. These two set in motion eight analytically distinct processes of politically-relevant religious change. These in turn constitute the background against which two principal types of contemporary Islamic movements—traditionalism & fundamentalist radicalism—are contrasted. The two types of religious change, as well as the elements that comprise their contemporary types are set against the ideal type of premodern revivalist traditions; the elements making for the weakness of Islamic fundamentalism are discussed.

SI3645 / ISA / 1982 / 3097
† An attempt to link structural & political changes in Libyan society to intergenerational differences in attitudes & behaviors related to women’s familial & occupational roles. Data from a random sample of Libyan women & their families are utilized to test relevant hypotheses. Findings are used to make comparisons with other developing & postrevolutionary countries.
the home. The need for a cultural praxis in this direction is both essen-
tial & urgent.

S13650 / ISA / 1982 / 3102
Ashcroft, W. D., Constitutive Graphonomy: Cross-Cultural Texts and the Ethnography of Writing Systems. The absence of writer & reader is the central problematic of writing studies, both because it is no greater than the mental parapraxis of speakers, since lang bears no contingent relation to the mental life of its users. Meaning is determined by the recursive rules of the lang game in which writer & reader participate. The social interaction of these absent participants may be seen in terms of writer & reader functions, which cooperate in ordinary reading by imputing meanings to one another & by adhering to the rules of discourse. Cross-cultural writing systems become a valuable resource for studying the interaction of writer & reader since they represent, in most cases, ranges of experience not expected to overlap. Questions that must first be asked are whether lang determines reality, & therefore whether one "cultural reality" can be adequately communicated in another lang. The cross-cultural writing used is New Literature in Eng, a second lang literature occurring principally in the former British Commonwealth—Africa, India, the Caribbean, & the South Pacific. In all locations such writing has grown with a strong bias toward the teaching function of the writer. However, evidence of the writer's teaching role & anthropological function—editorial practice, par- enthetic & untranslated words, syntactic fusion, neologism, & ethnorrhythmic prose—also provides an argument for the necessary participa-
tion of the reader function.

S13651 / ISA / 1982 / 3103
Ashley, David & Weiner, Richard R. (U Louisielle, KY 40208), Jürgen Habermass' Treatment of Grass-Roots Interest Groups. Discussed are several recent theoretical works of Habermas—specifically, his work on the grounding of collective will-formation in advanced capitalist societies. The "negative consensus" of state politics is con-trasted with the possibility of a "positive consensus" at a grassroots level. Local level organizations that seek practical moral norms of communi-cative interaction are strategically well-placed to undercut the per-
eceived legitimacy of contemporary political institutions. In advanced capitalist society the construction of such a positive consensus (&, simul-
taneously, the development of collective identity) must be predicated upon a collective interpretation of publicly recognizable needs if contemporary hegemonies are to be attacked at their most vulnerable points. The implications of this viewpoint for radical models of social change are examined.

S13652 / ISA / 1982 / 3104
Assar, Khairullah (Annaba, POB 466 Algeria), Economic and Social Development: Its Impacts on Personality of Youth. The goals are to create logical constructs to understand the influences of intensive development on the behavior of the individual, & to attempt to measure one of these influences through a test administered to a sample population in Algeria. Personality is thought to consist of "befoms" (eg, any component of personality). Befoms, if strong & active, exist at the core of personality structure; if weak & active, they are at its periphery. Both are formed through the process of interaction with the environment. If one accepts alienation as a manifestation of maladjustment, then it can be said that an alienated person is one who has not de-
veloped central personality beforms necessary to adapt to new eco-
omic, social, & cultural situations. Considering self as one's subjective view of his/her personality makes it possible to test for personality maladjust-
ment. Such a test would consist of two questions: Who am I? (re-
vealing the central self) & Who do I want to be? (revealing the periph-
eral self).

S13653 / ISA / 1982 / 3105
Assmann, Habil G. (Instit Marxistische leninistische Soziologie U Humboldt, Berlin German Democratic Republic), Changed Working Conditions and Leisure Time Behavior. In the past ten years there has been a rapid change in the technologi-
cal & economic environment. This work investigates the effects of this process on leisure time de-
mands, needs, & behavior have not received sufficient attention from re-
searchers in the German Democratic Republic. Adequate information in this field is most important for the forecasting & planning of social processes. The function & contents of leisure time are mainly determined by both the social character of work & its actual content.

S13654 / ISA / 1982 / 3106
Atkinson, Paul (U Coll Cardiff, Wales CF1 1XL), Conversational Analysis and Ethnography: The Case for Convergence. In some quarters, conversational analysis has been portrayed as anti-
thetical to conventional ethnographic research methods. Proponents for the former have denigrated the latter as unprincipled & proposed the more socially particularistic form of analysis. Some of the strictures against ethnographic work are accepted, while arguing against the wholesale rejection of it. Rather, it is suggested that for some purposes the ethnographic & the conversation-analytic are complementary. Data are from recent work on talk in educational & medical settings.

S13655 / ISA / 1982 / 3107
Aubry, André (Instit Asexoria Antropológica Región Maya AC, Ap Postal 6 San Cristóbal de las Casas Chiapas 29200 México), La Ré-
volution dans les langues paysannes prétechniques (analyse du tzo-
tzil). (Revolution in Pretechnical Peasant Languages: Analysis of Tzotzil). (FRE)

In Latin America, revolution as a concept occupies a very dignified position. However, there is a risk of its being misinterpreted from a Western & Ur standpoint when related to a peasant, pretechnical popu-
lion & lang, ie, Tzotzil, spoken by the Mayas of Chiapas, Mexico. An analysis is offered that: elucidates the concept of revolution as held by the pretechnical peasantry; examines their political consciousness; & estab-
lishes criteria for a historical interpretation of oral sources. Based on study of a compilation of oral texts in ten local dialects, two primary dimen-
sions are considered: the literary style chosen by the narrators, & the semantic content of key themes. Two styles predominate—popular tales without historical pretensions, & testimonies about events that reveal the community's historical preoccupations, eg: that the peasants see them-
selves as the first line of defense of the Mexican revolution; that the rev-
olutionary struggle has had a unifying effect upon the community; that the Indian peasantry has traditionally sided with the revolutionaries; & that their concept of the revolution includes the Cardenas regime (1934-
1940), although the revolution was officially over in 1920. Semantic con-
tent is discussed with regard to four themes: revolution in the etymologi-
cal sense, because the term does not exist in Tzotzil; progressive counter-
violence; the final stage, culminating in the new order; & the concept of final liberation from oppression. The gaps in the record are equally sig-
nificant: the Carranza period & counterrevolutionary episodes of the 1920s seem to have been forgotten. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13656 / ISA / 1982 / 3108
Auer, J. C. P. (FG Sprachwissenschaft U Konstanz, PO 5560 D-7750 Federal Republic Germany), The Use of Language Alterna-
tion Patterns for a Differential Approach to Bilingual Migrant Chil-
dren's Linguistic Behaviour. The differential approach recently used in sociolinguistic research on bilingual communities (Susan Gal) accounts for patterns of structural change in bilingual lang use by asking the simple question: who speaks what language with whom? Sociolinguistic analysis ascribes one of three mutually exclusive categories—use of lang A, use of lang B, & "mixed" use of both langs—to different speakers with respect to the type of their copar-
ticipants. Such an approach is not able to provide an adequate descri-
bation of lang usage patterns in the swiftly changing & relatively recent sit-
uation of linguistic & cultural contact with which we are confronted to-
day in the case of Italian migrant workers in West Germany. Detailed analysis of various types of juxtaposition of langs reveals a much more re
defined picture of developmental processes in such a changing bilingual community. Presented are analyses of types of intraepisodic lang alter-
ation (code-switching, transfer); & demonstrated is how variation be-
tween types can be used (both by coparticipants & observers) to differen-
teiate speakers in a meaningful way.

S13657 / ISA / 1982 / 3109
Brun, Barbara (54 rue du Havre, 44800 Saint Herblain France), Mariages mixtes (Mixed Marriages). (FRE)

As a result of the increase in international migration, transcultural (or mixed) marriage has become a social phenomenon. Historically speak-
ing, some communities considered this type of relationship as a chal-
lenge to the rules of exogamy & heterogamy. It results in a partial inte-
gration of a stranger—either M or F—into the majority group of a given popu-
lation. It contrasts distinctive individual & social traits that are ei-
ther esteemed or denigrated in the marriage market. Mixed culture that appears self-sufficient often hides social differences of equal importance. This complex marriage relationship leads to a better understanding of...
intracultural marriage, especially concerning the rapid appearance of a marital distinction between the partners. The couple is confronted with their respective identities from the very outset of the marriage. After an initial, somewhat neoromantic freedom of the choice in the meeting, follows the reality of a daily routine & the manifestation of coming from different origins. The risks on a temporary or permanent basis are numerous in areas such as the choice of residence, education, nationality, & language & religion of the child in whose existence the partners can concretize their own personal identity. Mixed marriage is a pertinent indicator of the evolution of the institution of marriage.
Balan, Katalin (Instit Sociology Hungarian Academy Sciences, Uri u 49 1014 Budapest), Science on the Market.

The whole innovation process, from idea to realization on the market, is becoming entrenched within the framework of the Hungarian scientific sphere. Reasons for this phenomenon, its connections with difficulties in promoting scientific accomplishments, & the insufficient, discordant relationship between the scientific sphere & the economy are studied. Focus is on the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; conclusions are based on the theory of J. Kornai, concerning East European socialist economies, & on empirical examinations, in-depth interviews, case studies, & document analysis. Theoretical considerations lay stress upon the importance of the SE environment as a starting point in the analysis of the mechanisms of the scientific sphere. A significant number of scientific accomplishments are not directly convertible to marketable products. The promotion of these must be undertaken at all costs. The resistance of industry to science's products must be overcome by all possible means, from persuasion & use of personal relations to the intervention of the state. In the relations between the scientific sphere & industry, the research institute is the active partner, creating demand & seeking buyers for its "goods." Industry must be convinced that cooperation with the scientific enterprise is in its own long-term interests.

Balé, Catherine (CNRS, 19 rue Amélie 75007 Paris France), Les Implications institutionnelles du développement culturel (Institutional Implications of Cultural Development). (FRE)

There are numerous signs of institutional influence in cultural activity change, in terms of both national cultural level, & local institutions dedicated to the diffusion of culture, eg, museums, theaters, opera, & cultural centers. In spite of the diversity & multiplicity of its manifestations, cultural demand is largely on institutional mediation. It is not a matter of a traditional intermediary role played by institutions between an omnipresent state, a reified public, & a marginalized artistic community, but of a genuine search for new relationships, networks, & modes of interaction among the various branches of art & culture. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Bannan, Rosemary S. (DePaul U, Chicago IL 60614), The Dialectic of Form and Structure: The Pursuit of Legal Equality.

An attempt to provide a systematic application of dialectic in an area of law—the right to counsel at trial—that has been studied extensively but not systematically by legal scholars. Dialectical casting reveals the complexity & dynamics of the relationship between legal principles usually treated as antinomies. It shifts the emphasis in the study of judicial decision making from the behavior of justices to the objectivity & verifiability of the legal principles they adjudicate. In this context, investigated are the empirical processes in which a substantive principle enunciated in the Bill of Rights develops into universal law & thereby becomes a social fact. The tension between formal & substantive principles of justiciable structures the pursuit of legal equality. The impact of legal briefs of petitioners & respondents on the Supreme Court response to this dialectical exchange is observed from Powell v. Alabama (1932) to Scott v. Illinois (1979). It is hypothesized that legal controversy in which a value thesis (right to counsel for the indigent) is supported by a critical quantum of verifiable evidence, & which is at the same time reconciled with the antitheoretical value (federalism), will result in judicial consensus.
S13672 / ISA / 1982 / 3124
Bardo, John W. & Bardo, Deborah J. (Wichita State U. KS 67208), Evolution of a British New Town: The Interaction of Age with Sex and Occupation as a Predictor of Community Satisfaction.

Community satisfaction in an established British New Town is examined with special emphasis on the role played by Rs' age. Of particular importance is the analysis of relationships between community structure & age-cohort. Community satisfaction is viewed as a multidimensional construct that includes both social & physical environmental dimensions. Preliminary results suggest that age of R is associated with satisfaction on most dimensions & that this relationship is curvilinear, with older (age 30+) & younger Rs (under 30) being the most satisfied; results are examined in relation to other structural variables. The probable effects of population aging are also discussed in relation to satisfaction & changing community structure.

S13673 / ISA / 1982 / 3125

A videorecording of a meeting in which twenty-two contributors were asked to examine ways in which the empirical study of new religious movements can help increase understanding of particular societies & social processes in general. Examined are some of the advantages & pitfalls of using new religious movements to study man as a social animal, particular stress being placed on the importance of comparative analysis. The volume as a whole, published by Edwin Mellen Press, is offered as a basis for the systematic discussion & comparison of generalizations drawn from not only of contemporary movements in the West, but of those that have appeared in various societies throughout history.

S13674 / ISA / 1982 / 3126
Barroso, Carmen (Fundação Carlos Chagas, Ave Prof Francisco Morato 1556 São Paulo Brazil), Discussions about Sexuality among Poor Women: Popular Culture and Academic Authoritarianism.

An introduction to a volume of papers in which twenty-two contributors were asked to examine ways in which the empirical study of new religious movements can help increase understanding of particular societies & social processes in general. Examined are some of the advantages & pitfalls of using new religious movements to study man as a social animal, particular stress being placed on the importance of comparative analysis. The volume as a whole, published by Edwin Mellen Press, is offered as a basis for the systematic discussion & comparison of generalizations drawn from not only of contemporary movements in the West, but of those that have appeared in various societies throughout history.

S13675 / ISA / 1982 / 3127
Bartocci, Enzo (U Rome, Italy), Some Indicators of Catholic and Marxist Cultural Heritages Influencing the Unions-Government Partnership in Post-Industrial Italian Society.

Analyzed are the reasons that the type of "neo-corporatist" system that characterizes countries of central & northern Europe has not been adopted in Italy. Several possible explanations are offered: (1) The Christian Democratic Party (CDP), which has governed Italy since 1945, is strongly church-oriented; & in keeping with the social doctrine of the Church, has exhibited an instinctive aversion to capitalist industry. (2) There is a real conflict within the CDP that a policy of reform would upset the political & social equilibrium that constitutes the party's political domination. (3) The anticapitalist orientation of left-wing parties has prevented them from offering an alternative program acceptable to a capitalist industrial society. The worsening economic crisis in Italy has created a range of conflicting issues & a deterioration of the social climate. The result is a bitter conflict of interests—without State intervention. These conflicts have encouraged a move (restricted until now) toward a reduction in the possibilities for democratic pluralism. A comparison can be made between Latin American (under age 30) countries whose situation is analogous to that which prevails in Italy today.

S13676 / ISA / 1982 / 3128
Baskakov, A. N. (Instit Linguistics Academy Sciences, Ul Semashko 1/12 Moscow 9 USSR), The Advancement of Higher Education as Reflected in the Development of the Languages of the USSR.

Considered are the problems of functional & structural development of the languages of the peoples of the USSR in connection with their elaboration in the sphere of higher education.

S13677 / ISA / 1982 / 3129
Bussard, Michel (Instit recherche environnement construit, 14 ave de l'Eglise-Anglaise CH-1006 Lausanne Switzerland), Regionalisation, contestation identitaire régional et émergence des sociétés post-industrielles (Regionalization, Regional Identity Disputes and the Emergence of Postindustrial Societies). (FRE)

Whenever the theme of regional ethnic movements is broadened, it is done invariably in terms of the nation-state, eg: Canada & Quebec; the UK & Northern Ireland; France & Corsica; & Belgium & Wallon & Flanders. These examples, where the crisis is so extreme, obscure a number of other regional conflicts—perhaps less violent, but no less important—which are emerging in the peripheral regions of nascent postindustrial societies. Even if those regions do not have a markedly ethnic character, a lively struggle for identity may be discerned. An explanation is suggested for the emergence of new social relationships, illustrated with the examples of Switzerland regionalism & regionalization that do not go hand in hand. An alternative strategy of regional development is urged. Tr & Modified by S. Kargonovic

S13678 / ISA / 1982 / 3130
Battiste, Marie (Stanford U, CA 94305), The Socio-Cultural Context of Micmac Literacy.

Emphasized is the importance of using cultural context to develop literacy. Critical to the acceptance & diffusion of literacy among the Micmac, an Algonkian people of northeastern Canada, is the transition from traditional aboriginal nonphonemic recording & writing systems to phonetic systems, & the connection of this transition to the religious/spiritual predications of the group. Although several people attempted to introduce writing systems to the Micmacs, only Fathers Maillard & Pacifique reached the masses by integrating their systems into Micmac social & cultural traditions. The role of the family in socializing children to read & write Micmac was more significant to the diffusion of literacy than was institutionalized instruction, the basis of most Western literacy studies.

S13679 / ISA / 1982 / 3131
Baugh, John U (Texas, Austin 78712), Ethnographic Insights to American Black English.

Participant observation among adults, particularly in long-term studies, now suggests alternative explanations for the maintenance & use of Black vernacular Eng, as well as the stratification of Black Eng in the direction of regional standards. Noted works on the subject, eg, Dillard's Black English, discuss bialectalism in passing, & suggest that adolescents are the most representative speakers of the vernacular dialect. Early studies indicated that black adults had mastered standard Eng to a great degree, while children who were active in their local peer groups preserved the vernacular with minimal style shifts. By utilizing several sociolinguistic strategies, including situational analysis, & access to consultants through social networks, a different linguistic picture is found. It is not so much the case that adult blacks who are active in the vernacular culture have lost vernacular speech, rather, they have gained a level of proficiency in standard Eng that is not fully developed in older speakers. From an analytic point of view this result could not have been determined without evidence from a long-term investigation with adults. Speakers will command standard Eng with varying degrees of proficiency, & most are still readily identified as black Americans based on their speech alone. A close examination of adult black speech patterns indicates, nevertheless, that systematic adaptations of linguistic behavior do occur depending on social relationships, topics of discussion, & other ethnographic factors. The value of this long-term ethnographic approach is viewed in respect to Black Eng studies generally. Special attention is given to the nature of style shifting within the adult vernacular community, & the implications of this work for similar studies of other groups is surveyed.
SI3680 / ISA / 1982 / 3132
Bayer, David Lewis (200 Matisse St, Davis CA 95616), Models of Three Family Systems in Peru.

One way to measure the degree of social change & to determine its impact on society is to study the family as a social system. Such an analysis first determines the past roles of family members & the traditional patterns of socialization, & then matches them with new, emergent roles. Three models of Peruvian family systems are constructed from ethnographic reports & surveys, representing a synthesis of twenty-five separate studies conducted from 1940 to 1968. The Ru Sierra Indian family is found to be the most elitistian with wives & husbands sharing power. The Ru Mestizo coastal family has a patriarchal formation, & the Ur Barrandia family emerges as a matriarchy. These generalizations must be tempered by attention to community structure & SC. Peasants who live in Indian communities, haciendas, or modern agricultural enterprises present distinct patterns. The Ru Mestizo family must change to a greater degree than the highland, Ru Indian family when each takes up residence in Ur centers. The Mestizo family swings from a patriarchal structure to a matriarchy, whereas the Indian family moves from an egalitarian to a matriarchal structure. It is postulated that the Indian family will experience less strain & dislocation relative to the Mestizo family as both move from Ru to Ur settings. Traditional socialization patterns in the Sierra seem to confront the Indian child with responsibility earlier than the Mestizo.

SI3681 / ISA / 1982 / 3133

Explored is the utility of the traditional labeling perspective in the explanation of reform among delinquent Ms. In the logic of the traditional labeling perspective, the effects on reform of labeling by the schools are expected to be mediated by academic self-esteem. Studied was a cohort of delinquents from the Marion County Youth Study (Ore) with 15 years of follow-up data (1964-1979). Court labeling is operationalized by an index composed of several items drawn from Marion County juvenile court records indicating seriousness & intensity of court contact. School labeling is operationalized by a single item, cumulative high-school grade point average, drawn from school records. Indices of delinquent identity & academic self-esteem were created from Likert scale items included in a structured interview with cohort members in their senior year of high school. Reform is operationalized as the absence of misdemeanor or felony offenses after reaching the legal age of adulthood (18 years in Ore). Multiple regression techniques as well as standard partialling procedures are employed in analyses to examine the impact of the hypothesized mediating variables on the relationship between the labeling variables & reform. Findings challenge the traditional labeling view that changes in self-esteem & delinquent identity (ie, "acceptance" of the label) are required intervening processes in the relationships between positive & negative labeling & future offending or reform. An organizational level interpretation of the relationship between both court & school labeling & reform is presented; alternative explanations are considered.

SI3682 / ISA / 1982 / 3134
Beare, Margaret E. (Centre Criminology U Toronto, Ontario MSS 1A1), Police Legitimation via the Identification and Isolation of Dangerous Classes.

Police do not automatically gain the support of the population they serve; this support must be both earned & continually maintained. Policing is what the police themselves tell the public, rather than some empirically testable crime-control establishment. It is therefore hypothesized that the legitimacy of the police is achieved & maintained by means of various "selling" techniques. Focus is on the technique of making the public aware of a particular threat from a discernible group & then directing differential policing practices against this identified segment of society. Metropolitan Toronto police are studied from 1957 to 1981. Written statements made by the police are content analyzed to detect the existence of recurring themes & to make historical comparisons of these themes over the 25-year period. These quantitatively coded data are supported by qualitative analysis of the changes occurring within Toronto as well as within policing. The literature—historical & sociological—on policing provides an understanding of the ideological supports behind the police establishment. Revealed are three phases (1957-1966, 1967-1974, & 1975-1981) in police selling efforts via the isolation of a "dangerous class."

SI3683 / ISA / 1982 / 3135
Bebel-Gisler, Dany (Centre national recherche scientifique, 97129 Pierrette/Lamentin Guadeloupe), Corps, langage, pouvoir-corps, langue maternelle, lieux et enjeux du pouvoir colonial francais et de contra-pouvoirs guadeloupéens (Body, Language, and Power—Body, Mother Tongue, Places and Stakes of French Colonial Authority and Guadeloupean Counterpower). (FRE)

What is the nature of power? In Guadeloupe, is it localized in the political apparatus of French colonial rule, or does it permeate all phases of social & political behavior? What is the SS of the dominant French labor & the subordinate Creole. Have independence movements been able to undermine the political, intellectual, & symbolic authority of the colonizers? To analyze the lang/power relationship in Guadeloupe is to scan the entire gamut of social relations & political factions: advocates of association with France, backers of illusory power (the autonomists), & partisans of total rupture with France (the independence movement). Analysis of the roles of body, mother tongue, & power within that context requires a preliminary definition of "popular culture." A brief overview is given of the historical & ideological sources of the lang/power relationship, then diifferentiated in an elaborated version of the "theory of finalization." Two hypotheses are tested: (1) no relationship between French, as the dominant lang of the colonial power, backed by the state & its educational apparatus, & Creole, regarded as Pidgin French & invested with an aura of inferiority. Based on personal experiences in a literacy campaign among Creole-speaking agricultural workers, autobiographical data collected from a representative sample of informed informants in an analysis of the "factors & concepts of subordinating the bodies & lang of the Caribbean peoples, & their different types of family organization & magic-religious practices. Such analysis can contribute to the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the area. TR & Modified by S. Kar-

SI3684 / ISA / 1982 / 3136
Bebel-Gisler, Dany (Centre national recherche scientifique, 15 quai Anatole France 75007 Paris France), Corps, langage, pouvoir: lieux et enjeux dans les luttes de libération nationale en Guadeloupe (Body, Language, Power—Places and Stakes in the Liberation Struggle in Guadeloupe). (FRE)

Although recent years have seen a lively interest in Guadeloupean affairs among US & Canadian scholars, their efforts have been confined primarily to theoretical problems (eg, the local dialect), to the virtual exclusion of social & political issues. However, linguistic problems lend themselves to political analysis. A study of lang use should be combined with a study of the economic, sociohistorical, & cultural factors that determine it. In the case of Guadeloupe, there is a persistent conflict between French, as the dominant lang of the colonial power, backed by the state & its educational apparatus, & Creole, regarded as Pidgin French & invested with an aura of inferiority. Based on personal experiences in a literacy campaign among Creole-speaking agricultural workers, autobiographical data collected from a representative sample of informed informants in an analysis of the "factors & concepts of subordinating the bodies & lang of the Caribbean peoples, & their different types of family organization & magic-religious practices. Such analysis can contribute to the national liberation struggle of the peoples of the area. TR & Modified by S. Kar-

SI3685 / ISA / 1982 / 3137
Becker, H. A. (Sociological Institut U Utrecht, 3508 TC Netherlands), Towards a Methodology for Designing Scenarios.

In many scientific disciplines "designing" & "developing" are well-established professional roles. A technologist may engage in research & "development," an educational scientist may "design" curricula. In sociology, both "designing" & "research" projects are an established component of the professional role. Designing future states of society (or parts of society) is a relatively new professional role sociologists & other social scientists can play. Based on research into a number of scenario projects in the Netherlands & elsewhere, the main characteristics of scenarios & experiences with scenarios are described. In addition, a flow-chart methodology is presented. The implementation of scenarios & criteria for their evaluation are presented.

SI3686 / ISA / 1982 / 3138

The science of science & the sociology of sociology (Kuhn, Lakatos, Feyerabend, Boehme, Laudan) are used as starting points for measuring progress in sociology. Two periods (1900-1950 & 1950-1980) are evaluated, applying the concept of "research programs" & an elaborated version of the "theory of finalization." Two hypotheses are tested: (1) no progress, & (2) a divergence of methods. Despite stagnation & continuity, a great deal of progress can be detected. In applied sociology, methods are converging; in pure sociology, methods are diverging. Why are sociologists today blind to the progress in their discipline?
The analysis of Wc organization and militancy in the critical prewar and WWI periods has been strongly influenced by two convergent perspectives. The first originates in the historical application of Harry Braverman's approach to the degradation of craft labor processes; the second, in sympathetic accounts of rank & file culture & control consciousness among groups of skilled workers. Both orientations place the skilled worker confront with displacement & "rationalization" of labor processes at the center of the historical drama of Wc radicalization. Demonstrated is the inadequacy of this line of argument. The approach cannot explain the powerful conserva ..
connotation, but at the same time, it can be seen as a token of the
predominant influence (hegemony) of one group over other groups. Argu-
ment for the existence of a plurality of law systems is connected with
segmentation of the population on cultural, ethnic, or geographical crite-
ria. Argumentation along these lines can be compared to insistence on
human rights. Within another frame of reference, it could be maintained
that equations of power are where an old economic-expectation-state
is under transformation toward a capitalist or socialist economy. Along with significant
changes in the means of producing the necessities of life, legal ideas will
inevitably change.

S13695 / ISA / 1982 / 3147
Benveniste, Guy (U California, Berkeley 94720), Professionalization of
Policy Experts.
Policy making is not yet a profession, although policy experts are
available in the marketplace. Explored are implications of lack of pro-
essional norms & experts' dependence on employment. Focus is on con-
icts surrounding high-risk technological decisions. Suggested is the need
for institutions with both technical capability & legitimacy to upgrade the
professional norms of policy experts, to protect them from excessive
pressures, & to provide consensual, professional normative value judg-
ments for use by executive, legislative, or judicial bodies.

S13696 / ISA / 1982 / 3148
Berger, Joseph, Wagner, David G. & Zelditch, Morris, Jr. (Stanford U,
CA 94305), Expectation-States Theory: The Status of a Re-
search Program.
Expectation-states theory has sometimes been (mistakenly) identified with the theory of status characteristics. Status-characteristics & expecta-
tion-states is just one of a family of about a dozen related theories: a
type of evaluation-expectation processes, status characteristics, sources of self-evaluation, relations between authority & expectation-states, re-
ward expectations, etc. These theories have much in common, both sub-
stantively & metatheoretically, but in a more exact sense each is a different theory—in addition to the elements they have in common, dif-
ferent theories employ different concepts & assumptions to explain dif-
ferent kinds of phenomena. This attempt to characterize expectation-
states theory (EST) as a program rather than a theory is necessary if we
are to make clear the current state of development of EST. Each of the
program's theories has a course of development of its own, somewhat
different from that of other branches of the theory. Some are at a very
advanced stage of development, in which the most important concern is
with applications. Others are very recent developments, in which the
most important concern is with how to test, or even how properly to for-
mulate an initial, hence rather preliminary, theory. Still others are ideas
that have never developed very far, though they are old. The purposes
here are four-fold: (1) to characterize the nature of this kind of "the-
ory," i.e., what a theoretical research program is; (2) to review the cur-
rent states of development of four of the oldest, hence most developed,
branches of the EST program; (3) to review the current state of four of the
newest, hence less developed, branches of the program; & (4) to ab-
stract from these eight programs the common substantive & meta-
theoretical core that holds the program together.

S13697 / ISA / 1982 / 3149
Bertheide, Catherine White, Kronenfeld, Jennie J. & Segal, Marcia
Tessler (Skidmore Coll, Saratoga Springs NY 12866), Perceptions of
Health and Fertility Related Health Problems: The Influence of the
Health Care System and Other Support Mechanisms.
Women are placed at risk for unique health problems due to their role
in reproduction & fertility. Since MDs have been the most important
providers of health care, especially in Western society, & have been a predominantly M group, special health problems due to reproduction have often received less attention in research. Starting from the assump-
tion that whether a situation is a health problem is a perpetual issue for the women involved, data from a mail survey of women living in 2 counties in India are used to examine perceptions of fertility-related health problems & how women who experience these problems adjust to the situations. The eight fertility-related health problems considered are: un-
planned pregnancy, infertility, abortion, miscarriage, infant death, dif-
hicult pregnancy or delivery, tubal ligation, & hysterectomy. Examined are how women conceptualized these problems & the problems' impact on their lives. Health care providers is considered, as is the potential role of self-help groups.

S13698 / ISA / 1982 / 3150
Berrocal, Luciano (Institut études européennes U Libre Bruxelles, 39
Ave T Roosevelt 1050 Belgium), European Integration and Labor
Force Mobility: The Spanish Case.
An attempt to analyze the dynamics of the flow of workers between Spain & other European countries in the context of the process of Euro-
pean integration, from ca 1960 to the present. Spain has concluded its functions as a labor exporting country, & has increasingly become a pole of attraction due to its position in current economic restructuring. The articulation between Spanish & other European labor markets models the future of the flow of workers between northern & southern Europe in general. The Spanish LF constitutes a strategic reserve for new indus-
trial redeployment in the South.

S13699 / ISA / 1982 / 3151
Bertaux, Daniel (Centre études mouvements sociaux, Paris France),
Une Experience de recueil d'histoires de familles (An Experiment in
the Recovery of Family Histories). (FRE)
Each of 52 students at Laval U, Quebec, was asked to describe his family history going back 3 generations. Rs were asked to enumerate all
their relatives beginning with their grandparents & to draw 2 genealog-
ical trees: (1) demographic—dates of birth, marriage, death; & (2) so-
cial—describing each individual's life trajectory in basic outline, eg, edu-
cation, profession, important migrations, etc. They were also asked to
write about 15 pages tracing the history of a branch of the family they
selected. About 1,000 characteristics were thus collected. Of the grand-
parents, about 75% were farmers; more than 50% of the great-grand-
parents were workers. The data thus reflect accurately the composition of the population of eastern Quebec; the social history of that vast region is expressed through the histories of its families. Some new information has emerged as a result of this survey; social advancement among farmers & workers has not been an isolated phenomenon but has included entire fratries. The motive for mobility was not only capital accumulation & local eco-
nomic development, but also a specific moral atmosphere among those families that encouraged self-improvement. The view of social mobility emerges from this material is considerably different from that
yielded by classical survey research techniques. TR & Modified by S.
Kargonovic

S13700 / ISA / 1982 / 3152
Bertaux, Daniel (Centre études mouvements sociaux, Paris France),
L'Energie humaine, production et distribution (Human Energy: Pro-
duction and Distribution). (FRE)
Commodity production is but half of the social output. The other half
is the production & distribution of human energy, whether or not that
energy is slanted to be consumed in the course of labor activity. During
the last century, the production of human energy has come to include the
arenas of education, health, & welfare. Only the industrial ideology
of our time prevents us from seeing that those institutions are, in reality, mechanisms of production & distribution of human energy, structured on an economic-capitalist production relationships. Should that not be interpreted as evidence of the emergence of a new mode of production? The class in charge of this new mode of production is composed of salaried professionals, who reject equally both communism & capitalism. Since it depends on public financing, that class represents a menace for the es-
tablished oligarchy. That is why the latter, whenever possible, engages in budget cuts—not to save money, but to weaken the new class. An
important phenomenon is taking place that orthodox Marxism cannot ade-
quately explain because it lies beyond the capitalist mode of production. Conceptual development follows historical development. TR & Modified by S.
Kargonovic

S13701 / ISA / 1982 / 3153
Berthelon, Martine & Puig I Moreno, Gentil (U Autonòma Barce-
Iona, Sant Cugat del Valles Spain), La Communauté israélite de
Barcelone face au processus de normalisation de la société et de la
langue catalanes (The Barcelona Jewish Community in View of the
Normalization Process of Catalan Society and Language). (FRE)
The democratization of Spain & the granting of equal status to Cata-
lonia have set off a chain reaction of after-effects. One of the communi-
ties thus affected are the Jews, who number about 6,000 in Barcelona.
Now that the Catalan lang & culture have received official status, the
Jews & other exogenous groups (eg, Argentinians, Gypsies, Moro-
ccans, Germans, Iranians) must learn to come to terms with the fact that they
still remain essentially outsiders. To examine the process of assimilation & rejection by Catalan society, an interdisciplinary approach is used,
employing "peripheral sociolinguistics." American ethnolinguistics, & cultural & social anthropology; the classical methodology of sociolinguistics is not used. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Between 1976 & 1980 important results in the field of social forecasting in the USSR were obtained concerning the building of indicators systems for subjects to be forecasted. Proposed were new, more effective types of indicators—normative, balance, extremal, cohort, correlational, etc.—as well as principles of aggregation & methodological analysis of the concepts of social prevision & forecasting. Developed is a critical analysis of concepts in modern forecasting. Research on methodological specifications of explorative & normative social forecasting is being developed; its goal is the promotion of effective forecasting methods.

It is widely acknowledged that Fs constitute a sizable proportion of medical students in India. Yet very few studies of medical students in India have focused on women students, or have even analyzed sex differences in choice of specialties, aspirations & apprehensions, professional socialization, etc. Analyzing data obtained in 1973 & 1975 from same students at a medical Coll in India, addressed are sex differences in professional identification. Professional identification is conceptualized as having three components: career-commitment, career satisfaction, & professional self-image. Fs' responses on each of these are compared to those of Ms. Additionally, sex differences are investigated from the vantage point of specialty identification & professional ambition. Relevant sex differences are explained in terms of: (1) early sex-role socialization, (2) cultural norms, & (3) informal organization of the medical Coll in question.

Given that quantitative methods cannot but confirm the R's belief in the propositions preformulated by the surveyor, reconstructed are the meanings of statements concerning language made by the speakers themselves. Open, ethnographic methods are employed, notably conversational interview & participatory observation. Focus is on behaviors & attitudes with regard to language & communicational structure in an outlying district of Barcelona, Spain, heavily populated by migrant workers from the south, together with an autochtonous Catalan minority. The sociolinguistic issue is the integration of the Castilian-speakers in an environment where they enjoy quantitative domination & at a time when Catalan is the major territorial lang., & the speech habits of the majority of the inhabitants, who favor Castilian. The following questions are considered: manifestations of linguistic attitudes; relationship between attitudinal & other statements; & influence of forms of interaction. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

The juvenile court was established in the US at the end of the nineteenth century. Its goal was the welfare & rehabilitation of the child offender rather than punishment. There was a trade-off involved: since the procedure was informal & the aim benign, there was an assumption that the usual standards of due process of law did not apply. Beginning in 1969, the trade-off was challenged by courts & citizen groups on both ends. The hearings were considered shabby even from the perspective of minimum fundamental fairness, & despite the stated aim, the end product of institutionalization for youngsters was hardly different from imprisonment for adults. A number of rights were subsequently granted to minors in juvenile hearings, but the process reached a limiting point in terms of the newly defined balance between minimum rights & the informality & rehabilitative aim of the juvenile court. Two other forces on the current US scene are having substantial impact on statutory law dealing with the processing of young offenders. The first is a backlash against gang activity & widespread juvenile crime, especially violent juvenile crime. Thus, a law that became effective in NY in 1978 provides that juveniles above the age of 12 may be tried in an adult court with a maximum possible sentence of life imprisonment. Similarly, the legislatures of several states are now considering bills that will make it possible to try a child as young as 10 in adult criminal court & punish the child in accord with penal code stipulations. The other current force derives its strength from the history of abuse of status offenders by the juvenile court system. For example, in the first part of the 1970s, about 66.6% of the girls in juvenile institutions were there for such offenses as being considered unmanageable or stubborn by their parents. As a consequence of this force, federal legislation, with financial teeth, has led most states to make it unlawful to put status offenders in locked institutions. Also, there has been the development of an extensive network of community services for juvenile offenders, particularly status offenders. These include diversion programs at the level of police & probation, aimed at diverting offenders from court processing, & shelter case facilities. Simultaneous with the community-based orientation will be continuing efforts for harsher & harsher treatment of serious juvenile offenders. The two together will return juvenile law to what it was at the end of the eighteenth century.

Concern for human rights & social services in the US has been replaced with concern about government expenditure & the high crime rate. Conservative political philosophy abounds & one suspects that pace-setting cases of the 1960s & 1970s may no longer be binding; but instead of being overturned, the cases may be used, for example, the Supreme Court decision to permit double-tiering of prisoners in cellblocks (ruled not to be cruel & unusual punishment) suggests the trend of the next decade. Justice Rehnquist, considered the major conservative interpreter of that Court, in writing about prisoners' complaints, has said: "No body promised them a rose garden; & I know of nothing in the Eighth Amendment which requires that they be housed in a manner most pleasing to them." In the realm of juvenile justice, where the basic call in the late 1960s & much of the 1970s was deinstitutionalization of status offenders, the emphasis of the next decade is on increasing institutionalization. In the climate of tax-cuts & minimum expenditure for the general social good, interest has shifted from humanitarian concern to self-protection of the most immediate sort. It is predicted that the criminalological commitment will bow to the new array of social pressures & show a major shift of focus in more conservative directions. Human selfishness, clearly, does not stop at the boundaries of certain occupational groups—even those ordinarily marked by distinct social & humanitarian concerns.

How Plausible Is the Local-Cosmopolitan Theory of Religious Plausibility?.
relationship between religiosity & other beliefs, attitudes, & practices. Data drawn from members of three mainline Protestant denominations in Australia indicate that, in contrast to Root's findings, theological conservatism is more useful than the local-cosmopolitan variable in the prediction of church attendance, degree of involvement in other church activities, views about ecumenism, attitudes toward change in church structures & practices, & social conservatism. But the local-cosmopolitan variable is more useful than theological conservatism in predicting degree of concern for social justice & degree of approval for church activism on social, political, & economic issues. Possible reasons for differences between these findings & those of Root are considered.

S13707 / ISA / 1982 / 3161
Blakie, Norman W. H. & Stacy, Sandra (Royal Melbourne Institute Technology, 124 La Trobe St Victoria Australia), The Dialogical Generation of Typologies.

At address two related problems: how to produce a verifiable theoretical construct. Decisions to perpetuate the kibbutz movement & their economic favor of sexual equality, but their efforts were never universally accepted. Differences in the nature of equality between the sexes & whether it could be such a society if certain actions & policies were adopted & the methods of construction used. It is argued that typologies generated from the observation of everyday life, & which describe a combination of characteristics of individuals or courses of action, will constitute theories; they will both explain & predict. This potential has not been realized due to disputes about the use of typologies, the lack of an adequate generating procedure, the dominance of positivistic methodologies & quantitative methods, & the tendency in qualitative research to be content with description & interpretive understanding. An epistemology based on Schütz's phenomenology of the social world is adopted, together with his proposals on concept & theory formation. This is discussed in terms of Giddens's notion of the double hermeneutic. The Schützian postulate of retaining the integrity of the phenomenon is adopted & elaborated.

S13710 / ISA / 1982 / 3162

Two case studies, one in Thailand, the other in Malaysia, illustrate different approaches to the mobilization of F women employed in multinational corporations of the electronics industry. The case studies describe the functions of the two organizations, the context in which they emerge, & the pattern of workers' participation in each. A nongovernmental agency in Penang, Malaysia, has had limited success in organizing the workers around educational & recreational activities. A trade union of one electronics plant in Bangkok, Thailand, represents more than 50% of the employees of the factory, & negotiates with the management on wages & work conditions. In the analysis of the two situations, the achievements of the organizations are related to: (1) structural features of the organizations: mechanisms for participation & control by the workers; (2) the characteristics of the workers: experience of industrial employment & their distance from agrarian backgrounds; & (3) contextual factors, which include the importance of the electronics industry, national labor policy, & the position of women in each country.

S13711 / ISA / 1982 / 3163

An examination of the bases of Melford Spiro's argumentation in Gender and Culture: Kibbutz Women Revisited. Arguments considered are: (1) whether the kibbutz is an egalitarian society vis-a-vis sex roles; (2) whether it could be such a society if certain actions & policies were followed; & (3) whether the claim that it "is not" & "ought not to be" strictly egalitarian is based on the nature of equality between the sexes or on a misreading of kibbutz research data. Noting the position of sociobiologists like Tiger & Shepher; Spiro's psychobiological analysis is a questionable attempt to follow up on their theories. Spiro argues that attempts of kibbutz members to achieve sexual equality have been successful in that they achieved an "equivalence" type of equality. In other words, "the more women work in the service sector, the more men work in the productive sector should make no difference, since both sectors are attributed the same worth. This is not the case. The ideology of the founders of the kibbutz movement was in favor of sexual equality, but their efforts were never universally accepted. Decisions to perpetuate the kibbutz movement & their economic ramifications superseded the quest for sexual equality. Spiro tends to ignore historical data.

S13712 / ISA / 1982 / 3164
Blay, Eva Alterman (U São Paulo, CP 8 105 Brazil), From Private to Public Space: The Conquest of Citizenship by Women in Brazil. Presentation in Spanish.

Notes: "Private" & "citizenship" of the Brazilian State during the 1970s restricted political participation, cut wages, & caused falling living standards. In response to these obstacles, social movements arose—for an amnesty, against the rising cost of living, & for the provision of creches; all these movements were led by women, & later taken up by the population as a whole. There were protests against the unequal distribution by the State of the means of collective consumption. Women's leadership was legitimated by bringing to the fore values from the private, domestic sphere, although it interfered in the sphere of public order. From the standpoint of the domestic sphere, it questioned the political decisions behind the construction of Ur public space. Once it surfaced, the movement tended to expand, as is illustrated by: (1) women's action in strike movements in 1978; (2) rising numbers of women organized in labor unions during 1975-1980; (3) the inclusion of specific items regarding women in the programs of new political parties (1981); & (4) the new Civil Code. Methodology is based on document analysis & secondary quantitative data.

S13713 / ISA / 1982 / 3165
Bleiberg-Seprson, Susanne (17 Meleny Rd, Locust Valley NY 11560), Negotiating Disagreement in Psychotherapy: Category Formation and Negative Re-Interpretation.

The activities of category formation & negative reinterpretation, occurring within a psychotherapeutic setting, are examined from an ethnomethodological perspective. Psychotherapy is discussed as a process of reeducation wherein the patient displays how he forms categories & the therapist can disagree by proposing alternative constructions (which the patient is free to accept or reject). The therapist has a number of devices available to him to do reinterpretation, including: category examination, shifting via stretching & the funnel process, analogy, & psychoanalytic interpretation. These devices are seen as disaggregating activities since they propose a change from the patient's original formulation. The analysis is based on transcripts of audiotaped therapy sessions.

S13714 / ISA / 1982 / 3166
Blinov, N. M. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), The Socialist Way of life and the Intellectual Development of Society.

A sociological category, "way of life," is all the more important in that it reflects sociotypical aspects of human behavior & the forms of individual social activity. Recently, way of life has been linked to human needs & "quality of life." This latter category reflects the degree of social needs satisfaction. Documented is the contrast between "quality of life" (ie, way of life) under capitalism & socialism. Examined are differences in the nature of social needs satisfaction in: (1) work, (2) confidence in the future, (3) identification with a collective, (4) self-realization, & (5) realization of creative possibilities of the individual. Data obtained through sociological research imply that the developed socialist society creates conditions that enable both the society & its individual members to develop progressively.

S13715 / ISA / 1982 / 3167
Blomberg, Thomas G. (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), Where to Go from Here with Juvenile Diversion.

Since 1967 there has been a nationwide effort in the US to "divert" youth from formal justice system processing into various forms of community treatment. Until the early 1970s, diversion's literature was with a critical or empirical focus, which reflected, in part, broad & unquestioning support for this liberal reform. In the early 1970s, critical concern began to be voiced over diversion's potential to produce negative or "unintended consequences," which stimulated evaluation study of diversion programs. To date, reported findings from these evaluation studies have been mixed & fragmented. Because of narrowly conceived evaluation efforts, differentiations cannot be made within or between diversion programs concerning various positive &/or negative result capabilities. Reviewed is diversion's evaluation literature; considered is an alternative evaluation approach capable of differentiating diversion's positive & negative results both within & across programs.
S13716 / ISA / 1982 / 3168

Bloombaum, Milton (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), A Formalization of the Process of Symbolic Communication.

Against a background of high political institutions between 1936-1960, a participative road to employment creation.

The legal services received by a volunteer sample of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, lawyers were most likely to be used by those battered wives for whom the use of personal strategies & informal help sources (eg, family & friends) was ineffective in combating the violence. Most legal service contacts were rated as very or fairly successful by the battered wives. The more difficult & severe the situation, the higher the success rate given to lawyers & district attorneys by their clients. But despite these generally positive reactions, many negative incidents were reported, including district attorneys who refused service or discouraged battered wives from filing charges, & lawyers who sided with the aggressors or attempted to meet their personal & professional needs at the expense of their clients.

S13717 / ISA / 1982 / 3169

Blyton, Paul Robert (Instit Sci & Technology U Wales, Cardiff 3FI 3NS), Industrial Democracy and the Growth of Work-Sharing: A Participative Road to Employment Creation?.

Two common myths about the victims of wife beating are demolished. One that beaten wives do not pass their recollection of abuse (in a sense inviting abuse through their passivity); & (2) that beaten wives cannot triumph over the problem within their marriages. Both of these myths portray battered women as cardboard figures in a pitiful morality play. This view of battered women is inconsistent with both the feminist & humanist views of human nature. Data are derived from in-depth interviews with 146 battered wives who had been violence-free for at least 1 year prior to the interview. It is shown that battered wives do not passively absorb the abuse handed out by their husbands. Quite to the contrary, they try a wide variety of personal strategies until they identify the right combination of strategies & resources to end the violence in their lives. The wife's use of various strategies & help-sources is described, showing how these factors lead to the eventual cessation of the violence. In addition to demonstrating that women are not merely passive recipients of their husband's violence, results show battered women can develop the personal resources & helping networks necessary to end the violence while continuing their relationships with the batterers.

S13718 / ISA / 1982 / 3170

Bokarev, N. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijanajnovskogo 24/35 b 117259 Moscow), The USSR Population Participation in Day-to-Day Control.

A Participative Road to Employment Creation.

An argument for the heuristic value of the concept of lang formation, which was first introduced in 1976 (Critique) in terms of sociolinguistics. A lang formation is defined as a historically determined pattern of linguistic habits linked by relationships of dominance. Linguistic data show that these phenomena of domination should be studied at two levels: (1) the historical imposition of a lang, dialect, orlang variety, which thus acquires the status of a legitimate lang; & (2) the production & diffusion of meaning within a given social framework. The social construction of meaning is conflict-ridden, the outcome of the relationship of forces between antagonistic SCs & groups. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13719 / ISA / 1982 / 3171

Bourque, Gilles & Duchastel, Jules (U Quebec Montréal, CP 8888 H3C 3P8), Une Méthodologie pour l'analyse du discours politique (A Methodology for the Analysis of Political Discourse). (FRE)

The methodology for the analysis of political discourse is illustrated by a historical example from Quebec. The methodology should: (1) facilitate an objective reading of texts; (2) transcend both intuitive thematic analyses & its opposites; & (3) deal efficiently with discursive materials from a sociological perspective. The methodology is based on the work of L. Derdeec (Plante, 4th edition, 1981). It allows for a sophisticated treatment of natural langs, focusing on linguistic treatment & textual content analysis. Text description hypotheses (syntactic, semantic, or logical) may thus be formulated & applied, descriptions can be refined, & content analysis of the results may be undertaken. Four levels of content analyses are distinguished: (A) texts; (B) text description; (C) models for explicating the text; & (D) lexical comparison. The application of the above methodology is illustrated by a study of discourses emitted by political institutions between 1936-1960. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13720 / ISA / 1982 / 3172

Bouvet, Josiane (DLR U Paris VII, place Jussieu 75 005 France), La Notion de formation langagière (The Notion of Language Formation). (FRE)

The methodology for the analysis of political discourse is illustrated by a historical example from Quebec. The methodology should: (1) facilitate an objective reading of texts; (2) transcend both intuitive thematic analyses & its opposites; & (3) deal efficiently with discursive materials from a sociological perspective. The methodology is based on the work of L. Derdeec (Plante, 4th edition, 1981). It allows for a sophisticated treatment of natural langs, focusing on linguistic treatment & textual content analysis. Text description hypotheses (syntactic, semantic, or logical) may thus be formulated & applied, descriptions can be refined, & content analysis of the results may be undertaken. Four levels of content analyses are distinguished: (A) texts; (B) text description; (C) models for explicating the text; & (D) lexical comparison. The application of the above methodology is illustrated by a study of discourses emitted by political institutions between 1936-1960. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13721 / ISA / 1982 / 3173

Bokvun, Viachaslav (Research Centre High Comsomol School, str lunost 56/l Moscow 3-442 USSR), Objective Conditions and Subjective Factors in Forming the Way of Life of Youth.

Two common myths about the victims of wife beating are demolished. One that beaten wives do not pass their recollection of abuse (in a sense inviting abuse through their passivity); & (2) that beaten wives cannot triumph over the problem within their marriages. Both of these myths portray battered women as cardboard figures in a pitiful morality play. This view of battered women is inconsistent with both the feminist & humanist views of human nature. Data are derived from in-depth interviews with 146 battered wives who had been violence-free for at least 1 year prior to the interview. It is shown that battered wives do not passively absorb the abuse handed out by their husbands. Quite to the contrary, they try a wide variety of personal strategies until they identify the right combination of strategies & resources to end the violence in their lives. The wife's use of various strategies & help-sources is described, showing how these factors lead to the eventual cessation of the violence. In addition to demonstrating that women are not merely passive recipients of their husband's violence, results show that battered women can develop the personal resources & helping networks necessary to end the violence while continuing their relationships with the batterers.

S13722 / ISA / 1982 / 3174

Bowker, Lee H. (School Social Welfare U Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53201), Beaten Wives: Lawyers and District Attorneys: An Examination of Law in Action.

A Participative Road to Employment Creation.

The legal services received by a volunteer sample of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, lawyers were most likely to be used by those battered wives for whom the use of personal strategies & informal help sources (eg, family & friends) was ineffective in combating the violence. Most legal service contacts were rated as very or fairly successful by the battered wives. The more difficult & severe the situation, the higher the success rate given to lawyers & district attorneys by their clients. But despite these generally positive reactions, many negative incidents were reported, including district attorneys who refused service or discouraged battered wives from filing charges, & lawyers who sided with the aggressors or attempted to meet their personal & professional needs at the expense of their clients.

S13723 / ISA / 1982 / 3175

Bowker, Lee H. & MacCallum, Kristine (School Social Welfare U Wisconsin, Milwaukee 53201), Demolishing Myths about Wife-Beating.

Two common myths about the victims of wife beating are demolished. One that beaten wives do not pass their recollection of abuse (in a sense inviting abuse through their passivity); & (2) that beaten wives cannot triumph over the problem within their marriages. Both of these myths portray battered women as cardboard figures in a pitiful morality play. This view of battered women is inconsistent with both the feminist & humanist views of human nature. Data are derived from in-depth interviews with 146 battered wives who had been violence-free for at least 1 year prior to the interview. It is shown that battered wives do not passively absorb the abuse handed out by their husbands. Quite to the contrary, they try a wide variety of personal strategies until they identify the right combination of strategies & resources to end the violence in their lives. The wife's use of various strategies & help-sources is described, showing how these factors lead to the eventual cessation of the violence. In addition to demonstrating that women are not merely passive recipients of their husband's violence, results show that battered women can develop the personal resources & helping networks necessary to end the violence while continuing their relationships with the batterers.
Two types of lang policies have developed with African colonial & postcolonial administrations. They follow, broadly speaking, the heritage of Romance-speaking nations of Europe, France, Spain, & Italy & that of Germanic law through the Germanic-speaking peoples of GB & the US, the Low Countries, & Germany—here called Afro-Saxons & Afro-Romans. By neutralizing the varieties of indigenous customs & replacing them with Romance ("civilization") & Roman laws, these policies sought not only to rule, but also to assimilate. Several leaders of postcolonial Romance African states have been noted poets (Senghor & Neto) in the metropolitan lang, or ministers in metropolitan governments (Senghor & Houphouet-Boigny). Their link to the metropolitan is therefore much stronger than in the case of Afro-Saxons. It is also generally said that the quality of lang of the Afro-Romans is closer to the metropolitan variety than is the case with the Afro-Saxons. The term "national" in "national langs," carries a different connotation in Afro-Roman & Afro-Saxon countries, through a curious reversal of trends. Whereas the Afro-Romans term "national" all ethnic langs, & carefully distinguish these from "official langs," the term "national" is applied by the Afro-Saxon powers only rarely to the dominant vernacular or a number of selected major or majority langs—implying a political function. Thus, even though in recent years practically all sub-Saharan states have worked at the "national lang question," the Romance & Germanic heritages of Afro-Romans & Afro-Saxons are unmistakable, even though they may not be permanent.

Endnote: Linguicide is an essential aspect of policies aiming to suppress ethnic postcolonial administrations. They follow, broadly speaking, the heritage of Romance-speaking nations of Europe, France, Spain, & Italy, & that of Germanic law through the Germanic-speaking peoples of GB & the US, the Low Countries, & Germany—here called Afro-Saxons & Afro-Romans. By neutralizing the varieties of indigenous customs & replacing them with Romance ("civilization") & Roman laws, these policies sought not only to rule, but also to assimilate. Several leaders of postcolonial Romance African states have been noted poets (Senghor & Neto) in the metropolitan lang, or ministers in metropolitan governments (Senghor & Houphouet-Boigny). Their link to the metropolitan is therefore much stronger than in the case of Afro-Saxons. It is also generally said that the quality of lang of the Afro-Romans is closer to the metropolitan variety than is the case with the Afro-Saxons. The term "national" in "national langs," carries a different connotation in Afro-Romans & Afro-Saxon countries, through a curious reversal of trends. Whereas the Afro-Romans term "national" all ethnic langs, & carefully distinguish these from "official langs," the term "national" is applied by the Afro-Saxon powers only rarely to the dominant vernacular or a number of selected major or majority langs—implying a political function. Thus, even though in recent years practically all sub-Saharan states have worked at the "national lang question," the Romance & Germanic heritages of Afro-Romans & Afro-Saxons are unmistakable, even though they may not be permanent.

S13725 / ISA / 1982 / 3177
Breton, Roland J.-L. (Centre recherches & études anthropologiques, BP 1844 Yoaunde Cameroon), L'Institution du langue dans l'enseignement (The Institution of Linguide in Public Instruction). (FRE)

Linguicide is an essential aspect of policies aiming to supress ethnic groups by extirpating their lang. The school is the primary institution where the policy of prohibiting the native lang & teaching another can be implemented. The child who uses the proscribed lang is exposed to a variety of sanctions, the direct effects of which are: psychological (repression, guilt, humiliation, etc); social (denunciation, alienation from peers, etc); & cultural (conflict between the approved & frowned-upon cultures). The long-term effects on the community are a persistent inequality between the speech of the educated, dominant class & the "slang" of the peasantry, elderly, women, & children. Also affected is the mother tongue itself, which gradually atrophies. The system of linguicide is based on specific legislative enactments, as on an unconscious acceptance of a single official culture. Because lang is the principal vehicle for the diffusion of culture, & the school is the most important place where this acculturation occurs, it is clear that teaching lang is of prime importance. Special provisions should be made to teach the mother tongue from the earliest feasible stage, eg, kindergarden, to avoid subsequent psychological traumas, falling behind in school, & socioprofessional maladjustments. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Endnote: Linguicide is an essential aspect of policies aiming to supress ethnic groups by extirpating their lang. The school is the primary institution where the policy of prohibiting the native lang & teaching another can be implemented. The child who uses the proscribed lang is exposed to a variety of sanctions, the direct effects of which are: psychological (repression, guilt, humiliation, etc); social (denunciation, alienation from peers, etc); & cultural (conflict between the approved & frowned-upon cultures). The long-term effects on the community are a persistent inequality between the speech of the educated, dominant class & the "slang" of the peasantry, elderly, women, & children. Also affected is the mother tongue itself, which gradually atrophies. The system of linguicide is based on specific legislative enactments, as on an unconscious acceptance of a single official culture. Because lang is the principal vehicle for the diffusion of culture, & the school is the most important place where this acculturation occurs, it is clear that teaching lang is of prime importance. Special provisions should be made to teach the mother tongue from the earliest feasible stage, eg, kindergarden, to avoid subsequent psychological traumas, falling behind in school, & socioprofessional maladjustments. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13727 / ISA / 1982 / 3179
Briceno-Leon, Roberto (Escuela Sociologia U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1041), Problemas de la teoria de las clases en un pais subdesarrollado exportador de petróleo (Problems of Class Theory in an Underdeveloped Petroleum-Exporting Country). (SPA)

Class theory as perceived in sociology & Marxism impedes the understanding of underdeveloped countries with high petroleum incomes, incorrectly orienting their social struggles. Class theory, Marxist & non-Marxist (Marx, Weber, Poulantzas, Giddens, Parkin, Bourdieu, etc), is analyzed in relation to the social situation of Venezuela. The difficulties of Marxist interpretation are examined: its different concepts of class, its focal point on economic relations, & the symbolic code. Community & national power structure, & their effects upon policy & implementation are often attributed to one of the first two sets of forces; popular movements are seen as reacting to & developing strategies against them. Any of the four sets of forces, or combinations of them, can provide the dominant structures. Paradigms

Endnote: Linguicide is an essential aspect of policies aiming to supress ethnic postcolonial administrations. They follow, broadly speaking, the heritage of Romance-speaking nations of Europe, France, Spain, & Italy, & that of Germanic law through the Germanic-speaking peoples of GB & the US, the Low Countries, & Germany—here called Afro-Saxons & Afro-Romans. By neutralizing the varieties of indigenous customs & replacing them with Romance ("civilization") & Roman laws, these policies sought not only to rule, but also to assimilate. Several leaders of postcolonial Romance African states have been noted poets (Senghor & Neto) in the metropolitan lang, or ministers in metropolitan governments (Senghor & Houphouet-Boigny). Their link to the metropolitan is therefore much stronger than in the case of Afro-Saxons. It is also generally said that the quality of lang of the Afro-Romans is closer to the metropolitan variety than is the case with the Afro-Saxons. The term "national" in "national langs," carries a different connotation in Afro-Romans & Afro-Saxon countries, through a curious reversal of trends. Whereas the Afro-Romans term "national" all ethnic langs, & carefully distinguish these from "official langs," the term "national" is applied by the Afro-Saxon powers only rarely to the dominant vernacular or a number of selected major or majority langs—implying a political function. Thus, even though in recent years practically all sub-Saharan states have worked at the "national lang question," the Romance & Germanic heritages of Afro-Romans & Afro-Saxons are unmistakable, even though they may not be permanent.

S13728 / ISA / 1982 / 3180
Briceno-Leon, Roberto (Escuela Sociologia U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1041), Luchas sociales y accion del Estado en un pais exportador de petróleo (Social Conflict and State Action in a Petroleum-Exporting Nation). (SPA)

The phenomenon of poverty in a petroleum-exporting country with important national revenues is studied in order to show that these revenues produce a weakness in the productive structure of society. Although the effects of petroleum incomes in other countries is discussed, the main focus is on Venezuela, particularly following the price increases of 1974. Based on official information & sectorial studies of Venezuelan society, as well as questionnaires, analyses of work units, & life histories, it is suggested that petroleum revenues have changed the traditional forms of production & consumption, & have resulted in dependency on imports & weakness in security. In fact, petroleum surplus is considered to have re-inforced evem promoted underdevelopment. Tr & Modified by D. Brookin

S13729 / ISA / 1982 / 3181
Briceno-Leon, Roberto (Escuela Sociologia U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1041), Subdesarrollo y renta petrolera: el caso de Venezuela (Underdevelopment and Petroleum Income: The Case of Venezuela). (SPA)

The phenomenon of poverty in a petroleum-exporting country with important national revenues is studied in order to show that these revenues produce a weakness in the productive structure of society. Although the effects of petroleum incomes in other countries is discussed, the main focus is on Venezuela, particularly following the price increases of 1974. Based on official information & sectorial studies of Venezuelan society, as well as questionnaires, analyses of work units, & life histories, it is suggested that petroleum revenues have changed the traditional forms of production & consumption, & have resulted in dependency on imports & weakness in security. In fact, petroleum surplus is considered to have re-inforced evem promoted underdevelopment. Tr & Modified by D. Brookin

S13730 / ISA / 1982 / 3182
Brigagao, Clovis (Centro estudios afro-asiaticos, rua Joana Angelica 63 Rio de Janeiro Brazil), National Security and the New Brazilian International Role.

Discussed is the relationship between Brazil's aspiration of becoming a great power & formulations presented by Brazilian geopoliticians. The military coup in 1964 was meant to integrate national security doctrine with the idea of continuous development. What are the consequences of this formula for the Brazilian people, after almost two decades of authoritarian rule & forced economic expansion? Historical material declarations by governmental authorities are used to examine the subject.

S13731 / ISA / 1982 / 3183
Britvin, V. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijjanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Production Organization as a Medium Acting on Man's Social Behaviour.

The following processes unfolding in industrial collectives should be analyzed: technology, conditions of work, forms of organization, systems of payment, & other elements of daily activity. Described is research based on the so-called "stratometric" conception of group activity. This conception, worked out by A. V. Petrovsky, focuses on three aspects of group activity: emotional relations, aims, tasks, values, & purposeful activity. Intellectual saturation & pithiness of work greatly depend on the technological base of production.
are operationalized in specific hypotheses about political structures & action in several arenas of society. These hypotheses are tested with qualitative data from extensive participant observation & open-ended interviews concerning the struggle between local government & a citizens' movement in a Ru prefecture of Japan over continued industrialization vs environmental protection. Movement strategies are interpreted as indicating crucial changes of the dominant institutions. It was found that, even though PO opposed government policy, the connection between PO & political action was largely severed by the imposition of political norms & roles upon the local public. This imposition was carried out cooperatively by a highly rationalized bureaucracy & a highly particularized professional politity utilizing local sociocultural networks (primarily kin) to convey various sanctions. Paradoxically, these familial & neighborhood networks are also major sources of strength for movements opposing elite policies. Movement leaders must nullify aspects of local value & normative systems that support linkages to external elites, while simultaneously retaining those that support the linkages upon which the movement depends.

Broch, Ingvild & Jahr, Ernst Håkon (Instit Languages & Literature U Tromsø, PO Box 1090 9001 Norway), Does a Pidgin Necessarily Have a Low Social Status? The Case of Russenorsk (Russo-Norwegian).

† Pidgins & creoles generally have a low status in society. It is frequently postulated that this low status is due to the fact that the langs are developed by "minoritized" varieties of English, French, Spanish, etc. In recent years, creolists have argued strongly against such a view. A 1979 court decision in Detroit, Mich, saying that Black Eng is a lang system in its own right, & that pupils should be allowed to use it in class resulted from this argumentation. An attempt is made to show that the social evaluation of a pidgin is dependent mainly on who uses the actual pidgin, & not on the characterization of the lang as "corrupted." Data from the history of the Russo-Norwegian pidgin Russenorsk (RN) are used to demonstrate this. Research on this pidgin, which was used in trade by Norwegians & Russians in northern Norway over a period of 150 years until 1920, has brought to light evidence showing that the social evaluation of the lang changed dramatically when the UC in northern Norway (mainly merchants) began to learn Russian proper, around the middle of the nineteenth century. References & descriptions of RN later than 1850 tend to the same low-status evaluation as is commonly assigned to pidgins. This change in view seems to coincide with the use of RN being limited to common fishermen in their barterings with the Russians.

Bromley, Ju. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 b 117259 Moscow), The Types of Civilizations in the History of Man.

† Examined are problems of classification & trends in historiocultural communities. The main historiocultural formations—ethnic & historicocultural-ethnographic communities—are dynamic phenomena that undergo various transformations. In the course of mankind's history, which result in formation of new interethnic communities. Locally, two regularities in the development of the main ethical formations have been distinguished: reduction of population & increase in the proportion of large formations among the peoples of the world. These tendencies cause intensive development of new interstate historiocultural formations & widespread dissemination of culture elements. These processes acquire special significance given the conditions of struggle between antagonistic sociocultural trends in mankind's development.

Broström, Anders (Arbetslivscentrum, Box 5606 114 86 Stockholm Sweden), Lost Power of Property Rights and the Managerial Revolution.

† Two theses are discussed from the viewpoint of a rational theory of organizations: (1) that developments in private ownership have brought about a division between ownership & management, to the detriment of owners; & (2) that management now holds greater power than company owners. The first thesis was introduced by Berle & Means (The Modern Corporation and Private Property), no publication information provided, who claimed that the division between ownership & management is undermining capitalism. It is argued here that this is merely a functional division of capital as a productive factor. The second thesis, based on Berle's & Means work & presented by Burnham (The Managerial Revolution), that professional managers have taken control of companies, treats bureaucracy in the sense of a conflict of interests between owners & managers. It is argued that no such conflict exists; the professionalization of management is in the interest of the owners, & a result of the development of new functions of ownership. The rights & will of private ownership still underlie most company decision making.

Brouwer, Déde & Schenk, Rosaliës (Instit General Linguistics, Spui 10 1012 VT Amsterdam Netherlands), The Relation between Sex Differences in Speech and the Sexual Division of Labour in Society.

† Since Aug 1980 a sociolinguistic project has been underway in Amsterdam entitled Sex Differences in Lang Use & Lang Attitude, supported by the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research; the project is due to be completed in Aug 1983. The aim of the investigation is twofold: to describe sex differentiation in the Dutch lang, & to gain insight into factors conditioning sex variation in lang in general. Sociolinguistic research between 1965 & 1972 showed that speech differences within a speech community often correlate with social differences, eg, SC or sex; explanations given for this phenomenon were rather unsatisfying because of the disproportion between the method used & the scope of the explanation: research based on macrocategories can hardly lead to explanations in terms of microcategories. In the current investigation, the dominant intermediary concept is that of the local vernacular network with which members of a speech community identify. The more embedded people are in a network, the more they will express group identity by conforming to the group's lang norms. It is hypothesized that women are less embedded in well-knit networks than men, & consequently adapt more to the norms of the standard. The investigation covers 60 married couples, aged 25-35. In an attempt to operationalize the inequality between women & men in society, the independent variables children, employment (of the wife), division of domestic tasks, & secondary activities are introduced. The dependent variables are mainly phonological. The theoretical background of the investigation is detailed, & available results are presented; it is hoped that the completed study will reveal a significant relation between sociological & linguistic variables.


† The current US economic crisis is examined in terms of emerging cultural contradictions that represent both formidable hurdles to overcome & potential avenues for social change in the decades ahead. The analysis focuses on the role played by plant closings in the deindustrialization process, & the labor movement strategy to reinindustrialize the US. This strategy contains elements suggesting a cultural shift away from old forms of worker integration to new forms centered on class & community property rights. It is postulated that this shift reflects a two-fold cultural dynamic: an appeasement strategy that fears massive job loss; & a mobilizing strategy that defies economic disintegration through the formation of class & community coalitions. The analysis suggests that the relative failure or success of this strategy must be located in old cultural forms of worker integration & in emerging forms of worker activity, both on the shop-floor & in the political sphere of society.

Brunner, José Joaquin (FLACSO, Leopoldo Urrutia 1950 Santiago Chile), El sistema universitario en Chile: transformaciones en curso (The University System in Chile: Transformations in Progress). (SPA)

† Analyzed are changes with which the Chilean U system has experimented since 1973. These changes reflect the struggle between diverse pressure groups from within the authority block. This has given rise to a peculiar ideological configuration of the conflicts, which are analyzed in terms of the actual effects produced by the transformations in progress. The new functions that the U has assumed in relation to the market, power, & national culture are demonstrated. Tr by D. Brooking

Brusten, Manfred (U Wuppertal, 5600 Federal Republic Germany), Unemployment and Juvenile Delinquency.

† Unemployment & juvenile delinquency are social problems—generated by certain well-documented SE & political structures—whose solu-
National survey data are employed to estimate the extent of overeducation. The development of social policy has been influenced considerably by the repercussions of overeducation, the research focuses on the different reactions of juveniles to the complex social ramifications of unemployment, including their subjective interpretations. In order to reduce the effect of special national characteristics in the relationship between unemployment & juvenile delinquency, the research was carried out as an international comparative study in the Federal Republic of Germany & Belgium.

S13740 / ISA / 1982 / 3192

Examined were politeness strategies, in order to determine a relationship between these strategies & sex. Conversation between women & men is asymmetrical. It was hypothesised that women's patterns of interaction are directed more toward maintenance of face of the addressee than men's. Data were from tape-recordings of informal conversation. Participants were all from the same SC, of the same age, & knew each other quite well. Women & men took part in all taped conversations. The hypothesis was tested on 3 transcripts (1,200 utterances made by 5 women & 3 men). There were no marked differences between the sexes concerning F & length of turns. The same applied to overlaps & interruptions. A striking difference between the sexes was that women produced more hedges, minimal responses, & fewer questions. These linguistic phenomena were negative politeness strategies, employed to maintain the face of the addressee.

S13741 / ISA / 1982 / 3193

The development of social policy has been influenced considerably by empirical social research in GB & the US. Analysis of the conditions of different groups, of the effects of existing policies, & of the implications of future policy change has been used by politicians, government officials, pressure groups, academic social scientists, & others to argue for policy change. Yet the contribution of social research & the ways in which it is used are not identical, but vary from society to society. A detailed comparison is made of the status & use of social policy research in GB & the US, taking as a case study research on poverty & deprivation. Four dimensions are discussed in detail: the conceptualization of the problem & its relation to sociological theory; the rigor of the research design (survey vs experiment); the standing of the sociologist qua scientist; & the political orientation of the researcher. The looser, less rigorous, & more politicized British experience is contrasted with the tighter, more rigorous, & more scientific conception of social policy research in the US. The limitations of each are considered.

S13742 / ISA / 1982 / 3194
Burris, Val (U Oregon, Eugene 97403), The Social and Political Consequences of Overeducation.

National survey data are employed to estimate the extent of overeducation in the US LF & its impact on a variety of worker attitudes. Estimates are made of the extent of overeducation & its distribution among different categories of workers, according to sex, race, age, & class background. The effects of overeducation are examined in four areas of worker attitudes: job satisfaction, political liberalism, political alienation, & stratification ideology. Evidence is found of significant effects of overeducation on job satisfaction & several aspects of stratification ideology. However, the magnitude of these effects is small, concentrated almost solely in the case of workers in very highly overeducated workers. No evidence is found of generalized political effects of overeducation, either in the form of increased political liberalism or increased political alienation. These findings fail to support the common prediction of major political repercussions of overeducation & suggest the likelihood of alternative forms of adaptation among overeducated workers.

S13743 / ISA / 1982 / 3195

The purpose is to: outline some specific problems that occur in conducting surveys of dispersed & mobile populations; illustrate the nature & magnitude of such problems by reference to a case study, a survey of outdoor recreation activity of residents of the Yukon Territory in Canada; & suggest ways in which these problems may be resolved or, at least, alleviated. The terms "dispersed population" & "mobile population" are defined. The occurrence of these in the general population of the Yukon Territory is described. The major types of sampling & field interview problems arising from dispersion & mobility are outlined. The case of the Yukon Residents Outdoor Recreation Survey is presented. Finally, the solutions adopted in the case study are described in terms of their potential general applicability.

S13744 / ISA / 1982 / 3196

Analyzed are recent developments in social policy, with reference to a developing context presenting three models. The first model is called residual, due to the marginal role played by social vis-à-vis economic policy. The market is the main mechanism for distribution. The second model is called technocratic. Differences between this model & the former are more of degree than substance. Social policy is viewed as an "adjustment variable" for economic growth. Relevant approaches in this model consider social policy either for the social sectors or in terms of employment. Much theoretical & methodological work has been developed to support the technocratic model, mostly based on neoclassical economics. Lastly, the so-called distributive model is presented. No differences between economic & social policies are recognized: both are analyzed as outputs of the state & are defined as public policies. The main features of this model are: maximization of distribution of income & wealth, subject to physical & political feasibility; social planning as the key role of the public sector; consideration of policies as politics & a "constructive methodology" that presupposes emphasis on the "hows" rather than the "whys." The model largely relies on creativity, social innovation, & support of younger generations. Development of "alternative rationalities" is needed.

S13745 / ISA / 1982 / 3197
Butler, Michael D. (U California, Irvine 92717), Good and Bad Ends.

Examined are how professional athletes retire, how they are supported to, & why the exit behavior & attitude scripts are what they are. These scripts & standards of appropriate or inappropriate performance are derived from 100 & actual or proposed retirements, primarily recent & for the US, as described & commented on by exiting (or exit-contemplating or exit-resistant) athletes, their families, teammates, opponents, employers, & managers; preceding & following generations of athletes in their sport; journalists; & fans. Like other career ends in certain respects, sports career ends are also peculiarly public, well-documented, & detached from execution, ritualized, complex in characters & action sequences, self-conscious, & morally charged. They are thus unusually illuminating for the sociological study not only of the meaning of sport in society, but also of what constitutes a proper or improper end to a career of work.

S13746 / ISA / 1982 / 3198
Buxton, William (U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 5A3), Parsonsian Theory in Historical Perspective.

It is argued that conventional interpretations of Talcott Parsons are inadequate. By treating Parsons as a descriptive theorist, commentators have been compelled to interpret his work by means of misleading antinomies (eg, theoretical/empirical, ideological/substantive, deterministic/voluntaristic, & youthful/mature). As a corrective, it is argued that his writings can be made more intelligible if he is viewed as a practical theorist, concerned with the contribution of the social sciences to political & social transformation. Since Parsons's formulations have their origins in his conception of a developing sociopolitical order & how it can be maintained & established, it is argued that his theories can be best understood in relation to the US state as it ascended to world hegemony. Support for these arguments is offered through discussion of Parsons's
response to the onset of the Cold War. Implications of the analysis for the historical study of the social sciences are specified, particularly the importance of viewing the social sciences as solely as attempts to describe the social order, but also as efforts to help constitute that order. Argued for is an approach that tries to overcome the separation between “thought” & “society” by showing how ideas & knowledge are themselves constitutive of social & political life in historical flux.

Many studies on the interaction between verbal behavior, SC, & sex report that the speech of members of LCS is “deficient,” “different,” or “restricted.” This was claimed, was more applicable to the lang of LC boys than to that of LC girls. Bernstein (1970) ascribes this sex difference in verbal behavior to varied socialization processes. Thus LC girls, especially older ones, who tend to take on mothering & mediating roles, also use more elaborated code of speech than LC boys. Explored is the possibility that certain cultural aspects favoring Ms would, through socialization processes, affect verbal behavior. Thus, in Israel, boys rather than girls would use a more elaborated code of speech. An additional assumption was that whereas very few SC differences were found in the lang of boys, many more such differences would be found in the lang of Israeli girls. Forty-eight Ms & 48 Le Israeli girls participated in self-selected groups of 3, during a videotaped round-table discussion (for elicitation of formal speech) & in an informal situation where they were videotaped without their knowledge through a one-way mirror (for elicitation of informal speech). The transcripts of each girl’s speech in both situations were analyzed according to the following measures: fluency, complexity, compounding, aesthetic measures, context dependence, & cognitive measures. On most of the measures, there were, as predicted, significant SC differences.


Calvet, Louis-Jean (UER linguistique U René Descartes, rue Victor Cousin 75005 Paris France), A propos du Summer Institute of Linguistics (A Propos of the Summer Institute of Linguistics). (FRE)

Cousin 75005 Paris France), Troc, marché, échange linguistique (Barrer, the Market, and Linguistic Exchange). (FRE)

conditions in the indigenous community, & give rise to conflicting relations between the involved groups. Data from anonymous responses (n = 193) to 64-item questionnaires, & from 27 semistructured interviews, were coded & statistically processed, resulting in percentages that were arranged into 74 tables. Results illustrate the self-defined roles of indigenous teachers as social actors, the opposition between representatives of official institutions & the native teachers, & the roles of bilingualism & biculturalism. Officially, the aim of education is to advance the SE development of the indigenous people & provide an up-to-date social milieu. Although, Mexican citizens have the same rights to education. However, the SES of the native population & the low quality of the educational system have impeded the progress of the indigenous community & worked to keep its participation in society's benefits marginal. Tr & Modified by D. Brook-

S13755 / ISA / 1982 / 3207
Camagón, Lucia (Instit Psycholog, via Castro Pretorio 20 00185
Rome Italy), From Pre-Verbal Interaction Schemata to Language Acquisition: Which Continuity?
† Recent investigations have underlined the continuity between prelinguistic communication & the later emergence of language. The aim here is to show a structural continuity-&, conse- quently, at least a partial derivation of the second from the first- between prelinguistic categories, eg. adult-infant, mother-child "interac-
tional forms" & the subsequent linguistic categories exhibited by the infant. Up until now, this attempts has encountered serious difficulties due to the fact that no satisfactory formalism represents adequate interactional categories, the same cannot be said of linguistic categories, which are defined at the single utterance level. An interactional ap-
proach that utilizes social interaction schema as a basic unit of analysis is only compatible with linguistic models whose object of study is not the single utterance but the dialogue. Starting from the hypothesis that in-
fants utilize prelinguistic interaction schemata as an "operational space" in which they construct their initial language, the outcome interaction processes of building up utterances derive, at least partially, from the intersubjective processes involved in dialogue construction. Data relative to the prelinguistic & early linguistic development of 3 Ital-
ian children followed longitudinally from 8 to 16 months of age are pre-
sented & discussed. During this age span the infants were audio- & videotaped bimonthly in spontaneous interaction, with the mother, in the family environment.

S13756 / ISA / 1982 / 3208
Camargo, Aspásiu (Centro Pesquisa Documentación Historia Contemporânea Brasil FundacFLCiao Gerulio Vargas, Caixa Postal 9052
20000 Rio de Janeiro), The Split Elites—The Uses of Oral and Life Histories
† An attempt is made to reconcile qualitative & quantitative research procedures, & presented are new possible combinations of research tech-
niques & general methodological principles. Focus is on research using life histories, which may provide data that go beyond impressionistic insights & may have more heuristic validity than is usually recognized. In-
troduced are distinctions among life story, life history, & oral history, in order to suggest ways to improve & maximize the use of these methods. These considerations are examined through partial data from current research on Brazilian political elites. Segments of these elites, the well-known tenentes & the agrarian elites—&, inside them, a few "key ac-
tors" of charismatic influence—provide better understanding of the na-
ture of tensions & contradictions within the split elites that are behind the dramatic transition from an agrarian to a modern, industrial society.

S13757 / ISA / 1982 / 3209
Campbell, Marie L. (Ontario Inst Studies Education, 252 Bloor St
W Toronto MSS 1V6), The Codification of Caring: Canadian Hospi-
tal Nursing in Transition
† Presented is a qualitative analysis of contemporary nursing in Canada, using ethnomethodological insights & ethnographic techniques in con-
junction with a conceptual framework that provides for linking the micro- to the macrolevel analysis of the society in which the observations are made. Fieldwork was carried out in hospital nursing departments in which nursing information systems are being implemented & used. The data reflect the current development of hospital nurses' role in the health care system, particularly in the importance of administrative innova-
tions in hospitals adapting to reduced funding levels. It is argued that

traditional nursing values are giving way to new priorities of efficiency & accountability that are being introduced into nursing settings as part of administrative technologies. Support is provided for the notion that nurs-
ing is adapting to new (economic) conditions by redefining its profes-
sional commitments. Nursing in hospital settings is changing to conform to the demand for cost containment in the health care system; practicing nurses are learning to see their work in these terms. Described is how this process works to alter nurses' perceptions of how to nurse. Com-
ments on the meaning of these changes for a traditionally F occupation are offered.

S13758 / ISA / 1982 / 3210
Camargo, Aspásia (Centro Pesquisa Documentacáo História Contem-
porânea Brasil FundacFLCiao Gerulio Vargas, Caixa Postal 9052
20000 Rio de Janeiro), The Codification of Caring: Canadian Hospi-
tal Nursing in Transition
† Presented is a qualitative analysis of contemporary nursing in Canada, using ethnomethodological insights & ethnographic techniques in con-
junction with a conceptual framework that provides for linking the micro- to the macrolevel analysis of the society in which the observations are made. Fieldwork was carried out in hospital nursing departments in which nursing information systems are being implemented & used. The data reflect the current development of hospital nurses' role in the health care system, particularly in the importance of administrative innova-
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sional commitments. Nursing in hospital settings is changing to conform to the demand for cost containment in the health care system; practicing nurses are learning to see their work in these terms. Described is how this process works to alter nurses' perceptions of how to nurse. Com-
ments on the meaning of these changes for a traditionally F occupation are offered.

S13759 / ISA / 1982 / 3211
Cannavo, Leonardo, Italian Research in the Sociology of Science and Technology: Trends and Perspectives
† Italian research in the sociology of science & technology has a young tradition of only 15 years. Contrary to the English-speaking countries, wherein this specialty derives from the history of science, Italian sociol-
ogy of science has diverse roots: general sociology, philosophy of sci-
ences, methodology of social research, science policy, & to some extent, natural science. After examining the different paths of the discipline, the stress is on its proper transformation into a sociological branch, in which theory & research are strictly integrated. Contemporary research trends are examined; completed research projects are assessed; projects in pro-
gress in both Italian & foreign universities are presented; data is reviewed; & finally, a wide-range program is proposed, based on work by the Research Unit on Science & Technology (Istit di Sociologia, Rome State U).

S13760 / ISA / 1982 / 3212
Cantor, Muriel G. & Jones, Elizabeth Ann (American U, Washing-
ton DC 20016), Writing Magazine Fiction for Fun, Profit, and Therapy
† A historical structural analysis of the content of women's magazines, including interviews with 40 writers who have published stories in True Story Magazine over the past several years.

S13761 / ISA / 1982 / 3213
Carbó, Teresa (Hidalgo y Matamoros, Tlalpan 14000 Mexico DF), Los indígenas mexicanos como objeto de debate parlamentario (In-
digenous Mexicans as an Object of Parliamentary Debate). (SPA)
† Examined are legal texts & parliamentary debates referring to the in-
digenous population obtained from the Archives of the Chamber of Deputies of the Republic of Mexico between 1920 & 1960. The data were treated with a mixed methodology combining historical, juridical,
& linguistic criteria. The analysis can be characterized as a free version of the French theory of discourse analysis, tending to flexibility in theoretical-methodological focus & amplifying the volume of extralinguistic information. Results show that debate sessions reproduce & amplify the basic principles of domination of the indigenous sector of the population. Analysis of verbal procedures used in the Chamber of Deputies reveals that there is only a ritual conflict of the entire of the deputies, almost all the linguistic operations of the Deputies can be placed within the realm of paraphrastic phenomena, belying the existence of a polemic discourse within the legislative process. Tr & Modified by D. Brooking.

S13762 / ISA / 1982 / 3214
Carley, Michael J. (Cornerstone Planning Group Limited, 22 Creekhouse Granville Island Vancouver BC V6H 3R9), Social Indicators: Comparing Developments from an International Perspective.

- Explored are four main approaches to the development of indicator systems, in light of various problem areas of indicator development, & in terms of a classification of statistical series. The systems considered are: (1) Indicator systems structured by identifying societal goals, subgoals, or objectives, & then indicators of those objectives (OECD Social Indicator Program). (2) Indicator systems utilizing the life cycle of an individual, interactions with institutions during this life cycle, & achievements in terms of societal norms & self-actualization (SSDS-System of Social & Demographic Statistics). (3) Theoretically structured indicator systems, ie, in the context of a social model that interrelates variables in a cascade. (4) Programmatic indicator systems that are organized by means of the convenient breakdowns provided by the institutional arrangements of society (international & national social reports). This approach is most common among governmental statistical agencies, & is examined in some detail. The societal goal approach is seen as valuable but difficult in terms of the possibility & cost of arriving at consensus. SSDS is a complex system for organization & display of data & practical use is some time away. Despite certain theoretical limitations, the programmatic approach is most practical & effective, especially for short-term governmental decision making needs. Finally, long-term progress in social indicator research is closely allied with advances in theoretically based social indicators.

S13763 / ISA / 1982 / 3215
Carranza, Miguel A. (U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588), Methodological Strategies in the Measurement of Language Shift among Mexicans in the United States.

- Central to the discussion is an understanding of the societal context that affects lang shift. This context is especially relevant given the minority status of Mexicans in the US. People of Mexican descent are asked to conform to dominant lang patterns with advances in theoretically based social indicators. SSDS is a complex system for organization & display of data & practical use is some time away. Despite certain theoretical limitations, the programmatic approach is most practical & effective, especially for short-term governmental decision making needs. Finally, long-term progress in social indicator research is closely allied with advances.

S13764 / ISA / 1982 / 3216
Carrillo, Maria, The Social Origins of the Portuguese Officers in the Late 20th Century.

- Presented are some general conclusions from an extensive study carried out with the support of the Planning Dept of the General Staff of the Portuguese Armed Forces. The study ended in 1981. The data reveal that, in contrast with other European countries & the US, the officers corps in Portugal has contained a strong Ur component throughout the twentieth century. There have been years in which more than 50% of the students passing from officer training establishments were born in the capital, Lisbon. Concerning family background, many of the officers are of petit bourgeois origin (the children of civil servants & white-collar workers) & unlike the situation in Spain, there is a small % of self-re-

S13765 / ISA / 1982 / 3217

- The purpose is to analyze & categorize existing North American sport spectator research trends. Several computer & index searches were completed in an effort to locate all available sport spectator studies completed in North America. A Σ of 34 studies was identified & categorized with 3 major research trends emerging. First, sport psychologists have traditionally studied spectator violence by focusing on the aggression levels of individual fans & the various personality correlates associated with fandom. Other sport psychologists have turned to various social-psychological research perspectives, with crowd size, crowd location, & crowd composition receiving considerable research attention. Second, sport sociologists have used collective behavior theories in their efforts to identify possible determinants of collective violence. Third, others have attempted to conceptually analyze & theoretically explain sport spectator behavior through the use of various sociological theories, including conflict theory, functionalism, & Elias's theory of the civilization process. The findings here show that certain North American sport spectator research trends can be identified. A multidimensional model is presented in an effort to consolidate present research trends.

S13766 / ISA / 1982 / 3218
Cela, César H. (New Mexico Highlands U Las Vegas 87701), The Rationalization Process, Science and the Validation of Knowledge.

- The SoK is viewed as having taken upon itself the task of restating the old question of the validity of knowledge in light of the sociohistorically based discovery of society as the primary reality. The problem that has followed this discovery is explored by examining some of the most prominent theoreticians in their attempt to solve the impasse concerning the apparent validity-destroying tendency of the existential determination of knowledge. Various solutions are examined & found inadequate, including the general tendency in the literature to seek a sociohistorically determined collective subject & its point of view as the guarantee of validity. Instead, the social process of scientific-technical progress is defined as a guarantee of validity. This investigation is then extended to the sociology of science.

S13767 / ISA / 1982 / 3219
Chakladar, Snehamoy (U Burdwan Golapbag, West Bengal India), In-Migration and the Problem of Linguistic Identity.

- An empirical study based on an extensive field survey of the regions of West Bengal, Assam, & Tripura. It is evident from the history of these states that when the immigrants were fewer in number they tried to adopt the language of the natives voluntarily & sought to assimilate within the majority community. As their numbers have increased they have made an effort to preserve their separate identity through monolingualism & have demanded certain linguistic rights in the spheres of education, administration, & adjudication. The Nepalese in the Darjeeling district of West Bengal are the typical example of this pattern. Where immigrants outnumber natives, they force out the native language. Tri-
The state policy of cultural homogenization is not new, but it takes on a special dimension within a democratic framework when majority groups, by virtue of their numerical position, control the politico-administrative instrumentalities & distribute scarce resources in their own favor. Consequently, minority groups are deprived of their fair share in the society. Although reorganization of states on a linguistic basis in India facilitated the democratic process by providing ample opportunity to the vast majority to participate effectively in the political process & economic development, it created a huge problem for the ethnolinguistic minorities who constitute an average 25% of the total population of any state. The objective here is to point out minority problems, but more importantly, to study the impact of these problems upon the sociopolitical spectrum of national life. The various measures so far adopted at the national & governmental levels to alleviate minority suffering are examined in an effort to determine appropriate measures for the amelioration of such suffering.

The root concept underlying the Indian theory of dance & dramaturgy is abhinaya, or enactment. Etymologically, abhinaya means “carrying forward.” That which carries spectators toward the rasus (dramatic emotions) is abhinaya, & dance itself formed an essential feature of stage acting. Although dance was a physical form of enactment (angabhikshana), as opposed to play-acting, which was predominantly verbal (va-cikshana), it often accompanied a song or lyric & interpreted verbal meanings through facial & body gestures. Traditionally, though, a distinction was made between interpretive or interpretative dance (nrtta), which translates the meanings of words into gesture language, & pure dance (nrtya) consisting of rhythmic movements only (tala-lasyasrayam). Present-day Indian dancing, with all its regional variations, is still basically true to this classical elitist tradition. A variety of folk styles (desya) of the pure nrtya type were also known in ancient India, side by side with the main tradition. The classical styles (marga) have always, however, found favor with cultivated people & have thus maintained continuity over the centuries, in contrast to the stress on individual creativity at the expense of continuity in Western classical ballet.

Considered are the international policies of existing socialist states in the light of implications that these states have not successfully escaped from the capitalist world economy. The history of the attempts to establish a socialist mode of production in China & the USSR is reinterpreted in terms of the interaction between domestic class struggles & geopolitical & economic forces (opportunities) presented by the larger capitalist world economy. The process of antisystemic movements in the core, periphery, & semiperiphery of the world system is reviewed in terms of its implications for a “domino theory” of socialist transition. The world-system perspective on capitalist development has raised anew the questions of the nature of capitalism as a SE system & its potential for transformation into socialism. The world-system perspective understands existing socialist states as areas within the capitalist world system in which socialist movements have come to state power, but which have not succeeded in institutionalizing a socialist mode of production. The political implications of this perspective for socialist state policy involve both domestic & international democracy, as well as the traditional questions of collective rationality. If it is true that the dynamics of the capitalist world system retard & pervert the international relations among socialist nation-states, then what kind of policies can move toward overcoming these tendencies? It is argued that economic democracy (decentralized control over national & international planning) is the key to the creation of transstate & interstate socialist relations. The possible emergence of a capitalist or transitional world state is discussed & the long-run tendencies for such a state to evolve toward world socialism are evaluated.

Types of verbal taboos are observed in Taiwanese Hokkien, superstitions & hypocritical, the former being avoidance of connections between verbal & actual undesirable situations, & the latter being avoidance of association with the uncultivated. In general, the one is Ru &/or uncultivated, & the other Ru &/or cultivated. Colloq Taiwanese Hokkien, sexual items, expressions containing sexual & excretory functions are the most tabooed among the more cultivated, & those of death among the less cultivated. It is expected that these three aspects of life do not occur verbally in the language with noticeable frequency. Nevertheless, common expressions referring to them are numerous, raising questions about the discrepancy between lang & thought. Although references to death in this respect are not yet explainable, explanation is plausible for the pervasive references to the other aspects in question. Economically & socially, Taiwan was a Ru & uncultivated community transplanted from south China. In the course of time urbanization & cultivation took place; sex became more private & excretory more untouchable so far as the urbanized &/or cultivated were concerned; thus references to these aspects of life became less acceptable.

Yet before they were tabooed in the cultivated lang, many such expressions either became deep-rooted idioms & proverbs or even crept into daily vocabulary without being realized as being taboos by most people. To support the assumption that urbanization & cultivation could be the factors, comparisons are made with respect to standard Mandarin, which is based on the lang of the 800-year-old Chinese capital, & Taiwanese, & between the lang of the old Taiwan capital & other local dialects.

The problems of employment, underemployment, & unemployment in India, the following conclusions emerged: (1) employment opportunities are lagging far behind the growth of the LF; (2) the problems of unemployment & underemployment are likely to assume more serious proportions if effective measures are not taken immediately to create new employment opportunities; & (3) though there has been tremendous industrial growth, it has not generated sufficient employment opportunities to absorb new additions to the LF. In this context, the following suggestions are considered: (A) adopt different employment-promotion schemes on several development fronts; (B) introduce techniques of production that are capital-saving & labor-intensive; (C) explore all possibilities of maximizing the impact of industrialization on employment; & (D) implement industrial democracy schemes. To be most effective, programs for employment generation & industrial democracy should be undertaken simultaneously.

The popular regime of the Ethiopian people, which led to the overthrow of the regime of Haile Selassie, founded due to lack of political direction & organization. Elements of the armed forces have moved to take control of
the state, but continue to face resistance from all sectors of society. This resistance is as much against military rule as it is against the framework of Ethiopia’s imperial order. A sociohistorical examination of these developments can explain the persistence of war in Ethiopia. In response to the challenges to military rule & the imperial order, the Dergue, the Ethiopian junta, responded by making adjustments & changes in its ideological position, in its political alliances, & in economic & social policies of the state. These adjustments provided short-term solutions, but did not resolve the state of war. Military rule is unpopular & ineffective & can only be sustained by brutal repression of the liberties for which the Ethiopian people fought, & by a costly alliance with the USSR.

S13775 / ISA / 1982 / 3227
Chekki, Dan A. (U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9), Urban Housing Cooperatives: Experiments in Participation

The Special Economic Zones (SEZ) of China.

While society is a shared construction, art is reconstruction, reinterpre-
tation. The artist recombines elements in novel forms; his work is art be-
cause it opposes a new insight to social constructions. The artist, like the
mystic, is confronted with the insoluble problem of order. Order & struc-
ture confine, control, & conceal the essence he wishes to experience;
without disorder he cannot express it. In opposing order with disorder he
dissolves structure by assembling structure. He replaces shared meanings
with new meanings, which must first be private before they can be
shared. The approximation of artistic genius to madness has been fre-
quently noted. The significant distinction, however, lies in the degree to
which the artist’s reconstruction of reality coincides with the social con-
structions of his community. The extent to which his meanings & interpreta-
tions are shared. Social mechanisms have de-
veloped to mediate these meanings & interpretations, to moderate alien-
ation, & to channel the autism inseparable from artistic experience.

S13777 / ISA / 1982 / 3228
Chen, Peter Kar-Nin (Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin). Industrial Democracy for the Four Modernisations in the Special Economic Zones (SEZ) of China.

Unification of various nationalities has been the dominant trend of
Chinese history. A strong, cohesive force has gradually been built up
throughout years of internal political, economic, & cultural conflict. The
democratic revolutionary history of China over the last 100 years has
been a struggle of all Chinese peoples against foreign imperialism & in-
ternal reactions. From the Taiping revolutionary movement during the
1850s & 1860s to the new democratic revolution under the leadership of
the Chinese Communist Party, all minority peoples have taken an active
part in & made an important contribution to these heroic struggles. Since
1949, China has been a social, economic, & political unit, multination-
ated, which has become a big family in which all nationalities are equal & united,
friendly & cooperative. Their equality is guaranteed & strengthened by
the adoption of the following measures: (1) a series of laws protecting
the equal social, economic, & religious rights of all nationalities; (2) the
creation of delegations from minority groups that report to the central
government; (3) large-scale investigations on the implementation of na-
tional policy on minorities; (4) strict adherence to the policy of national
regional autonomy; & (5) SE policies & social reforms undertaken to aid
national minorities in their quest for a higher standard of living.

S13778 / ISA / 1982 / 3220

While society is a shared construction, art is reconstruction, reinterpret-
tation. The artist recombines elements in novel forms; his work is art be-
cause it opposes a new insight to social constructions. The artist, like the
mystic, is confronted with the insoluble problem of order. Order & struc-
ture confine, control, & conceal the essence he wishes to experience;
without disorder he cannot express it. In opposing order with disorder he
dissolves structure by assembling structure. He replaces shared meanings
with new meanings, which must first be private before they can be
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quently noted. The significant distinction, however, lies in the degree to
which the artist’s reconstruction of reality coincides with the social con-
structions of his community. The extent to which his meanings & interpreta-
tions are shared. Social mechanisms have de-
veloped to mediate these meanings & interpretations, to moderate alien-
ation, & to channel the autism inseparable from artistic experience.

S13779 / ISA / 1982 / 3231
Chaprov, V. I. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 b5
117259 Moscow), The Political Culture and Labour Activity of the Young.

Political culture (PC) is a system of knowledge, value orientations,
convictions, & activity, that has cognitive, normative, value, & behavio-
ral functions, & depends on the level of involvement in social life. PC is
characterized by conscious participation in political life. It also implies
internationalism, democratism, knowledge of one’s rights & responsibili-
ties, & the application of these factors in communist construction, work
attitude. The artist recombines elements in novel forms; his work is art be-
cause it opposes a new insight to social constructions. The artist, like the
mystic, is confronted with the insoluble problem of order. Order & struc-
ture confine, control, & conceal the essence he wishes to experience;
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which the artist’s reconstruction of reality coincides with the social con-
structions of his community. The extent to which his meanings & interpreta-
tions are shared. Social mechanisms have de-
veloped to mediate these meanings & interpretations, to moderate alien-
ation, & to channel the autism inseparable from artistic experience.

S13780 / ISA / 1982 / 3232
Cipriani, Roberto (Instit Sociologia U Roma, Via V E Orlando 75
00185 Italy), Historie de vie et phenomenes religieux: culture popu-
laire et vie quotidienne (Life Histories and Religious Phenomena:
Popular Culture and Everyday Life). (FRE)

Examined is the relationship between popular culture & religion,
stressing the dimensions of everyday life & life history as indicators of
religious values & behavior patterns. In a study conducted in the town of
Cesignola, Italy, starting with a survey in 1975, data collected by means
of interviews, life histories, etc, were subjected to historical, anthropolog-
ical, psychological, & symbolic analysis. Particular attention is paid to
the phenomenon of “Red Christ,” a popular drama enacted during
Holy Week. A comparison is made between the behavior patterns &
perceptions of the players during the holy rites & throughout the rest of
the year. It was revealed that in most cases religion, popular culture,
& everyday life history interact. As most players in the “Red Christ” ritual
come from Wc backgrounds, there is a noticeable tendency for the underprivileged classes to identify with them. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic.

**S13781 / ISA / 1982 / 3233**

Clark, Terry Nichols & Ferguson, Lorna Crowley (U Chicago, IL 60637), Urban Fiscal Strain and Retrenchment.

† Summarized is an analysis of fiscal strain using the 62 US Permanent Community Sample cities, analyzing data from 1960 to 1977. Fiscal strain indicators are constructed for each city, & regression analyses completed of their sources. Cities are more fiscally strained if they had more fiscally liberal mayors, who in turn often relied for support on organized black groups. The black power movement’s impact declined by the late 1970s, however, when a general Mc reaction occurred. An important development was the New Fiscal Populist leader, fiscally conservative but socially liberal, who relies on individual voters to populist appeals to the mass media, rather than organized groups like unions or the Democratic Party. A range of other social, political, & economic variables are analyzed for their roles in these processes. Specific retrenchment patterns used by cities are outlined.

**S13782 / ISA / 1982 / 3234**


† Investigated are variations in the form & functioning of Ur development partnerships. Two questions are addressed: (1) what conditions are associated with the range of Ur development partnerships—both the number & type of public, private, & neighborhood groups involved; & (2) in what ways is the form of Ur development partnership related to the degree of entrepreneurial activities engaged in by the city? Several factors are tested for their ability to explain variations in the form of Ur partnerships, particularly the formal representation of neighborhood interests: economic & demographic conditions, political structure, federal program history; social organization networks, & party strength. The structure of formal representation in these partnerships is influenced to an extent by the extent of entrepreneurial approach & stimulates that paybacks—some % of profits & proceeds—be captured for public benefit & further development. In creating this new capital, local officials complete the investment loop & have the opportunity to direct these public benefits to specific areas & groups within the city.

**S13783 / ISA / 1982 / 3235**

Claus, Lisbeth M. (U Missouri, Columbia 65212), The Development of Medical Sociology in Europe.

† This general profile of European medical sociology is based on: (1) in-depth sociohistorical analyses & evaluations of the development of the subdiscipline in 5 European countries; (2) a survey of the activities of medical sociologists (n = 646) in 27 European countries; & (3) contacts with resource persons & medical sociologists generated by the compilation of a Directory of European Medical Sociologists. Besides illustrating common features of European medical sociologies, a number of characteristics of the discipline are highlighted. They reflect the specific styles of work being done, & elements of institutionalization & professionalization of the subdiscipline. Specific hypotheses are tested using the SoftK frame of reference. Finally, reflections as to the prospects of medical sociology in Europe & the possibility of creating a “European” medical sociology are offered.

**S13784 / ISA / 1982 / 3236**

Clegg, Stewart (Griffith U, Nathan Brisbane Queensland Australia 4111), Social Theory, Methodological Issues and Complex Organizations.

† Explored are several issues raised by debates of the last decade that focus on competing traditions of enquiry, dichotomously conceived as action vs system, idealist vs positivist, Geisteswissenschaften vs Naturwissensc haf ten, etc. An argument is offered against dichotomies such as these in favor of a 'realist' resolution that explores 'structurational' aspects of organizations. Specific issues & an agenda for research is proposed, which may be illuminated through the application of different styles of research to the analysis of organizations.

**S13785 / ISA / 1982 / 3237**


† Becoming a reader requires shifting from the lang strategies used to interpret face-to-face oral interactions to the lang strategies used to interpret decontextualized essayist literacy. We know little, however, about the ways children in various communities make this shift. Described are some of the experiences of a group of preschoolers involved in the process of making this transition. The study was based on participant observation, interviewing, & audio-recording story readings over a period of 18 months at a private, Mc nursery school in Philadelphia, Pa. The primary data base was a corpus of 100 annotated story-reading transcriptions. Adult-child story reading, which emerged as the key literacy event in this nursery school community, was characterized by its location within adult-child social interactions & by the cooperative negotiation of textual meanings. Within cooperative interactions, the adult story reader acted as intermediary between the readers focused in the same & the real readers/listeners of the nursery school. For the preschoolers, the reading of essayist literacy was transformed from an internalized, solitary, & nonnegotiated process to an outwardly explicit & social process that accounted for the sense-making of individual readers/listeners. In this way, adult-child story reading served as a key to the transition between the oral & written lang strategies of the community.

**S13786 / ISA / 1982 / 3238**

Coe, Richard M. (Shanghai Foreign Lang Instit, Hongkou District People’s Republic China), Literacy “Crises”: A Systematic Analysis.

† Literacy “crises” are usually perceived/projected as declines in reading, writing, &/or associated abilities. They are often associated with deterioration of moral/political values & considered a cause of SE difficulties. The problem is usually blamed on the educational practices of the period immediately preceding, & the solution is often seen, at least in part, as a return to previously criticized educational practices. This description fits the public images of literacy “crises” as diverse as the most recent ones in China & North America. But there is reason to question much of this description, beginning with the association of literacy “crises” declines from previous levels of literacy with the function of a literacy “crisis” is to “renormalize” the educational sub-system so that its outputs are roughly consistent with the constraints of its SE environment, both academically & morally/politically. “Crises” may also serve to rationalize the relative roles of various educational subsystems & to provide rationales for various features of the SE system. Even when a literacy problem is based on a real decline in literacy abilities, it is not likely to have been declared a “crisis” unless its boundaries lie far beyond the educational sub-system. Literacy problems are real, but literacy “crises” are usually misunderstood because they are interpreted too narrowly & not in terms of systemic interrelations. The most recent North American “crisis” is a particularly good example, but previous North American “crises” & “crises” in very different types of societies show similar features.

**S13787 / ISA / 1982 / 3239**

Coen, Anna (Istit Studi Programmazione Economica, via di Villa Alban1 26 A Rome 00198 Italy), Long Term Planning and Indicators of Strategical Importance for the “Social Multiplier Effect”.

† Described is an interdisciplinary study to determine consumption tendencies in Czechoslovakia, France, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Poland, the USSR, & Switzerland. Emphasis is on the structures & methods of financing private & collective consumption. The results of the economic aspects of the study were checked & enlarged by comparing the sociological importance of different types of public goods in 4 countries: France, Italy, the GDR, & the USSR. Focus was on health, housing, young people, & the elderly. Research results are discussed in relationship to long-term social planning.

**S13788 / ISA / 1982 / 3240**

Coenen, Herman (Tilburg U, 5000 LE Netherlands), Improvised Contexts: Movement and Perception in Deaf Children’s Interactions.

† Based on participant observation, dealt with is the interactive behavior of deaf children in a Calif school setting. The study was designed to provide insights into the contribution of motor-sensory perception to the constitution of meaning in these children’s interactions. Stemming from the phenomenological stress on the importance of subjective meaning for understanding social action & attention to typically as a decisive character of subjective meaning, the central focus was on children’s own world: situations as they were lived & accomplished by the children themselves. On this basis two sorts of situations were observed: those
where the children were, to a certain extent, free to decide their own dealings (eg, the playground) & those where they had to deal with imposed situational structures (eg, the classroom). Described for both are the typically improvised ways in which interactive activities took place. Including environmental, motor & perceptual aspects of how adult children integrate the environment, people, & objects; how they expressly & implicitly invite each other to enter & produce new or familiar situations; how situations come into existence by a spreading "magic infection"; how the situational meaning structure keeps changing while it is being negotiated by the children connected with the mobility room. Criticized are common concepts & uses of standardization sign language, the official replacement for the loss of "normal," spoken/ heard language, which cannot account for the visible richness of the interactive situations lived by the children, nor for the communications taking place within these situations.

S13789 / ISA / 1982 / 3241
Cohen, Lynn Renee (Graduate Business School Fordham U, 113 West 60th St New York NY 10023), Organizational Structure and Managerial Communication Patterns.

It is hypothesized that women managers are not receiving position power, status, & credibility equal to their new roles because necessary changes in verbal & nonverbal behavior that reflect & reinforce such changes have not occurred. Described is an exploratory study now underway to investigate this hypothesis. Four pairs of managers are being videotaped during 15-minute work-related conversations. Each pair contains one M & one F manager. Two of the women use characteristically F patterns of nonverbal behavior, which have been associated with relatively low position power & status, while 2 others use fewer F patterns & some characteristically M patterns, which have been associated with relatively high position power & status. Similarly, 2 of the men use M patterns while the other 2 use M & F patterns. The mixed pairs are being shown on videotape to masters degree in business candidates at Fordham U who are themselves managers. These managers (both Ms & Fs) are being asked to fill out a semantic differential designed to indicate which of the pairs being viewed is perceived as higher in position power & status. Results, thus far, indicate that managers using M patterns are seen as higher in position power & status.

S13790 / ISA / 1982 / 3242
Colfer, Carol J. Pierce (Hawaii Instit Tropical Agriculture & Human Resources U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), On Circular Migration: From the Distaff Side.

Drawing on one year's participant observation in East Kalimantan (Indonesian Borneo) & a survey of all adult women in two Kenyah Dayak villages, quantified is the extent of circular migration, placing it within an ethnographic context. The situation of women left behind during M expeditions of considerable duration is then examined, as well as the benefits & disadvantages perceived by the women. Pertinent observations on related M & M migration are also presented, by comparing findings in the remote village to those in the more transitional one. The conclusions are twofold: (1) among these people, M mobility has been a longstanding tradition, a fact that is contrary to elements in Zelinsky's (1971) widely publicized theory of the mobility transition; & (2) the women's situation is made somewhat more difficult by M absence, but they are demonstrably competent to manage on their own. Kenyah women's ongoing responsibilities, their independence & competence, & their active participation in production, combined with recurrent M absence, demonstrate the importance of including women in development efforts.

S13791 / ISA / 1982 / 3243
Colman Sercovich, Francisco (Echeverria 2164, 6-26 1428 Buenos Aires Argentina), State-Owned Enterprises and Dynamic Comparative Advantages in the World Petrochemical Industry (The Case of Commodity Olefins in Brazil).

The requirements for successful application of the "infant industry" argument in the basic petrochemicals industry are so stringent in terms of risk, knowledge, capital, & command over resources, that neither tariffs nor subsidies, but rather the actual participation of the state as an entrepreneur seems necessary. State-owned transnationals such as Petrobras & Technip enjoy a specific advantage vis-a-vis their private counterparts—it, they can engage in a wide & rich variety of different tradeoffs thanks to their position within the highly diversified range of business interests, & their governments' backing in risk taking. These circumstances make them more likely to reach mutually attractive agree

ments, particularly concerning large projects, than is the case with privately owned multinationals. The findings are based on original field research conducted in Brazil & the US.

S13792 / ISA / 1982 / 3244

Examined is the previous literature attempting to account for differential success rates of nations competing at the Olympic Games. Presented is an overview of a conceptual framework that has been developed (Colwell, 1981), outlining the explanatory model derived from an application of this framework to the 1976 summer Olympic Games. An overall measure of success including all competing nations (TOTRANK) is analyzed using bivariate & multivariate techniques. The findings suggest that elite sporting success is a result of a complex set of interactions among the economic, political, & social institutions of the nations examined. A four-factor model explains most (73%) of the variance in the overall measure of international sporting success. This model highlights the importance of material & military power, the technical component of elite sport, the influence of level of development, & the effect of a socialist ideology on the attainment of international sporting success.

S13793 / ISA / 1982 / 3245

Offered is an example & interpretation of participatory research in the US. Four major issues are addressed: (1) the epistemological basis of participatory research, (2) the role of popular knowledge in providing theoretical content to participatory analyses, (3) the role of the participatory researcher in the community, & (4) the validation of knowledge created by participatory research. Participatory research can best be characterized as an application of critical theory conceived as the method for an immanent critique of domination. Critical theory provides a logic of analysis & criteria for evaluating the results of participatory research. A successful experience with a participatory research project in the small town of North Bonneville, Wash, is reported. This project demonstrates the potential for participatory research to provide a basis for successful political struggle by a community. It also shows that participatory research can initiate a sustained process of democratic organization & critical learning. Results of the project support the contention that critical theory is an appropriate epistemological foundation for participatory research.

S13794 / ISA / 1982 / 3246
Conelh, Bernard (Centre recherche sociolinguistique-pragmatique linguistique, 2 rue Liberté Saint Denis 93200 France), Quelles Hypotheses sociologiques pour une analyse du discours politique? (What Sociological Hypotheses Are Required for an Analysis of Political Discourse?). (FRE)

Discourse analysis poses a series of challenges to the sociologist that are not merely technical in nature. Three of them are discussed: (1) Research—While a political domain for sociological analysis undeniably exists, nothing proves that there exists equally a domain of political discourse for the analyst of discourse. (2) Object—Variations outlined in discourse analysis do not automatically reflect social variations, although some may have a discernible social effect. (3) Methodology—The sociological survey method does not presuppose the degree of homogeneity in its data that discourse analysis requires. It is shown how the phenomenon of coupled statements, as described by Sacks & Schegloff in reference reception, allows a description of another type of relationship in a political document. TR & Modified by S. Kaganovic

S13795 / ISA / 1982 / 3247
Conrad, Peter (Brandeis U, Waltham MA 02154), The Role of Technology in the Development of Medical Social Control: Some International Implications.

For over a century, especially in the US, there has been a trend toward the medicalization of deviance. More forms of deviant behavior are defined as medical problems, with the medical profession (or some part of it) mandated to treat them. Medical social control operates in the name of health rather than in the name of the diety, the state, or justice. Identified are three types or manifestations of social control: medical technology, medical collaboration, & medical rhetoric. Medical collabora-
ration & medical rhetoric are intricately tied to social organization & culture, respectively, but medical technology has more independent qualities. Discussed is the role of medical technology in the development & use of medical social control. Compared is the use of medical technology for controlling deviant behavior (madness, hyperactive children, opiate addiction) & certain life events (birth, reproductive control, death). Analyzed is how technology is used in the medicalization of the problem & as a form of social control. The current use of selected medical technologies in developing nations is examined on this basis.

S13797 / ISA / 1982 / 3248

S13799 / ISA / 1982 / 3251

Dealt with are decision making & control in producer cooperatives of several kinds. In particular, focus is on two issues: (1) the question of whether & under what conditions the opportunities for worker participation in producer cooperatives lead to an equalization of power relations within the enterprises; & (2) the effects of participation on the attitudes & social relationships of members of cooperatives. These issues are discussed using evidence from a series of case studies of producer cooperatives in the UK, carried out by members of the Open U Cooperatives Research Unit. Some additional evidence is drawn from other secondary sources. Results show that, usually, the most extensive equalization of power is achieved in "alternative" cooperatives, but that this can have various costs associated with it, eg, reduced efficiency. In "endowed" cooperatives, preexisting patterns of power relations tend to continue, but some alterations in this distribution are likely to occur in time. In "job creation" & "defensive" cooperatives the situation is likely to be less predictable. The workforces' lack of managerial expertise & knowledge of other forms of work organization can seriously inhibit the equalization of power. In "traditional" cooperatives, worker participation in decision making is likely to be fairly restricted &, consequently, the redistribution of power is usually limited but not insignificant.

S13800 / ISA / 1982 / 3252
Coronado de Caballero, Gabriela (Hidalgo y Matamoros, Talpan 14000 Mexico DF), Hegemonia Lingüística. Resistencia Comunitaria (Linguistic Hegemony: Community Resistance).

For centuries indigenous groups in Mexico have been subject to various external pressures opposing the continuity of their lang & culture. The pressure now exercised by Spanish as the national lang is present in most aspects of the everyday life of these groups. This pressure has obviously had repercussions on both indigenous langs & Spanish. This problem is examined in a case study of an Otomí community in Valle de Mezquital. The study proposes to determine the community characteristics that have favored the continuing use of the Otomí lang & the particular features of Otomí resulting from the acquisition of Spanish as a second lang. The methodology combines an anthropological & a linguistic focus, the latter by means of systematic elicitation of verbal production of the participants in the sample. Tr by D. Brookin

S13801 / ISA / 1982 / 3253
Costa-Pinto, L. A. (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), The Role of Intellectuals, Presentation in Spanish.

Problems of development in Third World countries are mainly political & ideological, involving basic changes in social structures. Thus, the definition & selection of goals & the strategy to be followed are, by necessity, defined by some & executed by others. This presupposes the control & use of knowledge, for which intellectuals are best qualified. When targets are defined & decisions made, the effective role of intellectuals becomes a due to the understanding of developmental processes. When social change is not the object of a deep intellectual elaboration, political debate about it can be insufficient & misguided. A few years ago, the prevalent idea in Latin America was that "revolutionary action" had to precede any theory of revolution. The immediate result was failure & sadness, ending with the deaths of Che Guevara & Camilo Torres. But there were other consequences: the church & the military have become great "renovators" in Latin America today, due to the absence of serious thought on political & social doctines that would lead to social change.

S13802 / ISA / 1982 / 3254

Using census data on the spatial distribution of ethnic groups in the Philippines, empirically assessed is Philip Hauser's thesis of twentieth-century "population diversification." Trends & patterns of levels of ethnic diversity are examined for three time periods: 1948-1960, 1960-1970, & 1970-1975. In general, provincial levels of ethnic diversity
failed to increase during the two earlier time periods, thus casting doubt on the claim that unilinear trends toward increasing interethnic contact will occur over time. A path analysis of the impact of three causal variables (urbanization, in-migration, & provincial proximiy to the primate city of Manila) upon ethnic diversification trends also failed to support preexisting theory for these two time periods. Between 1970 & 1975, however, more rapid movement toward local-level ethnic heterogeneity was observed, with these trends being correlated in the expected direction with all three causal variables. The intermingling in space of Philippine ethnic groups may thus be expected to accelerate in the future, with these increases being greatest in core Ur areas.

S13803 / ISA / 1982 / 3255
Couch, Stephen R. (Pennsylvania State U, Schuylkill Haven 197972), The Cooperative Symphony Orchestra in London and New York. There are four orchestral cooperatives in London today & one in New York City. All are part-time & were formed upon the demise of a private lay-board predecessor. Unlike the old "amateur" orchestra cooperatives, the new ones are composed of professional performers & are fully embedded in the musical market structure. These differences are linked to changes in the nature of capitalism (eg, monopolization & the nature of work) that have tremendously altered the economic & social context within which orchestras operate. The orchestras survive as cooperatives today partly due to their part-time status (thus cutting expenses), & to the emergence of governments into arts funding (providing a buffer between orchestras & private patrons who would control them). While tremendous pressures exist to force all organizations to conform to dominant organizational structures, under certain circumstances the capitalist state cooperates in a de facto way to protect producer cooperatives. As with for-profit cooperatives, raising capital is a serious & continuous problem for nonprofit cooperatives. Historically, structural factors, not ideology, are critical in shaping the nature & form of producer cooperatives.

S13804 / ISA / 1982 / 3256
Craig, John G. & Jordan, John E. (Co-Operative Future Directions Project York U, 4700 Keele St Downsview Ontario M3J 2R2), Futures Studies and Futuring: An Analysis of the Canadian Co-Operative Future Directions Project. The Co-Operative Future Directions Project was organized in 1979 with a three-year mandate. It was initiated by the cooperative movement in Canada in order to conduct futures studies & to initiate a futuring process to develop a vision & refocus the organizations to better serve human needs. Described are the design of the project, how it was organized, & a tentative evaluation of its problems & impact.

S13805 / ISA / 1982 / 3257
Crain, Robert L. & King, Edith W. (School Education U Denver, CO 80208), Method, Theory and Explanation of Inequality. Analyzed is the DoI/$ between so-called "hard" & "soft" methodologies in educational research, & the impact that choice of methodology has on both the type of theoretical propositions chosen for tests & the outcomes of those tests. It is concluded that type of method does affect choice of theoretical view; exclusive use of either method makes successful educational research difficult, while projects that have been eclectic in their method have a better choice of success. Examples are drawn from research on school desegregation & the education of non-English speaking minorities in the US, & research on educational inequality in GB.

S13806 / ISA / 1982 / 3258
Crespi, Franco (Instit Studi Sociali U Perugia, Italy), Symbolic Mediation and Power. Presentation in French. Summarized are results of a theoretical study on "Symbolic Mediation & Society." The term symbolic comprises any determinate form through which man expresses himself in his relation to others & to the world, while mediation refers to the functions of the symbolic in relationship to the reflexivity of consciousness. Symbolic mediation appears to be a reduction of complexity that is, at the same time, constitutive of the complexity. Hence there is what can be termed the paradox of mediation: the mediation, in the moment of revealing itself as the only possible horizon of experience, also shows itself as a reduction. The oscillation between what can & what cannot be said, or the relationship between determined & indeterminate, appears thus as the real sphere of our social experience & the necessary focus for understanding social reality. From this perspective, the function of power appears as ambivalence in the actors' capacity for dealing with contradictions that emerge from the determined-indetermined rapport, using both dimensions at three different levels: (1) individual intrinsic power; (2) individual extrinsic power; & (3) structural power.

S13807 / ISA / 1982 / 3259
Csakó, Mihály & Liskó, Ilona (Dohány u 16-18, 1077 Budapest 7 Hungary), Economy, Education, and State Control: The Case of Vocational Education in Hungary. Changes in the institutional system of vocational education in Hungary from 1949 to 1979 reflect the government's intention to satisfy the needs of the economy for skilled labor by means of standardized & school-form training. Though curricula have been standardized & vocational schools integrated into the state school system, this intention is thwarted by the short-term interests of the participants, eg, production interests of firms, educational interests of the schools, & interests of pupils in upward mobility. The diversity of the technological levels of the firms, the weakness of primary school education, & difficulties with the protection of pupils' interests present further obstacles. At present, the decisive factor lies not within education but in the system & technological level of production. Solutions to the problems of vocational education may be facilitated by the creation of independent forms of protection of pupils' interests.

S13808 / ISA / 1982 / 3260
Cseh-Szombathy, László (Instit Sociology Hungarian Academy Sciences, U 4 1014 Budapest), The Effects of Divorce on the Ways of Life of Dissolved Families. A survey was carried out in Hungary on a representative national sample of previously married couples, divorced 2 years prior to the data collection. Among the aims was to provide information on: the present living conditions of the divorcees, their earnings & household activities, how they carry out their child-care duties, & what kinds of social networks surround them. A request for evaluation of their present situation was included in the questionnaire. According to the hypothesis, the passing of 2 years after divorce is generally sufficient for adjustment to the new situation's SE & emotional dimensions; focus was mainly on those who were unable to adjust. Adjusted & unadjusted Rs were compared according to their demographic & SE characteristics using a variety of statistical methods.

S13809 / ISA / 1982 / 3261
Da Via, Sarah Chucid (Escola Comunicações & Artes U São Paulo, Cidade Universitária 05508 Brazil), The Ideological Process in the College Entrance Examination. Presentation in Spanish. A study of the student population's inequality of opportunities, as a determinant of the mechanism of educational selection represented by the Coll Entrance Examination (CEE). Data were obtained through exploratory study of candidates who passed the 1977 CEE in São Paulo, Brazil. The study was complemented by research on the 1978 candidates, attempting to determine specific factors of selectivity of the educational process, which reflect a wider selective process existing in a class society. In both cases, questionnaires were computer processed & analyzed by means of quantitative criteria. Utilizing a theoretical approach, the role of the CEE is dealt with as a mechanism of reproduction of existing SE differentiation, aggravated by the country's condition of underdevelopment & dependence. It is concluded that the CEE does not ensure equal rights to higher learning, but is a manifestation of the ideological organization of the State perpetuating the structure of a class-split society.

S13810 / ISA / 1982 / 3262
Daggett, James & Wise, Mary Ruth (Casilla 2492, Lima 100 Peru), Social Consequences of Literacy in Representative Ethnic Groups of Peruvian Amazonia. A brief sociohistorical sketch of 5 ethnic groups & the literacy programs in each is followed by a discussion of the programs' consequences. These groups represent varying stages of SE integration to the rest of the nation—ranging from the Matsés (Mayoruna) who were isolated until 1969, to the Amuesha, who have had intensive contact with the outside world for more than a century & are involved in a market economy. The Matsés literacy program, which was initiated in response to their de-
mand, informal & adapted closely to their social organization. Literacy among the Machiguenga, Chayahuita, Aguaruna, & Amuesha has been carried out primarily through the bilingual education program of the Peruvian Ministry of Education & is adapted to their cultures. In all of the groups the consequences are shown to be positive. Literacy programs have contributed toward maintaining a sense of ethnic unity & identity, & have helped groups in their transactions with the dominant national society.

S13811 / ISA / 1982 / 3263
Dalstra, J. W. (Nieuwe Bildtjek 78, Oude Biljrii 9078PS Netherlands), Sequential theory and Narrative Analysis.

† Discussed are theoretical & analytical problems involved in explaining verbal interaction. The organization of conversation is confronted with two related tasks of impression management: (1) interaction is constituted by the sequential structure of turn-taking & related formal mechanisms of timing, both global & local; (2) conversation is characterized by the diachronic structure of topical flux & related subsystems of focusing, both textual & contextual. The question is posed how these two tasks can be combined in detail to generate valid accounts of discourse on violence. Some 20 transcribed examples of stories in natural conversation are analyzed to see how narrative structure is transformed by the operation of iterative sequential rules. Although contextual focusing is not necessarily explained by global & local synchronic devices, textual flux cannot adequately be dealt with by any of the basic approaches to sequential structure. A theory is presented that specifies a possible diachrony on any moral or intersubjectively available topic.

S13812 / ISA / 1982 / 3264
Danet, Brenda & Bogoch, Bryna (Communications Instit Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram Israel), Routinization and the Realization of Power in Lawyer-Client Interaction in Israel.

‡ Quantitative & qualitative methods of discourse analysis were used to study the ways lang reflects & serves power & controls the construction of legal reality. The entire tape-recorded conversation of a lawyer with a client involved in a claim against the Social Security Insit in Israel was analyzed for power markers & evidence of routinization. Linguistic indicators of power in the lawyer's talk included floor control, topic control, coercive questions, directives, requests for confirmation, distancing, & the use of performative & imperative request forms, technical terms, & formal titles. Routinization was evidenced by the lawyer's refusal to explore other aspects of the case introduced by the client, the reliance on documents rather than the client's own reports for information about the case, & the narrowing of the meaning of the dispute in the transformation into legal categories. Notably absent from the lawyer's talk were conventional greetings, revealing the source of information, & explanations for topic switching. The implications of these findings for lawyer-client interactions in other settings are discussed.

S13813 / ISA / 1982 / 3265
Dannequin, Claudine (ENS Saint-Cloud, ave Papais 92 France), Prise de parole et pouvoir de la parole dans le groupe des pairs, chez des enfants de 5 à 6 ans, au cours de discussions non formelles. (Taking the Floor and the Power of the Word in a Peer Group of Children Aged Five and Six Engaged in Informal Discussion.) (FRE)

‡ Reported are results of observations made during 1980 & 1981 in Parisian kindergartens. The children were filmed without their knowledge while engaged in discussion without adult assistance. The data allow the construction of a typology of discursive strategies used by children, particularly how the floor is taken in conversation, & provide valuable information on how children acquire the social usage of language. Although never explicitly taught by adults, this usage is as much a part of the children's language as rules of grammar & syntax. The children's conduct, both verbal & nonverbal, shows that they use words in order to impose themselves as the leaders of the group & not merely to communicate information. The referential aspect of their statements is frequently of little importance; what is said counts for less than how it is said. Analysis of posture & gestures involves the importance of body language among children. Certain sequences show characteristic gestures when the floor is being taken or other participants are being silenced. These observations are compared to a similar study of adults, yielding insights into the acquisition of language & the general conduct of speakers of a given language community. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic.

S13814 / ISA / 1982 / 3266
Davidiu, G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Ways into the Science: Education of Sociologists as a Social Problem.

† The role of sociological education is important, especially nowadays when sociology no longer belongs only to the U, but has become part of social reality. Suggested are the ideal characteristics of a would-be sociologist: (1) ideological & political; (2) scientific & humanistic; (3) cultural & psychological; & (4) ethical & pedagogical. Examined are the deficiencies of the existing system of sociology training. Observations are based on the experience of the Byelorussian State U.

S13815 / ISA / 1982 / 3267
Davies, Christie (U Reading, RG6 2AA England), Religious Boundaries and Sexual Morality.

† Most religions are concerned with preserving clear boundaries between their members & outsiders. This is especially true of the religions of peoples seeking to preserve their distinctive identity in exile, such as Judaism or Zoroastrianism. One of the ways they do this is by instituting codes of sexual morality that stress the preservation of boundaries between fundamental natural categories such as human & animal or M & F. The preservation of these boundaries acts as a metaphor & reminder of the social boundary of the religious group. This is the basis & purpose of the strong taboos against homosexuality, transvestism, & bestiality found in the Old Testament & in Zoroastrian scriptures. By contrast, peoples with weaker boundaries & less chaste religious beliefs & organization, such as the ancient Greeks, lack such rigorous taboos. Sexual taboos are important for an essentially ascetic religion like Christianity, but are far more likely to be enforced when church leaders feel that the boundaries of their religion are threatened.

S13816 / ISA / 1982 / 3268
Dayav, Yu. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijjanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Sociological Radicalism and the Break-Up of Sociology into Different Subject-Areas.

† The essence of sociological radicalism becomes obvious in the course of analyzing its approach to the problems of sociological cognition—the reconstruction of social reality. In an attempt to reconstruct social reality, analyzed are many antinomies characterized by emphasis on the analysis of interindividual interaction. This inevitably leads to a "collective" solipsism, reducing social reality to the level of intersubjective meanings. The result is a fragmentation of social reality (or inevitably sociology) into different subject areas: phenomenological sociology is the final stage in this process.

S13817 / ISA / 1982 / 3269

‡ Analyzed are the transformations introduced by TV in the nature of political occasions; argued against is conceptualizing the role of TV as a simple one of "transmission" or "representation" of such occasions. Described are the roles fulfilled by TV both at the level of performance & at that of participation. Analysis focuses on a central event, the Royal Wedding, England, 1981, & on comparisons between that event & others, eg, Sadat's visit to Jerusalem, Mitterrand's inauguration, the Pope's visit to Poland, & Sadat's funeral. TV surrounds the events with what Victor Turner calls a "limen"; it organizes a rite-de-passage into & out of it, imposes on the spectators a new frame of reference, & subverts their usual definition of what is important, 'real', or serious. Beyond a Turnerian concern for the liminality of the occasions analyzed, & a Searle-inspired attention to their "constitutive rules," the analysis is essential for one paper, related to Barthian semiology, specifically to the theory of constitutive structures.

S13818 / ISA / 1982 / 3270

‡ Historically, literacy instruction in North America has taken place within a substantive context of values. Each educational epoch has framed literacy instruction in terms of principles, norms, & beliefs considered to be worth reading & writing about. In order to historically situ-ate modern practice, identified are three paradigms of literary instruction in North American schools: classical, progressive, & technocratic. The late
nineteenth-century classicist aim of a literacy of high culture subscribed to goals of an aristocratic social structure. The progressive shift of focus to education & work in formal learning institutions reflected the early-twentieth-century enthusiasm for the democratization of culture & society, & for the institutional provision of skilled industrial labor. The technocratic approach to literacy developed in concert with increasing centralization of schooling, & led to emphasis on more standardized & uniform literacy behaviors. For the last thirty years, the concern with managerial efficiency & the quantification of educational output has led to a deconstruction of literacy—which in its previous historical forms constituted a communicational whole—into discrete & measurable subskills.

S13819 / ISA / 1982 / 3271
De Santis, Grace (DePaul U, Chicago IL 60614), Increasing Access through Increased Health Manpower: Some Unanticipated Effects.

† Traced are the effects of government efforts aimed at increasing access to health care in the US. Both the intent of health-care policy (especially initial legislation enacted during the 1960s) & the impact of this legislation are examined. The level of success that resulted from these efforts has been well documented. The primary unanticipated effect, a rise in the cost of health care, has also received a considerable amount of attention. However, other outcomes have not been discussed in detail. Identified & explored are the effects of legislation that expanded the health manpower pool during this era.

S13820 / ISA / 1982 / 3272
Deegan, Mary Jo (U Nebraska, Lincoln 68508), Feminism Frames Star Trek: Or Feminists Boldly Go Where No Man Has Gone Before.

† The TV series Star Trek has generated a complex & dedicated viewing audience. The fans, calling themselves Trekkies, have organized a network of newsletters, books, & artifacts relevant to the concepts & characters developed in the series. Star Trek’s popularity is partly based on its recurring Freudian dramas & stereotypical sex roles. The Captain & his science & medical officers symbolize a traditional sexual network (initial legislation enacted during the 1960s) & the impact of this legislation are examined. The level of success that resulted from these efforts has been well documented. The primary unanticipated effect, a rise in the cost of health care, has also received a considerable amount of attention. However, other outcomes have not been discussed in detail. Identified & explored are the effects of legislation that expanded the health manpower pool during this era.

S13821 / ISA / 1982 / 3273
Delcourt, Jacques Victor (Institut sciences travail U Catholique Louvain, 1348 Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium), Information, Society, Educational Institutions and the International Distribution of Knowledge.

† The educational system faces two types of user organizations: (1) those where promotions result from experience or training at the workplace; & (2) those where transfers between functions & posts along the hierarchy are restricted because of discontinuity in training & learning requirements. In the latter case, people will more often be recruited from formal learning institutions. These trends have an impact on the possibilities & forms of educational institutions. An attempt is made to formulate educational issues at a more theoretical level in light of transaction costs. Decisions to transmit or acquire knowledge outside of organizations or to process it oneself in open or closed circuits are based on transaction costs between persons & geographical or functional units. These decisions have an impact on the international distribution of knowledge.

S13822 / ISA / 1982 / 3274
Demarest, Jan & Gordon, Hain (Ben-Gurion U, Beersheva 84105 Israel), Functional to Responsibility: Bridging Conflict Resolution and Peace Education.

† A report on the Education for Peace Project, an action research project addressing relations between Jews & Arabs in Israel. Now in its third year of operation, the Project involves over 100 participants who meet every 6 weeks in same-sex groups. Discussed is how existential philosophical assumptions are translated into an intensive, multifaceted educational practice to build a dialogue between Arabs & Jews & to promote effective, cooperative responses to their conflict situation. Results based on semistructured questionnaire, interview, & self-report data are presented & related to a scale of development. Problems encountered in realizing project goals are also discussed.

S13823 / ISA / 1982 / 3275
Denzin, Norman K. (U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign 61801), On the Phenomenology of Sport.

† An investigation calling for a fine-grained analysis of sporting behavior from the perspective of phenomenology. The relevance of the work of William James, Martin Heidegger, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, & Michel Foucault for this field of inquiry is indicated.

S13824 / ISA / 1982 / 3276
Deprez, Kas & Persoons, Yves (U Antwerp, IUA Universiteitsplein 1 2610 Wilrijk Belgium), On the Identity of the Flemish in Brussels.

† Investigated are the long-related attitudes of 17- & 18-year-old Flemish students in Brussels. Distinguished are 8 types of Flemish, ranging from those who speak Netherlandic in all circumstances, to those who speak French in all circumstances. Concretely, 3 situations are discerned: (1) with spouse, (2) with children, & (3) on the job where francophones constitute the majority. In each of the 5 parts of the investigation (conducted in 5 different schools), the investigator plays a different role: (A) a self-conscious Flemish speaking Netherlandic in Brussels, (B) a Flemish living & working in Antwerp who speaks Netherlandic, (C) a Frenchified Flemish from Brussels who nevertheless does his best to conduct the investigation in Netherlandic, (D) a Frenchified Flemish who speaks French only, & (E) a francophone from Brussels who speaks French exclusively. In each of the 5 experiments the 8 types of Flemish are evaluated on a semantic differential consisting of 20 bipolar adjective pairs. Also taken into account are: reactions to the bilingual questionnaire, oral comments in class, & written comments at the end of the experiment.

S13825 / ISA / 1982 / 3277
Derber, Charles & Schwartz, William (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), Toward a Theory of Worker Participation.

† The emergence of shop-floor worker participation projects in many of the largest corporations in the US points to a shift in the structure of US management from Taylorist forms of organization toward “post-Taylorist” systems based on relative worker autonomy & limited democratic organization on the shop-floor. The postulated shift toward relative worker autonomy is explored in terms of the contradictions & failures of Taylorism, specifically its failures to integrate workers or bind them effectively to their job & firm. The costs of worker disintegration have led management to initiate post-Taylorist systems; an analysis of participative experiments suggests, however, that the new systems produce new contradictions engendering worker expectations & entitlements for democracy in the workplace. The analysis suggests the need for a reformulation of Marxist theories of the capitalist labor process that can explain both the emergence of “integrative” labor systems based on participation & democratic legitimation, & also the new forms of workplace contestation they produce.

S13826 / ISA / 1982 / 3278
Devisch, Renaat (Centre Social & Cultural Anthropology Catholic U Leuven, Tienestr 102 B-3000 Belgium), Death and the Dialectics of Boundary-Maintaining in Central African Societies.

† The reaction to death among Central African societies celebrates life rather than death. Funerary rituals, although mediated by the particular culture, not only reflect the social situation but are also an important instance in the symbolic production of social, cultural, & “natural” (cosmic) universes. Drawing on two years of participant observation & intensive fieldwork among the Ru Northern Yaka of Zaïre, it is argued that the Yaka, in their symbolic processes, produce a symbolic congruence between bodiliness—as the space & the history in which the individual symbolically gives form to his socialized individuation, social belonging, etc.—& the structuring of the group & the natural world. The spatio-temporal dimensions of funerary practices, in such as they are brought forth in the symbolic body politics of the bereaved, allow focus on the constitutive contribution of the bodily as such. Thus, situated at a structural moment in the generative symbolization process, self/other, subject/object, mind/body, & M/F dualities are still related to each other within the same structuring processes. Analyzed is how the funerary practices, via body politics give generative form to the (re)production of the cultural order & the self-constitutive individuation of the bereaved. Issue is taken with sociological theses that state that the social significance of death & death-related behavior is merely a reflection of the
given type of social environment. Body politics are, nevertheless, a basic entry for cross-cultural comparison of some aspects of death-related behavior.

S13827 / ISA / 1982 / 3279


An attempt to examine the relationship between Ru development policies, priorities, & programs of the state & the interests of the dominant class in India since independence. Using a variety of statistics, explored are the growing concentration of land in the hands of a few & the steady proletarianization of the Ru population. The Community Development Program is probed; critically evaluated are the assumptions underlying its strategy of Ru development, as well as its actual implementation through state-directed institutional networks. Different phases of land reform legislation pertaining to tenurial security, ceiling provisions, & redistribution of surplus land to the Ru poor are also discussed in an attempt to focus on their precise impact on Ru society. The theory & practice of the “green revolution” in India are evaluated, & its social consequences in terms of changes it brought about in the Ru power structure are analyzed.

S13828 / ISA / 1982 / 3280


Historical approaches to class & power have looked into revolutionary processes, trying to deduce general laws applicable to whole societies, that should predict the appearance of industrialization, democracy, revolution, or other macromorphena. The historical approach is a welcome corrective to more abstract theory building, or to the less theory-minded accumulation of research findings. Needed is further interaction between sociologists & historians, so as to disaggregate the object of study. Rather than to whole societies, sociological laws should be applied to the components of societies (classes, groups, elites, organizations). The evolution of a society, then, results from the interaction between sociological laws of general validity & a peculiar set of circumstances, yielding a unique historical path. The combination of diverse hypotheses into a multidimensional whole leads to the formulation of complex models, involving many variables. This is necessary in order to create a framework for the study of interaction between political power & economic privilege.

S13829 / ISA / 1982 / 3281


Like other arts, dance has a cohesive power that it exerts in different ways but with similar results: it has a group-creating impact on society by virtue of its artistic character & social impact, although these two aspects cannot always be readily distinguished in the evolution of the resulting major or minor communities. One of the tasks of dance sociology is to analyze the process of how such “communities”—a company, a school, fans, a performance, etc.—come into being. These communities display a wide diversity, yet have the common feature of being dancers or people who closely associate with dancers. All of these dance communities, whether institutionalized or transitional, have their artistic-societal interface, where a variety of achievements & expectations are correlated in different degrees of intensity. These communities are found to have more ephemeral features than constant ones, because none of the stages registered will ever be repeated in the very same manner. Thus, their features are heavily time-bound & personality-bound.

S13830 / ISA / 1982 / 3282


The situation of women in the underdeveloped country of Peru is examined. The principal variable is education (the means by which society transmits its values), & the secondary variable is the structure of society itself (differentiated as marginal, Ru Indian, Ur “mestizo,” & white metropolitan). Since demonstrating the dependent variable. The aim is to demonstrate that: (1) level of education is directly related to social stratum, (2) participation of women in the LF depends on level of education, (3) with better education, women could participate in more specialized areas of the economy, & (4) greater professionalization of women would promote equality between the sexes. Analyzed are the SE characteristics of Peruvian society, the socialization of men & women (cultural & biological differentiation), & female movements in Peru during the last twenty years. Data were obtained from national & regional censuses published by the National Institut of Planning in Lima, Peru, & BID reports on Latin America. Also examined are Peruvian literature & laws vis-à-vis women's situation & similar studies conducted in Latin America & Europe. Tr & Modified by D. Brooking.

S13831 / ISA / 1982 / 3283


According to the double jeopardy hypothesis, the additive negative effects of being old & in a racial/ethnic minority determine many of the social aspects of aging. Through the use of secondary data, this hypothesys was tested by comparing blacks in the US & the Caribbean. Although the Ss live in different cultures, they nevertheless are similar in how they influence the aging process. The findings provide insight into how structural factors within a society determine a group's mortality & morbidity rates, as well as quality of life indicators such as income, health, housing, & life satisfaction.

S13832 / ISA / 1982 / 3284


Focus is on the social determinants of second lang learning without explicit teaching by adult Italian, Spanish, Turkish, Greek, & Serbo-Croatian speakers. Results of several empirical studies in the Federal Republic of Germany are presented & compared. Sociolinguistic reference is made to the social variables governing the learning process & to the impact of different source langs vs situational & environmental factors on the quantity of learner of German. Data on learners of German in Germany subjects on second lang learning are discussed & evaluated from the point of view of descriptive & explanatory adequacy. Discussion concludes with a theoretical explanation of the social & communicative problems of foreign workers.

S13833 / ISA / 1982 / 3285

Dixon, Marlene & Jonas, Susanne (Instit Study Labor & Economic Crisis, 608 Taraval St San Francisco CA 94116). Changes in the International Division of Labor and Low-Wage Labor in the Core Capitalist Countries.

In response to the crisis in the international capitalist economy, transnational capital is moving to restructure the international DoFL. Although this restructuring takes various forms, they are all based on utilizing the cheapest possible LF as a means by which capital can cut costs & increase profits in an era of economic crisis. This search for cheap labor is an advantage of cheap labor there. This has produced the phenomenon of workers from core to peripheral semiperipheral nations, in order to take advantage of cheap labor there. This has produced the phenomenon of the runaway shop, & in its ultimate extreme, the free trade zone, in which the local government offers special incentives for relocation. A second manifestation has been the importation of low-wage labor from the periphery into the advanced capitalist nations through immigration. These phenomena are part of the general attack against labor being waged by capital in the core—an attack against the traditionally higher wages & living standards & greater political rights of the Wc in the US & Europe. This is what is generally known as "austerity capitalism"—ie., austerity for the Wc as a "solution" to the crisis of the capitalists. An attempt is made to determine the extent to which the labor pool for these new "solutions" will come from the most superexploited sectors of the world—migrants, national minorities, & women. Analysis suggests that these "solutions" are likely to reproduce in the US & Europe many of the social consequences generally associated with "underdevelopment."]

This is the situation to which the workers' movements in the US & other advanced capitalist nations must respond. It is suggested that current developments in the core more clearly than ever before that the demand for the demand for world-wide wage equalization upward to the levels of the core countries is in the interests of labor within the core countries, for if they do not unite behind that demand, wages in the core will be depressed to the abysmal levels of the periphery.
Wife abuse was first established as a major public issue in GB in 1972-73. The problem was "discovered" & taken up by members of the women's liberation movement who began to campaign to inform the public about the nature & extent of this form of violence & to gain support in opening refuges or shelters to provide temporary accommodation for battered women & their children. Since then, the problem has been recognized & has become a major public issue in many other countries. In each country a wide variety of activity has been undertaken, including the establishment of community self-help organizations, communication networks, research, & a plethora of responses by governments, social agencies, & criminal justice systems. The research presented began in 1973 & included a wide variety of theoretical & empirical issues, eg: the history of wife beating, its nature & extent, the development of violent relations, the impact of these processes on women & children, the nature of self-help organizations, & responses to such requests. Considered here are the changing responses of the women's movement & the state in several countries, specifically GB, the US, Sweden, & Norway, & the impact of the general economic & political changes affecting women in these countries.

The social indicators movement, which has attained worldwide significance, is based on awareness of the increasing necessity for a conscious regulation of social processes, as well as on the successful utilization of such processes in social sciences. Both of these processes depend on the character of the social order in the different countries, conceptions of the nature & functions of science, & the nature & functions of social indicators. Irrespective of international differences, however, many common problems exist; this makes their discussion possible despite different philosophical & sociological paradigms. Two main problems are addressed: (1) the definition of the concept of social indicators, & (2) the definition of the conditions for their most effective influence in the purposeful regulation of the social processes. An outline is provided of the basic requirements for a general system of social indicators.

The term "way of life" (WoL) is used by many social scientists in Western countries, usually as a term in everyday language; in science, the concept "quality of life" is used. The latter concept, however, has a markedly subjective meaning: it is an expression of a feeling of satisfaction or dissatisfaction, & is only one aspect of the broader concept of WoL. The socialist society WoL is understood as a specific structure & quality of people's life activity. Correspondingly, two types of indicators are developed for WoL description & measurement: indicators of the generality & species of everyday activity, & social activity indicators. Conceiving social activity as the degree of practical & cognitive involvement of people in social actions leads to formation of indicators of practical activity within the various spheres of action, & of indicators of intellectual & emotional activity. The necessity to explain & forecast patterns of WoL leads to another type of indicator: those referring to the conditions & factors determining one WoL from another. WoL indicators serve as the basis for formation of WoL typologies as ideal patterns, as well as for investigation & measurement of people's actual WoL under given social conditions.

Dobash, R. Emerson & Dobash, Russell P. (U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland), Wife Abuse, the Women's Movement and the State: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Britain, the United States and Scandinavia.

Dolls, Eleanor (Indiana U, Indianapolis 46204), Segmenting Interaction: The Interactants' Perspective.

Dobriyanov, Velichko (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, boul Vitosha 39 1000 Sofia), Social Indicators and Social Management.

Dobash, R. Emerson & Dobash, Russell P. (U Stirling, FK9 4LA Scotland), Wife Abuse, the Women's Movement and the State: A Cross-Cultural Comparison of Britain, the United States and Scandinavia.

Duncan (1969) has distinguished two major approaches to the study of interaction: structural or long-centered, & external variable. In neither of these approaches is it customary to partition the flow of behavior with systematic regard for its relevance to a set of interactants. The analyst makes an arbitrary decision about what to look at & then searches for patterns among the selected observables. But what are interactants, not analysts, attending to? To answer this question, it is assumed that interactional experience is cognitively represented in terms of cultural categories of meaning cast within the human psychobiologic infrastructure. These representations are signs in the Saussurian sense. While signs that refer to things are not directly accessible, linguistic representations of interaction in the form of descriptions can be elicited from interactants. These 'sign models' can then be examined in order to infer the constituents & structure of the primary representation. Interactants' sign models of a psychiatric staff ward meeting are described & revealed as hierarchically organized, coherent configurations of interrelated meanings. Their properties are contrasted with the analytic outcomes of the two major approaches to the study of interaction.

Doyal, Lesley (Polytechnic North London, Ladbroke House Highbury Grove N5 2AD England), Women, Health and the Sexual Division of Labour.

Draganov, Mincho (Instit Sociology, Blvd Vitosha 39 1000 Sofia Bulgaria), On the Interdependence between Participation in Decision Making and Participation in its Implementation.

Dronkers, Jaap (SISWO, PO Box 19079 1000 GB Amsterdam Netherlands), Do Unequal Educational Chances Decrease by Laws, Put Through by Political Movements?.
population, occupational structure, & family size. Also, formal educational structure, especially the important transition from primary to secondary education, changed with new laws, put through by center-left governments under pressure from the Social-Democratic Party & leftist Catholics. These laws did not change educational inequalities: they were only the necessary consolidation. These societal developments are linked with the activities of specific movements (Social-Democrats, feminist, cultural). Results show that the optimism of the 1960s & the pessimism of the 1970s in regard to educational changes were both empirically unfounded & that longlasting movements, connected with societal developments, are the main factors in changing educational opportunities.

S13842 / ISA / 1982 / 3294
Dubois, Pierre, Casassus, Cecilia, Bartsi, Julio & Le Maire, Ginette (Groupe Sociologie Travail U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu 75221 Paris Cedex 5 France), Nouvelles Technologies et évolution du travail dans l'industrie de l'habillement (New Technologies and Evolution of Work in the Garment Industry). (FRE)
† Elements & consequences of technological innovation in the garment industry are assessed based on a worker survey. Three types of machines are distinguished: nonautomatic, requiring the operator to perform some manual task at each production stage; semiautomatic, where only some of the tasks are manually performed; & automatic requiring only technical supervision. Production goals behind the introduction of automatic machines include increased quantity & quality of products, flexibility of use, & savings in energy & primary materials. With regard to its impact on labor, the transition from nonautomatic to automatic machines results in layoffs (notwithstanding the creation of some new jobs), fragmenta-

S13843 / ISA / 1982 / 3295
Dubost, Françoise (Centre Européen sociologie historique, 54 bd Raspail 75006 Paris France), La Nouvelle Profession de paysagiste: l'art et la ville (The New Profession of Landscaper: Art and the City). (FRE)
† Selfemployed landscapers are involved in an artistic profession: they are both architects & sculptors. However, that double character involves conflicts, which they have tried to surmount by the recent opening of a trade school with a third-level curriculum. Faced with engineers of agronomy & horticulturalists who are competing in their field, landscapers are attempting to distinguish their form of art by focusing on the aesthetic dimension of Ur spaces. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13844 / ISA / 1982 / 3296
† An investigation based on a recent conceptualization that attempts to account for variations in the motivation to achieve. Individuals from different social backgrounds may emphasize different conceptions of success & failure in different situations. These conceptions are the focus of achievement-oriented behaviors & can be defined in reference to the individual or group. Various social groups in different contexts may emphasize distinct processes in order to meet the focus of their achievement behavior. There are two major processes or achievement orientations: social-comparison-based & mastery-based. Cultural & sex differences in achievement orientations & definitions of success & failure are found; the findings are discussed with respect to their theoretical & practical implications.

S13845 / ISA / 1982 / 3297
† Analyzed are the relations of "cognitive production" which are prevalent in the French hospital setting among members of the care team. The consequences of these relations to the approach to the sick person & to the resulting type of care are discussed. Theoretical concepts were developed & tested by observation & participation in actual nursing prac-
tice. Data were collected from a 96-item questionnaire (with scaled responses) sent to French-speaking nurses in France & Belgium (N = 452). Factorial analyses & other statistical procedures indicated that the measured variables related in a positive & integrated pattern to the theoretical framework. The central concept of a work-team that functions collectively not only on the level of the distribution of tasks but also on the cognitive level, was reflected in the aspirations of the nurses. The data further supported hypotheses concerning the contradictions & ambiguities of the French model of hospital care, especially with regard to: (1) nurses' perceptions of the process of production of care; (2) cognitive tasks of the fragmented workers who compose the care team; & (3) the sick person's participation on the informational level.

S13846 / ISA / 1982 / 3298
† Intense interest in correctional issues is stimulated in the general population because of the pivotal place of corrections & law enforcement in the society. Control is a behavior that is unacceptable to most societies. Important interests of society is the social function of corrections, & the general population appears to fear loss of control. Emotions run high around issues of crime, punishment, & rights. This emotional state allows political & economic interests to use correctional issues to their particular advantage. Active political contest may be able to resist pressures toward punitive correctional policies. A qualitative case study of correctional change efforts in three states was undertaken. Interviewed were administrators, staff, & change agents who were involved in an attempt to reform the parole decision process. Interviews were structured & open. Data are augmented with a view of dominant policy directions in US corrections in the past decade. Identified are specific interest groups that tend to exist in & around correctional organizations, & their principal sources of power & modes of operation. Analyzed are how economic, political, & social interests have acted to stifle humanitarian changes & build a rationale for punishment.

S13847 / ISA / 1982 / 3299
† The new field of environmental sociology is typically defined as the study of "societal-environmental interactions," but lacks a coherent perspective for examining such interactions. An ecological perspective offers a means of filling this void. Utilized is an elaboration of the concept of the "ecological complex" developed by O. D. Duncan, to clarify societal-environmental interactions. Focus is on the reciprocal relations between modern, industrial societies & their biophysical environments: (1) the creation of environmental problems & resource shortages via ecological footprints & withdrawals, & (2) the resultant use of ecological disorganizations. The ecological complex is used to analyze the increasingly popular notion of the "sustainable society" (the subject of a rapidly growing but unsystematic body of literature); clarified are the ecological, technological, & social-organizational requirements of such a society.

S13848 / ISA / 1982 / 3300
Dürmüller, Urs (U Bern, CH-3012 Switzerland), Definition, Status, and Function of English Language Varieties in Multilingual Switzerland.
† Following the directions given by Fishman, Cooper, & Conrad in The Spread of English (1977), presented is a research project for Switzerland. The multilingual situation in Switzerland is sketched, with focus on the so-called diglossic situation in the German-speaking part of the country. Evidence is then adduced showing the occurrence of Eng in particular contexts of Swiss life. It is suggested that the punctual use of Eng can be related to varieties of Eng. Further hypotheses are suggested regarding the definition, status, & function of these newly developed varieties of Eng. Finally, the validity of these hypotheses are discussed in the light of present-day uses of Eng in Switzerland. Of particular interest are the answers to the following questions: Given the multilingual situation in Switzerland, what is the status of Eng or varieties of Eng compared to the traditional lang? Are attitudes toward Eng similar or different in the various parts of Switzerland? Is the function of Eng different in the digl-

glossic German-speaking part of Switzerland from that in the more ho-
mogenized French- & Italian-speaking parts? To what extent can Eng be said to be on the way to becoming a nationally shared additional lang?
Dämmler, Urs (U Bern, CH-3012 Switzerland), Problems in the Writing of Varieties Grammars.

- A varieties grammar (VG) attempt to provide a key to different language varieties from a unifying perspective within an integrative model. Questions regarding the feasibility of such a grammar are answered positively, a number of problems arise. Of these, the following are discussed & possible solutions suggested: (1) Which varieties should be included? Where do they fit within the mass of the total language & the infinite number of dialects? (2) How should varieties be related to one another? Which are their areas of overlap & difference? How should their grammars be equated? (3) What should be the scope of a “grammar” in a VG? Can it be limited to “linguistics proper?” (4) What are the practical limitations of a typological VG? For how many & for what types of varieties can a useful VG be set up? It is suggested that VGs be restricted to specific repertoires of strictly comparable varieties.

Dussault, Gilles (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4), Professionalism and the Division of Labour in Health: The Development of Work Structure in Dentistry.

- Reviewed is the literature on the emergence & development of a hierarchical occupational structure in health. Examined is the process through which a specific occupation takes control over an area of work. Historical evidence drawn from public records, professional journals, & archives help to establish how dentistry moved from craft to professional trend at the end of the nineteenth century & engaged in strategies to gain control over the area of work they had come to regard as their legitimate professional territory. Two types of strategies were used: exclusion of actual & potential competitors, & subordination of personnel whose exclusion was impossible or counterproductive. The first one led to fighting unqualified practice until legal prohibition was obtained in 1921, & to the banning of dental dressers in the 1920s. The second strategy was later used to bring dental hygienists, operative auxiliaries, technicians, & surgery assistants under legal control of the dental profession, which was achieved between 1930 & 1960. These actions laid the foundations of the present work organization in British dentistry.

Echterhoff-Severitt, Helga (Donors' Assoc Promoting Arts & Sciences Germany, POB 230 360 D-4300 Essen 1), Research and Development (R & D) as Social Indicator.

- A presentation on research & development (R & D) social indicators (SIs) covering the following: (1) R & D definitions in current use by international organizations such as UNESCO & the Organization for Economic Cooperation & Development; (2) R & D SIs in current use, eg, measures of financial & human resources devoted to R & D & measures of R & D results; (3) problems of international data comparability; (4) issues related to technological change & social consensus, eg, the innovation, information, communication, technology transfer, & cooperation; & the social consequences of change resulting from new technologies (including the conditions & possibilities of participation by social groups in decision making); & (5) examples of R & D SIs with social relevance, including their criteria & the outlook for them.

Edelsky, Carole (Arizona State U, Tempe 85287), When She's/He's Got The Floor, We've/He's Got It.

- Five informal committee meetings with 4-9 participants were transcribed with the intent of analyzing them for sex differences in discourse. Transcription difficulties & the eventual adoption of an unconventional mode of transcription display the search for sex differences & led to a need to first clarify the conversation concept of “the floor.” Using inferred participant-sense, rather than a technical approach, floor was defined as “acknowledged what’s-going-on within a psychological time/space.” Turn was distinguished from floor & defined as “an on-record ‘speaking’ behind which lies an intention to convey a message that is both referential & functional.” Two kinds of floors were subjectively identified in the data: FIs—singly constructed, “traditional” floors; & F2s—collaborative ventures where several participants seemed to be either operating on the same wave length or engaged in a free-for-all. This distinction was verified “objectively” through various counts (number of deep overlaps, unfiled pauses between & within turns, functions of turns, etc). The detract to investigate the nature of the floor resulted in a rerouting back to the original question of sex differences in conversation. Men & women contributed differently depending on the type of floor under construction. In FIs, men took more & longer turns, & did more of the joking, arguing, directing, & soliciting of responses. In F2s, there were no sex differences in quantity of participation. Women’s joking increased as did their arguing & soliciting of responses. That is, F2s were contexts for more equalized participation.

Eder, Donna & Sanford, Stephanie (Indiana U, Bloomington 47405), The Development and Maintenance of Interactional Norms among Early Adolescents.

- An ethnographic study of peer interaction among adolescent girls was undertaken. Two researchers observed informal interactions among seventh, & eighth graders at a predominantly Wc, US school. It was found that adolescent girls routinely informed each other about basic interactional norms concerning status, friendship, & appearance. A variety of ways were used to communicate these norms, including discussions about other people’s behavior & appearance, direct confrontations with norm violators, & making fun of others both openly & privately. Norms were also developed for new concerns such as privacy & relationships with boys. In many cases, norms were becoming increasingly complex. New expectations concerning appropriate ways of communicating norms were also being developed, especially in regard to making fun of others. It appears that not only does the content of norms change throughout different periods of childhood, but the means of communicating expectations change as well.


- Several factors in sign lan achievement in an educational setting in the UK have sociological implications. These include the need for the lan achieving child to be exposed to more adult-like lan models; the need for the child to be encouraged not to depend on his lan models (especially important in the context of the predominantly peer group setting for lan achievement in the deaf), & the protracted nature of lan achievement. Presented is a full exposition of these three points, & a discussion of the main conclusions: the need for deaf adult signers in schools, & the reason for the presence in deaf culture of a strong, school-based peer group sense of identity.

Ehlich, Konrad (Tilburg U, Netherlands), Writing Ancillary to Telightful.

- Written & oral communication are two modes of communication or linguistic action. Although they fulfill different tasks, in part these tasks overlap. At the same time, there can be instances of competition between the two modes of communication. Today, writing rather than telling is generally accepted for most forms of knowledge transfer through time & place. Writing has occupied most linguistic activities of higher complexity. This has not always been the case. In the early phases of the development of writing, writing assumed more subordinate functions, auxiliary to the oral tradition. The areas for applying writing instead of telling were largely restricted. It took centuries until writing occupied its overwhelming importance in facilitating social knowledge transfer. Presented are examples of the difference in evaluating the importance of writing & telling. Reasons for & consequences of the difference in importance attributed to each mode are elaborated. Consequences that arise from the devaluation of the importance of telling as opposed to that of writing are viewed. Discussed are some possible effects of the historical social development of the role of writing & telling for actual transformations of oral societies into societies with a prevailing written tradition.

Ehrenfeld, Rachel & Sebba, Leslie (Instit Criminologie Faculty Law Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram 91905 Israel), The Social Policy towards Drug Addict Offenders in Israel: Detention in Mental Hospitals.

- Israel has a special law that applies to drug addicts who have been convicted of criminal offenses, & sentenced to a term of at least six months imprisonment. If the court takes the view that the offense was committed as a result of the offender’s addiction, & that such addiction is likely to lead him to commit further offenses, it may order that he be treated in a psychiatric hospital. The period of hospitalization may or may not be deducted from the term of imprisonment. Research has been
conducted on the operation of this law. Among the main issues investigated are the perception of the drug addicts as mental patients & the conflict. An attempt to combine a treatment program in a hospital with a prison system, ie, mental hospital. The right of society to control drug addicts by imprisonment with a view to developing a policy for the treatment of drug-related offenders in Israel is discussed.

S13857 / ISA / 1982 / 3309

Identified is how social facts such as norms of commonplace culture are measured & described by inferences. A thus determined "gross change" must be decomposed in order to net out the effects of shifts in marginal distributions & be proven significant. The application of the "identity test," adopted from engineering statistics, demonstrates how the estimation of the significance of social change can be computed. This procedure uses F-statistics to estimate different outcomes of homologous regression models, which describe the various factors of social change in terms of demographic & unspecified influences. Results of this kind provide better information with which to judge social change in a society than that provided by raw evaluations.

S13858 / ISA / 1982 / 3310
Eisenstadt, S. N. (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram 91905 Israel), The Limits of Convergence: Exploration of the Relations between Economy, Political and Cultural Factors in Structuring Processes of Class Formation.

The limits of convergence theory are examined using historical data on the class structures of traditional & certain modern societies. Analysis indicates that different modes & types of "class" interests are greatly influenced by certain cultural ideas, eg: conceptions of the relations between the cosmic (transcendental) & mundane (earthly) orders, the definition of membership in major collectivities, & the prevalent criteria of distributive justice & access to power. These cultural orientations are carried by special social actors, above all by various elites. The institutionalization of these orientations is effected through coalitions of such elites, often with other social strata & the representatives of their interests. The structure of such elites & their modes of control are delineated.

S13859 / ISA / 1982 / 3311
Elitzurcin, Adoflo (Facultad Humanidades & Ciencias U Republica, Montevideo Uruguay), Varialilibdad y contacto de lenguas (Variability and Contact between Languages). (SPA)

A summary of research conducted at the point of linguistic contact on the Uruguayan-Brazilian border, an extensive zone where the population uses several bilingual dialects with a predominantly Portuguese base, but characterized by high variability. Using data gleaned from spontaneous interviews with 130 Rs, supplemented by ethnographic & direct observations, the level of variability in the dialects developed as well as the function of the linguistic zone. Some linguistic phenomena known to be naturally variable in unstable dialects were taken into account. Variability was measured statistically, correlating it by F regression models, which describe the various factors of social change in terms of demographic & unspecified influences. Results of this kind provide better information with which to judge social change in a society than that provided by raw evaluations.

S13860 / ISA / 1982 / 3312
Elling, Ray H. (U Connecticut Health Center, Farmington 06032), Relations between Workers' Health and General Health Services in Six Countries: Sweden, Finland, German Democratic Republic, Federal Republic Germany (West), England, and USA.

Interviews were conducted & published materials collected in each country from: leaders representing the interests of rank & file workers; union leadership; production management; industrial medicine specialists; primary health-care providers; & the ministries of health & of labor. The framework used in the study was focused on the phenomenon of the function of health systems in society when it is evident that many of the work-related health problems of the Wc are being ignored, especially in capitalist societies with weak workers' movements.

S13861 / ISA / 1982 / 3313
Eluf de Leiteho, Ma. del Carmen (Asociación Mexicana Población AC, Ave Cuauhtémoc 1486-50 piso 03340 Mexico DF), La incorporacion del personal tradicional de salud en el sistema institucional: participación o utilización? (The Incorporation of Traditional Health Personnel in the Institutional System: Participation or Utilization?). (SPA)

It has long been argued that traditional medical personnel, particularly Ru midwives, should be incorporated into the institutional health system in Mexico. Until 1973, they were ignored, if not actually persecuted, by health authorities. In 1977 a Ru health program was started seeking cooperation with them; by 1980 it was functioning in 11,500 communities of the existing 13,800 with 2,500 inhabitants. The manner in which the process of cooperation was implemented & its subsequent effects are analyzed. Cultural pressure, disdain for traditional experiences, & the social implications of the encounter between modern & traditional medicine are discussed, based on a 3-year investigation consisting of 300 interviews & exhaustive analysis of program data. Tr & Modified by S. Karganvic

S13862 / ISA / 1982 / 3314
Elwert, Georg & Giesecke, Michael (U Bielefeld, 4800 Federal Republic Germany), Adult Literacy in a Context of Cultural Revolution—Structural Parallels in Differing Historical Contexts.

Compared is the development of a culture of writing (Verschriftlichung) in native langs in sixteenth-century Germany & in present-day Bénin. Astonishing similarities are found between these movements. Causes for these similarities lie in a common social background of cultural revolution & in common techniques of propagating literacy. In both cases, learner-oriented structures of literacy & "democratic" processes of codification are favored. As a result of the comparison, developed is a new perspective for: (1) educational problems with literacy campaigns, (2) the development of a written form of a standard language, & (3) the connection between political movements & the fate of literacy campaigns.

S13863 / ISA / 1982 / 3315
Elzinga, Aant (U Göteborg, Västra Hamngatan 3 S-411 17 Sweden), Scientism, Romanticism and Social Realist Images of Science.

Identified are three distinct views & attitudes toward science. These are associated with three corresponding modes of social planning &/or action involving science: technocratic, populist, & social. The differences between these images & responses to scientific & technological development stand out most clearly at times of social & cultural crisis. After a brief review of the emergence of the three images & modes in Europe during the period after the Second World Revolution, discussed is the "perversion" between technocratic & romantic extremes, particularly within the context of science in the USSR & China during the 1920s. Scientific images of science & technocratic approaches were carried over from the Western European context. Populist responses were evoked both from revolutionaries & traditionalists. Even within the progressive socialist intelligencia, the tensions between scientism & romanticism, technocracy & populism, remain to this day.

S13864 / ISA / 1982 / 3316
Emminger, Werner (U Essen-Gesamthochschule, Fachbereich 3 Postfach 103764 D-4300 1 Federal Republic Germany), Inference Social Structure from Nonverbal Behavior.

Referencing Ekman’s & Friesen’s concept of "leakage," data from the Old Order Amish culture, illustrated is what social information can be inferred from grooming & garments under conditions of verbal screening. Ekman & Friesen argue that information withheld verbally becomes accessible by its "leakage" through nonverbal behavior. Under conditions of screening, however, the distinction between intentional communication & unintentional signification becomes essential: informants may choose not to communicate, yet they cannot stop behaving in ways socially appropriate in their community. Behaving appropriately, however, acting out & thus signifying part of the social structure. Every kind of nonverbal behavior subject to social constraints can serve as the data base for inferring social information: behaviors surviving needs cannot be suppressed & are thus always observable. The degree of
institutionalization of a certain nonverbal behavior determines the extent to which social information can be retrieved from its enactment. With regard to garments, the concepts of fashion, folk costume, & uniform reflect low, medium, & high degrees of institutionalization. They rank from weak to strong codes of social information. It is assumed that the question "Who wears that on what occasion?" will reveal distinctive (emic) garment configurations considered appropriate for distinctive membership categories in distinctive social events. Taking membership & event information together, the distinctive garment configurations exhibited by distinctive membership categories in distinctive social events can be conceived as the attributes of the role to be enacted by the respective membership categories in the respective event. The validity of the above assumptions are assessed with reference to M grooming patterns & torso garments among the Old Order Amish, a culture that is well known for both its verbal screening & a pervasive institutionalization of social action. In assessing this, it is considered that social action of any kind may, under screening conditions, provide sociocultural information that is not obtainable by the classical instruments of empirical sociology.

Six children aged 5-12 were observed learning a second lang in peer play. An empirical investigation of the personality characteristics of twenty Laureates of the Nobel Prize for Physics, Chemistry and Medicine/Physiology.

An empirical investigation of the personality characteristics of twentieth-century bourgeois scientists, utilizing three variants of biographical information. However, their situational irreparability & flexibility lends them the stability required for the stagemarkers of a social event, from its opening through its business & terminal phases. Not only do garments help to construct the occasion, their indexical information allows for role-taking & inferring some of the discourse-structuring rules pertaining to the occasion, which the garment configurations have helped to constitute in the first place.

Perceptions of the seriousness of a number of offenses are assessed for a sample of US U students (N = 500) in comparison to a sample of Middle Eastern U students (N = 599). Similarities & differences of perceived seriousness are analyzed using demographic, social psychological, & religious factors. In addition to assessing the rank order of perceived seriousness of 37 violent, property, white-collar, & moral crimes, an effort is made to determine the characteristics of those perceiving crimes as most serious in both cultures. Data are analyzed using analysis of variance & multiple regression. Analysis indicates considerable similarity in the perceived seriousness of penalties as well as offenses. The one exception is that a tremendous variation in the perceived seriousness of moral crimes; this divergence is analyzed in detail.


Escobar, Francisco (U Costa Rica, Ciudad Universitaria Rodrigo Facio), The Effect of Radical Social Change on the Age Structure of Central America: A Theoretical Model.

The current social turmoil found throughout Central American societies demands a reexamination of competing theoretical formulations that purport to explain the political & social conditions underlying underdevelopment & dependency. The explanatory scope of these theories is limited by abstract elaborations that have no bearing on the "experienced reality" of the affected populations. In illustrating the significant gap that exists between those who "experience" the present social reality of Central America & those who conceptualize about it, the differential impact of underdevelopment, dependency, & radical social change on the various age strata of this population is brought to bear on the analysis. Various theoretical postulations of "modernization," "development," "dependency," & "social change" are discussed with special attention to both descriptive & causal models. The impact of radical social change on the various age structures of these societies is examined. Differential life opportunities among age strata are noted. Finally, current theoretical & politically pragmatic strategies for effecting social change in Central America are analyzed by pointing to their failures & achievements. A theoretical model is proposed that attempts to explain the underlying dynamics of the social context from an "insider" perspective. The devastating effects of underdevelopment & political upheaval on the very young & the very old (the two dependent strata) among this population is illustrated.

Evans, Daryl (U Kansas, Lawrence 66045), The Uses and Misuses of Prescription Drugs among Indigent Patients with Non-Specific Symptomologies.

Explored is the use of legally prescribed drugs by "Medicaid patients"—Medicaid being the functional equivalent of welfare medicine in the US. Focus is on the symptomology that leads to certain drugs being prescribed for welfare patients; the "shopping patient," who goes from MD to MD in search of prescriptions; the types & dosages of prescribed drugs; the misuses of over-prescribed drugs, the synergistic effects of uncoordinated prescription of multiple drugs, especially in cases in which different MDs prescribe drugs for the same patient; the social antecedents & effects of pharmaceutical misuse by certain Medicaid patients; & the ethical quandaries faced by researchers who report abusive pharmaceutical practices of welfare patients in the absence of comparable data on nonindigent populations. This study is based on case analyses of data gathered by a drug utilization review committee.
were administered to 314 U students in the southern US, covering a wide array of attitude items relating to the master statuses of alcoholic, child molester, heroin addict, prostitute, homosexual, & mental patient. Rs were asked for assessments concerning role impairment in the master statuses as a parent, friend, & employee. Contrary to Becker's speculations, most of the Rs' evaluations of the 6 master statuses seemed to reflect fairly rational critiques rather than global, emotional reactions. To the extent that any of the 6 types conformed to hypothesized trends, the prostitute & homosexual types offered more variation in predicted directions than did the other types. Nonetheless, only weak support was found for Becker's original formulation.

S13872 / ISA / 1982 / 3324
Fabian, Johannes (U Amsterdam, Netherlands), Vehicular Language and Popular Religion: Analogies and Homologies.

Lang use, linguistic description, & lang policies regarding 'lang of wider communication' have been vital in the establishment of colonial rule. Missionaries played a crucial role in the appropriation of non-Western langs, as scholars & as practical educators. These facts are indisputable; they also are scarcely understood. As a spin-off from a project on the history of S & S. in the former Belgian Congo (now Zaire)—covering a period from ca 1880 to 1940—examined are several specific questions: (1) What exactly was the contribution of the missionaries toward controlling the linguistic situation? (2) Where & how does 'religion' come into the picture? (3) Were the connections between colonization & linguistic description merely factual & institutional, reflecting pragmatic needs & a division of tasks between the mission & the administration? (4) Must one look for deeper links, ideological & practical, between lang & religion in the colonial context? (5) How much weight should be given to processes of a SE nature (eg, the transformation of Africans into wage-earners & the emergence of a We) as creating specific conditions for communication & speaking in general, & for religious communication in particular? These & similar questions, & some tentative answers, will be framed with the help of concepts derived from the theory of lang & sociolinguistic change. Particular attention will be given to certain striking analogies in colonial attitudes toward vehicular langs, & to so-called syncretist cults. It is argued that these resemblances are not just incidental & superficial. Rather, they point to deeper common causes & motivations.

S13873 / ISA / 1982 / 3325
Fahio, Taiti (Fondazione Censis, Piazza di Novella 2 0199 Rome Italy), De la quantité à la qualité. Nouveaux indicateurs sociaux pour un pays avancé: l'Italie vers l'an 2000 (From Quantity to Quality Indicators for an Advanced Country: Italy toward the Year 2000). (FRE)

Between 1960 & 1980, the Italian gross national product increased annually between 5% & 7%; population growth, on the other hand, decreased from 1% to 2%. During this period, traditional quantitative social indicators (eg, energy consumed, transportation, mobile phones, education, endemic illnesses, lodging, infrastructures) assumed an implicitly normative value for the definition of programs & policy choices of the social system. In the next twenty years, with a stable population & a more moderate revenue development rate, traditional quantitative social indicators will no longer be adequate for defining the objectives of desired social progress. Project Italia 2000 of the Censis Foundation has proposed, on the basis of four different scenarios (population, resources, technologies, & economy), a new system of qualitative social indicators (eg, the achievements of culture, environmental quality, tertiary production). Also proposed are new survey & measurement criteria for these indicators (by sampling & territorial location) better adapted to defining new objectives or measuring more advanced social growth. Tr by A. Rubins

S13874 / ISA / 1982 / 3326
Faché, Willy (Rijksuniversiteit Gent, B-9000 Belgium), Action-Knowledge and Innovative Actions: Instrumentarium to Render the Implicit Action-Knowledge Explicit and to Stimulate Innovative Actions.

Social science has devoted much attention to deductive-nomological explanations & interpretations, & the research approaches that this kind of knowledge generates. However, interpretation & explanation do not give direct answers to problems of improvement of complex social environments, ie, the problem of directed change. There have been attempts to confront this problem by developing new sets of research principles that relate both to the scientific methodology & to the form of its research product. The new knowledge is formulated as a set of instructions or action-suggestions that may help improve the complex social environment or the action of the individuals. Apart from the problem of further development & methodological arguments of research principles, there is also the problem of operationalizing these principles in a set of instruments. The Rs' evaluations of the 6 master statuses seemed to reflect fairly rational critiques rather than global, emotional reactions. To the extent that anything of the 6 types conformed to hypothesized trends, the prostitute & homosexual types offered more variation in predicted directions than did the other types. Nonetheless, only weak support was found for Becker's original formulation.

S13875 / ISA / 1982 / 3327

The questions addressed are: (1) How are local regimes' strategies affected by U r class structure? & (2) What have Ur political movements done to affect regimes? The analysis utilized three models of the state—instrumentalist, structuralist, & class-mediation; their relevance, particularly that of the structuralist model, is detailed. Empirical evidence is provided by comparative analysis of the political economy of development in US cities during the post-WWII period. The main focus is on five cities—San Francisco, Detroit, New Orleans, Denver, & New Haven—with illustrative material drawn from 6 other cities. Multiple sources of primary data include: interviews with political & economic elites, leaders of community organizations & social movements; case histories of issues, organizations, & programs; analyses of economic & demographic trends & state budgets.

S13876 / ISA / 1982 / 3328
Fajardo Ortiz, Guillermo (Asociación Mexicana Hospitales AC, Querétaro 210 Colonia Roma México 7 DF), Los sistemas de atención médica en América Latina (Systems of Medical Care in Latin America). (SPA)

Systems of medical care in Latin American countries reflect social situations, economic problems, political organization, states of health & sickness, & philosophical orientations. Systems can be classified into four groups: governmental, social security, private, & group medicine. A 1980 study showed the predominant medical systems in 16 countries to be government service & social security. Private services exist in all countries with varying importance, but a tendency toward decline is noted. The four groups of systems are examined in relation to flexibility of administration, participation of users, quality, economic & social advantages, & availability of resources. Tr & Modified by D. Brooking

S13877 / ISA / 1982 / 3329
Farkas, János (Instit Sociological Hungarian Academy Sciences, Uri u 49 H-1014 Budapest), On the Social Theories of Backwardness.

Criticized are the different types of social theories of backwardness elaborated separately by economists & sociologists. Summarized are dualistic economic & technological theories, used as the principal tools of analyzing the SE structures responsible for the historical reproduction of backwardness. Although the indispensability of sociological-psychological theories, which aid in understanding the social problems of developing countries, is acknowledged, a synthesis of economics & sociological psychology is necessary for more profound diagnoses. Special attention must be paid to regional traditions of social production, which may have determinist properties. The main conclusion is that even complex, synthetic theories cannot get at the heart of the problem unless they pay proper attention to ever changing world-economic & world-political determinants.

S13878 / ISA / 1982 / 3330
Farkas, János (Instit Sociological Hungarian Academy Sciences, Uri u 49 H-1014 Budapest), Social Determinants of the Implementation of Scientific Results of Production.

An account of a decade of empirical research conducted on the social conditions of technological development. Focus is on four projects investigating the chemical & telecommunication industries in northwestern Hungary. It is shown that technological development is a social process, & that the precondition of technological innovation is social innovation. Presented is a science-development-production model that includes social & human aspects & preconditions of technological operating systems. This model is more adequate than the 'technocratic' model drawn up thus far, since it points out that technological innovation is both part of the social innovation process, & a social process in itself. In
Examined are the results of recent advances in applied medical technology associated with radiodiagnostics, echography, clinical laboratory techniques, and health administrators, focusing on: (1) sciences of computation associated with radiodiagnostics, echography, clinical laboratory testing, and nuclear medicine; (2) the use of radioactive isotopes in diagnosis and treatment; and (3) the techniques of renal dialysis, organ implantation, etc. Preliminary conclusions do not show a favorable change in the general health conditions of the population due to the application of these techniques; although they are undeniably sophisticated technical advances in medicine, they have produced complications in the health sector as well. Tr. and Modified by D. Brooking.

Community development programs commensurate with distinct local cooperative patterns were always a part of community living in precolonial India. Centuries of feudalism and absolutism did not tamper with their essence. However, with the expansion of colonialism, formal and highly bureaucratized programs were initiated in order to change these patterns and bring autonomous communities, Ru ones in particular, within the fold of statehood and into productive units of the British Empire. This attempt was seen as facilitating administration and control, and, consequently, as conducive to manipulation of community resources. Allen and repressive as these programs are, they seem to have failed one after another in shaking the traditional structure of communities. In the postcolonial independence period in Pakistan, such attempts were repeated within the confines of the colonial model. The results were similar. What made the local community survive as a community of people, as opposed to a community of interests, in spite of two centuries of intensive efforts at eroding its age-old autonomy? An explanation is developed by exploring the traditional social structure, which is differentiated on kinship lines and interblending occupational cases. All other structures are considered to emanate from this kinship-caste structure, which also provides the meaning of existence and sense of identity to the individual. Community development programs of the past and the present mistakenly, so it seems, have taken economic motives of self-improvement as an all-pervasive motive and have imposed rearrangements in social life that are not compatible with the traditional way of life, which sees social structure, meaning structure, and moral structure as a single, synthetic reality.

Several historical studies of crime report that the ratio of violent offenses to property offenses increases sharply as a given community approaches industrialization (Zehr, 1976; Ferdinando, 1978). As the same community achieves industrialization, violent offenses (assault and battery, for example) are perceived as affecting policy issues in a different frame of reference, focusing on the set of government offices with responsibilities affecting visual artists as a subsystem of the political system. Data collected included: official documents, 1966-1974; 10 selected cases in policy making, 2,595 governmental letters in 1972; and interviews with a selected sample (N = 199) of officials in the visual arts sector. Conclusions include: (1) The bureaucratic system has a rather weak structure. (2) The fragmentation of visual arts policies (seven different policy areas dispersed over five ministries) is not corrected by adequate centripetal forces. (3) Central-local relationships were found to be a source of centrifugal forces. (4) In the communication network, the visual arts division appears to have a very central position, but lacks the capacity to channel demands, due to effects on policy areas of other ministries. (5) The order in which an elite with large membership (4 or more) perceives problematic policy issues is significantly different from the order perceived by the members of the communication network as a whole. (6) Visual arts policy is appropriate for research on levels of suboptimal solutions.

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maintain the same high standard of public behavior achieved in the preindustrial era by informal, extralegal institutions such as the church.

S13885 / ISA / 1982 / 3337
Ferge, Zsuzsa (Instit Sociolog Hungarian Academy Sciences, Uni u 49 1014 Budapest), The Development of Sociological Theory regarding the Educational System.

2. Two questions are addressed through an extensive review of the relevant literature: (1) does sociological theory have any relevance for the educational system, & (2) are any new theoretical results arrived at based on studies of the educational system? Regarding (2), two developments seem worth mentioning: (A) the growing body of historical studies showing the little understood role of general social "traditions" in shaping the educational system; & (B) the failure of efforts to promote social equality through schooling & the consequent revival of biogenetic explanations. This latter has not produced the desired "new synthesis" but has clarified some of the value implications of the "scientific" position. Regarding (1), an important trend noted is that connected to the development of a "theory of social reproduction," which helps situate the school & its mechanisms within a broad societal context.

S13886 / ISA / 1982 / 3338
Ferge, Zsuzsa (Instit Sociolog Hungarian Academy Sciences, Uni u 49 1014 Budapest), The Reproduction of Social Relations.

A study was conducted with several theoretical problems in mind: How is the reproduction of social positions & social relations to be understood? What are the roles of government intention & of individual group actions, intentions & interests, in shaping social relations or the social structure itself? What is the role of the family in reproducing good or bad social positions, as opposed to what takes place outside the family? Are there specific strategies of transmission or is it a "quasi-intentional" process, at least in the case of some groups? Is the "cycle of poverty" an inevitable process, or is it contingent on historical & other conditions? Small-scale but intensive surveys covering two specific 5-year cohorts (those born ca 1930, & those born ca 1940) were conducted to gather information on Rs' life-histories (school, housing, marital life, work, etc) & those of their parents & children. Although the results are not final, two preliminary findings may be worth mentioning: (1) In many fields, explicit central objectives were pursued aimed at shaping more socialist social relations; their success was contingent on how they affected the interests of the groups having the strongest social positions. (2) The "cycle of poverty" is deeply affected by historical conditions; in a period of basic social & economic changes, the cycle is easily broken.

S13887 / ISA / 1982 / 3339
Ferrario, Josep (UTF Autonoma Metropolitan, Iztapanapa Mexico DF), Durkheim and Vatican II.

Pope John XXIII convoked the Second Vatican Council with the hope of renewing the doctrinal & practical life of the Catholic Church as a means to prepare it for meeting the needs of bringing peace to the modern world. The renewal resulted in the confirmation of Emile Durkheim's principal theses concerning religion. Councillor theory defines the persons of the Trinity in relation to bringing about the unity of the human race; & Christ plays a part very similar to that of a totem. This re-interpretation of Catholic beliefs led to the introduction of a corresponding liturgical expression. By an analysis of Vatican II documents, it is demonstrated that the Eucharist, much as the totemic symbol as portrayed by Durkheim, assumes primary importance as a simultaneous representation of both the Christian God (Christ) & of the community, with the attendant identification of the two. The Durkheimian Councillor interpretation of religion has its practical orientation. Through the Eucharistic celebration, the Council hoped to release social forces that would unite the assembly, motivate it to undertake a fruitful apostolate characteristic celebration, the Council hoped to release social forces that would unite the assembly, motivate it to undertake a fruitful apostolate characteristic celebration, the Council hoped to release social forces that would unite the assembly, motivate it to undertake a fruitful apostolate

S13888 / ISA / 1982 / 3340
Ferreiro, Emilia (Dept Investigaciones Educativas, Apartado Postal 19-197 Mexico 19 DF), El proceso cognitivo de apropiacion de la lengua escrita (The Cognitive Process of Assimilation of the Written Language) (SPA).

Studies using the psychogenetic method of data collection & interpretation were conducted with: children aged 3-6 in Mexico (Federal District & Monterrey) belonging to a wide variety of backgrounds, from Ur marginal to Mc educated; French-speaking children in Geneva, Switzerland; & illiterate adults in Mexico City. The data lead to the following conclusions: the acquisition of literacy begins long before formal instruction in grammar school, & the initial modes of conceptualization are alien to those of a literate adult, although they are authentic infantile creations & not deformations of adult concepts. Those concepts are organized in a psychogenetic progression governed by compensatory mechanisms attempting to resolve conflicts between (1) the S's different hypotheses leading to contradictory results, & (2) the S's hypothesis & object's material & social resistance. While influencing the length of the process & some of its phases, access to specific information does not determine the conceptualization process. The children's grasp is more sophisticated than educators generally suppose: they are not content to learn symbols, but try to comprehend the structure of the system. As in other learning processes, this is a genuine process of assimilation; it is not limited to reproduction of the given, but actually structures the system internally. Illiterate adults show the same kind of assimilation process. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic.

S13889 / ISA / 1982 / 3341
Figueiredo, Vilma (U Brazilia, Brazil), Transplanted Women: Reflections on Professionals' Wives Abroad.

A qualitative analysis of US & Brazilian wives accompanying their husbands on professional missions in European capitals. Data were gathered through informal interviews & direct observation in varied situations. The majority of these women are aged 25-45 & most have school-aged children. Many have Coll educations & some are regularly employed when in their home countries. Brazilian & US wives facing similar conditions in opposition to their host countries differ in their reactions & in how they organize their everyday lives. The internalized role of the wife & being transplanted by reasons related to their husbands' careers are their basic common reality.

S13890 / ISA / 1982 / 3342

The history of Soviet society shows a close connection between development of the social structure & the social functions of the changing educational system. The results of 2 investigations in 6 regions (1973/74) & in 13 towns (1977/78) show that secondary & higher education's role as a factor in social mobility is connected with structural changes in the Wc. & the intelligentsia. Potential & actual professional & social mobility of young graduates is increasing. Related trends in young people's career plans should be taken into account when planning for trade school education.

S13891 / ISA / 1982 / 3343
Fine, Gary Alan (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), The Social Organization of Adolescents: The Rhetoric of Moral Evaluation.

Examined is a lengthy, informal conversation between three teenage girls in order to understand how they share moral evaluations & construct talk so as to get their interactional partners to accept their perspective. The conversation was recorded by one of the interactants while the others were cruising in an automobile through their home town, a small farming community in southeastern Minn. Much of the conversation consists of gossip talk about acquaintances, their actions, & actions they have heard about. Topics include concert-going vandalism, death from cancer, partying, petty theft, drug use, TV watching, sexual activity, & waitressing. Such discussion can be usefully analyzed by means of an approach that recognizes that consensus-building is a primary goal of smooth, casual conversation. This suggests that other interactants must actively or tacitly ratify what the speaker has said, even if they disagree with the speaker in principle. The techniques by which the interactants express their disagreement—through later contrary examples (which, too, are not disagreed with) or by audience role distance through joking interjections.

S13892 / ISA / 1982 / 3344
Finsterbusch, Kurt (U Maryland, College Park 20742), The State of the Art in Social Impact Assessment.

Social impact assessment (SIA) is distinguished from problem analysis, policy development research, & evaluation research. Five subfields in SIA are identified. The general methodology for SIA is outlined, & a so-
Fishman, J. R. (1972). The relationship between the labor movement & the political system. Data collected with audio & video tapes are used to address how MD communication functions to control patients’ access & understanding of the information necessary for making decisions about health care. A similar decision-making process is studied across two different medical settings. In one setting, a large UC teaching center, OB/GYN oncologists (reproductive cancer specialists) & women patients communicate about the diagnosis & treatment of abnormal Pap smears. The central issue here is how the decision to perform (or not to perform) a hysterectomy is negotiated when the decision is not mandated on medical grounds. In the other setting, a smaller, more RU Model Family Practice Residency Training Program, practitioners & women patients communicate (or fail to communicate) about the need to perform a Pap smear. The central issue here is how the decision to do or not to do a Pap smear is negotiated in a potentially high-risk population of patients when the decision is warranted on medical grounds. It is well documented that the MD/patient relationship is an asymmetrical one in which the MD dominates the medical encounter. Given this pattern of perceived control, it is not surprising that large numbers of medical procedures are performed on patients who do not need them & equally large numbers of patients go without medical procedures that they need. Nor is it surprising that high levels of patient dissatisfaction, low levels of patient compliance, & increasing numbers of malpractice suits are reported. An analysis of patterns of behavior supported by a technology that preserves the fine structure of interactive events provides the basis for obtaining & reporting evidence about how MDs dominate medical encounters & the consequences of this domination. Such an analysis is based on the assumption that communication is a social & micropolitical performance. It arises out of mutual participation in a creative process & displays how that process is produced & constrained by the organizational features of the setting & structural features of society as they are accomplished by the interactional & communicational activities of the participants.

Fishman, J. R. (1972). Career Dimensions among Criminal Felons in Israel. Examined retrospectively were career patterns of convicted criminal felons in Israel. Focus was placed on persistence & exclusiveness of criminality in the career lines of the study population. A sample of 299 felons convicted of serious crimes & incarcerated in one of Israel’s penal institutions was administered a structured questionnaire. The instrument was divided into 6 time periods corresponding to periods in the felons’ lives. The same questions were asked in each period concerning the informant’s life history & criminality. It was found that while not all felons continued their criminal involvement in a sequential age pattern, those who did not did not necessarily drop out of the criminal scene. Several distinctions were made between “virgins in crime” vs “old timers” & between sequential vs intermittent offenders. It was found that the persistence rate changed over time; the overall persistence level was a function of starting age. Younger offenders had a higher persistence rate than older ones, & thus the maturation effect hypothesis gained additional support. While no exclusive patterns of criminal behavior stood out, certain types of crime were combined more frequently than others. A relatively high concurrence between violence & property offenses was found. Exclusiveness increased after age 40. Drug-related offenses were related to property crime, but few property crimes were associated with drug-related offending. A similar relationship was found between drug-related offenses & violent crime.

Fishman, R. (1972). The relationship between the labor movement & the political system under two regimes & during the transition between them is analyzed. In Spain under Franco, the development of a strong opposition labor movement, to a large extent operating within the official union structure though subject to considerable repression, was the source of persistent conflict between state & civil society, thereby contributing to the end of authoritarian rule. However, this apparent strength has not been easily converted into an extensive & powerful presence for labor under current conditions of democratic freedoms & economic crisis. Currently, politically distinct union confederations compete for support & overall membership, & thus the situation very low for a democracy. Sensitive to the difficulty of consolidating democracy & easier to contribute to the creation of more jobs, labor has been willing to place limits on wage claims in the context of broad, nationwide agreements with employers, associations, &/or the state. Workers have supported the moderate strategies of the major confederations as the attempts for a more radical option have not found support in few firms or areas. The principal labor confederations have received limited financial support from the state. Research findings include data from a survey of labor leaders at the level of the individual firm.

Fishman, J. R. (1972). Drug-related offenses. A similar relationship was found between drug-related offenses & criminality in the career lines of the study population. A sample of 299 felons convicted of serious crimes & incarcerated in one of Israel’s penal institutions was administered a structured questionnaire. The instrument was divided into 6 time periods corresponding to periods in the felons’ lives. The same questions were asked in each period concerning the informant’s life history & criminality. It was found that while not all felons continued their criminal involvement in a sequential age pattern, those who did not did not necessarily drop out of the criminal scene. Several distinctions were made between “virgins in crime” vs “old timers” & between sequential vs intermittent offenders. It was found that the persistence rate changed over time; the overall persistence level was a function of starting age. Younger offenders had a higher persistence rate than older ones, & thus the maturation effect hypothesis gained additional support. While no exclusive patterns of criminal behavior stood out, certain types of crime were combined more frequently than others. A relatively high concurrence between violence & property offenses was found. Exclusiveness increased after age 40. Drug-related offenses were related to property crime, but few property crimes were associated with drug-related offending. A similar relationship was found between drug-related offenses & violent crime.

Fishman, R. (1972). The relationship between the labor movement & the political system under two regimes & during the transition between them is analyzed. In Spain under Franco, the development of a strong opposition labor movement, to a large extent operating within the official union structure though subject to considerable repression, was the source of persistent conflict between state & civil society, thereby contributing to the end of authoritarian rule. However, this apparent strength has not been easily converted into an extensive & powerful presence for labor under current conditions of democratic freedoms & economic crisis. Currently, politically distinct union confederations compete for support & overall membership, & thus the situation very low for a democracy. Sensitive to the difficulty of consolidating democracy & easier to contribute to the creation of more jobs, labor has been willing to place limits on wage claims in the context of broad, nationwide agreements with employers, associations, &/or the state. Workers have supported the moderate strategies of the major confederations as the attempts for a more radical option have not found support in few firms or areas. The principal labor confederations have received limited financial support from the state. Research findings include data from a survey of labor leaders at the level of the individual firm.

S13895 / ISA / 1982 / 3345

Fishman, Robert (Yale U, New Haven CT 06520), The Organization of Labor in a Transition from Authoritarianism to Democracy: The Case of Spain.

The relationship between the labor movement & the political system under two regimes & during the transition between them is analyzed. In Spain under Franco, the development of a strong opposition labor movement, to a large extent operating within the official union structure though subject to considerable repression, was the source of persistent conflict between state & civil society, thereby contributing to the end of authoritarian rule. However, this apparent strength has not been easily converted into an extensive & powerful presence for labor under current conditions of democratic freedoms & economic crisis. Currently, politically distinct union confederations compete for support & overall membership, & thus the situation very low for a democracy. Sensitive to the difficulty of consolidating democracy & easier to contribute to the creation of more jobs, labor has been willing to place limits on wage claims in the context of broad, nationwide agreements with employers, associations, &/or the state. Workers have supported the moderate strategies of the major confederations as the attempts for a more radical option have not found support in few firms or areas. The principal labor confederations have received limited financial support from the state. Research findings include data from a survey of labor leaders at the level of the individual firm.

S13896 / ISA / 1982 / 3348

Flora, Cornelia Butler (Kansas State U, Manhattan 66506), From Escape from Reality to Reality Therapy: The Fotonovela and Social Class in Latin America.

Fotonovelas are captioned photographs that tell a story. Of immense popularity in Latin America, Italy, France, & North Africa, this form of mass culture initially told escapist romantic tales appealing primarily to women. First produced in Spain & later imported from Italy, the characters were originally Me & Uc, & the action chaste & genteel. However, as creation & production shifted to the New World, the traditional renascented &产量 shifted to more realistic themes. The style type, maintaining Me characters but admitting wider variation in behavior. Most recently, two new genres have appeared: the roja, in which sex & violence preempt the possibility of a happy ending, & the picareca, in which sex is substituted for romance. Both new genres reflect changes in the structure of production & characteristics of readers.

S13897 / ISA / 1982 / 3349

Flores Farfán, José Antonio (Apdo Postal 22-048, Hidalgo y Matamoros Tlapalpan Mexico 22 DF), Interacciones de compra-venta en mercados del Valle del Mezquital (Buying-Selling Interactions in the Markets of Valle del Mezquital). (SPA)

Interactions in the markets of Valle del Mezquital, Hidalgo, Mexico, are studied in order to characterize the role of this communicative situation for the project “Functions and Consciousness of Language in Otomi Communities,” an investigation of the Otomi/Spanish lingustic conflict. The conflict is not stable, with partial bilingualism & shifting diglossia, demonstrating the principal tendency of displacement of Otomi, & the secondary tendency of the retention of Otomi in the face of Spanish dominance. Data were obtained through participant observations & recordings of bi- & monolingual buyers & sellers using the following techniques: (1) functioning as a virtual buyer, (2) establishing a relation beyond the market with buyers &/or sellers, & (3) enlisting the aid of bilingual teachers in the compilation of recorded materials. The principal function of the market as a communicative situation is found to be the satisfaction of routine necessities or deficiencies brought about by the social structure, which the linguistic structure tends to satisfy through communicative-discursive means. Formulated are a pattern of verbal interaction & a typology of buying/selling. Tr & Modified by D. Brooking
address these needs; & (3) whether these policies adequately meet the needs. Lang diversity in the US is profiled utilizing published results of government surveys over the last seven years. A review of sociolinguistic research & journalistic sources establishes a profile of the nature & extent of lang needs & conflicts in the provision of health care, police & fire protection, social services, justice, etc. These conflicts underscore the increasing need for greater sophistication in lang policy & planning. With a more intense interaction between Spanish lang "strategists" & US lang planners, resolution to many of the conflicts can be found.

S13899 / ISA / 1982 / 3351
Fodor, István (Instit Afrikanistik U Köln, Federal Republic Germany), The Growth of Vocabulary in Language Modernization: Borrowing or Coining?.

1 Lang planners must decide whether a modernizing process should embrace all levels of linguistic structure or only the word-stock. An important question relating to this complex is whether borrowing or free construction should be chosen as the typical means of lexical growth. Although one cannot differentiate pure types, certain langs can be divided as follows: (1) lexical growth by means of internal word-formation (organic evolution &/or conscious coinage) in conjunction with an open purism throughout or during a certain period of linguistic history; & (2) borrowing in greater quantity revealing a more tolerant approach to foreign linguistic influence. A parallel can be drawn between Japanese & Tamil, in which the former has been open to borrowing & tolerance of foreign impact (excluding the phonetic structure), as against the latter, which has displayed a sharp purism & has always protected itself from external influences. Somali—among the African langs—predominantly adapted coinages declining & removing foreignisms, while Hausa assimilates Eng or French loanwords in abundance. One cannot establish a universal rule or make a general suggestion to lang planners of the Third World, because, in addition to internal factors (limits set by the phonemic & morphemic structures), some subjective, external factors (the speaker's attitude, historical & social forces, etc) must also be considered.

S13900 / ISA / 1982 / 3352
Földesi, Tamásné (Coll Physical Education Budapest, 1123 Alkotás u 44 Hungary), The Status of Top Athletes in Hungary.

1 The status of top athletes is analyzed on the macro- & microstructural levels. Their position in society & the sports organization, & the dynamic aspects of their status, are discussed. An empirical investigation was conducted among Hungarian participants in the Olympic Games between 1948 & 1976 (N = 827 Ms, 186 Fs). Methods of gathering data included document analysis, standardized interviews containing open-ended & multiple-choice questions, in-depth interviews, & the autobiographic method. Discriminant analysis of data was performed. Results revealed that in Hungary, by the 1970s, sport as a social subsystem had become more closed than it was in the 1950s. At the same time, athletes attested to a lessening belief in the traditional values & social usefulness of sport. Between 1948 & 1976 there was an increase in the performance-centric attitude of sports federations & sports clubs. Elite athletes had manifold expectations for different groups within the sports organization. Since, in the 1970s, the sports federations often did not fulfill the decline in profits by reducing costs of production (increasing surplus value) takes precedence over increasing effective demand (resolution), which can only regain significance if & when profits recover & investment revives. This is the fundamental reason for the decline of Keynesianism, the welfare state & the worldwide imposition of austerity policies supported by monetarism & supply-side economics. Changes & emerging differences in costs & productivity are also the fundamental causes for: the relative political & economic decline of US hegemony; the challenge of Western Europe & Japan; the accelerated reincorporation of the West into the "socialist" economies in the capitalist world economy (from whose market law of value they have not escaped); the relocation of some industrial production to areas where Third & Second World versions of monetarism & supply-side economics claim to promote export-led growth; the simultaneous growth of pressures for protectionism & possibly trade blocs; & notwithstanding resurgent nationalism, the apparent inability of any part of the world to effectively disenfranchise from the monopolist world economy today.

S13904 / ISA / 1982 / 3356
Frank, Andre Gunder (U East Anglia, Norwich NOR 8CC England), World Crisis and Political Economic Realignments.

1 The world economy is undergoing a major double crisis of capital accumulation analogous to those of 1913-1945 & 1873-1895. In the present phase of this crisis, which began in 1967, the attempt to reverse the decline in profits by reducing costs of production (increasing surplus value) takes precedence over increasing effective demand (resolution), which can only regain significance if & when profits recover & investment revives. This is the fundamental reason for the decline of Keynesianism, the welfare state & the worldwide imposition of austerity policies supported by monetarism & supply-side economics. Changes & emerging differences in costs & productivity are also the fundamental causes for: the relative political & economic decline of US hegemony; the challenge of Western Europe & Japan; the accelerated reincorporation of the West into the "socialist" economies in the capitalist world economy (from whose market law of value they have not escaped); the relocation of some industrial production to areas where Third & Second World versions of monetarism & supply-side economics claim to promote export-led growth; the simultaneous growth of pressures for protectionism & possibly trade blocs; & notwithstanding resurgent nationalism, the apparent inability of any part of the world to effectively disenfranchise from the monopolist world economy today.

S13905 / ISA / 1982 / 3357
Frank, Francine Wattman (State U New York, Albany 12222), Guidelines for Non-Sexist Writing: Sources and Consequences.

1 A brief discussion of lang reforms & planning is followed by consideration of the following factors: (1) Sources—early discussions of sexist language usage & current demands for change. The immediate source for the guidelines can be traced to the women's movement in the 1960s, which increased recognition of the way sexist attitudes are reflected in lang. (2) Content—a comparative analysis of the content of existing guidelines. (3) Reactions—acceptance, ridicule, accusations of censorship. Analysis of reactions to the guidelines based on preliminary results of a question-
 ramped to distributed editors, interviews with editors, & published material. (4) Consequences—initial successes & prospects for the future. An evaluation is made of the impact of the guidelines based on examination of material published in a few selected fields before and after their introduction. Nonexistent guidelines may have a greater potential for long-term success than earlier attempts at linguistic reform in such matters as pronoun usage & forms of address, promulgated by governmental authorities.

S13906 / ISA / 1982 / 3358
Frankel, Richard M. (Gordon H. Scott Hall BA Sciences, 540 East Canfield Ave Detroit MI 48201), Grounded Ethnography: A Research Technique for Evaluating Physician-Patient Communication. Described are preliminary results of a video review technique designed to assess the significance of communicative events from the relative vantage points of: (1) primary care medical residents in training, (2) patients, & (3) physician & behavioral science faculty involved in teaching & evaluation. While there are a number of useful tools for evaluating communication content, relatively few research products of communication have been developed & are in use; relatively little research emphasis has been placed on discovering the interactional properties of the communication situation itself, ie, those elements of affect & orientation that operate between MD & patient & that also compose a mutual focus of attention & through which complex sequences of communicational exchange are realized. To better understand the principles that guide the interpretation of MD-patient transactions as meaningful, the participants (resident & patient), & judges (physician & behavioral science faculty) are invited to review videotapes & comment on a videotaped record of the resident's encounter. Comments were then compared along three dimensions: location, content, & meaning. Preliminary findings suggest a high degree of similarity in the location dimension. A high level of agreement indicates a high degree of consensus among & between residents, patients, & judges regarding the location of critical events or junctures in an encounter. In the content dimension, comments ranged from specific observations regarding micromomentary changes in behavior, to generalized expressions of concern, appreciation, & feeling. Individually, reviewers' comments tended to reflect a range of observational skills & topics of immediate concern. In comparison with one another, the comments appeared as independent viewpoints directed toward making sense of the events witnessed on the tape. The greatest differences between reviewers was noted in the dimension of meaning or sense making. Major differences in interpretation suggest that interpretive processes play an important role in determining the success, failure, or value of communicational events even where substantial agreement in their location & content exist. The incorporation of patients in the review & evaluation process seems essential, if concepts of communicational skills are to be guided by principles of communication practice.

S13907 / ISA / 1982 / 3359
Freeman, Howard E. & Solomon, Marian A. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), The Future of Evaluation Research: An Internation al Conference on Evaluation and the Design of Social Research. A brief history of evaluation research in the US is provided & contrasted with social program evaluation in other countries. Despite the variations that exist in evaluation activities internationally, there are common & persistent issues & concerns with the design, execution, & utilization of evaluations & judges regard nations. They include tailoring evaluations to meet stakeholder needs, executing evaluations with timeliness, maximizing utilization, resource constraints, & the trade-offs between these considerations & appropriate methodology. How these concerns & issues are manifested & being dealt with in the US are described, & conjectures offered on their implications for current & future evaluation activities in other nations.

S13908 / ISA / 1982 / 3360
Freites, Yajaira (Dpto Estudio Ciencia IVIC, Apartado 1827 Caracas 1010-A Venezuela in a few selected fields before & after their introduction. Nonexistent guidelines may have a greater potential for long-term success than earlier attempts at linguistic reform in such matters as pronoun usage & forms of address, promulgated by governmental authorities.

S13909 / ISA / 1982 / 3361
Frenk, Julio & Bashshur, Rashid (School Public Health U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48104), Career Preferences and Perceptions of the Medical Labor Market among Mexican Interns. Sources of career choices among new MDs in Mexico were investigated in a 1978 questionnaire study of 65% of all Mexican interns. The study had two purposes: (1) to describe the process & content of the internship training, & (2) to explain the various sources for career choices made by interns just prior to their entry into the job market. It is relevant that the majority of the MDs are employed by the government & are salaried; & there is some oversupply of MDs, as evidenced by unemployment. It is expected that awareness of the conditions of the medical labor market would be related significantly to career preferences among the interns. Career preferences were operationalized in terms of: (A) type of activity (general practice or specialty), (B) site of practice (ambulatory or hospital), & (C) type of institution (public assistance, social security, or private). These were the dependent variables. Perceptions of the medical labor market (the independent variables) were operationalized in terms of the position of the place in which one is most likely to get a job & (b) opportunity assessment of one's own chances of getting a job in the position or the place in question. Additionally, composite indices of career preferences & perceptions were constructed in order to take account of the two integrated career patterns: dominant (or majority preference) vs alternative (or minority preference). Data analysis revealed that perceptions of the medical labor market were not strongly associated with preferences for dominant career patterns. However, perceptions of the medical labor market were important in determining preferences for alternative careers. Indeed, it is suggested that the majority of interns who preferred an alternative career did so because they were aware of the difficulties in finding a job in the dominant career. In so doing, they reflected the actual conditions of the medical labor market in Mexico.

S13910 / ISA / 1982 / 3362
Friedrichs, Jürgen, Dangschat, Jens, Droth, Wolfram & Kiehl, Klaus (Instit Sociolog U Hamburg, Sedensstr 19 D-2000 13 Federal Republic Germany), Action Spaces of Urban Residents. Action space research has focused on a series of questions: Who performs a given activity in which part of the city or region, & when? Two underlying assumptions are: use of a private or public facility will vary inversely with the distance from the resident's home; (2) LC residential areas have fewer facilities than MC or UC ones, thus creating a "double disparity." Reported are results of an interview study of 3000 people living in 17 residential areas of Hamburg, Germany. Results showed that LC areas were better equipped than UC areas. For most activities, lack of facilities close to home did not lead to restriction of activities, but to compensation & longer distances. The polycentric UC structure was reflected in the fact that subcenter-visits considerably outnumbered "CBD"-visits. Path analysis is used to show that distance of visited facility from home failed to confirm most bivariate hypotheses reported in the international literature. Finally, the concept of "groups of homogeneous behavior" had to be refuted, since cluster analysis based on behavioral variables showed groups to be heterogeneous by sociodemographic variables.

S13911 / ISA / 1982 / 3363
Frognur, Eli (U Bremen, 2800 Federal Republic Germany), An Empirical Analysis of the Multiperspective Approach to Collective Violence in Sports. The multiperspective view seems to increasingly influence discussion of individual & collective violence in sports. According to this view, violent behavior should not be considered the result of one factor (eg, frustration or innate instinct). The relevant influence factors are "sport overlapping" as well as "sport specific" factors. Presented is a multiperspective model of violence in sports, which has often been discussed in an international context; described is the reconstruction of the model into a multiple regression model. Empirical analyses of the
model are based on data from standardized questionnaire & observation studies of 300 European handball players. Findings include: (1) estimation of the significance of the total multiprojective model; (2) estimation of the effects of isolated factors such as age, sex, & social value system; & (3) the explanatory power of a submodel containing all “sport overlapping” factors, compared with a submodel containing all “sport specific” factors of the total multiprojective model. A significant confirmation of the “sport specific” submodel was found.

S13912 / ISA / 1982 / 3364
Froder, S. (Sällskapet Sociologiskt, Krijljanovskogo 24/35 b5, 117255 Moscow, Planning and Control over Social Processes in Industrial Collectives. 
Planning & controlling of social processes in industrial collectives is based on: (1) studies of objective regularities existing under socialism & (2) implementations of concrete methods of control. The social functions of an industrial collective are formed by changes in the social structure, conditions of work, health-care, a rise in the quality of life, & communist education of the workers. Control over social processes is most effective when the workers take part in it. This is being achieved by implementation of sociological findings in the daily work of administrative, Party, trade union, & YCL organs.

S13913 / ISA / 1982 / 3365
Fuji, Masao (Taiho U, 3-20-1 Nishisugamo Toshima-ku Tokyo 170 Japan), Traditional Customs and Religious Death-Related Behaviors: Their Maintenance and Change in Modern Japan.

S13914 / ISA / 1982 / 3366
Fokášy, György (Listz Fer. ter 8, Budapest 1061 Hungary), Some Methodological Aspects of Leisure Research: Panel Method.

S13915 / ISA / 1982 / 3367

Thailand is experiencing rapid growth of its capital, Bangkok. Consequently, Thai planners are searching for ways to stimulate the growth of regional Ur centers & reduce the growth of Bangkok. Evaluated is the impact of an experimental information program that was introduced in one Ru area of northeastern Thailand in order to encourage Ru out-migrants to select nearby provincial Ur destinations. After the introduction of the information program, a shift in migration patterns occurred in the experimental villages—but not in several control villages—with north-
eastern towns becoming more frequent destinations for Ru out-migrants. Discussed is the role of the information program in producing this shift.

S13916 / ISA / 1982 / 3368

S13917 / ISA / 1982 / 3369
Gagliani, Giorgio (U Calabria, 87030 Arcavacata Rende CS Italy), Long-Run Changes in Stratification in Theory and Practice.

S13918 / ISA / 1982 / 3370
Gale, Richard P. (U Oregon, Eugene 97403), Technology Assessment, the Environment Movement, and Natural Resource Bureaucracies. 

Examined is the interaction between social movements & government agencies. A simple "model" views government agencies as involved with both social movement organizations & those who oppose movement goals (countermovement organizations). Using the environmental movement in the US as an example, traced is the relationship between movement organizations & government agencies through several stages of movement evolution. These stages include premovement conditions, in which supposedly regulatory agencies are closely linked to industrial interests; the early movement, in which movement organizations attempt to disrupt this linkage; the cohesive movement, in which both movement & countermovement interests compete for agency attention & response; the mature movement, in which interests may attempt to create new agencies, or drastically alter the mission of existing agencies; & the final stages of the movement, in which a new bureaucratic layer is created to mediate between conflicting agencies, with a potential loss of autonomy for both movement & countermovement interests. The impact of these changes on the technology assessment process is explored.
CJ

Reviewed are the results from various studies of naturally organized logical studies of work. Described is how these studies are done: (1) several distinctive research maxims are described; (2) material studies for understanding these maxims are identified; (3) activities that compose the current situation of inquiry for ethnomethodological studies of wall newspapers, civic programs, & private medical services. The pronounced traditionalism of the society, especially the power of extended family ties even in extrafamilial commercial & professional settings, also affects medical practice. Drawing on observational & interview materials, comparison is offered of the Saudi medical role & that in Western countries. This brings into focus a question in the study of professions: what is the balance within the professional role, of self-interested, or personal motivations, & of service, or social motivations?

S13920 / ISA / 1982 / 3372
Gangemi, Giuseppe (U Catania, 95124 Italy), Epistemological Reasons for Preferring Component Analysis to Factor Analysis.

† Spearman's & Thomson's mathematical controversy over factor theory was forgotten when it became evident that empirical tetrad-differences bound away from zero (when empirical evidence argued the need for extracting more factors from a matrix). In fact, both their models lead to zero tetrad-differences. Being more interested in the psychological than in the mathematical aspects of Spearman's model, Thomson remained indifferent to mathematical aspects of multiple factor analysis when Thurstone theorized it. Thus, he did not perceive that his counterexample negated the assumption Thurstone shared with Spearman, that the number of factors to be extracted must be equal to the rank of the matrix. The idea that components to be extracted must equal the rank of the matrix is not assumed in Hotelling's component model; as a result, this is the first epistemological reason for preferring component analysis to factor analysis. A second epistemological reason is the central theorem of Thurstone's multiple-factor model, which can be criticized because it is an assumption that, the rank of a complete matrix being n, it becomes k when commonalities are in the principal diagonal. This assumption goes against common sense, a fact demonstrated through comparison between residuals after k components have been extracted & after k principal factors have been extracted.

S13921 / ISA / 1982 / 3373
Garcia Hernandez, Abraham & Henne Pontious, David (Asociacion Escritores Mayanes, Apdo 168 Quezaltenango Guatemala), El desarrollo de la actividad de la Asociacion de Escritores Mayanes (The Development and Activity of the Association of Mayan Writers) (SPA)

† The ancient Mayans enjoyed an advanced civilization & efficient means of communication. After centuries of neglect, the various dialects of the Mayan language are being revived as effective media of communication. The Assoc of Mayan Writers is one of the groups dedicated to the promotion & cultivation of the Mayan tongue. One of the Association's major objectives is to conduct workshops for writers stressing appreciation for the language, spreading literacy, & encouraging creative writing, preparation of wall newspapers, civic programs, & letter writing. The Assoc looks forward to raising the cultural level of the Mayan people through its own activities & in collaboration with other groups. Tr by S. Karganovic

S13922 / ISA / 1982 / 3374
Garfinkel, Harold, Livingston, Eric & Burns, Stacy (U California, Los Angeles 90024), Ethnomethodological Studies of Work in the Professions and Sciences.

† Reviewed are the results from various studies of naturally organized activities that compose the current situation of inquiry for ethnomethodological studies of work. Described is how these studies are done: (1) the motives for ethnomethodological studies of work are reviewed; (2) several distinctive research maxims are described; & (3) the grounds in material studies for understanding these maxims are identified & discussed. The claim is advanced that these maxims & their affiliated studies are distinctive to ethnomethodological studies of work. This claim is explained by discussing the specific interests, procedures, & results of ethnomethodological studies & by reviewing their consequences for ethnomethodology's programmatic aim of discovering the identifying issues of the problem of social order.

S13923 / ISA / 1982 / 3375
Gaston, Anne-Marie (30 Dufferin Rd, Ottawa Ontario K1M 2A8), The Effect of Changing Patronage in Indian Performing Arts.

† The patronage of Indian performing arts has undergone a complete revolution in the last fifty years. Arts that were formerly dependent on the patronage of hereditary wealth have been forced to seek new sources of patronage & new audiences as the structure of Indian society changes. Prominent among new forms of patronage are state support, large business houses, & the film industry. This change in patronage has brought a change in audience, with dance & music reaching a wider range of people. The interaction between audience, performer, & patron is a dynamic one still in the process of adjusting to new realities. Meanwhile, the media of the twentieth century wait in the wings, ready to transform these ancient arts once again.

S13924 / ISA / 1982 / 3376
Gavaldon de Barreto, Luis (Coll Mexico, Mexico 20 DF), Lenguaje, contacto dentro de las organizaciones: modelos de interacción bilingüe en un equipo de trabajo (Linguistic Contact within Organizations: Models of Bilingual Interaction in a Work Team).

† A study focusing on the impact of Eng & US culture along the US-Mexican border was conducted in Tijuana, Baja California, to: (1) determine the conditions in which multilingual contact takes place; (2) clarify the position of the langs in contact, whether true bilingualism, or the displacement of Spanish; & (3) analyze the cultural influence of the US in that part of Mexico. Tourism & commercialism are the principal reasons for the widespread use of Eng on the Mexican side. Some interesting facts emerged about the status of Spanish on both sides of the border: in the US, Chicanos seek to preserve Spanish as a living tongue in their community, but generally fail with second-generation residents due to political & social pressures; but in Tijuana, where Spanish is the official lang & no political or social pressures impede its use, economic dependence has dictated the use of Eng in commerce, industry, & tourism. The threat of Eng both in & outside of the workplace was measured by means of an 80-item questionnaire administered to factory workers in Tijuana. Responses show that: those who learned Eng did so as part of their secondary education in Mexico, not in the US; they use Eng only in the workplace or when they cross the border; they write & read Eng only with regard to instructions; even those who speak Spanish exclusively use Eng technical expressions, considering them simply as labels for some object or piece of machinery, the Spanish name for which is unknown. In conclusion, Eng is perceived as an aid to promotion in the factory, to greater economic opportunities, & to faster advancement. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13925 / ISA / 1982 / 3377
Gelpi, Ettore (11 rue Cambronne, 75015 Paris France), Creativité et contraintes dans l'éducation et le loisir (Creativity and Constraints in Education and Leisure) (FRE)

† The limits & constraints of leisure in educational milieus are presented (legislation, place, morale, generation gap, types of educators); its positive aspects are also described. Leisure & education in a productive environment are analyzed in the framework of a formal & informal labor market. The educational value of leisure is studied, particularly with regard to how it concerns the leisure activities of the underprivileged (ethnic minorities, the acutely poor, unskilled migrant workers, etc). The frequency of leisure activities of repressive societies (both micro & macro) are studied as indicators of reinforcement of or revolt against repression. Technology transfer & the educational & leisure situations of North & South are examined jointly. The historical perspectives of leisure as a privileged moment of collective self-realization are presented as elements of a history & futurology of self-realization. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13926 / ISA / 1982 / 3378
Gelpi, Ettore (11 rue Cambronne, 75015 Paris France), Réformes et contrerfôrmedumices: les pays du "centre" et de la "périph-
Investigated is the oral language of bilingual preschoolers during so-
rules, possesses such a synthetic potential. The generic concept of ratio-
c-choice, & materialization of means & ends of thinking & behavior in
sociology. The concept of rationality, which means the assessment,
sociological ideas & to the problems of contemporary research work in
methodological, social, & pragmatic rationality. The application of this
S13929 / ISA / 1982 / 3381
Gelpi, Ettore & Ramirez, Gloria (11 rue Cambronne, 75015 Paris France). International Division of Labour, Policies and Activities of Livelong Education.

Educational policies & activities are being transformed in relation to the new international DoL, which involves: segmentation of the produc-
tion process & changing locations of certain industries from the cen-
ter to the periphery; industrial & agricultural extoverison; redeployment of industries; deindustrialization & reindustrialization; concentration of scientific & technological research; transfer of technologies; changes in consumption structure & consumer demands; accelerated multinational-
ization of financial & industrial capital; concentration of certain services & peak industries in the central countries; decentralization of those in-
dustries that pollute &/or have limited value for peripheral countries; & emigration at the national, continental, & intercontinental levels. The following educational trends can be foreseen for the central countries: further universalization of secondary education; intensification of recur-
rent education for adults; & training with the objective of social peace for young people & those adults who are unemployed, underemployed, or prematurely retired, especially in space, computer, & military research. In the industrialized developing countries, the trend is toward rapid expansion of basic education, with specific training in technologi-
cal areas. In agricultural developing countries, large-scale Ru/Ru & in-
ternational emigration will accentuate the gap between basic training & the qualifications required for productive life. Implications of the new in-
ternational DoL for formal educational & informal training systems are analyzed.

S13928 / ISA / 1982 / 3380
Genishi, Celia (U Texas, Austin 78712), The Social Organization of Knowledge in Bilingual Preschools.

Interviewed is the oral language of bilingual preschoolers during so-
dramatic play—fantasy play in which children assign roles to be acted
out. The broad purpose is to see what children know about the social
world & how this knowledge is manifested in their talk. The theoretical basis for the study is the psychological concept called "scripts" (Schank & Abelson). A script is a cognitive structure stored in long-term memory that is essentially a stereotyped sequence of actions; children seem to be enacting scripts while playing. The following questions are posed about the relationships between scripts, plans (explanations of sequences of actions), & the language of bilingual Spanish-English speaking children: (1) To what extent do children who engage in dramatic play instantiate or activate scripts? (2) To what extent do children who engage in dramatic play construct plans? (3) What is the role of individual differences in the development of scripts? Do children who engage in dramatic play have a more extensive repertoire of scripts than those who do not? (4) What is the relationship between language choice (code-switching) & the enactment of scripts & plans?

S13929 / ISA / 1982 / 3381

An attempt is made to define a synthetic approach to the history of sociological ideas & to the problems of contemporary research work in sociology. The concept of rationality, which means the assessment, choice, & materialization of means & ends of thinking & behavior in correspondence with the requirements of an objective situation & logical rules, possesses such a synthetic potential. The generic concept of ratio-
nality is further developed in four interconnected concepts of reflexive, methodological, social, & pragmatic rationality. The application of this differentiated framework provides a tool for a complex explanation & assessment of sociological ideas so that prospective points for future breakthroughs in sociological knowledge can be delineated.

S13930 / ISA / 1982 / 3382
Genov, Nikolai (Inst Sociologija Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 39 Blvd Vitosha 1000 Sofia), University and Indiginity in Developing Theoretical Sociology.

Does theoretical sociology develop in conformity with the ideal of a universal social science? The answer is usually yes, but a series of contra-
dictory phenomena are recognized: a multitude of diverging trends in contemporary sociology; restricted interest in cumulative theoretical de-
velopment; the correspondence between materialization of theoretical soci-
ology & fragmentation of its social context; particularization of theo-
retical sociology because of the variety & development of its subject
field; & the influence of methodological programs in which a nonuniver-
sal theoretical sociology is seen as a cognitive ideal. These phenomena are of fundamental importance when the topical call for indigenization of sociology is under discussion. Supporting facts for dealing with this topic are extracted from an analysis of attempts to universalize theo-
retical sociology. The Bulgarian national experience in combining universal
ity & indiginity in developing theoretical sociology is discussed.

S13931 / ISA / 1982 / 3383
Gershuny, Jonathan (Science Policy Research Unit U Sussex, Falmer Brighton England), Household Work Strategies: Sexual Segrega-
tion and Inequality.

Examined are two competing hypotheses concerning the evolution of the household, within households, the "adaptation" hypothesis, which asserts that the distribution of housework tasks changes as a result of changes in patterns of F paid employment; & the "dependent labor" model, which suggests that housework remains a segregated F task irre-
spective of F employment patterns. Utilized are the results of time-bud-
gi surveys, together with an innovative questionnaire-based indicator of sexual task segregation, to demonstrate that aspects of both hypotheses correspond to conditions in the UK. The sexual segregation of domestic tasks does lessen with the wife's entry into the paid LF (demonstrating some "adaptation"), but this adaptation is not sufficient to prevent the inequitably long hours of total (ie, paid plus unpaid) work for employed wives that are predicted by the "dependent labor" theorists.

S13932 / ISA / 1982 / 3384
Gerstl, Joel (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), American Atti-
tudes toward Retirement in Recent Decades.

Assessed are attitudes toward retirement expressed in media ad-
dressed to several audiences. Publications of mass audiences, those spe-
cifically directed at retirees or near-retirees, & academic material for those professionally connected with the field of aging are considered. Data are content analyzed. Characterized are attitudes toward retire-
ment from 1950 to 1970. Understanding attitude changes is crucial in order to explore their connections with present & future policy revision. Today, while retirement has clearly become institutionalized, it remains subject to ongoing change. Recent legislation advancing the mandatory retirement age in the US is the most striking illustration of such change. Current concerns about anticipated demographic imbalances between workers & retirees in the future further reveal the urgency of the prob-
lems at hand.

S13933 / ISA / 1982 / 3385
Geschwender, James A. (State U New York, Binghamton 13901), A Theory of Nation and Class.

Races & ethnic groups are seen as social solidarities that are created in essentially the same manner during the course of development of the capitalist world-system. Neither race nor ethnicity are adequate con-
cepts, in that biological & cultural factors, while part of the socially de-
fining features of the solidarities, are not really the essential features that explain their origin or their meaning within a functioning stratification order. The concepts of nation, submerged nation, & national minority are proposed as replacements for race & ethnicity. These solidarities are created either through the incorporation of new regions into the capital-
ist world-system or as a result of labor migrations from peripheral core areas. In either case, one must recognize that many members of such soli-
дарities are members of the Wc experiencing class exploitation in addi-
tion to a national oppression. However, some are not workers. It is pre-
cisely the class-differentiated characteristic of national solidarities in combination with the national differentiation of classes that prevent ei-
ther simple class reductionism or national reductionism. One is forced to utilize a concept such as nation-class in order to analyze the simultaneous impact of class exploitation & national oppression.

**S13934 / ISA / 1982 / 3386**

**Gender, Patricia A. (U Nevada, Las Vegas 89154), Sociolinguistic Complexities of Descendants of Spanish Colonials in the United States.**

† A largely unexamined source of material for the study of communication, orientation, & social worlds of immigrants to the US lies in the fiction of contemporary Mexican-American (Chicano) writers. Inevitably, their works delve into the sociolinguistic complexities of the native speaker of Spanish in the predominantly Eng-speaking US. Nash Candela, in his novel *Memories of the Alhambra*, investigates the sociolinguistic complexities of modern-day descendants of Spanish colonials. His Rafa & Trujillo families have lived in NM since before the founding of Albuquerque in 1706. Yet his characters find that they are considered neither Spanish nor American; rather, they are "accused" of being Mexican. Through the two families, Candela examines the complexities of Spanish-speaking descendants of Spanish colonials within the Eng-speaking (or Anglo) culture; incorporates the reactions of Spanish speakers to each other in the US; & observes the reactions of Spanish speakers in Mexico & Spain to the Spanish-speaking "Norteamerican." 

**S13935 / ISA / 1982 / 3387**

**Ghayur, Arif (U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112), Growth of Muslim Ethnicity in the U.S. and the Effect of Federal Policies on Its Future.**

† Although there are over 1.2 million Muslim Americans, no in-depth study has ever been conducted about them. They comprise at least 100 subgroups based on language, race, culture, & nationality. Although the majority of them are Asians, there are substantial numbers of Europeans, Africans, white & Afro-Americans, & some West Indians or Latin Americans. Arabs (459,000) & Iranians (215,000) are the largest groups. About 76% are concentrated in 32 metropolitan areas or U towns. The majority are 34 years or younger & most are Coll-educated professionals. Family, religion, & ethnicity are interfused for a Muslim American. With the resurgence of Islam, Muslim Americans are also feeling more pride in being part of a worldwide community. Muslims are one of the fastest growing ethnic groups in the US; it is projected that there will be close to 2.5 million by 2000. AD Studies are the effects of state & federal policies on Muslims & their ethnicity; Muslim culture is significantly affected by the laws & policies of the larger society.

**S13936 / ISA / 1982 / 3388**

**Giacchello, Alda, Fleming, Gretchen V. & Andersen, Ronald M. (Center Health Administration Studies U Chicago, IL 60637), Self-Care Behavior among Racial and Ethnic Groups in the United States: Analysis of National Data.**

† Summarized in the sparse published evidence on self-care behavior among whites, Hispanics, & blacks; an attempt is made to test the general hypothesis that certain types of self-care activities are more prevalent among segments of minority populations. Multiple-Classification Analysis was used in the secondary data analysis of a 1976 nationwide study on access to medical care conducted by the Center for Health Administration Studies & National Opinion Research Center, U of Chicago. Health data were collected on 7,787 persons. The sample design included oversampling of three groups: persons who experienced an episode of illness, Ru southern blacks, & Hispanics living in the Southwest. Results of self-care behavior among the different racial & ethnic groups are presented & reasons for observed differences discussed.

**S13937 / ISA / 1982 / 3389**

**Giesen, Bernhard (U Münster, 4400 Federal Republic Germany), Professional Interests and Public Discussions: The Institutionalization of Expertise.**

† Research on the relationship between politics & scientific expertise has been dominated by two opposite perspectives: theories of industrial society conceive (regrettably) of scientific & professional experts as a new class, rapidly gaining power & restricting the autonomy of politics; on the other hand, sociologists claim (no less regretfully) that the rationalization of expertise in industrial society has not been fully realized. These two perspectives may be replaced by a model integrating the interests of politicians, scientists, & professional groups entrusted with social policy implementation, in which public discussion of social problems is considered an important condition for expertise to develop & professional interests to be realized. However, such public discussion with regard to drug problems in the Federal Republic of Germany provided a forum in which several professional groups established a monopoly of expertise. Professional groups such as social workers & MDs tend to adopt the role of "moral entrepreneurs," attempting to convince the public of their competence as experts. The logic of professional interests thereby affects the process of public communication on the causes of social problems & deviant behavior.

**S13938 / ISA / 1982 / 3390**

**Gillespie, Dair L., Leffler, Ann, Anderson, Terry & Collins, Cathryn Gayle (U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112), Sexual Harassment in the Workplace: Deviance in a Socio-Political Structure.**

† Sexual harassment exemplifies a crime of the sort increasingly considered conceptually important in the last decade, since it is both an occupational crime & a crime against women. With respect to F LF participation, sexual harassment is receiving greater public attention & is becoming recognized as a major obstacle to women at work. A theoretical integration of both deviance/social control & LF research suggests that deviance must be viewed in terms of the sociopolitical structure in which it is defined & treated. For example, traditionally the harassed rather than the harassers have been negatively labeled, a phenomenon explainable only if harassment is seen not as an isolated deviance but in the context of gender stratification. An integrated conceptual framework further suggests that forms of deviance like sexual harassment must not be considered as negatively sanctioned, antinormative activities performed by aberrant perpetrators. Rather, they comprise mechanisms for the continuation of occupational gender stratification, & are incorporated as such in the structure of work institutions.

**S13939 / ISA / 1982 / 3391**

**Gilliam, Angela M. (State U New York. Old Westbury 11568), Language and Development in Papua New Guinea.**

† Initial analysis in Papua, New Guinea demonstrates that authentic linguistic development cannot take place unless the people in that country are involved in decolonizing lang policy & also in controlling economic direction. Furthermore, as long as the economy of the country is dominated by external forces, attempts to engage linguistic development will be encumbered by the interests of this external control. Thus, the historicity of the lang question is defined by the relationship between national models of economic development & lang policy. The fact that much of the alphabetization of Papua, New Guinea's 750 langs has been tied to Christian missionary work has reinforced national, linguistic domination by interests that are outside the country. This has contributed to the increased linguistic underdevelopment of Papua, New Guinean langs. Thus, the development of even Tok Pisin, the fastest-growing lang in Papua New Guinea, & a creole, is shaped by the dialectal & contrapuntal relationship between lang politics & economic power.

**S13940 / ISA / 1982 / 3392**

**Gimeno Menendez, Francisco (Facultad Filosofia & Letras U Alicante, Spain), ¿Hacia una sociolinguistica diacronica? (Toward a Diachronic Sociolinguistics?), (SPA).**

† The possibilities for a diachronic sociolinguist theory are examined. A crucial aspect of the theory is the possibility to employ the concept of linguistic change in progress, & the details of any evolution can be successfully studied only in the global framework of successive methods of discourse coexisting in the diasystem of a historical lang, the structures of which are determined by social functions. The principle of regularity—sociolinguistically, variation regulated by rules—should relate linguistic change in the diasystem with the complex structure of the speech community. An empirical sociolinguistic theory could aid historical reconstructions, leading to more easily proved or disproved hypotheses. Such a theory would attempt to understand linguistic change from the correlations between linguistic & social factors, & would be a multilectal grammar, based on the concept of multilingualism. Tr & Modified by D. Brook.
difficult to depict. Statistical data on the evolution of the occupational distribution of the LF are dubious indicators regarding change of the content of work. The correlation between the results of job evaluation surveys and changes in the occupation is very low. Practitioners who are included among the LF tend to be less automatic than the LF mentioned by some. Moreover, the LF concept, which often are not made explicit, but are handled as if they were fully integrated into the structuralist paradigm of contemporary linguistics.

S13942 / ISA / 1982 / 3394

Glück, Helmut (U Osnabrück, 4500 Federal Republic Germany),
Methodological and Conceptual Problems in the Analysis of Linguistic Policies.

The problem of linguistic classifications is a crucial one for national policies. Placing a variety or mode of speech into such a hierarchy means making political decisions: “langs” (LS) are usually treated in a different way than “non-langs” (non-Ls, eg, dialects, patois, the vernacular). This kind of hierarchy does not depend on linguistic arguments, but on constellations of political & ideological power. The question must always be asked, under which conditions the LS vs non-Ls argument is used in sociopolitical controversies, & for what purposes. It is argued that there are no structural properties of linguistic varieties that could provide rational grounds for a classification into LS vs non-Ls. Usually, these classifications are based on sociological, political, or psychological concepts, which often are not made explicit, but are handled as if they were fully integrated into the structuralist paradigm of contemporary linguistics.

S13946 / ISA / 1982 / 3398

Godau, Rainer S. & Márquez, Viviane B. (Instit Iberoamericana Kunde, Alterglasis 2 Hamburg 36 Federal Republic Germany),
Organizations as Societal Dynamics: Some Methodological Considerations.

Among recent attempts to overcome traditional approaches, organizations have been viewed as reproductive mechanisms of society. An attempt is made to overcome some of the methodological obstacles to this new direction—particularly those of unit & level of analysis—by defining a level of discourse that deals simultaneously with society & organizations & defines the state as the mediating principle. A fruitful vantage point from which to observe the reproductive dimension of organizational processes is defined here as the social process of policy formation, in which the state acts alternatively as a constraining or structuring principle of organizational action & multigorganizational patterns.

S13947 / ISA / 1982 / 3399

Godbey, Geoffrey (Pennsylvania State U, University Park 16802),
The Use of Local Parks by Older Residents of Urban Areas.

On-site interviews were conducted with 750 older park users in 25 parks in San Francisco, Houston, Chicago, Atlanta, & Boston to examine their assessment of the park, logistics of use, behavior on-site, motivations, & demographic characteristics. Local Ur parks were found to serve a broad spectrum of older citizens. Park usage patterns of such citizens were as likely to represent a part of routine as a break from it. The park experience was found to be an important event in creating a positive state of mind among older users. A broad range of motivations & behaviors were evidenced. Park usage patterns showed little variation between those aged 55-65 & those over 65. Usage patterns of older adults were found to be highly manipulable.

S13948 / ISA / 1982 / 3400

Goetz, Ted G. (Rutgers U, Camden NJ 08102), Images of the Future and Socio-Political Attitudes of American Youth in the 1980's.

A telephone survey of people between 18 & 29 years of age living within 3 counties of southern NJ was conducted during Mar 1982. The survey questioned measured the Rs' attitudes on a variety of social & political issues, & related them to their views concerning the future of NJ & the US in general. The research was designed to determine whether pessimism about the future may be a contributing factor in the apparent increase of apathy & conservatism among contemporary US youth. The factor structure of the opinion items was also examined to determine whether the patterns were different for personal & social attitudes as compared to economic & political attitudes.

S13949 / ISA / 1982 / 3401

Goetting, Ann (Western Kentucky U, Bowling Green 42101), The Guatemala Family Court.

The Guatemala family court is described in terms of its administrative organization, procedures, types of petitions & forms of evidence allowed, & 1979 data on types of petitions filed. Information is based primarily on a series of interviews with a member of the court.
Critical studies of the patterns of transnational economic activities in the Third World have focused almost exclusively on the behavior of US transnational corporations (TNCs) in Latin America. Examined is the experience of foreign investors in another region of the periphery, East Asia, through a case study of Taiwan. It is hypothesized that for political, economic, and cultural reasons, TNC behavior in Taiwan & the resultant consequences have been different. Research was conducted using data from government documents, company reports, & interviews with representatives of foreign-investing firms. Major investors include overseas Chinese, Japanese, & Americans. Each type interacts differently with local entrepreneurs & the state, & ties Taiwan into the world system in dissimilar ways. The strong state has gradually linked TNC activities to the local economy & helped avoid many negative consequences. Without denying unique aspects of the Taiwan case, questions are raised as to the generalizability of the Latin American experience & the assumption that TNCs are a generic type.

S13951 / ISA / 1982 / 3403
Goltenkova, Z. T. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianjanovskogo 24/35 b5 117725 Moscow), Commune Professionals: The Impact of Social Structure on Work Commitments.

Provisional professionalism in the West has been described as a product of industrial/capitalist society. Through control over sought-after knowledge, it has been suggested that practitioners have developed a framework of exploitative relationships with clients & obtained a monopoly status from the general society. The impact of social structure on work commitments is examined using data from kibbutz professionals, whose communal framework prevents them from accumulating personal wealth or obtaining permanency in a successful career. When compared to salaried professionals, similar patterns are found in professional values & norms relating to clients. In fact, kibbutz members report a greater likelihood of obtaining autonomy & of providing a service to society. The values of these practitioners would appear not to be influenced by a communal life style, pointing to some degree of independence of professionalism from social structure.

S13952 / ISA / 1982 / 3404
Goldschmidt, Vernar (Nansensgade 19 6, 1366 Copenhagen K Denmark). Material Alternatives to Legal Resolution of Criminal Conflicts.

Reported on are two empirical studies on the ways in which agents of conflict resolution (formal & informal) behave under different social conditions. One consists of a chain of research activities for more than 25 years on conflict resolution before & after the codification of unritten criminal law in Greenland. The other concerns conflict resolution by legally untrained agents of a Danish peace-keeping force in Cyprus in 1969. Both research projects applied qualitative & quantitative methods, supplemented by systematic observations of the behavior of politicians & police in cases of youth unrest in Copenhagen in 1981. In societies of the Gesellschaft type, & to some extent in communities with the characteristics of Gemeinschaft law, legal thinking & practice provide principles & procedures for a wide area of conflict solving. In their attempt to force or motivate the members of society to social norms, those in power tend to apply lawyers in order to legalize preservation of the social system for which they feel responsible. Conflicts characterized in different societies as crimes are usually considered to be committed by persons who, for biopsychological & or SE reasons, are deviants; agents of law enforcement stigmatize lawbreakers as persons who must be punished, institutionalized, or in other ways excommunicated. The main question is whether industrial societies have reached the limits of the potentiality of legal professionals as a means of conflict resolution. Research indicates that conflicts of the type that courts & police now attempt to solve can be dealt with in nonlegal ways, recognizing that repression & stigmatization of persons involve social costs greater than the benefits. The main conclusion is that law is a traditional weapon in struggles for power, but that social conflict can be handled better without law & legal means.

S13953 / ISA / 1982 / 3405

Examined are social power problems, sources, structure, functions, & approaches to their analysis in various sciences. Utilizing historical & sociological analysis, specified are the position & role of social power in the functioning process of systems; traced are the dialectical connections between actions of deliberate control & mechanisms of objective regulation & self-regulation. In every historical period of social development, one social power source gains priority (monopoly on the means of production, a certain position in the social structure). The development of social power is a major concern of sociology. Marxist sociology sees the main regulative role of social power in the system of social relations, which determine the content of all historical forms of power & human relations.

S13954 / ISA / 1982 / 3406

Analysed are the main causes & trends of the Western sociological movement against the Americanization of sociology. The universal pretensions of American sociology are being replaced by national sociophilosophical & sociological traditions. Only the study of specific national contributions to science allows one to comprehend common regional & global traits.

S13955 / ISA / 1982 / 3407

Provided are examples of linguistic sexism in Spanish that mirror the sexist nature of traditional Hispanic society. Discussed is the use of the masculine as an unmarked gender in certain indefinite pronouns, the choice of the masculine gender in cases of conflict of agreement, & generic use of masculine forms. Numerous examples are furnished of lexicons that depict women in a subordinate position as sex objects, property, or worthless individuals. Also considered are images, symbols, & stereotypes that exclude women. Traditionally prejudiced attitudes, beliefs, & behavior limit & derogate Hispanic women. Spanish reflects M dominance & power. It is a sexist lang in some aspects because society has been sexist, & society will continue to be sexist so long as Spanish remains sexist.

S13956 / ISA / 1982 / 3408
Goranov, Kraslio (Inst Sociology, 39 Blvd Vitosh Sofia Bulgaria), Sociology of Culture and the Dialectics.

Studied are the dialectics of "society" & "culture," by using the methodological role played by the category of "SE formation." Particular attention is given to dialectics between the fundamental fields of culture. The quality of practical life experience (in production, engineering, education, & science), the culture of human relations, artistic culture, & the forms of ideological & social physics are discussed. Examined are the structure & dynamics of artistic culture (creativity, combined artistic value, channels of dissemination — "mass" & "traditional," & sphere of artistic reception & interpretation by individuals & social groups). The dialectics of cultural phenomena are revealed in: (1) the quality of the way of life; (2) the fact that culture has ceased to be a luxury & privilege enjoyed by the few, but has become a necessity for production of the LF & the individual; & (3) anticipating development of culture as one of the manifestations of the increasingly strong role of subjective factors in both history & accelerated social progress.

S13957 / ISA / 1982 / 3409
Goranov, Kraslio (Inst Sociology, 39 Blvd Vitosh Sofia Bulgaria), Historicism as the Principle of Sociology of Art.

Studied is the complex interaction between history & art, & the roots & paradoxes of historicism. Sociology studies the present, with facts being in the here & now; but it is unable to comprehend its object beyond the necessity & causality of historical continuity. Sociology is not a historical science, but it could be efficient in the degree that it is historical. The object-nucleus of sociology of art is the actual link of cause & effect between artistic culture (& its components) as a social process & the remaining fields of culture & society. But the very process of cause & effect cannot be understood correctly & interpreted beyond its historical context. It is contended that the sociology of art can study the history of art only within the context of the present. Also, it can forecast the future of the artistic process only within the context of the present & with a view to present trends. Studied & compared are the concepts of Marxism, phenomenology, & positivism, with regard to the relation between historicism & the sociology of art. It is suggested that the culturological ap-
proach strengthens the positions of historicism in the sociology of art, & the concept according to which sociology of art is regarded to be the sociology of artistic culture in its 'universal, zonal, & national aspects'.

**SI3958** / **ISA** / **1982** / **3410**

Gordon, Steven L. (California State U, Los Angeles 90032), Micro-Sociological Theories of Emotion.

Examined are the actual & potential contributions of microsociological theories to the study of sentiments. These theories include exchange theory, role theory, symbolic interactionism, ethnomethodology, & cognitive social psychology. The assumptions, special orientations, & distinctive contributions of each theory to the study of human social emotions are discussed.

Of particular interest are the socially emergent phenomena in emotions, which cannot be reduced to the psychological level of explanation. Five theoretical issues are emphasized: (1) How are emotions differentiated? (2) How are group members socialized into a cultural repertoire of sentiments? (3) How are sentiments regulated or managed by groups or by individuals according to group "feeling rules"? (4) What insights do microsociological theories provide about the relationship of social feeling to our cognitive, conscious awareness of social interaction? (5) How do the major microsociological theories envision the connection between the individual personality & the larger, more enduring social structure? This last question raises the issue of the crosscultural validity of microsociological theories.

**SI3959** / **ISA** / **1982** / **3411**

Goudena, Paul P. (State U Utrecht, Heidelbergaan 1 3584 CS Netherlands), Social Aspects of Private Speech of Young Children during Cognitive Tasks.

The phenomenon of private speech of young children (ie, of children apparently talking to themselves) was conceptualized by Piaget & Vygotsky in different ways. Piaget focused on the egocentric nature of the child, while Vygotsky stressed the social origin of private speech & its function during cognitive development, especially its "going underground" as inner speech. Presented is research designed to test a theoretical model of private speech during cognitive tasks that integrates aspects of Piaget's & Vygotsky's points of view. Two hypotheses were formulated to permit empirical testing: (1) that private speech would be produced in a functional way while confronting the task (eg, during difficulties encountered while problem solving), that the amount of private speech produced would not be correlated with the quality of task performance; (2) that the production of private speech during cognitive tasks would be larger following interaction with a collaborative adult than following interaction with a noncollaborative adult, the adult being nonactively present during the execution of the cognitive tasks by the child. In order to test these hypotheses, an experimental design was set up in which 22 children (mean age: 53 months) received, in the course of 2 weeks, both conditions (counterbalanced repeated measurements design): collaboration followed by a cognitive task (jigsaw puzzles) & noncollaboration (ie, noncollaborative interaction) followed by a cognitive task.

All 50 children were made familiar with the jigsaw puzzles, given verbal and nonverbal instructions, and then given a tape recording of their private speech. The nonverbal stream of private speech. The nonverbal stream of private speech was transcribed. The nonverbal stream of private speech was transcribed. The nonverbal stream of private speech was transcribed.

**SI3960** / **ISA** / **1982** / **3412**


Considered are the nature & role of world PO. Discussed are the distribution of various nations' PO outside their national boundaries & the concentration of PO on global problems. Attention is drawn to the differing social development of PO under socialism & capitalism. Special consideration is given to the role of world PO in averting nuclear war & limiting the arms race. The influence of information dissemination on the qualitative character of world PO is also shown.

**SI3961** / **ISA** / **1982** / **3413**

Gorter, D. (Fryskse Akademy, Doleulseitje 8 8911 DX Ljouwert/ Leeuwarden Netherlands), An Updated Description of the Language Situation in Friesland.

Sociologically interesting is a 1955 census of all primary schoolchildren. The results point to two types of language trends: (1) in the countryside where Frisian is spoken by over 90% of all schoolchildren & their parents, (2) in traditional dialect areas, which are "mixed," ie, one segment of the population uses a dialect as their home language while another uses Dutch or Frisian. Dutch is not attached to any geographic area. It is the language of the Dutch. It is also the language of the school, the generation in communication, & almost all adults. Dutch was dominated, & Frisian was still in common use by a majority as means of daily communication was "proved." This fact has influenced language policy in the 1970s. In a 1980 questionnaire study was used to obtain data on language attitudes & use. Reported are figures on mother tongue, parental langs, intergenerational lang shift, lang skills, lang use in many public & private domains, & attitudes toward bilingual education, Frisian in church, media, politics, etc. The sample was drawn from all municipalities in the province. Results indicate a serious threat to the existence of dialects. Frisian is not losing much in absolute numbers, but it does lose to Dutch, mainly as a result of immigration. Dutch is no longer confined to any one SC, & a group of monolingually Dutch native speakers is emerging.
S13967 / ISA / 1982 / 3419
Gras, Fred (German Coll Physical Culture & Sport, 701 Leipzig, Federal Republic Germany), Theoretical and Methodological Questions of the Development of Needs and Motives in Sports as a Pre-condition for a Higher Level of Sporting Activity.

1. Need & motive represent two related, although different, stimuli of individual participation in sports; both are influenced by social conditions. Theoretical understanding of the dialectical relationship between social conditions & individual behavior in the development & satisfaction of needs is necessary in order to determine what factors influence both the qualitative & quantitative levels of sports participation of individuals of various social strata. Sociological investigation of these factors can lead to understanding of the motivation behind sports participation & the subsequent development of more effective programs to encourage people to engage in sports activities suited to their interests & inclinations. Theoretically & methodologically problems of this type of research are discussed, along with selected results.

S13968 / ISA / 1982 / 3420
Greenlee, Mel (U Northern Iowa, Cedar Falls 50614), Language Awareness in Bilingual Developmentally Disabled Persons.

1. Analysis of situated discourse has revealed the complexity of sociolinguistic knowledge underlying appropriate use of two langs as an integrated communication resource" (Garcia, 1980). Although bilingual discourse has been investigated in normal adults & children, except for studies of aphatics there is relatively little information on bilingual discourse in disordered populations. Described is the rich communicative repertoire of a small number of developmentally disabled persons who speak both Spanish & Eng. Study Ss, currently receiving services for mentally retarded citizens were tape-recorded in naturalistic conversational interactions with peers or family members & with a bilingual Anglo researcher. The recorded conversations were subsequently analyzed, with special attention to code-switching & to metalinguistic comments by the participants. Both structural & functional similarities were found in the code-switching of these Ss & that observed in normal individuals, with switches being used for clarification, in conversational repairs, or to signal a shift in the "tone" of the interaction. Code-switching could not be attributed solely to a lack of lang proficiency, since Ss using the most mixed utterances were those most competent in both langs. The recordings yielded some linguistic behaviors associated with mental retardation, but these were counterbalanced by indications of metalinguistic awareness: comments on appropriateness of others' lang, verbal humor, repairs, & explanations. Metalinguistic skills have been considered generally beyond the mental capacities of speakers such as these, but it would appear that the sociolinguistic competence of bilingual developmentally disabled persons is as good as that of their nonhandicapped peers. Research was supported by the Vocational Rehabilitation Admin, the National Inst of Mental Health, & the Inst of Child Development. The range of communicative functions attributed to this population deserves further study.

S13969 / ISA / 1982 / 3421

1. The socialist mode of production, though very new to the small & medium-sized East European countries, has been able to establish & strengthen the socialist foundation of production & distribution. The alliance of the Wc & the peasantry gradually liquidated class antagonisms. But social consciousness formation takes much longer than material progress. That is why there remains a gap that generates contradictions of a nonantagonistic nature. Dealt with are the contemporary social, economic, & cultural contradictions of the socialist societies of East Europe in general & of Romania in particular, the emerging problems in the Rumanian economy & society. The fundamental objectives are to expose the roots of such contradictions, & to recommend the means to solve them. Socialism, which is only the preliminary stage toward much desired communism, cannot be expected to succeed in eliminating all types of SE contradictions & conflicts; some contradictions may still arise. Due to inexperience, mistakes in decision making & implementation have also contributed to the contradictions that have emerged in the socialist world in recent years. Some aspects of these problems are delineated.

S13970 / ISA / 1982 / 3422
Grafszeider, Grigory, Temporal Aspects of Social Behavior.

1. A distinction must be made between conflict and commitment. The first a...
S13970 / ISA / 1982 / 3422

† Analyzed is the interrelation of social & national factors in solving national problems in developing countries. The Marxist principle of self-determination of nations was put forward as a theoretical ground for solution of national problems. The history of national problems in some countries has shown that, during certain periods of development, the ethnic factor gains priority over the social one. It is important to stress that the social factor plays a decisive role in solving national problems; no constructive solution of contradictions arising from ethnonational relations is possible without social interests.

S13971 / ISA / 1982 / 3423

† The basic problem in developing coherent & consistent social welfare policies is largely due to the confluence of several trends. These include the widespread, fragmented concern with poverty & the structure of the welfare system from a large variety of disciplinary & political perspectives; pressure toward applied research; & the professionalization of reform. The crisis in social welfare policy is evident in the accumulation of a vast amount of research & publications, often with a narrow focus & of repetitive form. This symptom reflects underlying problems of intellectual fragmentation in the social sciences, ambiguity toward applied research, & the problematic relationship between applied & basic social science research. The continuing & growing emphasis in the ideology of professionalization of reform, especially in the social welfare field, further strains the capacity of social science research & social scientists to develop adequate policy solutions & have such solutions become accepted politically. The implications for social policy are that programs are likely to be ill-informed & based on political expediency, unless these problems can be overcome.

S13972 / ISA / 1982 / 3424
Gross, Helmut (U Osnabrück, 4500 Federal Republic Germany), Basic Questions of Theory Construction in Sociology and Futures Research.

† Sociology's current tendency to develop more new sub-branches & particular questions is one-sided. It is also sociology's task to think about new theories & general concepts with regard to the fundamental possibilities of different societies in the present & in the future. This includes openness to future developments in social reality as well as in related theory construction. It is necessary to have a plurality of movements & concepts in sociology & futures research & to be conscious of their respective conditions & possibilities. This includes the consciousness that no concept can ever encompass everything in the multiplicity of social reality, but that each of them explains certain aspects in certain perspectives. Thus, they do not contradict but complement one another.

S13973 / ISA / 1982 / 3425
Gross, Peter (U Bamberg, 8600 Federal Republic Germany), The "Tripartite" Production of Social Security.

† Discussed & compared are different types of social security & their varying capabilities to satisfy social welfare needs. The shortcomings of "formal" (ie, public) social security programs, eg, of welfare associations & religious institutions, followed by a discussion of the "informal" (ie, self-organized & nonprofessional) groups that have arisen in some West European welfare states during recent years, are assessed. Reasons are offered for extending the informal sector & even incorporating it into the formal social security system. Suggested are ways to achieve a synchronization of the various social security systems, each with different social, cultural, & historical "types," & potential & reasons are outlined. Reasons are offered for extending the informal sector & even incorporating it into the formal social security system. Suggested are ways to achieve a synchronization of the various social security systems, each with different social, cultural, & historical "types," & potential & reasons are outlined. This classification is illustrated by examples, & organizational models are introduced.

S13974 / ISA / 1982 / 3426
Grossin, William (U Nancy II, 54000 France), Aménagement du temps et comportements culturels (Time Management and Cultural Behavior). (FRENCH)

† A distinction is made between habits that do not imply deep personal commitment & those that are part of the cultural milieu (ie, customs). The first are rightly called habits, but the second represent cultural (or acculturated) behavior. In the management of labor time, the first type can be modified, after a period of adaptation during which resistance to change is overcome. The second type, however, is very difficult to alter. A study based on responses to a time management questionnaire, administered in 1979 to a sample of 1,500 Parisians, & on non-directed telephone interviews (Grossin, W., "Des Resignes aux gagnants" [From Losers to Winners], Nancy: U of Nancy II, 1981), revealed that as long as simple habits are involved, no great resistance is apparent. However, as soon as there is infringement on cultural behavior (eg, created by night work, or work on Sunday) the resistance is great, even when resistance is not apparent. However, as soon as there is infringement on cultural behavior (eg, created by night work, or work on Sunday) the attitude changes. Thus, interference with acculturated habits demands a far greater rate of compensation, demonstrating the conflict between social progress & the requirements of technological progress. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13975 / ISA / 1982 / 3427
Grenais, Max Peter (U Paris VII, F-75005 France), Irish-English: No Model; a Case.

† Examined are the roots of the positions of successive governments of the Republic of Ireland toward Gaelic, & a widely held model of language domination. Gaelic as established by the Gaelic League at the turn of the century is distinguished from the Gaelic promoted by the Irish government. Discussed as preliminaries are: (1) official use of Gaelic; (2) teaching Gaelic in school programs; (3) government policy toward Gaelic; & (4) the social distribution of Gaelic speakers. Primary focus is on the development & current everyday usage of a subverted form of colonial Eng, termed Irish-Eng, & on how the Irish, having had a colonial lang imposed on them, managed to transform it into a lang that is unmistakably theirs—phonologically, rhythmically, sometimes lexically, & otherwise. Although Irish-Eng is ignored in most publications, it is basically the living lang of all of Ireland. Those engaged in social & political struggles should consider the Gaelic problem as secondary. The case of Ireland shows that lang domination does not always function in a linear way, one lang being substituted for another. Irish-Eng is not Gaelic, but it most definitely is Irish.

S13976 / ISA / 1982 / 3428
Grunwald, Oskar (2925 Fourth St Apt 21, Santa Monica CA 90405), Nationalism, Democracy and Human Rights: The Yugoslav Paradox.

† Nationalism/ethnicity is an expression of the universal quest for personal identity & anchoring of the self within the swirl currents of enormous scientific-technological, social, economic, political, & cultural change. One of the most important questions today is whether nationalism/ethnicity may be adapted as a force for the democratization, liberalization, & humanization of sociopolitical systems. Such a metamorphosis would presuppose: (1) a developed political culture of a pluralism of ideas & values based on the principle of tolerance; & (2) respect for basic human rights & freedoms attached to each individual, regardless of their color, religion, & ethnic or national origin. What marks contemporary Yugoslavia as mankind's giant experimental station is the fact that its East-West conflict is overshadowed by a North-South conflict as well. This lends credence to the notion that Yugoslavia is a microcosm of the world's most intractable problems, & equally unusual solutions.

S13977 / ISA / 1982 / 3429
Grunberg, Leon (U Puget Sound, Tacoma WA 98416), Labor Productivity and Worker's Safety: A Neglected Relationship.

† Considered is the relationship between the social relations of production, workers' safety, & the productivity of labor. Although much has been written on the causes of variations in workers' safety & the intensity of labor, rarely have these three factors been theoretically related & empirically demonstrated. An attempt is made to trace the nature of these relationships & to illustrate them with data from a carefully controlled comparison. The argument is that the social relations of production directly influence the intensity of labor (one facet of the productivity of labor), which in turn influences the rate of industrial accidents (one aspect of workers' safety). These relationships are investigated in two Chrysler Corp plants in Europe in 1976 (Poissy in France & Ryton in the UK). The data are from internal company sources & are very reliable. The Poissy plant had a higher labor productivity than Ryton although both made the same car. This was partly accounted for by differences in the intensity of labor at the two plants. For example, Ryton workers had more allowances built into their day for rest breaks, repair, & line balance than did Poissy workers. In other words, Ryton workers worked less intensely. The evidence strongly suggests that a key reason
for these differences lay in the contrasting nature of the social relations of production at the two plants. Ryton workers were better organized and more militant on the shop floor than were Poissy workers (e.g., Ryton workers continually bargained with managers over working conditions and backed up their position with frequent short-duration strikes; in contrast, Poissy had not experienced a strike for more than 30 years). Finally, it was their work rate (i.e., the severity rate) that was about 40% higher at Poissy than at Ryton, which provides strong support for the interrelationships proposed. Suggestions are made for future research.


Focus is on international discussion of the future development of welfare states of a Western European type. In the Federal Republic of Germany, there is evidence to suggest that the predicted increase of professional services, especially with respect to the public social sector, will not come to pass. Discussed are the limits of the welfare state, cost control with regard to public health, bureaucracy & red-tape, & governability. Reported are the results of empirical studies relating to the development of the self-help movement (especially the emergence of self-help groups) & trends toward debureaucratization within the public sector. The thesis contends that these developments are to be considered as first steps toward a large-scale reduction of the institutions & services of the welfare state. The research findings is shown instead that these tendencies constitute important steps toward further developing the functions of the welfare state, making them more effective, & at the same time, less expensive in the future.

Guillemand, Anne-Marie (Centre étude mouvements sociaux 54 blvd Raspail Paris 75006 France), On the Relationship between Dominant Sociological Paradigms in the Field of Aging and Welfare Programs for the Aged.

The goal is to analyze the relationship between the social construction of the reality of old age as elaborated by the dominant theoretical perspectives of the sociology of aging in the 1960s, & the reality resulting from the welfare programs implemented for the aged during the same time period. The theoretical perspectives in the field of aging belong primarily to the structural functional trend, which was prevalent in the US when the sociology of aging developed its conceptual framework. These perspectives are based on the following assumptions: (1) a naturalistic conception of age; (2) an individualization of the aging process; & (3) an adult-oriented perspective on old age. It can be established that these last assumptions also underline the welfare policy designed for the elderly in most of the industrialized countries. As a matter of fact, this policy first has dealt with old age as a category in itself, with its own specific needs, isolated from the previous life stages. Second, it has primarily focused on provision of services at individual levels, confining the solution of old age problems to an action upon individuals. It can be argued, through the examination of these relationships, that welfare policy for the aged has found a scientific legitimation in the sociology of aging. However, it is difficult to assess whether the dominant sociological approaches, through their own theoretical formulations of the old age problem, have channeled specific solutions for welfare policies, or whether, being unable to further the political demand, social research has only reinforced the terms in which this demand was formulated by the policymakers.

Guizzardi, Gustavo (U Padova, Italy), The Dynamics of a Complex Religion in a Complex Society. Presentation in French.

Communication plays a distinct role in complex society. Two categories of communication are: (1) specialized communication within sub-systems, & (2) a single (mass) communication that is peculiar to the system. The latter rests on the assumption of ignorance of facts to which it relates, but it submits to the code of certainty; it is a collective process of the construction of identity, external to all social subsystems; it is "the cultural form" of the system. In a complex society, the intellectual has a predominant role: a collective function ("collective intellectual"). It is held that the Catholic Church is the "collective intellectual" in a complex society. The Catholic Church has a "capital of knowledge," homologous to the structure of complex society. The cultural production that lends itself to this situation is not one of dogmas & beliefs, but one of a "common sense culture," suitable to all subsystems, & capable of creating an image of a super power organization producing the only culture that is organic & homogeneous in a complex society.
pecially women. The consequences of changes in women's work, from unpaid to paid, in the caretaking of children, the ill, & the elderly are discussed in the framework of other macro changes in society.

SI13985 / ISA / 1982 / 3437

The Reagan administration has argued that people are not concerned about white-collar crime but instead want action against violent offenders. This logic (now prevailing in many countries) argues that the criminal justice system can do something about violent crime, that white-collar crime does little damage, & other questionable assumptions. After reviewing fallacies in these assumptions, the consequences of adopting alternative strategies are examined. The Reagan argument assumes that crime is described by a bimodal curve, distinguishing between minor, unimportant offenders & serious offenders. In fact, the distribution of deviance may better be described as a continuous curve. Further, it is argued that the shape of this curve remains constant; therefore an effective policy to reduce deviance would have to shift the entire curve. This logic suggests greater attention to long-range attempts to reduce family violence as a more effective means of reducing other violence. It also argues that deviance & crime by the powerful in society influence deviance & crime by the less powerful. Implications of these themes are discussed.

SI13986 / ISA / 1982 / 3438
Hajda, Jan (Portland State U, OR 97207), Alienation of Artists, Writers and Scientists.

Past research suggests that there should be a high degree of alienation among artists, writers, & poets, & a low degree of alienation among scientists. This should be true not only in the US, but in all societies that have a similar sociopolitical organization & a similar outlook on creative activities & intellectual traditions. An attempt is made to account for this difference, & to throw light on why it exists & what it implies. Focus is on the artistic & literary avant-garde & the scientific elite in post-WWII US & Western Europe. The sectarian alienation of the avant-garde can be traced to three sources: (1) the perpetual rejection of the immediately preceding tradition in one's field of endeavor that often leads to rejection of tradition in general; (2) the ideal of freelance activity that leads to rejection of all imposed authority; & (3) the perceived anti-intellectualism of the mass public. The contrast with scientists is striking. Scientific pursuit is characterized by prolonged work within the framework of an established & accepted paradigm in order to solve its anomalies & thus bring about breakthroughs. Scientists are invariably located in US & research institutes where they are subject to external authority. Furthermore, scientists are well aware that they enjoy considerable prestige & trust from the general public.

SI13987 / ISA / 1982 / 3439
Halary, Charles (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8), La Crise et les robots industriels (Crisis and Industrial Robots). (FRE)

A study of the impact of the introduction of robots in industrial production strategies for surmounting the present economic crisis. Using technical data on industrial robots, it is shown that the principal incentive for introducing them into industrial enterprise is productivity; however, their use results in pressure on unskilled workers & complete reorganization of industrial space. Thus, a challenge is raised to the trade unions, which must confront the following dilemma: to obstruct the introduction of robots & accept prospective unemployment as a result of a loss of competitiveness, or to agree to the installation of robots with resulting short-term unemployment. Unpleasant enough in industrialized countries, robots are likely to make the situation even worse in the Third World, affecting human labor most unfavorably in the textile & clothing industries. Finally, the creation through robots of a patriarchal authoritarian millenarian myth is likely to accentuate despotic tendencies in industrial enterprises. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

SI13988 / ISA / 1982 / 3440
Hale, Sylvia (Saint Thomas U, Fredericton New Brunswick E3B 5G3), Female Workers in the Bureaucracy of Rural Development: Services in India.

A study of village women employed as teachers in Applied Nutrition & Child Development projects in India documented failure to achieve program objectives due to widespread neglect of duties, mismanagement, & corruption leading to the near paralysis of both programs. Explored are the underlying causes of this apparent failure. Explanations offered by local people included: inexperience of such women as teachers, difficulties experienced in breaking purdah restrictions to take jobs as teachers, pressure from family & household chores, & limited career commitment; however, such explanations proved invalid. Underlying the problems was the collapse of authority relations among the employees, with supervisors unable to discipline their subordinates. The systematic underestimation of the need for authority within the M-dominated bureaucracy of the development services is documented. The women were ignored by M superiors, & their disciplinary actions overturned. Although the collapse of authority relations was the major determinant of the projects' failure, this collapse was rooted in the treatment of women within the M-dominated hierarchy.

SI13989 / ISA / 1982 / 3441
Hall, Cheryl A. (U Montana, Missoula 59812), The High School Reunion: A Reencounter with the Self.

A sociolinguistic investigation was conducted of a high school reunion to examine such a gathering as an occasion, to identify & classify the kinds of conversations held in that setting, & to describe the participants' different interpretive schemes. Open-ended conversational interviews (n = 10) were tape-recorded, transcribed, & subjected to topical & comparative analysis. Supplemental data came from field observation, review of scholarly & literary publications, newspaper accounts of high school reunions, & an ongoing research journal. The emergent conversation scheme was guided by principles of groundbreaking desocializing concepts & theories were generated inductively. The reunion occasions the coming together of people with shared memories after years of separation. So reported an initial impression of reliving the past, but as they became reacquainted, they began to observe how time had changed their classmates, who no longer looked, acted, or behaved the same. Expected reality did not conform with what actually happened. This realization led participants to reassess not only their perceptions of former peers, but of themselves as well. This reinterpretation enabled them to release themselves from haunting memories & construct a new, positive connection with their youth. The high school reunion demonstrates how people present, manage, retain, or discard different versions of themselves & others.

SI13990 / ISA / 1982 / 3442

The major themes in articles published in Sociology of Work & Occupations & Sociologie du Travail from 1976 through 1982 were content analyzed. Analysis revealed a continued interest in mobility & status & income attainment, a decline in papers on negotiating order at work, a dramatic decline in papers on the professions, a sharp increase in the topic of women & sex roles, almost no attention paid to unions & collective bargaining in Sociology of Work & Occupations, & a growing concern with questions such as satisfaction with the quality of work life. After an examination of these findings, theoretical trends & the potential applicability of research in the field are considered. An effort is made to suggest new theoretical directions. Means by which research findings could be better utilized are also considered.

SI13991 / ISA / 1982 / 3443

The distinctive radicalism in the Dada work of art lies in its direct attack on consciousness; achieved through concentrated deconstruction, within subjectivity, of the identities of contents. The result is an enforced & dialectical segregation of percepts that is immediately general in its major consequence—a confrontation of the disenchanted world of formal & instrumental rationality with an attack on its legitimacy, & the subsequent reenchanted world of the world. Dada's outrage consists in the total objection to & renewal of mystery against the total revelations of power & science; it is perpetuated against the order of administration. A model of features needed to legitimate the rationalized world is presented, & the artistic practices of Dada (particularization of elements, presentness, randomization, & a subjectivity in which everything is possible) are discussed. The radical accomplishment of the work of art lies in these subversive practices. Dada's radicalism is a totalistic "moment," not an instrumental movement. Its cultural politics are different in both form & object from institutional politics, & its radicalism cannot be exploited within an instrumental framework.
One of the major problems facing any Third World country is how to break away from the world capitalist economy & establish a relationship with the CMEA that allows for both political autonomy & reasonably high growth. Examined in the experience of four countries, North Korea, Cuba, Albania, & Vietnam, with respect to the following issues: (1) What is the CMEA conception of a viable socialist economy in a Third World state? (2) What are the specific effects of the relatively technological backwardness of the CMEA countries & especially of the USSR, combined with their lack of experience in tropical agriculture, on CMEA relations with the Third World? (3) What is the real meaning of the "socialist international DoL"? (4) Is CMEA aid likely to continue to be a variant of the Cuban case—i.e., sizeable support, but much less help in either reconstructing a formerly dependent economy or in providing techniques for sustained high growth?

In his sociology of law, Max Weber suggested that the advance of legal rationalization in the West could be explained in part by differences among countries in professional education, the organization of professional work, & the nature of professional associations. An attempt is made to extend the theory of legal rationalization by comparing two countries, the US (where rationalization has advanced more rapidly) & Australia (where it has proceeded less quickly), & by partially explaining the differences in terms of the factors Weber identified, with special attention to: (1) the educational experience of U legal education, emergence of an academic legal profession, jurisprudences, & ties between the academic & practicing professions.

In the relation between communicative strategies & linguistic consciousness as exemplified in the diglossic conflict between Spanish & Otomí in Valle del Mezquital, Mexico, studied as part of the collective project "Functions and Consciousness of Language in Otomi Communities," 1980-1982. In order to go beyond mere statistical description & to consider the dynamic process of diglossic change, various focuses, e.g., microsociolinguistic & macro socio linguistic, were integrated by means of a typology that considers the distribution of the langs, the process of displacement of Otomí as the dominant lang, & the communicative situation, a decisive factor in the organization of economic, political, social, & cultural processes. Another focus of the project is the empirical study of linguistic consciousness—the asymmetrical structure of attitudes toward lang—of Otomí speakers. The method used to determine the possible consciousness of the Ss transcends the ideology expressed in stereotyped statements, compares the metalinguistic discursivity of Otomí & Spanish, & determines the social function of linguistic consciousness in terms of cultural resistance, ethnic loyalty, etc. Some results of the investigation are presented. Tr. & Modified by D. Brooking.
Lang problems result from various social conflicts. These conflicts stem from multilingual social situations, ethnic differentiation, different types of sociolinguistic variation, social problems resulting from social differentiation, & problems in the acceptable construction & planning of strategies in foreign language settings. Also, there are increasing life-cycle surrounds, language & terminology used for special purposes. The results of a questionnaire concerning applied sociolinguistics provide information about the methods for determining possible strategies for planning, & for solving long conflicts. Such results also contrast the targets & possible methods to be used for dealing with different types of long problems. Questionnaire responses further reveal the need to not only stabilize the social situation by standardizing lang, but to develop models of modernization that, by their application, will not seriously disrupt social, cultural, ethnological, religious, or even ecological patterns. Clearly, future lang planning must relativize its goals with respect to the sociocultural system in which results will be applied.

Hartman, Moshe & Hartman, Harriet, Methodological Problems in the Study of Changes of Social Status Resulting from International Migration.

Focus is on immigration to Israel, for which there are extensive data. In addition, the variety of types of immigration patterns to Israel & the heterogeneity of the immigrants in terms of countries & cultures of origin enable measurement of general short- & long-range effects of immigration on SSA. Suggested are future methodological approaches that could improve the study of the relationship between international migration & SSA, by: (1) introducing cohort analysis into the analysis of the changes; & (2) constructing a life-cycle approach, comparing the life-cycle patterns of immigrants to comparable people who have remained in the country of origin & comparable people who were born in the host country.

Hartman, Jürgen (European Centre Social Welfare Training & Research, Berggasse 17 A-1090 Vienna Austria), The 'Locked-Out' Generation: Status and Living Conditions of Youth in Industrial Societies.

Against a background of rising unemployment figures for youth in most industrialized countries of the West (in some countries, two to three times the rate for all unemployed age groups, & the near collapse of the labor market for those between 16 & 18 years), it is argued that this situation is the result of: (1) structural changes in technology & economics (eg, replacing human labor with sophisticated machinery); (2) the stabilization of society's ruling forces, which followed the turbulence of WWII, coupled with a period of rapid change caused by economic growth; & (3) the emergence of a dominant 'closed shop' union policy that favored the established LF. Recommended is tri-level analysis (Raifensteehe) of the position of youth that considers individual perception, actual involvement in the labor market, & the possibility of political influence of youth. On the basis of preliminary data from several countries, it is hypothesized that improvement of the marginal position of youth can be achieved only if alternative movements in the field of economic development & political ideology, promoted by the youths themselves, are accepted by & integrated into existing societies. Otherwise, an increase in youth unrest & political struggle will characterize the forthcoming decade.

Harvey, Andrew S., Elliott, David & Clark, Susan (Dalhousie U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3J5), Ways of Living and Quality of Life as Reflected in Transnational Time Budgets.

An attempt to measure quality of life (QoL) through time-budget analysis of Applied Sociolinguistics. QoL measures based primarily on N of occurrences &/or average daily duration of such activities as free time or commuting. Employing data collected in the framework of the Multi-National Time Budget project, unidimensional indicators are superceded in an attempt to provide a more adequate basis for transnational QoL. Time diaries & associated instruments employed in time-budget research have captured extensive information about the characteristics of particular activities, enabling examination of the multidimensional character of activities. A method utilizing the richness of time-budget data for cross-national analysis of QoL, using event-level data, is presented. Focusing only on workday diaries of married, employed persons, life activities are examined cross-nationally, "favoring "hypercodes" to create profiles by the juxtaposition of codes accounting for several activity dimensions, eg, spatial & temporal location & social contacts. Such profiles serve to identify activity settings. Thus a descriptive view of several objective activity aspects of ways of living & QoL in both Eastern & Western countries is provided in terms of such activity settings. It is also shown that time-budget settings account for a large portion of time, & that there is considerable cross-national stability in the major settings.

Hassin, Yael (Instit Criminology Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram Israel), Use of Vehicle without Permission (Joy Riding) by Minors in Israel.

In a 1978 examination of the phenomenon of the use of a vehicle without permission in Israel, two groups of offenders were identified: the "pure" group, for whom such actions was a first offense, not followed by further criminal involvement for a follow-up period of 2.5 years; the "mixed" group, with either previous or later offenses of various types. Sociodemographic variables were used to compare the two groups with the corresponding general population to test the thesis, later rejected, that minorities who use a vehicle without permission belong to homogeneous, veteran, & established ethnic groups. The two groups of offenders were compared with each other to test the thesis that youths who have committed no offenses but the use of a vehicle without permission have a greater chance of committing crimes than youths who have previously offended; this thesis was reaffirmed. Utilizing a logit model, methods of treatment & penalties imposed by juvenile courts on youths were examined. On the basis of the findings, a new typology is proposed for youths convicted of this offense. Also proposed is a new prelegal procedure, a "suspended criminal file" for minors whose first offense is the use of a vehicle without permission, not resulting in damage or casualties.


A 9-year empirical study conducted in 64 factories in 30 different branches & in approximately 1.000 workplaces in West Germany led to the startling conclusion that automation was synonymous with lowered job qualifications. Using the results of his study as a springboard, & Harry Braverman's pessimistic outlook on the impact of new technology on the Wc, a second investigation was conducted on the origin of the concept of "immiserisation-discourse." This, in turn, led to recognition of the problem of the cultural crisis of craftsmen. The change in the work of craftsmen was seen as unimportant at least in Western Europe, because they were seen as the core of the workers' movement. Craftsmen, with their image of M class pride, found their identities questioned. Although craftsmen were neither dismissed nor laden down with unskilled jobs, they were asked to supervise jobs on the new machinery, a responsibility that required substantial training. These new jobs did not call for skills, strength, or experience. The work was defined as "head-work," which craftsmen perceived as women's work, the work of the ruling classes, or work for those of superior intelligence with which the craftsmen could not identify. This identity crisis rendered the formerly well-organized group desperate—shaken in their identity as workers, in their role in the family, & in politics. This situation is fraught with both opportunity & danger. It loosens the ties that bound qualified industrial work to M workers, while providing the opportunity for development of men & women. Research is needed on the common culture of men & women in work roles that are no longer built on strength, skill, & experience, but on qualities that transcend gender.

Haug, Marie R. & Lavin, Bebe (Case Western Reserve U, Cleveland OH 44106), Self-Care and the Elderly: An Empirical Assessment.

This study, based on a national sample of adults Rs, is one of the first to identify the correlates of self-care when various types of common complaints are experienced, & to differentiate the behavior of those 60 & over from the behavior of younger persons. Persons who fail to consult a MD when experiencing illness are presumed to have engaged in self-care of some sort, even if merely letting the ailment run its course. Two types of complaints are identified, those deemed serious enough to require contact with a MD, & those that could be treated at home.
Among both younger & older groups, 53% are identified as self-care users when experiencing the more "serious" ailments, while 71% of the younger & 59% of the older took care of themselves in the face of more minor conditions. Four groups of variables are used to differentiate MD users from the self-care group: demographic, health related, service availability, & consumerism. Discriminate function analysis revealed little difference in successful classification by age within the more serious complaint category, but was more successful in classifying younger rather than older groups. The state recognizing minor symptoms limits its aggresiveness. Classification was improved over chance assignment for all groups, although no consistent pattern emerged, attitudes related to consumerism were more likely to classify self-care users correctly in the serious category, & conditions in the less serious. Differences by age were less clear, although being F & older appeared to be classifiers for the elderly but not for the young.

- Discussed are two investigations: (1) How a speaker, actually within the production of an utterance, employs body movement to elicit recipiency, or attention, from a coparticipant. A range of body movements are designed to occur 'with' the utterance rather than within it, & are elicited from all ages. Of special interest is the design of the body movement with respect to the interactional position of the speaker & that of the recipient. (2) How a coparticipant employs body movement both to elicit the attention of coparticipant & establish that person as appropriate next speaker. In these cases the body movement is designed to occur 'with' the utterance rather than within it, & moreover, it explicitly excludes candidate participants in establishing a particular recipient & next speaker. Illustrated is the precise coordination between speech & body movement in everyday, social interaction. It is shown how this coordinative process necessarily relies on a social organization that provides for the systematic relationships between verbal & nonverbal action. The analysis draws upon ethnomethodology & conversational analysis. The data employed are videotape recordings of naturally occurring social interaction, in particular professional client consultations.

Hegedűs, József (Instit Hungarian Academy Sciences, Budapest H-1250), Housing Policies: Changes in the Direction of the Housing Market in Budapest.
- Discussed is the relationship between social structure & the housing system using mechanisms of the last three decades by which different social positions are expressed in the housing system. Two different interpretations of the housing system are identified: (1) a static identification, identifying certain physically & socially defined types of housing; & (2) a dynamic interpretation, determining social status among the housing types. In the second, an important separating SS to position in the housing system is interpreted as a problem of mobility between housing classes. In an analysis of both market- & state-controlled housing transactions, special attention is paid to the interactions of the two subsystems, focusing on institutional interventions & their effects on the housing market. Discussed are conflicts between institutional & private control of housing. Between 1950 & 1956, government policy was to phase out the private sector of the housing market. The state centralized all important political & economic decisions, including housing, but this worsened the housing situation, because available funds were channeled to other spheres of the economy. The 1957-1967 period was characterized by a compromise with the private sector, but with limit to its aggresiveness. The 1967-1971 the private sector acquired more strength. The state recognized that its control over SE processes could be guaranteed only by the institutionalization of the private sector. Increased funds were allocated to promote private housing, but focused on construction utilizing products of the state building industry, thus still under state control. Although increased institutional consideration was given to improving the housing conditions of the lower social layers, higher-status groups still attempted to acquire state-built dwellings. Economic difficulties in the late 1970s decreased housing allocations, producing even more acute social conflicts over the distribution of state housing.

Heinz, Rolf G. & OIk, Thomas (U Paderborn, Federal Republic Germany), The Development of the Informal Sector in West Ger-
dy. 
- The crisis of labor in West Germany seems to be the central social topic of the 1980s. This is indicated by structural unemployment, marginalization, & value change in the labor sphere. The realization of full employment cannot be guaranteed by public employment policy. On the contrary, the rise & growing importance of an informal sector beyond state & market can be expected. Considered are the possibilities for & limitations to the informal sector; an attempt is made to discover the backward & forward linkages between state, market, & informal activities to use the different sector advantages. The restrictions & chances of the sector's optimal development are clarified.

Heller, Agnes (La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria 3083 Australia), The Dissatisfied Society.
- Modern Western society is a unique combination of three different, but not necessarily interconnected, dynamics: capitalization, industrialization, & democratization. Each brings about the universalization of a few values. The system of needs of modern men is a symbolic structure patterned by universalized values. Modern men are dissatisfied because their needs expand infinitely. The only possible way since dissatisfaction is all-embracing, it can take the form of pursuit of progress & can be expressed as dissatisfaction with a dissatisfied society. After analyzing the various manifestations of dissatisfaction, raised are questions as to (1) whether or not the
dissatisfied individual should be acclaimed as an uncontestable value-for-itself, (2) whether the same type of individual could develop in a satisfied society, (3) whether a satisfied society can come about, & if so, (4) whether it is desirable, & (5) whether any limitation to satisfaction would hamper individual self-development.

SI4013 / ISA / 1982 / 3465

Heller, Monika (U California, Berkeley 94720), Language Strategies and Ethnic Conflict in the Workplace.

° Recent developments in microelectronic & political events in Canada have caused a change in the position of French, English, & other ethnolinguistic groups in Quebec. The change is manifested in confusion over criteria of inclusion in those groups & in conflict over the roles & resources to which their members may have access. One social domain particularly at issue is that of private enterprise, a domain traditionally controlled by the English (over a French & immigrant LF), but one to which a new French Mc has increasingly been able to gain access since the early 1970s. This access has been won for the French as a group through the implementation of laws favoring speakers of the French lan for hiring & promotion. Discussed are the effects of these changes on lang use & ethnic relations in one company (a brewery) in Montreal. The data were collected in 1979 & 1980, through participant observation, interviewing, a questionnaire, study of documents, & tape-recording of salient social situations that emerged from an ethnographic analysis of communicative practices in the brewery. This methodology permits the analysis of lang use in conversation & in writing to be placed in its social, economic, & political context—with attention to the way macrolevel change can affect & be affected by microlevel behavior in social interaction.

SI4014 / ISA / 1982 / 3466

Helm, David T. (Boston U, MA 02215), Strategic Contextualization: A Sensemaking Practice.

° The sensemaking practice of strategic contextualization—a member's practice of making another's utterance (or activity) contextually relevant—is described & analyzed. Ethnomethodological & conversation-analytic paradigms are utilized. Video & audio tapes of families in natural settings are transcribed & analyzed. By observing how members actually achieve this practical action, the interactional work accomplished can be described. The description & subsequent analysis are based solely on member's actions, not on preconceptions or on particular theoretical perspectives. Preliminary findings suggest that the use of such sensemaking devices can work to facilitate conferring membership-like qualities upon the child. It is a practice that may locate both the contextual relevance as well as the sequential significance of the other person's utterance or activity.

SI4015 / ISA / 1982 / 3467

Henderickx, Erik & Vandermassen, Kathleen (Faculty Applied Economic Sciences U Antwerp, Middelheimlaan 1 2020 Belgium), Micro-Electronics: A Context for Strategic Change.

° Microelectronics is a new technology with many consequences for workers & their quality of work. Offered is a conceptual frame of reference that can be used to define & situate that new technological phenomenon in an economical, sociological, & political way. Sociologically, a technological innovation can be considered a symptom of a complex process of change. The functionalist view regards microelectronics as a neutral & independent variable; the structural-conflict view stresses the dynamic & dialectical relation between technological innovation & social change, in which the structural component plays the larger part (management strategies). Microelectronics is situated in a context of political decisions. This dimension is illustrated by two theses: (1) the political character of the technology, & (2) the monopolization of microelectronics. The basic thesis is that microelectronics has both "natural definiteness" & "social definiteness."

SI4016 / ISA / 1982 / 3468

Henderson, Jeff, Cohen, Robin & Carney, Paul (Center Ur Studies U Hong Kong, Pokfulam Rd), The International Restructuring of Capital and Labour: Britain and Hong Kong.

° Four interlinked debates are briefly discussed: (1) the social consequences of the development of new technologies & the export of capital from metropolitan countries; (3) the patterns & significance of peripheral industrialization; & (4) the "new" international DoFL. In the first debate the idea that new technology has a compelling logic of its own is questioned. In the second, problems in assessing statistical data are discussed, & official data on the export of capital from the UK are presented. In the third, argument is made for a position that recognizes both the limits & significance of peripheral industrialization. In the final debate, situated are seven intellectual traditions (of which some are undertheorized) discussing the DoFL.

SI4017 / ISA / 1982 / 3469

Hennion, Antoine (Ecole mines Centre sociologie innovation, 62 bvd St Michel 75006 Paris France), L'une sociologie de la musique à une musiciologie du social (From a Sociology of Music to a Musicology of the Social). (FRE)

° In studying music, one should abandon research categories established by the sociology of art & the paternalistic opposition between elite art & popular culture. Social reality progresses more rapidly than the labels placed on it; through the media a social technique of articulating time & space has replaced traditional cultural production. A preliminary analysis of popular music composers reveals elements of new techniques in the production of meaning. Subjective experience of aesthetic pleasure is replaced by its social counterpart. The work of listening becomes a social event. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

SI4018 / ISA / 1982 / 3470


° The analysis is based on data obtained in a longitudinal study of communication between MDs & patients at an out-patient general medical clinic of the Veterans Administration Medical Center in Palo Alto, Calif, which contains recordings of some 130 interviews. A microanalysis of the MDs' speech has indicated that the social power of the MDs v-a-v clients is reflected not only in their selection of the specific address forms (eg, the false "we" for either "you" or "I" or the overuse of the patient's first name), but also in the overall selection of linguistic structures & discourse patterns that jointly enhance the MDs' superior position in the interaction. By & large, MDs manipulate the use of their professional register, the lexicon of which is not shared & thus, at times, is imperfectly understood by the patients; they manipulate the syntactic structures in their talk about the patient's medical condition & body parts (eg, the heart for "your heart"); they express their social power in controlling the distribution of turns & types of utterances within the discourse (eg, the use of question types in patient interroطولation, which may range from the open-ended Wh-questions to more restrictive Yes/No- or Tag-questions, or even a series of statements that eliminates the patient's participation completely). The analysis of the linguistic behavior of the participants in a medical interview is the necessary first step in the leveling of the social roles & responsibilities in the MD-patient interaction, & an important prerequisite in efforts to increase understanding & satisfaction in the delivery of health care in the US.

SI4019 / ISA / 1982 / 3471

Heritage, J. C. (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), Contexts in Action.

° While many theories of action invoke the notion of an antecedently existing context as a resource to account for normatively organized courses of action, relatively little attention has been directed to how actors invoke & maintain a mutually ratified & operative sense of context in their dealings with one another. Drawing upon conversational materials, together with materials from a variety of institutionalized settings, it is demonstrated that participants actively manage the operative sense of context in terms of which their actions are to be understood. It is further proposed that "institutionalized" contexts of interaction are endogeneously constituted, produced, & reproduced on a turn-by-turn basis by the characteristic of the participants' activities. Data are drawn from telephone conversations & courtroom, news interviews, & classroom interactions, & focus upon sequences involving questioning & answering.

SI4020 / ISA / 1982 / 3472

Herrera Carasou, Roberto (U Nacional Autonoma Mexico, Mexico 20 DF), La perspectiva teorica en el estudio de las migraciones (The Theoretical Perspective in the Study of Migration). (SPA)

° The paper suggests a strictly methodological approach on select migration studies have been conducted at levels of abstraction that have not led to the formulation of a general theory, but only to laws & microanalyses of cases. Theoretical frameworks are applied merely according
to the specific necessities of the investigation, including not only the particular problem under analysis, but also the disciplinary focus, the ideological position, & the academic formation of the investigators. Thus, for example, Latin American researchers oscillate between historicallystructural schemes & the theory of modernization, while US & many European investigators prefer a positivist-empiricist approach, gathering comparative material for mathematical models on the microtheoretical level in order to establish principles or "laws" of migration. Multidisciplinary contributions & different theoretical-methodological tendencies have had a positive effect on the quality of research produced, but have hindered the accumulation of substantive knowledge that could lead to the construction of a general theory. Presented are the conclusions of an exhaustive documentary & bibliographic investigation of the existing research on migration, especially those contributions of specialists attempting to formulate a general theory. It is concluded that this goal will not be reached until specific studies of migration are connected to the larger social problems of our times, making a macrotheoretical framework essential. Tr & Modified by D. Brooking

S14021 / ISA / 1982 / 3473
Herrera, Amilcar O. (Inst Geociencias-UNICAMP, Ca Postal 1170 Ciudad Universitaria 13100 Campinas SP Brazil), Transference of Technology and Appropriate Technology: A New Starting Point.

Current problems concerning technology are the result of the separation of consumer & producer & of the internationalization of the economy brought about by the emergence of capitalism. The main results of such the breakdown of the mechanism of feedback in the relationship between society & the physical environment, & the transformation of technology into an exogenous factor not only for Third World countries, but for most advanced countries as well. It is also shown that in a world in an accelerated process of rising social consciousness & increased economic integration, economic externalities—either social or physical—are no longer possible; they are in the process of being "internalized." It is concluded that the concept of appropriate technology represents the superation (sic) of a primary stage in the scientific & industrial revolution. The concept of appropriate technology has no meaning unless it is located in the frame of reference of a clearly defined type of society. Third World countries should elaborate their own vision of the next decades in order to confront impending changes with some possibility of success.

S14022 / ISA / 1982 / 3474

Technocratic strategies of innovation are distinguished from bureaucratic & professional ones, & from self-organization. Technocratic strategies are defined as an emergent historical & structural synthesis of professional & bureaucratic forms, transcending both & implying their gradual transformation, especially deprofessionalization & debureaucratization. The causes, characteristics, & consequences of technocratic strategies are described in terms of a number of analytic dimensions. These dimensions include the notions of crisis management, state interventionism & neocorporatism, systems theory & social engineering, technological innovations such as microelectronics & cybernetic information & communication systems, the processes of debureaucratization & deprofessionalization, the emerging organizational synthesis centering on a systemic concept of power, & strategies of simultaneous centralization/decentralization. Finally, the dialectics of technocratic strategies are discussed, focusing on their contradictory nature & their potential for the development of new posttechnocratic forms of self-administration & self-organization.

S14023 / ISA / 1982 / 3475

Empirical data are presented on institutional & personal attitudes & practices toward euthanasia in the Netherlands. The data reveal that: (1) On the attitudinal level, religion is not in favor of euthanasia, yet a differentiation from fundamentalist to moderate religious positions opposing euthanasia can be found. (2) On the practical level, persons who are directly confronted with the problem of euthanasia claim that the practice is not supported by religious beliefs & that religion is neutral. Their actual practice is guided by implicit religious values which are included in professional medical ethics. It is concluded that the process of secularization does not seriously affect the (medical) practice of euthanasia in the Netherlands today.

S14024 / ISA / 1982 / 3476
Hill, Ellen B. (ISTISS, via Arno 2 00198 Rome Italy), Structural Unemployment and Its Social Consequences.

Unemployment exists with no end in sight in all three worlds. In the First World, capital-intensive industries have replaced labor-intensive activities in order to compete with price structures in the developing countries; in the Second World the problem is less pronounced, but the trend is unavoidable because of the rationalization required to achieve growth in view of the restlessness of consumer-oriented populations; in the Third World unemployment has become the main preoccupation. Economic development has dissolved tribal bonds, there is uncontrolled population explosion. It is theorized that societies in which increasing numbers of people no longer fulfill a function—be it that they are untrained or that there are limited work opportunities—will create drifting, purposeless individuals & thus become politically unstable—a trend that can be observed in technologically advanced countries. The mere redistribution of wealth, just as the latest proposals of work sharing & early retirement, will be insufficient to stem the long-term social problems created by unemployment. Instead, a reconsideration of values must occur so that an acceptable way of life is offered to persons not in the labor market. This can only be achieved by a substitution of preserved values. Consequently, a significant change must take place in the educational system as well as in the traditional welfare measures of material support.

S14025 / ISA / 1982 / 3477
Hill, Jane H. (Wayne State U, Detroit MI 48202), Ambivalent Language Attitudes in Modern Nahuaie.

Nahuatl speakers (monolingual & Spanish-bilingual) in central Mexico use a rhetoric of lang attitudes & strategies of functional allocation of Spanish expressing complex ambivalent LANG ATTITUDES. Their attitudes are complex, exploiting a metaphor of duality of the two langs. The ambivalent assignment of the codes to positive & negative, high & low poles is described by: (1) using responses to a brief lang attitude ques- tionnaire which shows that the most hispanized have the most positive public attitudes toward Nahuatl, & (2) using material from interviews on a variety of topics & from participant observation. Results are examined in regard to theoretical proposals that such systems are "impoveryished," or that concepts such as linguistic antistruc- ture or covert presuge, or transvaluation may be characteristic of many such cases.

S14026 / ISA / 1982 / 3478
Hill, Kenneth C. (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109), The Sorrows of Doña Maria: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of a Modern Nahuaie Narrative.

A volunteered narrative, recorded in 1976, provides a microcosm of the interaction of Nahuaie & Spanish in the Nahuaie-dominant town of San Miguel Canoa, Mexico. The narrative contains a wide range of speech styles, extending from prayers, through haggling over prices, to announcements over the town's public address system. The narrative was given by an involved individual & was delivered in a highly emotional way, thus occurring speech that appears to be quite unself-con- scious & presumably naturalistic. The focus here is on patterns of switching between Nahuatl & Spanish. The portrayal of characters in the story as speaking in Spanish serves to place those characters at an emotional distance. Spanish within the narrative proper marks important evaluative points. The acceptance by Nahuaie of enormous amounts of Spanish loan material has resulted not in the broken-down & limited lang the purists imagine it to be, but in a lang with a vast new capacity for expressive power.

S14027 / ISA / 1982 / 3479
Himmelweit, Susan (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA England), The Separation of Production and Reproduction.

When relations of reproduction are simply added to a preexisting ma- terialist methodology based on relations of production, gender divisions are necessarily seen as subordinate to those of SC. Such theories there- fore implicitly take the dependence of gender divisions on the mode of production for granted & can neither be used to discuss their relative
Marxism regards classes as constituting the major conflicting forces in society, and therefore sees the correct identification of classes as a precondition of political analysis. Marxist class analysis depends on a notion of the causal primacy of the economy in the determination of classes and their interests. This gives rise to well-known problems of reductionism. But Marxism is far from being alone in its emphasis on class. Much of sociological class analysis is also concerned with the identification of classes and their relationships on the basis of their supposed significance as social forces. Here too there are serious problems of reductionism. What is at issue in Marxist and non-Marxist class analysis is the treatment of crucial elements of political life as if they were determined by social conditions independent of the activities of parties, trade unions, and other significant political actors. The identification of classes tells us almost nothing about the social and political forces at work in a society. Nevertheless, reference to classes and their interests has an undeniable political significance in the modern world. Examined are the conditions under which the discourse of class analysis can function as significant elements of political practices and social relations.

Hinnenkamp, Volker (Fak Linguistik & Literaturwissenschaft U Bielefeld, Postfach 6840 D-48 Federal Republic Germany). The Impact of Communicative Strategies by Government Officials on Migrant Workers' (Gastarbeiter) Second Language Acquisition.

1. It is hypothesized that an actual refusal to speak the host society's language can be observed in certain domains that are of vital importance to the Gastarbeiter for making his/her very existence secure. These domains are extremely important for language learning. Presented are examples of how specific encounters with West German government officials to which the Gastarbeiter is permanently subjected (according to the Immigrants Acts and its various regulations), reveal a structured interactional strategy of the officials. Such an interactional strategy also accounts for the Gastarbeiters' pidginization of German. Findings are of particular importance because attempts are being made to explain communication breakdowns and/or noncommunication of mutual claims in terms of the "Gastarbeiters' insufficient command of German." This argument, however, turns out to be a myth, since the same speaker freely converses in German in situations that are not defined by their coercive character. In analyzing some examples of actual encounters of the type described above, an attempt is made to prove the impact of the government officials' communicative strategies, accounting for the fossilization and regression phenomena in Gastarbeiters' second language acquisition.


1. Using the internalist-externalist perspectives, presented and codified are two models that emphasize the "center" for institutionalizing scientific roles and guiding scientific socialization. The "Center-Periphery" model developed in the sociology of science (Polanyi, Shils, Ben David) applies premises derived from economic liberalism. Among them are: (1) scientific space has a "center," which sets procedures and standards regarding research; (2) most "imperfections" or disturbances in the center-periphery linkage are minimal and can be corrected; (3) the transplantation of science to less developed countries must be governed by standards predetermined in the center; (4) any communication (informal and formal) with the center is highly functional for research carried out in peripheral countries; and (5) the latter are truly interested in augmenting the level of support of domestic research. The "Dependency" model derives from neo-Marxist and structuralist tenets, which underlie the unequalizing effects of international transactions. Among the assertions of this model are: (A) science has a center, which at best generates ambivalent effects on scientific institutions of the periphery; (B) links with the center reinforce the environmental hostility against science that prevails in peripheral countries; (C) scientific socialization following the center must be selective and critical; (D) scientific communication with the center may amplify local imperfections; (E) peripheral countries are not socially/po- 

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For the first time in history, the Same (Lapp) societies are undergoing a rapid & thorough urbanization. A vital force in this process is a revitalization of enterprise-internal labor markets with special allocation & gratification structures. The computerization of office work & certain organizational changes helped companies to reduce the degree of their dependency on external labor markets & to concentrate more on enterprise-specific, skilled employees. The control strategies are expressed by the efforts of the company to stabilize certain groups of employees & to achieve a loyalty to the rules & goals of the enterprise. Since companies are interested in loyal staff who can be trusted & whose actions & reactions are predictable, a series of organizational & personnel policies (eg, continuation of training, "career planning," special rewards) are introduced or reinforced. The technical changes of the last twenty years have not led to a nearly total technology-dependence of operations, just as organizational restructuring has not led to complete centralization of decision making. Rather, a certain decentralization of decision making was introduced requiring corresponding skills in the employees. These organizational changes cannot be seen as "insufficient rationalizations"; they are rather a strategic arrangement of work procedures.

Described are mobility paths of F social climbers. The central methodology involves in-depth biographical interviews & qualitative analysis in the tradition of hermeneutics. Social background data of 262 Fs aged 20-30 were collected by questionnaire. Data were clustered by the assumption that workers will identify their employer, especially a well-known employer, in preference to explaining an unfamiliar occupation to the listener (eg, "I work for IBM"). The hypothesis was not supported. For the entire sample, identification with large, well-known employers is negative even after relevant job & individual characteristics are controlled. These findings are as true for new occupations & unclassified occupations as for other occupations. An explanation for these findings is sought in alternative sources of work identification (eg, the occupation), & in characteristics of the corporate employer. Although the larger corporation generates new occupations, the incumbents of the new occupations do not identify with the corporate employers. Findings suggest that one reason for this is that these employees are significantly more likely than others to find their abilities underutilized in the corporate DoL.

For the first time in history, the Same (Lapp) societies are undergoing a rapid & thorough urbanization. A vital force in this process is a revitalization of enterprise-internal labor markets with special allocation & gratification structures. The computerization of office work & certain organizational changes helped companies to reduce the degree of their dependency on external labor markets & to concentrate more on enterprise-specific, skilled employees. The control strategies are expressed by the efforts of the company to stabilize certain groups of employees & to achieve a loyalty to the rules & goals of the enterprise. Since companies are interested in loyal staff who can be trusted & whose actions & reactions are predictable, a series of organizational & personnel policies (eg, continuation of training, "career planning," special rewards) are introduced or reinforced. The technical changes of the last twenty years have not led to a nearly total technology-dependence of operations, just as organizational restructuring has not led to complete centralization of decision making. Rather, a certain decentralization of decision making was introduced requiring corresponding skills in the employees. These organizational changes cannot be seen as "insufficient rationalizations"; they are rather a strategic arrangement of work procedures.

The system-specific study of verbal/nonverbal interaction with a culture or one of its subgroups is helpful as a social scientific activity. Where the cultural types are quite divergent, as for Japanese & American, the most usual situation—communication across cultures—is not defined by either system-specific study, but by the study of the special system that develops between such groups. Examples include such nonverbal patterns as choice of bow or handshake or both, choice of listening noises, or choice of proxemics in speaking or sitting. "White noise" & interference in communication causes embarrassment, serious misunderstanding, or even hostility across cultures. The results of twelve years on the US-Japan Sociolinguistics Committee are used to bring illustrative examples & a suggested systematic study to bear on the types of verbal/nonverbal problems that occur in cross-cultural situations.

The task of the research workers is to help formulate the content of the campaign & to try to understand the ways in which people visualize their own problems. The workers include men & women from different branches of industry & from various parts of Finland. Comparing the groups of workers to each other facilitates identification of significant themes. The ideas on which the content of the campaign is based & the way in which it will be implemented stem from current attitudes to action research & qualitative evaluation. Many studies on the effect of education have pointed out how greatly alcohol education would benefit from a closer alignment to the research work into closer contact. The term "alcohol education" refers to work that aims at modifying culture, not at exerting a direct influence on individual behavior. Education should strive to modify both the individual & his environment. If education is viewed in this light, the advantages of collective action become obvious. Action campaigns attempt to combine learning with doing, & it is here that they differ from more traditional forms of alcohol education.
The purposes are to analyze the proliferation of neonatal care units & their impact on patient care, & to raise questions about the export of this technology from highly industrialized countries to developing countries. The sample consists of neonatal intensive care units (NICUs) in hospitals in the US & abroad. The main hospital observed was in the US, where a regionalized NICU was studied over a year: comparable site visits were made to 11 other regional units throughout the US & to 12 mixed-level units in England, Holland, Germany, & Brazil. Data collection includes fieldwork in NICUs, interviews with selected participants, & medical records. Findings reveal that: (1) NICU technology & the ability to prolong the life of even comatose or severely brain damaged infants presents clinicians with ethical dilemmas that are qualitatively different from those they faced in the past. (2) Both obstetricians & neonatologists have a vested interest in the pathologies of childbirth (either maternal or fetal-newborn pathology) & in expanding the definition of what requires heroic intervention. (3) The principle of admission to NICUs in many countries is not that of triage (using resources to maximize outcome) but rather is an opposite approach in which more resources are spent on the less viable cases. (4) NICU technology is exported to developing countries through a variety of mechanisms, including the education abroad of their MDs & the proselytizing trips of leaders in neonatology to developing countries. Policy recommendations concern the need to differentiate clearly between "routine" & "experimental" neonatal intensive care cases; the competition of different patient groups for finite economic resources, both in industrialized & developing countries; & the relationship between infant mortality statistics (as political information) & the use of high technology for newborns.

S14040 / ISA / 1982 / 3492

Holstrom, Lynda Lyle & Guillemin, Jeanne Harley (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), Technology and the Proliferation of Intensive Care Units.

S14041 / ISA / 1982 / 3493

Holton, R. J. (Flinders U, Bedford Park South Australia 5042), Cities and the Transition to Capitalism.

S14042 / ISA / 1982 / 3494

Hoppe, Sue Keir & Martin, Harry W. (Texas Health Science Center, 7703 Floyd Curl Dr San Antonio 78284), Patterns of Suicide among Mexican Americans and Anglos, 1960-1980.

S14043 / ISA / 1982 / 3495

Hoss, Dietrich (Instit Sozialforsch, Senckenberganlage 26 & 6 Frankfurt 1 Federal Republic Germany), Consequences sociales de la micro-electronique et des machines à commande numérique dans l'industrie en RDA et en RFA (Social Consequences of Microelectronics and Robots in Industry in the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany). (GER)

S14044 / ISA / 1982 / 3496

Houtkoojk-Steenstra, Hanneke & Mazeland, Harrie (Sissipra 210, 1017/VT Amsterdam Netherlands), Turns and Discourse Units in Everyday Conversation.

S14045 / ISA / 1982 / 3497

Hruby, Peter R. (Western Australian Insti Technology, Kent St Bentley 6102), Criminal Governments Create Criminal Societies.

S14046 / ISA / 1982 / 3498

Hübner-Funk, Sibylle (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Saarstr 7 8000 Munich 40 Federal Republic Germany), Adolescent Personality Development in Socio-Ecological Perspective.
Adolescence is "one of the most written about, yet least understood stages of human development," as A. M. Kroll has stated. Sociology, the study of human behavior, has traditionally approached crime in Third World settings from a traditional criminology/modernization perspective, and the policy implications of reliance on that model of crime.

Hulman, Diana Rey (Langage & Société Maison Sciences Homme, 54 blvd Raspail F-75270 Paris Cedex 06 France), Fad et aliennation linguistique (Power and Linguistic Alienation), F & E.

Resistance of regional French dialects is a notable fact in view of compulsory education in twentieth-century France. It is all the more strange because linguistic diversity seems to be holding its own even in urban industrial areas. The local dialect (patois) of Picardie is used to illustrate the tenacity of regional speech. The dialect was studied as part of a survey conducted by students at the U of Picardie. The underlying motive for the use of the dialect is a widespread aversion toward centralization & an effort to assert the region's identity. Closely related is the use of dialect as a vehicle of social & economic resistance, especially in the Lois, whose speech is marked by phonetic & lexical peculiarities. Finally, the dialect acts to crystallize social distinctions within the local community. The dialect is primarily the lang of the peasant & of the worker who has not entirely severed his ties with the land. Ir & Modified by S. Karganovic.

Hunt, Madgie M., Talking to Seduce: An Ethno-Inquiry into the Affair.

This is an analysis of how affairs speak & interpret meanings while engaging in the event of the affair is presented, using an ethnography of lang perspective, based on the work of John J. Gumperez & Dell Hymes, & the formal sociological essays of George Simmel. Seven linguistic sequences of what to say, how to say it, & when to say it, that represent "talking to seduce," are developed to demonstrate how affairs acquire background knowledge of lang skills & behaviors sufficient to accomplish "talking to seduce." The works of Edward Rose & Harold Garfinkel provide the methodology for analyzing affairs' lang sequences & settings, thus providing a story of the affair as a unique event, while at the same time revealing the lang of the affair as merely a "special kind" of talk that can also be found in other daily events. The distinction of "talking to seduce" as an event is contrasted & compared to other daily events & is detailed using empirical accounts of the ways affairs talk while in the act of having an affair.

Huszár, Tibor & Vitáry, Ivan (Institut Culture, Covrint tár & 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), Culture, Art, Value.

Value is usually associated with man's natural needs as well as with those needs that evolve in the process of humanization. From this perspective it is rigidly artificial to oppose axiological, & sociological, material & intellectual values: their separate features are linked with man's evolution. Spontaneous artistic activities are important means of humanizing needs. Man's value sensitivity is proportional to the extent to which it becomes an internal need of artistic receptivity & activity. An empirical study was conducted to test the value character of art. Its hypothesis was that values differ both horizontally & vertically, i.e., there are different values at different levels. Artistic activities performed for direct use, pleasure, recreation, or that demonstrate attachment to a community, are on a different level from those whose purpose is the assimilation of the artistic message itself. The study was directed toward the revelation of these differences, with a view to the fact that in reality it is the various combinations of these two levels that must be studied. Empirical research has provided data on how & to what extent the horizontal & vertical levels affect various social strata.

Ibrahim, Barbara Letheim (American U, PO Box 2511 Cairo Egypt), Women and Factory Work in Egypt: The Intersection of Labor Demand and Household Strategies.

Focusing on the family unit--rather than aggregate data on individuals--she clarifies the complex dynamics of employment decisions in U. Egypt. Family strategies to allocate members to the LF are hypothesized to shift: (1) over the course of the domestic cycle, & (2) with changes in

S14047 / ISA / 1982 / 3499
Huyerta Wilpert, Carina (Insti Soziologie Technische U Berlin, Zi 426 Doeverstr 1100 Federal Republic Germany), Aspirations, Expectations, and Perceptions of Opportunity of Turkish and Yugoslav Migrant Youth in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Investigated are the occupational & educational goals of Turkish & Yugoslav youth & those of their German peers in Berlin schools. Inherent is a critique of the primacy of values of migrants & host culture as the focal point that determines the kind of adaptation that takes place. Attention is given to the perception of opportunities & alternatives the youth perceive as available. Data were gathered through structured, open-ended interviews with Turkish, Yugoslav, & German youth in the 4th, 5th, & 6th grades of Berlin schools. The children were selected according to nationality & school category (preparatory, segregated, & integrated). Interviews were carried out in either the mother tongue or in German. Turks express high occupational & educational aspirations. This is indicated in their first & second educational & occupational choices, their attitudes toward school, the school & its effect on theirmobility orientations. Those Turkish children who attend classes with Germans are those who have been in Germany more than five years, are the least likely to believe in equality of opportunity for foreign children in Germany. There are indications that youth who have higher mobility orientations are also those who are more strongly oriented toward their home country. In addition to the classical discrepancy between aspirations, opportunity, & learning milieu, antecedents of modes of adaptation are stressed. Particular attention is given to the role of community integration & the family orientation of migrant youth.

S14048 / ISA / 1982 / 3500
Huggins, Martha D. (Union Coll, Schenectady NY 12308), An Analysis of Theory and Research about Crime in the Third World.

From an examination of English language work on Third World crime published over the last twenty years, two models of crime & two perspectives on development emerged. The crime models are labeled "traditional criminology" & "radical criminology," & the development models are "modernization" & "dependent development." From these different approaches to crime & development flow two general approaches to the study of crime in Third World contexts: "traditional criminology & modernization" & "radical criminology & dependent development." The traditional criminology/modernization perspective focuses on the usual subject matter of criminology: Ur violence, theft, & robbery. In this context Third World crime is conceptualized in terms of explanations that have been elaborated & tested in the developed world: "blocked opportunity," anomic, family instability, & Ur density. The radical criminology/dependent development framework assumes that the backwardness of the Third World results from a growth process induced from the outside. Because Third World growth has been generated from without, Third World economies become subordinated to the needs of foreign capital. The same dependency structures that perpetuate the backwardness of the Third World are responsible for much of the crime there. Presented is a discussion of the political economy of crime control in the Third World. The traditional criminology/modernization model seems to be favored among thoseentrusted with crime control in the Third World. Considered are who has the most to gain from integrating Third World crime from a traditional criminology/modernization perspective, & the policy implications of reliance on that model of crime.

S14049 / ISA / 1982 / 3501
Hulman, Diana Rey (Langage & Société Maison Sciences Homme, 54 blvd Raspail F-75270 Paris Cedex 06 France), Fad et aliennation linguistique (Power and Linguistic Alienation), F & E.

Resistance of regional French dialects is a notable fact in view of compulsory education in twentieth-century France. It is all the more strange because linguistic diversity seems to be holding its own even in Ur, industrial areas. The local dialect (patois) of Picardie is used to illustrate the tenacity of regional speech. The dialect was studied as part of a survey conducted by students at the U of Picardie. The underlying motive for the use of the dialect is a widespread aversion toward centralization & an effort to assert the region's identity. Closely related is the use of dialect as a vehicle of social & economic resistance, especially in the Lois, whose speech is marked by phonetic & lexical peculiarities. Finally, the dialect acts to crystallize social distinctions within the local community. The dialect is primarily the lang of the peasant & of the worker who has not entirely severed his ties with the land. Ir & Modified by S. Karganovic.

Hunt, Madgie M., Talking to Seduce: An Ethno-Inquiry into the Affair.

This is an analysis of how affairs speak & interpret meanings while engaging in the event of the affair is presented, using an ethnography of lang perspective, based on the work of John J. Gumperez & Dell Hymes, & the formal sociological essays of George Simmel. Seven linguistic sequences of what to say, how to say it, & when to say it, that represent "talking to seduce," are developed to demonstrate how affairs acquire background knowledge of lang skills & behaviors sufficient to accomplish "talking to seduce." The works of Edward Rose & Harold Garfinkel provide the methodology for analyzing affairs' lang sequences & settings, thus providing a story of the affair as a unique event, while at the same time revealing the lang of the affair as merely a "special kind" of talk that can also be found in other daily events. The distinction of "talking to seduce" as an event is contrasted & compared to other daily events & is detailed using empirical accounts of the ways affairs talk while in the act of having an affair.

Huszár, Tibor & Vitáry, Ivan (Institut Culture, Corvint tár & 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), Culture, Art, Value.

Value is usually associated with man's natural needs as well as with those needs that evolve in the process of humanization. From this perspective it is rigidly artificial to oppose axiological, & sociological, material & intellectual values: their separate features are linked with man's evolution. Spontaneous artistic activities are important means of humanizing needs. Man's value sensitivity is proportional to the extent to which it becomes an internal need of artistic receptivity & activity. An empirical study was conducted to test the value character of art. Its hypothesis was that values differ both horizontally & vertically, i.e., there are different values at different levels. Artistic activities performed for direct use, pleasure, recreation, or that demonstrate attachment to a community, are on a different level from those whose purpose is the assimilation of the artistic message itself. The study was directed toward the revelation of these differences, with a view to the fact that in reality it is the various combinations of these two levels that must be studied. Empirical research has provided data on how & to what extent the horizontal & vertical levels affect various social strata.

Ibrahim, Barbara Letheim (American U, PO Box 2511 Cairo Egypt), Women and Factory Work in Egypt: The Intersection of Labor Demand and Household Strategies.

Focusing on the family unit--rather than aggregate data on individuals--she clarifies the complex dynamics of employment decisions in U. Egypt. Family strategies to allocate members to the LF are hypothesized to shift: (1) over the course of the domestic cycle, & (2) with changes in

S14052 / ISA / 1982 / 3504
Hulman, Diana Rey (Langage & Société Maison Sciences Homme, 54 blvd Raspail F-75270 Paris Cedex 06 France), Fad et aliennation linguistique (Power and Linguistic Alienation), F & E.

Resistance of regional French dialects is a notable fact in view of compulsory education in twentieth-century France. It is all the more strange because linguistic diversity seems to be holding its own even in Ur, industrial areas. The local dialect (patois) of Picardie is used to illustrate the tenacity of regional speech. The dialect was studied as part of a survey conducted by students at the U of Picardie. The underlying motive for the use of the dialect is a widespread aversion toward centralization & an effort to assert the region's identity. Closely related is the use of dialect as a vehicle of social & economic resistance, especially in the Lois, whose speech is marked by phonetic & lexical peculiarities. Finally, the dialect acts to crystallize social distinctions within the local community. The dialect is primarily the lang of the peasant & of the worker who has not entirely severed his ties with the land. Ir & Modified by S. Karganovic.
the labor market. Examined are the decision points for newly married couples & working wives at the time of childbirth, over a 25-year period
beginning in 1955. Intensive interviews yielded household data for 80 F
to//a workers in the course of 8 months participant observation in 2
large public sector factories in Cairo. Comparing long-term & recent
workers revealed historical shifts in the strategies adopted by Ur families
are to meet perceived needs: a reduction in child labor in order to take ad-
vantage of expanded free education was possible so long as real earnings
for We Ms improved. When M earners were absent, incapacitated,
or unable to keep abreast of inflation in the 1970s, then older daughters
& wives sought formal employment. Changes in labor policy & worker
benefits brought new public sector as an expansion option for women.
Today there is a growing pool of Ur women seeking employment, but the
labor market for jobs has been unable to keep pace. Shortages & imbalances of M labor supply caused by migration
have yet to result in major shifts to F labor, largely because economic
planning was deemphasized during the Sadat period of "open door pol-
icy."

SI4053 / ISA / 1982 / 3505
Illes, Janos (Planning Office, PT 610 Budapest 1370 Hungary), So-
cial Indicators in Long-Term Social Planning.
- Social indicators are considered in national economic planning in the
socialist countries. Nevertheless since the mid-1960s a new aware-
ness of the importance of the explicit specification of social goals, & of
the consideration of the social preconditions & impacts of economic plans
in Hungary. Simultaneously, perspectives planning began to be elaborated in addition to yearly plans, & five-year plans.
In long-term planning the social factors necessarily have higher priority
than in the mid-range & short-term plans. Social planning & perspective planning increased the demand of planners for social-statistical data.
These can be used best in planning the summarized form of social in-
dicators. It is emphasized that social indicators ought to be determined
not only as national averages, but also for different SCs, strata, &
groups. The process of long-term social planning is described, & exam-
ple of the planning of some social processes are presented.

SI4054 / ISA / 1982 / 3506
Ingram, Anne G. (U Maryland, College Park 20742), Political Back-
lash and Implications to the Women's Civil Rights Movement Fo-
cusing on Sport and Athletic Opportunities for Women.
Political backlash could effectively decrease the recent acceleration of
women's sport participation. The trend toward a new conservatism is ev-

denced by the following factors: (1) Ronald Reagan is the first of re-
cent US presidents to be opposed to the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. (2) Conservative members of the government have been ap-
pointed who favor decreased implementation of affirmative action. (3) In Jan 1982, Senate hearings were scheduled on bill S 1361 to
amend Title IX of the Educational Amendments of 1972 relating to sex
discrimination. If the bill is passed as proposed by Senator Orin Hatch,

SI4058 / ISA / 1982 / 3510
Ivanov, V. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijanovskogo 24/35 b5
117259 Moscow), Sociological Ways of Reassessing the Sociologi-
cal Classics (On the Meaning of the "Simmelian Renaissance").
A Marxist analysis of the conditions & causes of the "Simmelian Re-
naissance" in modern sociology. Examined are: (1) the problem of the
"integrity" of the Simmel style, ie, of his perception of the world; (2) the
causes of partial disagreement with his conceptions during his life &
their one-sided interpretation during the several decades following his
death; & (3) bases of the "Simmelian Renaissance," which may be ex-
plained by a change (1960-1980) in the dominant paradigm in sociolog-
ical thinking, which has made Simmel more timely today than in the
past.

SI4059 / ISA / 1982 / 3511
Jackson, Reiner (U Toronto, Ontario MSS 1A1), The Community
Conference Method to Determine Recreation Needs.
A "community conference" was the primary method used to identify
community needs for recreation, as part of the preparation of a master
plan for the town of Grimsby, Ontario (1980 population, 15,500). A fo-
llow-up of community debate, leading to consensus, was sustained for a six-
month period, by a joint team formed by the province, the town, &
the consultant. The Grimsby case-study demonstrates how difficult it is to
arrange for the residents of a community to debate & decide on their
recreation needs, & especially to differentiate between what a commu-

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nity may want, what it believes it needs, & what it is willing to pay for. Explored are the general methodological problems, in theory & practice, of determining recreation needs. Grimsby & the institutional context of municipal recreation planning & the role of the parks & recreation master plan are described. A description & evaluation of the community conference method to determine recreation needs is presented. A subtheme explores the special methodological problems related to a static, aging community that has fully valued is the generalizability & transferability of the community conference method.

SI4060 / ISA / 1982 / 3512
Jack, Avery (Victoria U Wellington, New Zealand), The Future of the New Zealand Welfare State.

† The welfare state has been identified in New Zealand with formal social services that are provided predominantly by & through central government & that, in recent years, have tended to become self-generating & powerful. Discussions of the welfare state have centered almost exclusively on cost containment. There has been a predominantly social engineering approach, & in the Weberian tradition, social service provision is perceived as an exercise in the management of conflict. This approach, based only on attempts to modify existing services, is proving inadequate in the face of emerging social problems. This has led to some imaginative approaches by community & self-help groups. Those involved in these groups seem clear about their own particular philosophies, & their conflicts relate more to methods than to objectives. Future approaches & responses not confined to statutory social service provisions are necessary if the welfare state is to provide the security that New Zealanders believe to be vital.

SI4061 / ISA / 1982 / 3513
Jackson, Robert J., & Gaboury, Jean-Pierre (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K15 SB6), Political Culture and Social Change in a Quebec Village.

‡ Dealing with clashes between new & old forces in a village, St. André-Avellin, on the margins of political development. This village does not correspond to the standard model of modernization based on the growth of industrialization, but rather is being changed by the institutions of the modern state. Quebec society, which culminated from the so-called Quiet Revolution of the 1960s. Quebec society, which culminated from the so-called Quiet Revolution of the 1960s. Focus is on the resultant "frontier" culture & the tension that it inspires. This village, like Quebec itself, has a subdivided francophone population whose clashes provide the energy for promotion &/or retardation of social change. The research project is one of the only ethnographic studies of political values that village of women, & deteriorating race relations; but the technocratic approach, based only on attempts to modify existing services, is proving inadequate in the face of emerging social problems. This has led to some imaginative approaches by community & self-help groups. Those involved in these groups seem clear about their own particular philosophies, & their conflicts relate more to methods than to objectives. Future approaches & responses not confined to statutory social service provisions are necessary if the welfare state is to provide the security that New Zealanders believe to be vital.

SI4064 / ISA / 1982 / 3516
Jain, Hem C. (Faculty Administration U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 0E5), Recent Trends in Unemployment and Industrial Democracy in Canada.

† Reviewed & evaluated are strategic responses of unions, management, & governments (federal & provincial) in Canada to recent changes in the economic environment. Focus is on whether the new participatory mechanisms for decision making & other initiatives taken by governments (federal & provincial) have had significant impact on economic problems in Canada. It can be concluded that the economic problems of the 1970s have not been viewed as insoluble by the actors in the Canadian industrial relations system. The most important development that took place in 1978, at the national level, was the creation of 23 sectoral bargaining systems involving labor & management. These task forces, formed under the auspices of the Federal Dept of Trade, Commerce & Industry, were responsible for examining various sectors of the Canadian economy & making recommendations for their improvement. While labor & management did not reach agreement on all national issues, they did agree on some of them & made joint recommendations. The two most noteworthy areas of agreement are: (1) the establishment of a Joint National Manpower Agency, & (2) employment opportunities of potential value in excess of $1.50 billion. In retrospect it can be said that, despite the desirability of setting up joint consultative committees & undertaking experiments for the improvement of quality of life at the workplace, Canadian industrial relations by & large have remained important to the European type of industrial democracy. The collective bargaining system remains the corner-stone of industrial democracy in Canada.

SI4065 / ISA / 1982 / 3517

† Examined in detail is the comparative impact of policies relating to urban development in metropolitan Delhi, with reference to specific case studies of two housing projects undertaken by the Delhi Development Authority during the last decade. Suggested are policy implications for providing better housing facilities for fulfilling the basic objective of SE & cultural integration of various communities & income groups.

SI4066 / ISA / 1982 / 3518
The researcher acted as a participant-observer in a group of young women & their families to identify the stories they shared on a tape of one half of one session. The concept of peoples' participation, with particular reference to women & social change, is analyzed. Descriptions are offered to attempt to increase women's visibility, power, & ability to make their voices heard in decisions that affect their lives. Summarized are the salient characteristics of women's organizations that were established as an integral part of the community development program in the 1950s & that have focused on strengthening women's household & family roles. The way the women's organizations have provided avenues for leadership roles of women is also discussed. Patterns of emerging leadership & the SE characteristics of leaders of women's organizations in some selected states are described, together with an analysis of the formal & informal leadership in women's groups & their impact on development activities & social change.

Jazayery, Mohammad Ali (U Texas, Austin 78712), The Language Situation in Iran: A Historical Sociolinguistic Perspective.

The majority of the population of Iran is Persian ethnically & linguistically, & Shi'i Moslem in religion. In pre-Islamic times, the Persians were dominant politically & culturally, but not linguistically. The language of the vast Persian Empire was not Persian, but Aramaic, a Semitic lang whose speakers never wielded great political power. With Islam, Arab influence replaced practically all the spoken langs of the Middle East, except Persian, which, in fact, grew in prestige & expanded in use both within the Persian borders & beyond. In the twentieth century, Iran's ethnically, religious, & linguistic differences & their possible detrimental effects on national life have engaged the attention of many political & intellectual leaders, some of whom have put forth solutions, usually political in nature. It is suggested that the problem of minorities is quite complex, that it cannot be isolated from Iran's other problems, that the situation is not different under the current regime from what it was under the old one, that narrowly defined political solutions cannot be effective, & that the ultimate solution lies in a profound far-reaching intellectual-spiritual movement that would shake loose the very foundation of age-old attitudes & traditions.


Examined is the situation of the We & labor movement in Argentina since the 1976 military coup, a coup that signaled the initiation of a new effort to restructure Argentinian society & politics in a way that would dismantle the Peronist party's basis of power & support--one of which has been unification. Despite the fact that a new state elite has had a wide consensus on this basic goal, it is shown that there has been a great deal of internal disagreement regarding the means to accomplish it. Thus, three years elapsed before the new law of professional association was finally promulgated. Meanwhile, previous union structures have not been completely destroyed, & existing top union leaders are allowed to remain in office. However, one of the consequences of the current situation has been to increase the gap between leadership & rank & file. This results from the fact that union elections have been suspended, middle-level union officers have been repressed & eliminated, & all contacts on a regular basis between leaders & workers have been forbidden. Under these circumstances, union leadership has been cut off from all ground-level work, & while labor organizations exist, the labor movement has been much less in evidence.

Jenkins, Mericelle M. (San Francisco State U, CA 94132), Stories Women Tell: An Ethnographic Study of Personal Experience Narratives in a Women's Rap Group.

The researcher acted as a participant/observer in a group of young mothers (N = 11) who met once a week for 1 hour at a local church & at monthly gatherings at members' homes. Twenty-seven hours of taped conversations were indexed & analyzed in terms of the number of stories told by whom, story content, & how they were introduced, developed, etc. The course of the tape (12 hours) was analyzed in more detail by transcribing the stories & applying the rules for storytelling suggested by the conversation analysts & sociolinguists who have studied storytelling in conversation. In addition, after 9 months individual interviews were conducted with each group member. One session of the group was devoted to talking about the group's process. Two other interventions were undertaken: (1) Members were asked to identify the stories they heard on a tape of one half of one session. Results were compared with the researcher's analysis & revealed agreement as to what talk constituted a story. (2) A transcript of an episode of talk was given to each member who was asked to indicate what she recalled thinking at the time the talk was going on. This behavior was used to indicate the relationship between what members said in the group vs what they reported they were thinking. It revealed conflict expressed in an indirect way. The patterns of interaction were compared to the pattern of storytelling in the group with the following results: (A) as a women's support group that met regularly, members kept up on one another's lives by asking questions. This often led to storytelling with the result that members did not have to presequence stories with a prior turn at talk prompting permission to tell a story. (B) The telling sequence demonstrated a high degree of joint participation with story recipients asking questions, sometimes answering them, & filling in segments of stories. (C) Stories were at times concluded by participants other than the narrator & return to turn-by-turn talk was easily accomplished showing again a high degree of joint participation & attentiveness. These findings indicate some of the roles involved in storytelling are not as relevant in a highly supportive group of women. Members are ready to listen to each other & to give each other the attention that storytelling requires. Their stories were not told for the purposes of oneshanship or to put down others, but to build a sense of a shared social reality that often seems invisible to others.

Jimeńez Ottaleno, Regina (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico 20 DF), Los medios de difusión como instrumento de planificación sociolinguística (The Media as an Instrument of Sociolinguistic Planning). (SPA)

In a country such as Mexico, where the official lang is foreign to many inhabitants & the rate of illiteracy is high, the media ought to play a leading sociolinguistic role as users of the lang, as broadcasters, & as informants. The media should find the most comprehensible vocabulary without descending to slang; this raises the problem of style & makes it imperative for the media to use only langs that will enhance the communicative abilities of the listener. Given the fact that communication takes place only when people have a desire to understand each other, communication is basically a symbolic process, which takes place between socialized human beings using verbal & nonverbal media to signify, identify, & motivate actions. The Mexican media will meet its challenge only if the lang it uses is comprehensible in form & elevated in content, & if it stimulates those who already possess a rudimentary knowledge of the lang to perfect it & become better informed. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Joas, Hans (Max-Planck-Instit Bildungsforschung, Berlin Federal Republic Germany), The Reception of Pragmatism in Durkheim and Beyond.

After completing his masterpiece in the sociology of religion, Emile Durkheim dealt extensively with US pragmatism in his lectures Pragmatisme et sociologie; these remained, however, widely unknown & were not published until 1955. His work contains many discussions of the works of US anthropologists & social psychologists who were influenced by pragmatism. A new interpretation of those writings--as well as of Sorel's book on pragmatism—is intended to throw new light on US trends & on the problems of the leading motives in Durkheim's final phase.

Johson, Carlos & Tresneria, Julio (Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8), From Sandinist Consciousness to Socialist Consciousness: The ongoing revolutionary process in Nicaragua represents, on the one hand, a significant challenge to the hegemonic position of the US in Central America & on the other, historical evidence of the possibility of constructing a socialist society within the context of the contradictions generated by the transition from competitive to monopoly capitalism. Analyzed are the tendencies prevalent in the unfolding of the aforementioned revolutionary process; examined are their sources & impact upon the Nicaraguan program for national reconstruction. An attempt is made to measure such impact by elaborating on the following options open to the government: (1) an accommodation of the national SE structure
within a reformed capitalist model; or (2) a redefinition of the relations of production/appropriation in the construction of a socialist state. The contemporary structure in Nicaragua must be viewed within the context of its relationships with capitalism/imperialism. In this sense the said options are visible only insofar as the process is not disrupted by force.

S14073 / ISA / 1982 / 3525

Examined are new policies that have emerged in China since 1979 to encourage agricultural production & improve peasant livelihood. Such policies have resulted in greater provincial autonomy, more flexibility in the planning process, & new forms of management. The most significant of these involves a responsibility system under which groups of household, single households, or even individuals have established contracts with production units. The effects of such innovative policies are examined within the context of the Pearl River delta region of Guangdong province, south China. Data are derived from an analysis of documentary materials & a series of field studies carried out in the region, most recently in Dec 1981. Examined is the organization of production, planning & distribution in 5 communes in the delta region. Discussed are cropping patterns, crop yields, & the process whereby decisions related to agricultural production become integrated into local, regional, & national planning strategies. Findings are discussed in the context of the general literature on change in peasant economies, especially those arguments raised by Shanin & Bettelheim on the Russian peasantry in the early stages of collectivization.

S14074 / ISA / 1982 / 3526

An examination of selected national social indicator reports, focusing on their theoretical orientation, the kinds of data they contain, levels of analysis or interpretation, recent English-language reports for Canada, the Republic of China, the Republic of Korea, the Netherlands, & the US. Focus is on the conceptual foundation of these reports--i.e., the descriptive statistics & derived measures that are employed to portray or analyze important aspects of social reality. Particular attention is paid to the gaps or discrepancies between phenomena of concern & actual statistical measures. Addressed are the different information needs of the several potential user groups for reports of this kind; considered is the extent to which these needs can be met by the kinds of data that characterize reports that have emerged to date.

S14075 / ISA / 1982 / 3527
Jonassohn, Kurt & Chalk, Frank (Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3G 1M8), Typologies of Genocide.

While genocides have occurred with depressing frequency throughout history, they have not all been of the same kind. Examined is the scholarly utility of various definitions & typologies of genocide available in the literature. In order to study genocides in a comparative perspective it is analytically important to have available a definition & typology that permit comparison of those genocides that have salient features in common. The intent of the perpetrator is not only a crucial element in the definition of genocide but must also be the basis for a typology. Such intent may be explicit or implicit.

S14076 / ISA / 1982 / 3528
Jones Orellana, Gloria & Mardones Restat, Francisco (Instit Nutilcion & Tecnologia Alimemos U Chile, Casilla 15138 Santiago 111), La disociacion acepcion-cumplimiento de normas en la programacion de salud (Goal Fulfillment in Health Service), (SPA).

Certain subgroups in Latin American society have shown a degree of laxity in meeting health goals in such areas as infant health, nutrition, infection control, first aid, & environmental hygiene. A methodology is proposed for identifying these subgroups, thus permitting the elaboration of appropriate strategies to reach them. "Risk prediction instruments" are a major part of the strategy (eg, inadequate perception of the importance of health, infrequent recourse to the formal health system, failure to follow its directions). It is postulated that SE, psychosocial, & other biographic factors play an important role in determining risk; also important is the accessibility of health services. The methodological approach is illustrated by selected examples from the experience of health services in various countries of the region. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic.

S14077 / ISA / 1982 / 3529
Jones, Justine (Towson State U, Baltimore MD 21204), Background Homogeneity and Husband-Wife Consensus on Family Size Preference.

Investigated is the frequently assumed premise that agreement on desired family size is related to the similarity of a couple's background, ie; being more homogeneous the couple in background characteristics, the more likely they are to agree on the family size they prefer. Results are based on secondary analysis of data from the New Orleans Family Survey of 1965--a subsample of 357 couples for whom matched responses were available. Separate interviews were conducted with husbands & wives; their responses to the survey questions were subsequently compared. The data concerning background homogeneity are inconsistent: on the bivariate tables, sometimes those similar in characteristics agree more highly on family size preference than those dissimilar in characteristics; sometimes they do not. The zero-order relationships are weak, rarely manifesting chi squares large enough to reject chance. Multiple regression of the 26 explanatory variables indicates that homogeneity on these variables explains only 14% of the variance in agreement on the family size preferred. In all, the data show a high % of disagreement; slightly over 60% of the couples disagree concerning their family size preferences. This indicates that researchers should be cautious in interpreting information from one spouse as indicative of the opinions of the other. In addition, spouses who are homogeneous in characteristics should not be assumed to be homogeneous in outlook.

S14078 / ISA / 1982 / 3530
de Jong, Uulkeje (Vrije U, 1007 MC Amsterdam Netherlands), The Improvement of the Position of Girls in Education in a Feminist Perspective.

As a result of the feminist movement in the 1970s, more attention has been paid to the position of girls in education. Analyzed are school results & choices of secondary education. Two different groups of boys & girls were analyzed: one starting secondary education in 1965 & the other in 1977. The intervening period is important for two reasons: (1) the feminist movement increased from small groups that fought against women's oppression to a mass movement; & (2) reforms in secondary education were made, including the option to switch to alternative school-types, & the availability of coeducational institutions. Results show that differences between boys & girls consist mainly in differences in choices of secondary education & that even these differences are declining.

S14079 / ISA / 1982 / 3531
Judd, Elizabeth (U Hawaii, Hilo 96720), Fair Maiden and Dark Lady: The Impact of Romantic Love on Sexual Stereotypes in Modern English.

From the late Middle Ages on, terms for "woman" & "girl" underwent various forms of semantic change under the influence of the tradi-
S14080 / ISA / 1982 / 3532
Jules-Rosette, Bennett (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), Tourist Art and Ethnic Identity in East Africa: New Dimensions in the Emergence of Popular Culture.

Tourist art is both a form of expressive culture & a consumer product. Examining the process of art production & the transition from folk to tourist arts provides a key to understanding emerging forms of popular culture in contemporary Africa. The Wakamba carvers of Kenya offer an excellent example of large-scale production & marketing of tourist art objects & the growth of a new form of expressive culture. Lacking any tradition of carving, the Wakamba began to carve commercially in the late 1950s & formed their first carving cooperative in 1963. Over the past decade, the Wakamba have modulated their carving styles & orientations considerably as a result of contact with foreign middlemen & the expansion of export outlets. Their carving has become a model for East African tourist art & a vehicle of communication between the carvers & their audience on both local & international levels. Analyzed are Wakamba carving styles as an innovative form of tourist art & a dynamic aspect of East African popular culture.

S14081 / ISA / 1982 / 3533
Juravlev, G. T. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/55 b5 117259 Moscow), Sociological Education of the Population.

Analyzed is the role of sociological research in solving social problems. The efficiency of sociological research depends on the sociological education of its practitioners, its ability to understand & comparatively evaluate the achievements of sociology. A distinction is made between sociological enlightenment & sociological education—the improvement of sociological skill. Analyzed are the social & educational roles of the Soviet Sociological Assoc.

S14082 / ISA / 1982 / 3534
Kaesler, Dirk (Instit Soziologie U München, Federal Republic Germany), Evolutionism in Early German Sociology.

Traced are the theoretical conceptualization of societal evolution & its evaluation in German sociology during the period 1900-1943. After a short reference to historical forerunners, in particular, Comte, Marx, & Spencer, attention is focused on German ancestors of the concept of societal evolution, von Stein & Schaeffe. Other figures analyzed are Tönies, Simmel, Weber, Scheler, Michels, Geiger, Mannheim, & Freyer. The main hypothesis is that a belief in "progress" (ie, betterment of the human condition) was generally questioned in early German sociology. All the relevant sociologists during the years 1900-1934 were doubtful of this vision, which stood at the cradle of European sociology. These doubts led to different theoretical & practical reactions, ranging from cultural pessimism over attempts to unite Western & Eastern modes of thinking with political activism, which saw in the rise of Nazism one way out of political sociocultural stagnation, tensions, & contradictions.

S14083 / ISA / 1982 / 3535
Kaganova, T. U. (c/o Prof Desheriev Instit Linguistics Academy Sciences USSR, 12 Moscow 9 USSR), The Interaction of the Russian & the Estonian Language in the Soviet Period.

Discussed is the process of elaboration of new lexical elements in the Estonian language. The necessity for elaboration arose in order to express notions of socialist reality. Periodical publications (ie, newspapers) played an important role in the process. The questions of modeling words after foreign patterns on the lexical & syntactical levels are discussed.

S14084 / ISA / 1982 / 3536
Kagitcibasi, Cigdem, Mother and Pre-School Teacher Training in an Intervention Program in Turkey.

Development involving modifications of social structure, attitudes, beliefs, & values, has had a great impact on women in Turkey. An attempt is made to describe & analyze the effect of development on women's position in Turkey. Various research findings, together with the results of the nation-wide "Value of Children" study, are used for the analysis. Examined are LF participation, education, health & fertility, basic values, psychological outlook, the value of children for parents, & women's intrafamily status. Better understanding of these variables could contribute significantly to the improvement of women's conditions & overall development efforts. The potential of women as change agents is touched upon, as well as research conducted in Turkey & in other Middle East countries such as Egypt & Tunisia. Details of a four-year, in-depth longitudinal study involving mother & preschool teacher training in the context of an intervention program focusing on the overall development of children in low-income Ur areas are elaborated. Diffusion effects to family, siblings, & the community are also investigated.

S14085 / ISA / 1982 / 3537
Kääkön, Jyrki (U Turku, 20500 50 Finland), The Struggle for Natural Resources and Hegemonial Policy.

Structural violence & 160 wars in the international system since 1945 form the background for this study of international resource politics. It is not a coincidence that wars have been fought in the Third World, & that the total mineral output of the developing countries is increasing while the developed capitalist countries are becoming more & more dependent on raw material imports. Emphasized is the internal development of mineral exporting countries. Discussed are different strategies used in order to guarantee the production of raw materials for world markets. Different forms of current global hegemonic policies are also discussed.

S14086 / ISA / 1982 / 3538
Kalbermatten, Urs & Valach, Ladislav (Psychologisches Institut, Gesellschaftstr 49 CH-3012 Bern Switzerland), Methods of an Integrative Approach for the Study of Social Interaction.

An integrative action approach is used to view the entire range of social interaction. The methods are based on an elaborated theory that demands that various aspects be taken into consideration & that links the concepts of three theoretical realms: manifest action, conscious action-related cognitions, & the social meaning of an action. The approach integrates three perspectives. Data derive from systematic observation by scientists, verbal self-reports on conscious cognitions by the participants, & descriptions of the action delivered by naïve observers, ie, by the man-in-the-street. The comparison of systematic descriptions of an interactive action with subjective definition of the situation, as well as with the social meaning of this action, can thus be attempted. Initial results prove the heuristic value of an integrative action approach to the study of the social aspects of interaction.

S14087 / ISA / 1982 / 3539
Kallich, Joel D. (Boston U, MA 02215), An Analysis of Therapeutic Talk.

Discussed is psychotherapy as a series of conversational interactions. The therapist assesses the patient's reports of his or her behavior, & during the course of interaction, constructs with the patient a definition of this behavior. Psychotherapy is perceived as a process, a dynamic production, which is accomplished through face-to-face interaction. Examined are the communicative devices & structures employed by the interlocutors in the encounter. The central focus is on how participants create & maintain mutual understanding & through their use of language. This position is based on the work of Garfinkle (1967), Schegloff, Sacks & Jefferon (1977, 1972 & 1975), & is complemented by the work of Labov & Fanshll (1977). Analyzed are such therapeutic practices as professing, negotiation, ratification &/or denial of the analyst's interpretive schemata for constructing the nature of the analyst's 'problem' & its solution. Some properties of therapeutic reasoning are examined in the course of explicating the interactive accomplishment of the encounter.

S14088 / ISA / 1982 / 3540

An interview study of women MDs, administrative officials, U teachers, & business managers tested the following hypotheses: (1) sex roles affect the career advancement of women; (2) in posts that are relevant to women's roles, the disadvantage tends to be less than in posts having little relationship to women's roles. Questionnaires were administered to 365 U teachers & 126 business managers. Also, nation-wide statistical research was conducted on basic data (age, status, academic disciplines, etc) of U teachers. Finally, 225 U students were asked to group various jobs & academic disciplines into each of the masculine-neutral-feminine image types. It was shown that women's career development is closely related to role. In the case of U teachers (for both older & younger women), the largest number of people belong to the feminine-image type of discipline, while the number of women in the neutral-image type is significantly larger among younger women. The number of women who advance to the neutral & masculine-image types is gradually increasing. Many U teachers & business managers belong to the feminine-
without anyone to help solve problems, greater frequencies of events evaluated as causing great changes in normal living patterns, "technological" work is seen to operate in the worldly selection of her- & there tested in the 8th grade population in the Houston Independent School District in 1971), Ss first tested when they were in the 7th grade (a 50% sample of the 7th continuity of deviant adaptations to intervening life stress. The data re- & els of self-derogation in the 7th grade, report of periods of feeling alone & compatible with a theoretical statement that psychopathology is a function & evidently related to self-reports of psychopathology. The resuhs were com- & higher levels of expecrations now incumbent upon the S were indepen- & individual & in the community. The interaction form of inputting/disputing responsibility common to other types of & "technological" work is seen to operate in the worldly selection of her- therapy. The central role of language use is expli- & it is con- & eluded that national differences apparent in the style of the talk often ob- & the basic uniformity of culture that underlies any therapeutic orga- & nization for heroin addicts. Many problems of treatment are traced to the basic uniformity of the technology of drug therapy in whatever na- & tional culture it appears, & the essential diversity of the heroin-addict culture as the "state of nature" in the heroin world.

The data were derived from an on-going longitudinal study of 9,300 Ss first tested when they were in the 7th grade (a 50% sample of the 7th grade population in the Houston Independent School District in 1971), & retested in the 8th & 9th grades in order to test aspects of a general theory of deviant behavior. These Ss, some 10 years later, are now being traced & reinterpreted as young adults in order to test theoretical state- & ments regarding psychosocial factors associated with the adoption & continuity of deviant adaptations to intervening life stress. The data re- & ported here are based on responses of the first 1,000 of the Ss to be rein- & terviewed. Psychopathological outcomes were indicated by self-reports at the time of reinterview of earlier episodes of depression, mania, hysteria, panic, obsessive/compulsive responses, hallucinations, delusions, at- & tempted suicide, & substance abuse along with other modes of antisocial response. A psychopathological outcome was said to be present if one or more of 27 symptoms or diagnostic categories was reported, variously including & ex- & cluding the substance abuse & other modes of antisocial response. Al- & though multiple regression analyses revealed interaction effects between self-derogation & indices of life event evaluations in partial models, it appeared that the most parsimonious full model reflected independent effects of 5 variables on the probability of psychopathology. Higher lev- & els of self-derogation in the 7th grade, report of periods of feeling alone & without anyone to help solve problems, greater frequencies of events evaluated as bad things to have happened, greater frequencies of events evaluated as causing great changes in normal living patterns, & greater frequencies of life events involving inability to meet associated new & higher levels of expectations now incumbent upon the S were indepen- & dently related to self-reports of psychopathology. The results were com- & patible with a more general statement that psychopathology is a function of the inability to foresee or assuage self-rejecting feelings, the absence of interpersonal supports that might mitigate these or other adverse out- & comes, & the occurrence of life events that are either intrinsically disval- & ed, increase the probability of subsequent failure & self-devaluation, or disrupt the normal adaptive/coping/defensive mechanisms employed by the individual to foresee or mitigate stressful experiences.

The data were derived from an on-going longitudinal study of 9,300 Ss first tested when they were in the 7th grade (a 50% sample of the 7th grade population in the Houston Independent School District in 1971), & retested in the 8th & 9th grades in order to test aspects of a general theory of deviant behavior. These Ss, some 10 years later, are now being traced & reinterpreted as young adults in order to test theoretical state- & ments regarding psychosocial factors associated with the adoption & continuity of deviant adaptations to intervening life stress. The data re- & ported here are based on responses of the first 1,000 of the Ss to be rein- & terviewed. Psychopathological outcomes were indicated by self-reports at the time of reinterview of earlier episodes of depression, mania, hysteria, panic, obsessive/compulsive responses, hallucinations, delusions, at- & tempted suicide, & substance abuse along with other modes of antisocial response. A psychopathological outcome was said to be present if one or more of 27 symptoms or diagnostic categories was reported, variously including & ex- & cluding the substance abuse & other modes of antisocial response. Al- & though multiple regression analyses revealed interaction effects between self-derogation & indices of life event evaluations in partial models, it appeared that the most parsimonious full model reflected independent effects of 5 variables on the probability of psychopathology. Higher lev- & els of self-derogation in the 7th grade, report of periods of feeling alone & without anyone to help solve problems, greater frequencies of events evaluated as bad things to have happened, greater frequencies of events evaluated as causing great changes in normal living patterns, & greater frequencies of life events involving inability to meet associated new & higher levels of expectations now incumbent upon the S were indepen- & dently related to self-reports of psychopathology. The results were com- & patible with a more general statement that psychopathology is a function of the inability to foresee or assuage self-rejecting feelings, the absence of interpersonal supports that might mitigate these or other adverse out- & comes, & the occurrence of life events that are either intrinsically disval- & ed, increase the probability of subsequent failure & self-devaluation, or disrupt the normal adaptive/coping/defensive mechanisms employed by the individual to foresee or mitigate stressful experiences.

An effort to discover the ways in which women's organizations can introduce & institutionalize new patterns of behavior in a traditional soci- & ety. In Kerala, India, women's associations called Mahila Samajams (MSs) function throughout the state as independent units. Research was conducted on six MSs in the Trivandrum district. The major programs of the MSs were identified & listed: (1) self-employment programs (tailoring, food processing, etc); (2) health-care programs (maternity, sanitation, hygiene & general health); (3) child-care programs (feeding, immunization, common ailments); (4) an applied nutrition program (distribution of free milk, vitamins & food supplements to pregnant women, children); & (5) cultural, leisure & entertainment services. The revival & prosperity of postindustrial cities rest on enhancing their new service roles & fostering their comparative economic strengths in an increasingly interdependent world economy.

Kaplan, Howard B., Robbins, Cynthia & Martin, Steven S. (Baylor Coll Medicine, Houston TX 77030), Psychopathological Outcomes Associated with Self-Derogation, Life Events, and Absence of Inter- personal Support.

Examined are the changes in social structure & life within Soviet soci- ety that create favorable conditions for educational work. Based on the Unified Sociologr (UR) approach presented is an analysis of educational work in such major social groups & strata as the WC, collective farmers, the intelligensia, & youth. It is stressed that successful educational work re- quires proper scientific, sociological consideration. The problems dis- cussed proceed from social practice, & their solution contributes to impro- ving the cause of communist education.

Kaspars, John D. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27514), Techno- logical Change and the Post-Industrial City.

Modern transportation & communication (information transfer) tech- nologies have helped transform major Western cities from centers of material goods production (manufacturing) to centers of administration & higher-order service provision. Described is how various advances in transportation & communication technologies have transformed the roles of cities. Conclusions are drawn for UR policies in private market na- tions. It is argued that successful UR policies must work with technologi- cally generated UR economic transformations rather than attempt to pre- vent them from occurring. Thus, it would be a mistake to attempt to draw larger manufacturing facilities back to metropolitan cores or to re- construct the historic employment bases of cities undergoing functional transformation. Rather, economic advancement of cities & maximum job creation require policies that promote UR industries whose functions are consistent with the roles postindustrial cities most efficiently perform. The most promising new growth industries for computer age, service- based industries include administrative office activities & financial, market- ing, communication, professional, & technical activities that regularly draw upon external support services or require quick, nonroutine face- to-face interaction. Other economic activities for which postindustrial cit- ies hold comparative growth advantages are conventions & tourism & cultural, leisure, & entertainment services. The revival & prosperity of postindustrial cities rest on enhancing their new service roles & fostering their comparative economic strengths in an increasingly interdependent world economy.
changes in behavior after contact with the MS, & attitude change in areas where comparisons cannot be measured. It was found that new norms are better accepted & incorporated into behavior patterns when they are learned in the context of a felt-need or in a reality situation rather than when they are received as advice out of context. Such norms are easily institutionalized. There was close association between acceptance of new norms & frequency of visit to the MS. A small informal leader group were found most effective in communicating new ideas & having them accepted.

S14095 / ISA / 1982 / 3547
Kauffmann, Jean-Claude & Messu, Michel (Laboratoire recherches économiques &sociales U Haute-Bretagne IAREH, 4 place Sainte-Melaine 35000 Rennes France), Working-Class Families, the "Diffuse Social Movement" & the Labor Movement—Outline of a Political-Historical Interpretation. Presentation in French.

Traced are the sociopolitical processes that have specifically produced the family unit in WcUr neighborhoods. Articulated to the increase of the modern wage rate, this type of family, which can be classed under the heading of "capitalist-worker families," has developed a particular spontaneous tactic for expressing its mastery over society & the world. Awareness of this tactic & acquiescence with it as a means of expression are factors that make it possible to free oneself of certain theoretical representations that have been current in history as well as in sociology of the family—such as those that subordinate the evolutionary processes of Wc Ur families to a hegemonic & uniform "labor movement"—to better understand the exchanges these families had & still have with the latter, & finally, to provide a conceptual framework offering a certain preciseness for the pursuit of research into the crises that can affect families in Wc Ur neighborhoods today.

S14096 / ISA / 1982 / 3548

Data from 3 F-dominated industrial firms in Norway are used to show how structures inherent in women's work hamper women's influence on their working conditions. Commonly used sociological explanations of why women have so little control over their working conditions are rejected in favor of the view that while men's behavior is understood in terms of a job model, women's behavior is understood in terms of a gender model. Features of women's working conditions that discourage democratic participation are pointed out. Processes by which women can gain influence over working conditions are delineated, including: acquisition of knowledge about the firms' functioning & administration, increased full-time commitment to the workplace, & increased & more offensive labor solidarity.

S14097 / ISA / 1982 / 3549
Kehrer, Günther (U Tuebingen, Reutlinger Str 2 D-7400 Federal Republic Germany), Churches, Sects, and the State. Socio-Religious Conditions for Tolerance or Rejection of Deviant Religions.

Even when a religion of the "salvation type" becomes a "civil religion" (R. N. Bellah) an element of protest against its integration remains. The distinction between religion of the salvation type & natural &/or civil religion can be understood as a difference between "normal" & "radical" religion (ie, religion demanding high commitment). Socio-religious problems arise when radical religions try to establish themselves in society, & especially when a radical religion becomes the civil religion of the society. The rejection of new religious groups in the Federal Republic of Germany cannot be fully explained by characteristics of German society, for similar processes can be observed in other Western nations. It may, however, be explained as society's reaction toward religions that cannot be completely integrated into the dominant value system. Thus it is evident why even small groups can be felt to jeopardize society as a whole. The danger does not lie in the mere fact of deviance from dominant patterns, but in the fact that this deviance is legitimized by a belief system that draws its strength from faith in transcendental powers. Discussed are historical solutions to the problems of integrating radical religions: (1) destruction, (2) toleration, (3) domestication, & (4) submission.

S14096 / ISA / 1982 / 3550
Kell, Thomas J. (U Louisville, KY 40292), Extra-Organizational Forces and the Emergence and Stabilization of Producer Cooperatives.

In 1978, workers at a newspaper in Wilkes-Barre, Pa, went on strike. The strike did not take place along lines similar to others in this industrial society. The early stages of the strike were marked by high levels of violence on the part of both company & strikers. The company, not satisfied with police response to the actions of strikers, brought in a private police force while they continued to publish. The strikers found their paper with management, workers who did not participate in the strike, employees from other papers they owned, & new hires. With the company's refusal to suspend operations during the strike, the workers became convinced that the company was not only trying to break the strike, but to break the union as well. It became evident to the strikers that traditional forms of worker resistance would have no effect on their position. Using union monies & other funds, they started their own newspaper. This added a dimension to the strike not found in most other labor actions. Examined are factors that contributed to the workers' ability to mount what appears to be a politically & economically successful challenge to capital. The worker paper has a 4 to 1 circulation advantage over that of the capital-owned press. Identified are circumstances or factors that can be used by workers in other contexts to mount similar challenges.

S14099 / ISA / 1982 / 3551
Kelle, V. J. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Sociological Theory and Its Social Context.

Social practice, interest, & needs of a society, or its acting social forces, various contradictions, & problems form the social context of a sociological theory. The social context of cognition of social life influences theory content, ie, the results of the cognitive process. Thus, various trends in modern sociology are related to different social contexts. Practical application of sociological knowledge influences not the tools of human activity, but activity proper, human interrelations, & social processes.

S14100 / ISA / 1982 / 3552
Keller, Heidi (Inst Psychotechnische Hochschule Darmstadt, Steubenplatz 12 61 Federal Republic Germany), Communicative Value of Different Types of Infant Vocalizations in the First Half Year of Life.

Infant vocalizations differ with respect to quantitative (length, tonal patterning, height) & qualitative ("emotional tone") parameters. The communicative value of some well known types is obvious, eg, distress vocalizations are well understood by parents & nonparent adults. Infants produce a wide variety of different vocalizations that are significant elicitors of parental reactions; however, there is little information available about the structure of these interactional phenomena. Using videotaped data on 20 families & their first-born children (n=10 M & 10 F), analyzed are the communicative structure of infant vocalization & subsequent parental behaviors in interactional situations.

S14101 / ISA / 1982 / 3553
Keller, Merrifoy J. (U Toronto, Ontario M5S lA8), The Role of Chiropractors in Health Care.

Based on a systematic study of the chiropractic profession in Canada, with particular attention to the role of chiropractors in the overall health-care system, an explanation is provided for the survival & persistence of this form of healing in view of the hostile reactions it has received from the more established healing occupations. A wide data-base is used, including: (1) historical records of a Coll for chiropractors; (2) participant observation at the Coll; (3) interviews & questionnaires given to students, faculty, & board members; (4) interviews with 20% of the practicing chiropractors in Canada (n=349), selected randomly; (5) interviews with 656 randomly selected patients across the country; & (6) questionnaires to presidents of the provincial chiropractic associations. Both first-order / runs & second-order statistical analyses were done on the various components of the data. The major finding is that chiropractors have developed a firmly entrenched, although limited, role in the Canadian health-care system. They have won acceptance from: a cross-section of individual patients & applicants to their profession; institutions such as governments, banks, & insurance companies; & the general public. Chiropractors do not provide a general alternative to medical care, but serve as alternative healers for a limited range of illnesses & ailments. As well, they make a distinctive contribution to preventive
measures, avoidance of health-limiting circumstances, & the enhance-
ment of well-being. This holistic approach accounts for much of their
growing acceptance. Dramatic changes in the power relations between
alternative healers such as chiropractors & the established medical
profession cannot be expected, however, unless there are basic changes in the
social, economic, & political forces that shape the health-care deliv-
ery system.

SI14102 / ISA / 1982 / 3554
Kerinov, D. A. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijjanovskogo 24 35 b5
117259 Moscow), Management Under Conditions of Revolution in
Science and Technology.

A review of the role of management & its increased importance under
the conditions of revolution in science & technology. The traits charac-
teristic of management create a specific form of social relations. Thus,
the nature & direction of management utilization are conditioned by the
responding SE formation. Improvement of management in a socialist
society must be carried out in the form of "outstripping reflection"—ie,
it must take into consideration the development tendencies of pro-
duction, science, technology, & culture. Only then will it promote tech-
nological & social progress.

SI14103 / ISA / 1982 / 3555
Kharchev, A. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijjanovskogo 24/35 b5
117259 Moscow), The Family and Its Alternatives.

The optimum pattern of sexual behavior is determined by a concrete
stage of social development & cannot be reduced to the sum of individ-
ual opinions & preferences. Often, Western sociologists (while speaking
of the optimum organization of sexual life), suggest alternatives to "tra-
ditional monogamy." The advantages of such alternatives in relation to the
demands of social progress, culture, morality, & childrearing have yet to be proven. Sexual permissiveness is merely a substitute for indi-
vidual freedom. It reflects spiritual backwardness, & inflated moral &
aesthetic values. Real personal freedom is tantamount to the optimum
conditions of total development. The evaluation of the cultural level
of the population of the USSR has led to a radical change in relations be-
 tween men & women, but not to the same extent as the change within the
capitalist world. Socialist monogamy is determined by the equality of
men & women both in society & the family; & by the orientation of
marriage to moral values. The social significance of the family—one of the
major components of the microenvironment—is connected with its role in the
process of formation & development of personality. The persis-
tive influence of the family on consciousness & behavior makes it an
optimum & irreplaceable form of public self-reproduction. The increas-
ing number of divorces in the USSR does not mean a crisis of the family
& a trend toward alternatives to monogamy; it is an outgrowth of the
normal functioning of the new family system that shows the contradic-
tions & problems within its development. It means that the new family
requires the help & support of the public.

SI14104 / ISA / 1982 / 3556
Kieffer, Carolyme M. & Anderson, R. Bruce W. (U Texas, Arling-
ton 76010), Comparative Studies of Aging: An Investigation of the
Effects of Interpretation on Data Quality.

Data generated by standard interviews with the elderly in which a
monolingual interviewer worked through a bilingual interpreter are com-
pared with data generated through interviews conducted by a bilin-
gual interviewer through an interpreter. The interviewer's role is to
monitor the interpretation process & adjust his/her questioning behavior
accordingly was hypothesized to lead to qualitatively superior data. This
hypothesis was confirmed. The results suggest that findings from geron-
ological research that relies heavily on interpretation should receive
guarded acceptance, & the monolingual researchers should be more self-
consciously aware of the impact of interpretation on their findings.

SI14105 / ISA / 1982 / 3557
Killian, Lewis M. (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003), The Interac-
tion of Political and Popular Definitions in the Generation of Racial
and Ethnic Identity.

The inclusion of an extended list of racial or ethnic categories for self-
designation in the 1980 US census suggests questions as to the signifi-
cance of politico-administrative typologies based on descent. What is the
logic underlying them, since they correspond to no scientific taxonomy?
One explanation is that the makers of such lists accept the reality of race like
a resurgence since 1950 of the use of race-like political definitions.

The question is then raised: Is there evidence that politico-administrative
definitions have influenced popular definitions? The role of law in draw-
ning the color-line at "one of a Negro blood" in colonial North
America & the effects of British political policy on the notion of the
"Cape Colored people" in South Africa are considered. Dramatic illustra-
tions of the effect of law in creating racial/ethnic boundaries are
found in the case of "Seminole Negroes" in Okla following statehood,
as in the creation of a "Jewish Race" in Germany through the Nurem-
berg laws. Despite world-wide revulsion at Nazi racism, there has been
a resurgence since 1950 of the use of race-like political definitions.

Questions as to the signifi-
ance of politico-administrative typologies based on descent to facilitate benign dis-

SI14106 / ISA / 1982 / 3558
Kim, Kyong-Dong (Seoul National U, 151 Korea), The Principle
of Political Selectivity in the Development of Industrial Democracy
in Changing Socio-Economic Environment: The Case of Korean
Experience.

Examine is the general assumption that economic growth & industri-
alization encourage industrial democracy by providing certain facilitat-
ing SE environments. It is shown that such development may or may not
be encouraged—depending upon the nature of political selectivity with
respect to policies of growth & industrial democracy—despite the gener-
ally favorable SE conditions generated by rapid growth. This is illus-
strated using both macro & micro data on Korean development over the
past few decades. Focus is on the role of political selectivity in either
promoting or discouraging certain social changes, when such changes
are perceived as threatening to the political stability & survival of the
re-
gime. There are objective circumstantial factors that support this select-
ivity peculiar to the Korean situation; but the general trend of changing
perceptions & value orientations of the WC, which demands industrial
democracy, must be studied carefully in order to comprehend the role of
political selectivity & its limits.

SI14107 / ISA / 1982 / 3559
Kirk, H. David (U Waterlo0, Ontario N2L 3G1), Adoptive Kinship
as Touchstone of the Mainstream Family.

Three decades of research by a number of scholars have made it clear
that modern adoption is only nominally related to the practices found in
ancient Greece & Rome or more recently in China, Japan, & the Inuit
peoples of the Canadian & American Arctic. In all of these societies, adop-
tion has been used to cement kin relations & to sustain tradition & intra-
group solidarity. In contrast, modern adoption, as practiced in North
America, GB, & certain European countries is almost ahistorical, &
without concern for the larger kin group. Such factors, plus infor-
mation from researches carried out in the US, Canada, GB, & Swe-
den, give modern adoption the character of a searchlight into hidden
areas of the contemporary family. The prototypical character of modern
adoption is shown with respect to family size, DoL, sex-role ideology,
age at marriage, & divorce & remarriage. Besides such structural factors,
modern adoption is characterized by processes increasingly evident in the
mainstream family. Among these are the necessity to develop empat-
thic & communicative skills in lieu of traditional social controls to en-
sure the kin group's social solidarity.

SI14108 / ISA / 1982 / 3560
Kirsch, Edit (Max Planck Institut Sozialwissenschaften, Leopoldstr 24
D-8000 Munich 40 Federal Republic Germany), The Construction
of Fictional Reality in Children's Play.

The reflexive relation that holds between utterances & their contexts
poses a fundamental problem for empirical research in child language
development. How do children in their interaction construct, signal, sug-
gest, or at least imply appropriate contexts for their utterances? Can we
discern some genuine developmental aspects in the process that lead to
the achievement of a consensual definition of communicative situations?
Obviously, such problems can only be clarified through the analysis of
children's actual participation in interaction. Children's enactment of
pretend roles displays their factual knowledge of role attributes & situ-
tional constraints on role behavior in an indirect way. Also, children are

bound to make their action plans explicit, & to implement the pretend frames with explicit formulations, justifying their choices with more or less explicit accounts or appealing to normative concepts & their knowledge. In other words, Analyzed are data from an observational study of spontaneous hand puppet play in a kindergarten with children of different ages. Structural analysis of action & utterance formats used by the children, & of their contribution to the solution of functional problems inherent in the experimental situation, show significant differences in the children's preferred way to achieve situational definitions & to proceed to such definitions in accordance with the requirements of the play. Significant differences in the children’s abilities to integrate their own contribution into the mutually shared action & interpretation frames, or to propose action frames designed to meet their own as well as the group’s capabilities & needs, are also revealed.

S14109 / ISA / 1982 / 3561
Kiuranov, Chavdar (Instit Sociology, 39 Vitosha Blvd Sofia Bulgaria), Social Indicators as an Instrument of Social Change.

Social indicators are always indicators of certain inequalities. Under given social circumstances, inequalities increase to a degree that requires social change. But the character of social change, its meaning, & its philosophy depend on the character, depth, & acuteness of the social problems this change is to resolve. Discussed are three aspects of social indicators: (1) methodological, (2) cognitive, & (3) social change.

S14110 / ISA / 1982 / 3562
Kiuranov, Chavdar (Instit Sociology, 39 Vitosha Nvd Sofia Bulgaria), Organization of Work as Organization of Interests.

† Dealt with are conceptualizations of enterprises, seen not as organizations of means of production, L.F. & management, but as organized systems of interests. A systematic approach is presented, focusing on the concept “interests” & on typology, hierarchy, & interests stratification. The organization of work presupposes organization of the “prework” process, ie, education & qualifications, which, given scientific & technological progress, produce profound changes. Related issues include: discipline vs creativity & how new forms of labor organization impact the organization of interests. Attention is drawn to sociological vs economical aspects of work organization & the importance of this distinction for social practice.

S14111 / ISA / 1982 / 3563
Klaus, Lisbeth & Brown, Susan (Katholieke U. Louvain Belgium), Unionization and Professionalization: A Cross-Cultural Analysis.

‡ Unionization & professionalization are conceptualized as parallel strategies for occupational mobility used to enhance the power & control of various occupational associations. Each strategy is based on a specifc ideology: unionization depends upon a communal ideology, while professionalization is based on an ideology of exclusion. The ideology of each strategy, in turn, implies the use of different techniques for control over supply & demand of labor, & the operation of these techniques in different labor markets. Various SE factors militate against the successful implementation of a single strategy by many occupational groups. Under such circumstances, the groups may attempt to incorporate elements of the alternative strategy. A comparison of nurses’ associations in Belgium & the US is used to identify the elements of the strategies used by the respective nurses’ associations. The analysis illustrates the benefits & limitations of the strategies in each culture. Comparing nurses in countrys with different levels of government involvement in the health care industry facilitates an analysis of the SE conditions that affect the usefulness of a particular strategy to nurses, & the reasons for the adoption of alternative techniques at a given time.

S14112 / ISA / 1982 / 3564
Klöcker-Larsen, Liza & Arnoldus, Marly (Instit Organization & Industrial Sociology, 60 Howitzvej 2000 Copenhagen F Denmark), Development of Participation—Experienced by Employee Representatives in Danish University Boards.

† Dealt with are the technical/administrative personnel (TAP) who, according to a 1973 Danish law, have elected their own representatives to the governing boards of the US. In general, these boards consist of a certain number of representatives, of whom 50% are elected among scientifically personnel, 25% among technical/administrative personnel, & 25% among students. Danish law on the management of Us is probably the most advanced of its kind in Europe, especially considering the participation of the TAP in decision-making processes; hence TAP representa-

www.isa-world.org
In the context of the major social changes within the Bulgarian village life, Analyzed is the intermediate level of the industrial enterprise, data from several studies conducted in Bulgaria during the past decades. It is widely accepted speaking the literary language for everyday use is regarded as unnatural for certain groups of older workers. This is true in groups of men & women with education above school level; men & women in postgraduate studies, women from Ru & Ur areas up to 28 years of age; & boys & girls up to 28 years of age. In all the above cases, there is nearly full parity between readers. Women seem to manifest greater interest in poetry than men. Although village girls have limited exposure to art forms such as theatre, they read more than their counterparts in the towns in areas where education is equal. The successful participation of Bulgarian women in all aspects of social life is the result of broadened artistic interests & contributes to their growing maturity in their roles as wife, mother, professional, & socially active people.

**S14116 / ISA / 1982 / 3568**

† Analyzed is the level of the industrial enterprise, & its prospects in the work process, work process, & work through the age. The empirical data come from a study concerned with age-specific strategies of personnel allocation & the resulting risks for different groups of older workers. It is designed as a qualitative case study of 3 large factories, using a small sample of their M workers aged 35-59. Personnel strategies can be seen as responses to economic-structural conditions; but their implementation & consequences must be analyzed within a life-world framework. The sample applies to the coping strategies of workers.

**S14117 / ISA / 1982 / 3569**
Koh, Heinz-Ulrich (Schleserheimer Str 418. D-8000 Munich 45 Federal Republic Germany), Main Determinants of Perceived Military Threat: Evidences from an Empirical Study in the FRG.

† It is widely accepted that security & threat are dependent on (or influenced by) objective as well as subjective factors. An empirical study conducted with a representative sample (N = 1,913 adult West Germans) confirms the relatively small relationship between the perception of military threat & variables traditionally hypothesized to influence/determine this perception. Scales & indices used included: intolerance of ambiguity, rigidity, conservatism, pessimism, political alienation, militarism, uniformed, homo- and heterosexualities, ratings on national security matters, interest in reception of & communication on defense, armed forces, & related matters. Data analysis used multiple regression techniques.

**S14118 / ISA / 1982 / 3570**
Kojunharova, Veska (Bulgarian Sociological Assoc, 27 b Moskovska St Sofia), Interaction between Dialect and Literary Language in the Bulgarian Village of Today.

† The context of the major social changes within the Bulgarian village life, & the process through which contradictions between the literary lang & dialect begin to even out, literary lang begins to exert an influence over dialect as a result of: (1) affirmation of the literary lang standard within the educational system; (2) impact of written lang norms of the oral tradition; & (3) influence of radio & TV broadcasts. Nevertheless, certain basic characteristics of Bulgarian local tongues are still preserved in every village. Although village dwellers understand both the written & oral literary lang, they prefer to speak their local dialect. Local dialect is the main means of communication in day-to-day contacts between individuals in informal situations, spoken by representatives of all social & age groups. This bilinguality, however, is differentiated. Elderly people (excluding village intellectuals) are passive, one-way participants (eg, recipients). A more differentiated use of the literary lang is usual for young people & local intellectuals. They use it passively & actively (ie, both as recipients & communicators: in speaking & writing). Literary lang is used for communication in formal situations or with people from outside the milieu. The Bulgarian village today has preserved some earlier forms of social control for the maintenance of the local identity—the apposition of 'we vs the others'. As an expression of this, speaking the literary lang for everyday use is regarded as unnatural & an example of 'snobbery'. A basic demand on the permanent village inhabitants, as well as on those who no longer reside there, is, when in the village, to speak in its tongue. The local dialect can, for this reason, be easily reproduced by the younger generation as a living speaking habit. Overcoming the natural contradictions between town & village, Bulgaria has resulted in a lack of scornful & negative attitudes toward those practicing a dialect. To master a local dialect is regarded as a notable social achievement & one that refreshes & enriches the spectrum of communication skills & writing ability when using the literary lang.

**S14119 / ISA / 1982 / 3571**
Kojunharova, Veska (Bulgarian Sociological Assoc, 27b Moskovska St Sofia), Modern Bulgarian Women's Interest in Literature.

† Using data from several studies conducted in Bulgaria during the past twenty years, revealed is a consistent trend, among all strata, toward interest in literature. One reason for this phenomenon is that after the socialist revolution, education progressed. Data from preliminary analyses indicate that men read more frequently than women, & for longer periods of time. This situation is attributed to the fact that there is a larger F population in higher age groups, for whom, as a heritage from conditions under a capitalist system, there was a substantially lower educational standard & a higher degree of religiosity (the latter having a negative effect on reading habits). Furthermore, a large portion of elderly Bulgarian women are linked to village life & carry with them cultural, folkloric traditions. It is more difficult for them to alter their 'aesthetic affiliation'; ie, to shift from folkloric artistic values to nonfolkloric ones. Data also reveal that among certain social categories men do not predominate. This is true in groups of men & women with education above school level; men & women in postgraduate studies, women from Ru & Ur areas up to 28 years of age; & boys & girls up to 28 years of age. In all the above cases, there is nearly full parity between readers. Women seem to manifest greater interest in poetry than men. Although village girls have limited exposure to art forms such as theatre, they read more than their counterparts in the towns in areas where education is equal. The successful participation of Bulgarian women in all aspects of social life is the result of broadened artistic interests & contributes to their growing maturity in their roles as wife, mother, professional, & socially active people.

**S14120 / ISA / 1982 / 3572**
Kolajka, J. (West Virginia U, Morgantown 26506), Time and Partic-ipation in Decision Making: An Empirical Study in the West German Federal Republic Germany), Main Determinants of Perceived Military Threat: Evidences from an Empirical Study in the FRG.

† Participation in decision making is traditionally conceptualized as effort expended by motivated people toward the goal of reaching a decision. From a systems perspective, the effort is an input variable & the decision the output. However, if a longer time dimension is imposed on this process, we come to understand the possibility of the output decision preceding the effort. This unexpected order is unlikely to be noticed except through incorporation of a temporal framework. Including the time dimension enlarges our conception of the decision-making process, & if several temporal sequences are involved, we observe processes that would appear in traditional models to be contradictory. The temporal dimension also allows us to conceptualize multiple decision-making processes cross-cutting, overlapping, enhancing, or detracting each other over time. From a sociopsychological perspective, it is easier to abstract a space than time. Our space is likely to remain constant, but we are always participating in multiple time dimensions: we respond to events conceptualized in the past, being acted out in the present, or being projected to the future. Decision making is a symbolic process; as it is also a temporal process, it necessarily involves the exchange of symbols bound for the future.

**S14121 / ISA / 1982 / 3573**
Kolbanovsky, V. V. & Denisovskiy, G. M. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijanovskogo 24/35 b 117259 Moscow), Social Indicators as a Tool of Planning and Guidance in Social Development.

† Summarized are the theoretical & practical meanings of social indicators in the context of Soviet social development. Examined are the indicators of such large-scale social goals as: (1) a classless socialist society; (2) social homogeneity & the rapprochement of cerebral & manual labor; & (3) the well-rounded development of the individual. Factual data & methodological problems of social indicators' construction are presented.

**S14122 / ISA / 1982 / 3574**
Kolosi, Tamás (Instit Social Sciences, Budapest Hungary), Theses on the Consciousness of Inequalities.

† A study of how social inequalities are reflected in consciousness, examining: the evolution of the concept of equality; objective inequalities in the post-WWII period; ideological conceptualizations of equality-inequality in the press; & political slogans & party resolutions of the past 35 years. A standardized questionnaire survey was conducted with a sample of 2,500 adults in Budapest, selected according to 17 criteria. The initial hypothesis was that an individual's consciousness of inequalities would be determined by status occupied in the objective system of inequalities, & by values & ideologies espoused. Findings showed that the relative weight of these two determinants was status specific. Responses given by the Lcs could easily be related to their objective conditions, while responses of higher-status people could hardly be related to objective indices (income, place of residence, occupation, & education).
In the latter case, internalized ideologies & value orientations had a greater impact on responses. Consciousness of inequalities is determined at the "bottom" by the place from which society is viewed, while at the "top" by the way it is viewed.

SI4123 / ISA / 1982 / 3575
Kolosi, Tamás & Beskid, Lídia (Instit Social Sciences, Budapest Hungary), Inequality and Welfare: Research Report about a Comparative Study "Industrial Workers in Five Socialist Countries".

An investigation of the social stratification of industrial workers of five European socialist countries—Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, & the German Democratic Republic (GDR). A questionnaire survey was carried out in 1979, using a sample (N = 2,000) selected proportionally from the given countries. Analyzed were distribution of earnings, income per person in the family, housing conditions, & durability of consumer goods. An attempt was made to develop a synthetic index of material living conditions, focusing on the interconnection between living conditions & social stratification. It was concluded that material living conditions are the least differentiated in Bulgaria, indicated by the unfavorable situation of young professionals. Differences between strata are the greatest in Poland; here, traditional differences between manual & nonmanual workers appear to the highest degree. In the GDR, differences in material living conditions are significant according to qualifications. In Hungary, differences between the highest & lowest social strata are striking. In Czechoslovakia, there is a consistent relationship between material living conditions & DoFL. Living conditions of industrial workers of these countries show the limit of political leveling endeavors & of structural differentiation.

SI4124 / ISA / 1982 / 3576
Kon, L. S. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Problems of Interdisciplinary Cooperation of Social Sciences (Based on the Findings of Childhood Sociology).

Research on childhood problems should be integrated using the conceptual apparatus of sociology. Utilization of the sociological categories of age stratification, system of sex roles, & structural & functional interrelation of socialization institutions & processes enable researchers to comprehend their findings. Interdisciplinary research should be applied to: (1) individual development (ontogenesis & life); (2) age stratification of society (the age composition of population & corresponding differentiation of social activity & institutions); & (3) age symbolism (a system of perceptions & images through which the culture perceives, comprehends, & legitimizes life & age stratification).

SI4125 / ISA / 1982 / 3577
Koppel, Ross (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), Clients' Perceptions of a "Reasonable Amount of Time" to Complete a Bureaucratic Process: Treatment in a Social Service Agency.

Clients (N = 370) who were being serviced in a large social service agency were asked if the time required to reach each stage of the bureaucratic process was "reasonable," "faster than expected," or "unreasonably long." The agency's function was to evaluate clients' appropriateness for occupational training programs & then to refer each client to a specific program. Clients' perceptions of the reasonableness of time varied directly with the actual number of visits. Clients who felt they were being serviced by agency personnel were far more likely to think the bureaucracy's speed as reasonable or faster than expected than those who felt they were being treated poorly. Clients' sex, race, number of children, marital status, & receiving of public assistance failed to produce any significant differences in their perceptions of the time requirements. Several unanticipated variables revealed dramatic influences on clients' perceptions of time requirements. Those who previously held a job for a long period of time were more likely to claim that the bureaucratic process was reasonable than those with very short length previous jobs. Clients who were pleased with the time requirements earned almost a full dollar more per hour than those who felt the process took too long. Clients with higher academic achievement tended more than others to perceive the time requirements as reasonable or faster than expected.

SI4126 / ISA / 1982 / 3578
Korobeinikov, V. S. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), The Social Role of Propaganda under Socialism.

According to Marxist-Leninist conceptions, the main task of propaganda is to develop the consciousness of the masses. This task is organic to the collectivist nature of a socialist society & its need to ensure the ever increasing participation of workers & all population strata in the state & public life of the country. Under conditions of developed socialism, propaganda is widely used as an important instrument for achieving the participation of all members of society for the setting of tasks & goals of the social development process. Important characteristics of communist propaganda are its orientation toward strengthening the prestige of the worker, strengthening & disseminating the norms of communist morals, & encouraging spiritual & cultural development of the individual.

SI4127 / ISA / 1982 / 3579
Kos-Rachewicz-Zubkowski, Ludwik (Canadian Arbitration Conciliation & Amicable Composition Centre Faculty Law U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), Polish Legal and Social Systems.

A historical overview that supports the contention that Poland's social systems have always influenced its legal systems. Among the protections & freedoms cited is protection of work (penal law) & that nothing killed a person while he was working was subject to imprisonment for twice as long as for other types of homicide). Freedom of religion found its legal expression in the Confederation of Warsaw, signed in 1573. After the reconstruction of the Polish state in 1918, new laws were created that reflected changes in the social situation. The 1920s saw the emergence of strong social insurance & welfare laws. After WWII, Poland found itself in the sphere of Soviet influence; it was allowed to maintain & develop its own laws within the politicoeconomic system imposed by the USSR. It has been said that the most characteristic feature of the Polish legal system after WWII was the dichotomy between theory & practice. Written law was generally progressive, but its practice revealed significant deviations. The phenomenon of the free trade union "Solidarity," comprising 10 million members, forced the ruling groups not to change the laws, but to condemn publicly its illegal practices.

SI4128 / ISA / 1982 / 3580
Kourched, Olivier (Groupe sociologie travail CNRS U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu 75231 Cedex 05 France), Strategies du capital et des localités dans la crise: comparaison France-USA dans la sidérurgie (Strategies of Capital and of Localities in Crisis: A Comparison of France and the USA in the Iron Industry). (FRE)

Two problems are explored: (1) methods used to preserve jobs after changes took place in the iron industry in the 1970s; & (2) the workers' struggle in Longwy, France, between Dec 1978 & July 1979, compared with the struggle to save jobs in Youngstown, Ohio, between Sept 1977 & early 1980. A variety of data (films, interviews, economic & sociological literature, & militant & trade union publications) are used to identify the key protagonists (workers, trade unions, local coalitions, local government leaders, political parties, & economic interests). In response to the strategies of the dominant protagonists, the dominated protagonists resorted to various activities, which can be reduced to two fundamental responses: (1) political action (France) & management action (US). A double hypothesis is espoused: (1) local & spontaneous actions have a strong institutional & historical background; & (2) modes of action (& the success/failure relationship) suggest a significant parallel between the strategies pursued by capitalists in France & the US. Tr. & Modified by S. Karganovic

SI4129 / ISA / 1982 / 3581
Kouzmin, Alexander (School Administrative Studies Canberra Coll Advanced Education, PO Box 1 Belconnen ACT 2616 Australia), Centrificational Organisations: Towards 'Voice' in Organizational Action.

Described is a paradigm for instrumental control in analysis, one that is reinforced by an overt reliance on positivist methodologies. Central to this control-oriented analysis is the problematic role of technology, which, as a recent variable in analysis, points to potentially alternative forms of organizational control & structure. Evaluated are dominant themes in technology-related research, especially from the methodological viewpoint. Control, implicit in many of these studies, rather than being negated, has been rendered contingent upon more organizational variables & an elaboration of empiricist methods. The technology variable has been copied by conventional analysis & its critical potential, particularly in terms of introducing competing conceptions of organizational rationality into analysis, minimized. Explored are methodological implications of reasserting the individual actor as a strategic element in analysis.

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In a representative survey, 732 coaches of all ranks in the Federal Republic of Germany were asked about their occupation and citizenship. 

Having recognized the existing syntheses of the sociology of sport, its ability to attract the media, and its financial possibilities seem to influence the current degree of professionalization more than the amount of persons readily available with a "professional" training. 

In recent studies on differences in the use of speech by men and women, fairly consistent differences have been found, especially concerning weakening devices of various kinds and intensifiers. Here their use in direct speech acts is investigated through analysis of tape-recorded speech of German M & F U lecturers during seminars, with focus on the following: (1) the use of weakening devices, eg, hedges, subjunctives, adjectives, etc—women use more of these than men; (2) types of indirect speech acts used, according to force & strength, the criterion being the possibility for the hearer to refuse completion without rudeness—men use more of the stronger types than women; & (3) use of framing, eg, giving reasons, excuses, & explanations—women use considerably more of these than men. Data indicate that women use weaker speech acts than men, but make up for it by using the phenomenon of framing.


In the UK, West Germany, France, & Italy, different political processes have led to the development of broadly representative parties of the Left, an influence on the state from within (as & within in France & Italy) on the direction of system development & the role of the professions. Greater nationalization & bureaucratization, however, can be & is fought by the groups from within the state, & thus they are able to shape the direction of policy & implementation of service changes. Fiscal crises in the US & Western Europe have led to different responses by the state, the sectors of capital, & the professions. In the US, there has been greater direct rationalization of service either through corporate ownership of the delivery system, or direct cutback of service to the public sector. In Western Europe, similar attempts to cut or rearrange services have met with more organized opposition from political mechanisms themselves. Among the topics for further study are: trends toward centralization in West European state mechanisms, as contrasted with slower trends in this direction in the US; comparative politics of fiscal crisis management as this affects the future of professions & delivery of services to those in need; & consequences of presence, absence, or degree of influence of parties of the Left on the state/profession relationship.

Krawczyk, Zbigniew (Academy Physical Education, ul Marymoncka 34 01-813 Warsaw Poland), Sport as the Subject of Sociological Studies in Poland.

Having recognized the existing syntheses of the sociology of sport & the appropriate background for the evaluation of Polish achievements in this science, indicate its multifacetted development & unquestionable achievements & weaknesses. The achievements of the sociology of sport in Poland are seen in the context of elucidation & practical functions, & in relation to sociotechnique, sociology of education, sociology of organization, sociology of occupations, sociology of political relations & mass movements, & sociology of culture.


In a representative survey, 732 coaches of all ranks in the Federal Republic of Germany were asked about their occupation & their preparation for it. The results of the 96-item questionnaire are interpreted in relation to the degree of professionalization in sport. The results show that as far as coaches are concerned there are considerable differences between the separate sports & between the various organizational levels. The ranking order between those levels differs between groups of sports. The tradition of the separate sport, its present organizational structure, its ability to attract the media, & its financial possibilities seem to influence the current degree of professionalization more than the amount of persons readily available with a "professional" training. The results are discussed within the context of theories of professionalization.
the role of mass media in the initial stage of the lang campaign, from Sept 1979 to Sept 1980. Data are drawn from public speeches of the leaders, government & semi-government reports, & content of the mass media. The mass media, under close scrutiny of the government, can be under pressure in the promotion of lang in important objectives. It is shown that different-lang media (eg, the Chinese press vs the Eng press) responded quite differently to the campaign; so did their respective readers & audience.

{S14138 / ISA / 1982 / 3590}
Kuo, Eddie C. Y. (National U, Singapore 1025), Language and Multilingual Urban Society.

Given the ethnic & linguistic diversity in an Ur environment such as Singapore, to what extent is lang a factor that affects the development, maintenance, or limitation of neighborliness & neighborhood networks, especially in new housing estates. Personal interviews were conducted with a sample (N = 790) drawn from 3 Ur communities: a traditional Ur community, an established public housing community, & a newly developed public housing community. From the survey data, comparisons are made with regard to the lang repertoire, lang attitude, & lang choice of Rs from various communities for different functions & neighborhood interactions. In addition, intensive studies of 13 cases have been made for a qualitative analysis of the development & maintenance of neighborliness in relation to lang variables. Certain unique sociolinguistic characteristics within Singapore society are pointed to as contributing to the nature of the relationship between lang & neighborliness.

{S14139 / ISA / 1982 / 3591}
Küppers, Günter, Weingart, Peter & Ulitzka, Norbert (U Bielefeld, 4800 1 Federal Republic Germany), The Awarding of the Nobel Prize: Decisions about Significance in Science.

The awarding of the Nobel Prizes in physics & chemistry is seen as a process in which the crucial problems for the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences are: (1) to reach decisions about significance in science, & (2) to have those decisions accepted by the scientific community & the public. On the basis of archival material of Nobel committees on physics & chemistry from 1901 to 1929, two complexes are analyzed: the structure & pattern of the nominating process & its relationship to prize decisions, & the operation of implicit evaluative criteria in the handling of two cases of revolutionary theories in physics: quantum & relativity.

{S14140 / ISA / 1982 / 3592}
Krasov, G. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 b5 117249 Moscow), Socio-Moral Uplifting of a Collective.

Based on sociological surveys carried out in 1961, & 1974-1979, an analysis is presented of the patterns of moral & educational work at the Taraspol clothes factory (Moldavian SSR). Analyzed were questionnairenaires, diaries, correspondence, minutes of discussions on moral & ethical topics, archives, etc. It can be documented that the level of change in the content & conditions of work is becoming an objective boundary of the individual's development, stands as a criterion of development of socialism, & influences the moral processes in a collective.

{S14141 / ISA / 1982 / 3593}
Laaksonen, Oiva (Helsinki School Economics, SF-00100 Finland), Power Structure of Chinese Enterprises during and after the Cultural Revolution.

An effort is made to assess the type & impact of changes that have taken place in the management & organizational structure of Chinese enterprises since the death of Mao Zedong. Data for the study of conditions during the Cultural Revolution were collected in summer 1973 through interviews in 16 different organizations representing light & heavy industry, commerce, agriculture, & Us in different parts of China. Data for the second stage were collected from 11 organizations (9 of which were industrial enterprises) during autumn 1980. The data were gathered by open & structured interviews. The measure concerning the distribution of influence over 16 different decisions among various personnel groups (workers, supervisors, middle managers, top managers, party committee, local trade union) was the same instrument used by the IDE-Research group (Industrial Democracy in Europe). This makes it possible to compare the distribution of influence in enterprises between China & 12 European countries. The former (1973) double or triple organizational structure of enterprises with revolutionary committees has changed in the direction of a one-man management system. The influence of top management is generally higher than in European countries, except in decisions concerning operational principles in which the party committee plays a certain role. These findings are reflections of a more open & decentralized economic system at the macrolevel & a changing power structure in which economic power is replacing the ideological power used earlier.

{S14142 / ISA / 1982 / 3594}
Labelle, Micheline, Larose, Serge & Piche, Victor (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), Politique d'immigration et immigration en provenance de la Caraïbe au Canada et au Québec, 1900-1979 (Immigration Policy and Caribbean Immigration into Canada and Que- bec, 1900-1979). (FRE)

An analysis of the situation of English-speaking immigrants into Canada from the Caribbean basin, examining economic conditions, the evolution of Canada's immigration policy, & the course of the immigration itself. Four periods are distinguished: in the initial period (1900-1945), a racist bias predominated; in the post-WWII era, a more selective policy was adopted, to allow needed occupational groups to enter, followed by official abolition of racial restrictions; finally, the current economic crisis resulted in the return of some restrictions. Recent Caribbean immigrants (1968-1977) form the core of the study; their sociodemographic characteristics, age, sex, educational background, occupational skills, etc, are examined, based on Immigration Dept statistics & secondary materials. Historically, Canada's immigration policy is a case of patent racial discrimination. After WWII, economic considerations, ie, an acute need for labor, resulted in a more liberalized policy. Thus, by 1970, countries such as Jamaica, Haiti, Trinidad, & Tobago were principal suppliers of manpower. Their presence posed the problem of racism in Ur centers such as Toronto & Montreal & engendered struggles against discrimination in employment, housing, social services, & education. Tr & Modified by S Kaganovic.

{S14143 / ISA / 1982 / 3595}

An account of the methodological results of long-term research on the changes of the ecological & social structure of Budapest. When researching the ecological structure of a city, it is most important to describe small territorial units that integrate the most & least advantageous social & ecological positions. It is suggested that the locations of those who are considered & treated as "deviant" by various institutions of the society be pinpointed on a detailed map. First, all the different types of "deviancies" can be shown separately, then areal types of coincidences of concentrations can be investigated. The experience pointed to in this research involves the location of pupils in special schools for the mentally retarded within Budapest. When interpreting the concentration areas, historical-ecological points of view must be applied as well. It is equally important to fit the above territorial units into a comprehensive model of the city. This method is not only a way of specifying the classical model, but also a means of control.

{S14144 / ISA / 1982 / 3596}
Lafont Robert (U Paul-Valéry, 34032 Montpellier Cedex France), La Double Résistance à la vérité sur la diglossia (Double Resistance to the Truth on Diglossia). (FRE)

Research on diglossia utilizes field intervention & analyses of ideological productions in written texts to discern representations of diglossia that form a screen to understanding diglossia, & actively inhibit comprehension. Some representations are well-known & are classed according to frequency of actual appearance. Others touch on militantism. Thus, the former are derived from the "bad conscience" of the diglossic individual; the latter hinge on an exaggerated need to recover a lost sense of national identity. So, a "nonfavorable " truth is brushed aside by diverse interpretative subcategories, until a true pathology of comprehension is established, opposing, at times, the intervention of the researcher. Proposed are ways to integrate these oppositions with research. Tr & Modified by E Kramer.

{S14145 / ISA / 1982 / 3597}
Lafont Robert (U Paul Valery, F-34022 Montpellier France), Le Refus de la conscience de soi dans la communauté ethnique: l'ex- ample occitan (Rejection of Self-Consciousness in Ethnic Community: The Occitanian Example). (FRE)
It is well known that ethnic communities subjected to the process of alienation of identity tend to identify with those dominating them, and undergo a psycholinguistic trauma resulting in assimilation into the dominant society. The condition of subjugation is also accompanied by various types of self-aggrandizement that act as a screen toward social reality; they interfere with self-consciousness. Milieu, in that context, reflects a process of recovering identity. In view of its effective subjugation in French society, the Occitanian linguistic community exhibits in a particularly clear form three types of reality avoidance that are typical of minority groups. Tr & Modified by S. Kaganovic

The welfare state is conceived in terms of three main goals: constructive, preventive, and rehabilitative. It is society’s response to challenges posed by anomic and the need to develop and maintain a viable social infrastructure on which both the individual’s social security and national security can be based. An application of E. Durkheim’s and R. K. Merton’s theories of the social consequences of anomie to the context of social practice involves an analysis of modern society’s ability to cope with the destructive consequences of anomie. Such analysis indicates that the emergence and development of the welfare state constitute a sociologically reasonable solution to the problems mentioned above. An attempt to forecast the welfare state in a clear and detailed manner can hardly be made; there are specific limitations of such forecasting, involving such factors as the effect of the political process on the type of welfare state, and the role of professional manpower engaged in major welfare state functions in the shaping of the welfare state.

A model of systemic analysis is suggested in which retirement is defined as a disturbance in the normal course of life, the successful resolution of which depends on interaction of the retiree’s resources and “image action” (stable value system associated with the individual’s behavior). The model is applied to data derived from two independent studies: a longitudinal study on their daily activities and a retraites: classes sociales et signification de la retraite: une nouvelle classe de loisir? (Social Integration and Daily Activities after Retirement: A New Type of Leisure?). (FRE)

A study of the interpersonal relationships of the aged (ie, their family & social connections) & their leisure activities. After a discussion of the notion of leisure as it applies to the postretirement period, it is hypothesized that daily activities are structured according to the integration pattern of the aged person. Integration has both concrete (social network, contacts, etc) & symbolic (reference group) aspects. Rather than being regarded as significant in themselves, leisure activities are analyzed as a new role played by the S after retirement. It is shown that the relationship between social integration & family activities is mediated by gender & previously held position. The study was conducted in two locations, one semi-Ru & the other Ur, in Switzerland among persons aged 65+ (N = 1,604) by means of a questionnaire & in-depth interviews. Tr & Modified by S. Kaganovic

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The welfare state is conceived in terms of three main goals: constructive, preventive, & rehabilitative. It is society’s response to challenges posed by anomic & the need to develop & maintain a viable social infrastructure on which both the individual’s social security & national security can be based. An application of E. Durkheim & R. K. Merton’s theories of the social consequences of anomie to the context of social practice involves an analysis of modern society’s ability to cope with the destructive consequences of anomie. Such analysis indicates that the emergence & development of the welfare state constitute a sociologically reasonable solution to the problems mentioned above. An attempt to forecast the welfare state in a clear & detailed manner can hardly be made; there are specific limitations of such forecasting, involving such factors as the effect of the political process on the type of welfare state, & the role of professional manpower engaged in major welfare state functions in the shaping of the welfare state.

An examination of various French & Eng documents of the eighteenth & nineteenth centuries, especially reports, articles, & books written by instructors of the deaf in Europe & the US that throw light on the conditions under which manual lang evolved over the last two hundred years. Manual langs in the US, France, & Italy have been subject to systematic efforts at annihilation by the dominant (oral) lang group. In this, they are like other minority langs such as Basque, Catalan, & Canadian French. Efforts at annihilation take two forms: dialectizing a lang (Provisional French, France) or outright replacement (American Indian langs in the US). Both ways of annihilating sign langs used the schools as a vehicle, with few lasting effects.
novations with culture & institutions of society, & with the activity of individuals & organizations. Focus is on the social components of an innovative process, which include: the social goals of innovations, social parameters of the innovations' potential, social characteristics of the means used for creation of an innovation, & social relations between innovation process participants. Analysis of these components is conducted on six levels: societal, branch, regional, interorganizational, inner-organizational, & individual.

SI4154 / ISA / 1982 / 3606


† The need for original treatment of linguistic minority groups comes from the link between specific neurophysiological & geographical factors. The fact that the mind rejects synonymy results in a natural tendency toward monolingualism at the level of the individual. Translated into spatial factors, that tendency causes societies to aggregate themselves in space in such a way as to form geographically distinct & homogeneous areas. In turn, this very type of aggregation raises problems of territorial borders & border-control. Thus, unlike that of racial, religious, or even historically-regional ethnicities, the protection of linguistic minorities is unlikely to be insured by means of classical individual rights; it requires group rights. In fact, these group rights will take the form of rights over borders & territories. The distinctiveness of linguistic minorities, compared to other ethnicities, is in the importance of space in the resolution of their problems, an importance that has biological as well as cultural roots.

SI4155 / ISA / 1982 / 3607

Laporte, Pierre-Etienne (Research & Evaluation, Case Postale 316 Montreal H4Z 1G8 Quebec), Language Planning in Quebec: An Evaluation.

† Described is the emergence over the last twenty years of lang planning as a response to the Quebec language situation. Discussed are changes in the language situation as a result of the impact of language planning. Questions are raised about the problems of measuring impact & of evaluating language planning in general.

SI4156 / ISA / 1982 / 3608

Löpple, Dieter (State U Leiden, Stationsplein 242 2312 AR Netherlands), Regional Problems in the Context of Crisis and Internationalization and the Question of Alternatives.

† Dealt with are the following subjects: (1) a critical review of recent discussions of "regionalism" & regional problems & an outline of a conceptual framework for a materialistic analysis of uneven regional development; (2) effects of the current crisis & new tendencies in the international DoL on regional development in capitalist core countries; (3) state policies on reinforcement of spatially uneven development & its effects within nations; & (4) difficulties & possibilities of alternative policies dealing with regional problems & supporting alternatives to capitalist development. To illustrate the orientations of capital strategies & state policies toward the international organization of production, a comparative analysis reveals the actual orientation of regional policies in West Germany & the Netherlands vis-a-vis kindred policies in Germany in the 1930s & their transformation into the aggressive "life-space" policy of German Fascism.

SI4157 / ISA / 1982 / 3609

Lassman, Peter (U Birmingham, B15 2TT England), The Last Sociologist and the History of Sociology.

† Focus is on the permanence of disagreements in the characterization of the history of sociology. Drawing on recent work in the philosophy of history, it can be argued that the history of sociology is an example of what Mandelbaum has called a "special history." Its subject matter deals with the past in an entity with a continuity through time. It is best thought of in terms of resemblances between authors & texts, rather than in terms of an identity. In other words, the history of sociology does not present a continuous process to reconstruct. Moreover, a characterization of the history of sociology presupposes a theory of what properly belongs to it. Hence, this, in turn, is inescapably evaluative. Underlying any history of sociology there must be a tacit definition of what sociology is, without being "presentist," & of who is to be included within this domain. This can lead to fundamental disputes that appeal to evidence cannot readily resolve. The "sociological tradition" is itself continuously being recast as a narrative with a central function of legitimating current practice. This tradition is open to rival interpretations & is a curious feature of a discipline that has its own history as a problematic part of its own subject matter. Each significant advance in theory seems to entail a new history of theory. In fact, a criterion for the success of a new general theory may be its ability to reinterpret its predecessors in a new way. Until the "last sociologist" arrives we cannot say what the future of sociology's past will be.

SI4158 / ISA / 1982 / 3610

Laurell, Asa Cristina (Calzado del Hueso 1100 Colonia Villa Quie-tud, Coyoacan 04960 Mexico 23 DF), Processo de trabajo y salud en paises subordinados (el caso de America Latina) (The Process of Work and Health in Underdeveloped Countries (The Case of Latin America).(SPa)

† The Marxist category of "labor process" is developed, showing its analytical usefulness in a study of distribution of health care focused on capitalist Latin American countries. While the thrust of the work is theoretical-methodological, empirical references are made using data from secondary sources & case studies. In the context of the discussion of the health/illness process in the community, the limitations of classical epidemiology are argued, & the option of historical materialism is promoted. The latter defines health/illness as a social process & generates appropriate methodologies for practical research. The central category of the sociology of health is the process of work, which consists of a specific physical-psychic nexus depending on the prevalent mode of production. Turning to the process of work & consumption/reproduction in Latin American societies, it is stressed that the latter activity generates social change through daily life & directly through labor. As a result, historical processes of health/illness are reevaluated as part of the evolution of human society & the place of human beings in it. Health problems are then specifically related to the economic structures in which they occur. Tr & Modified by S. Kargavov

SI4159 / ISA / 1982 / 3611


† It is hypothesized that Italian migrants with a full command of Spanish, do not exploit the stylistic component of the lang in the same way & to the same degree as native speakers. Data come from more than 100 hours of varied speech situations recorded in 1977, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, among LMC Italians who had migrated from Sperlinga, Sicily, & in Sperlinga itself in 1978. Italian-Spanish 'explanations', i.e. discursive attempts by the speaker to present a general concept or belief (eg. happiness, infidelity, etc) were compared with 'explanations' produced by native speakers of the comparable LMC in Buenos Aires; focus was on the interaction of linguistic form & stylistic meaning, especially for the systems of personal pronouns, time & mood, direct & reported speech, & metaphorical constructions. Non-evaluative reactions resulting from re-playing the tapes to the speakers who produced them & to other members of the community made it possible to embed the analyzed discourse in the conversational & communicative situation, rather than treating it as given & out of context. The findings relate specific linguistic strategies to stigmatized aspects of the immigrants' image in the recipient community, & suggest that ignoring a lang problem leads to interpretation of linguistic limitations as reproachable personality or nationality traits.

SI4160 / ISA / 1982 / 3612

Leenders, Frans H. R. (IPAW U Utrecht, 3584 CS Netherlands), Instruction Style Differences with Three and Four Year Old Children as a Function of Maternal, Child and Socioeconomic Variables.

† Three areas of mother-child interaction were investigated—personality variables at the maternal level, instruction style characteristics of the mother-child dyad, & behavioral data at the child level. Thirty-nine Dutch mother-child dyads (first born & only children, age 400 to 510 months) were videotaped in a laboratory setting while performing sorting & drawing tasks. During the briefing, the mother was invited to use whatever verbal instructions she considered necessary. The verbal & nonverbal instruction of the mother & also the verbal & nonverbal (re)actions of the child were transcribed & coded. The main classes of the observation system were: "attending directions," "instructions," "monitoring utterances," "evaluation," "motivations," & "task structuring remarks." Analyses of the interactions were made by means of central tendency analyses of the behavior categories, Markovian analyses, & multiple regressions with the personality variables of the mother & the
behavioral data of the child. At the mother level, two Likert-type questionnaires were developed to operationalize mothers’ tendency to gather information. At the child level, IQ measures & observations of visuomotor & exploratory behavior & behavioral style of the children were assessed. Mothers of different children tended to have significantly greater variance in behavior, whereas their children showed significantly less variability. Also the relation between the questionnaire data on the mother level with the interactional data of child characteristics was considerably affected by the variable of difficulty of the child. Other influences on the determinants of parent-child interaction, eg, SE factors & behavioral style of the child, & personality characteristics of the mother, are discussed.

S14161 / ISA / 1982 / 3613

*I* Concern is with two major social problems & subsequent policies that attempt to solve these problems: the population issue & the energy conservation problem: An inventory is presented of the predominant policies toward these problems in industrial nations (eg, Western Europe); implicit theories underlying these policies are reconstructed; & the relation quality of these reconstructed policy theories is assessed. Three major population policy measures are analyzed: (1) population education, (2) increasing F/L participation, & (3) pronatalist incentive programs (family allowances, birth allowances, etc). The first policy is implemented on behalf of pro- & antinatalist policies, the second on behalf of antinatalist policies, & the third as part of a pronatalist population policy. These types of energy conservation policy measures are also analyzed: (A) information campaigns aimed at reducing domestic energy use, (B) price policies, & (C) compulsory measures such as centrally designed norms for the building industry.

S14160 / ISA / 1982 / 3614
Leffler, Ann, Gillespie, Dair L. & Conay, Joseph C. (Utah State U, Logan 84321), The Effects of Status Differentiation on Nonverbal Behavior.

*+* The problem of how macrostructural statuses are translated into microstructural ones is one that has received a great deal of attention in social-psychological research. Examined are the effects of status differences on nonverbal behavior. The impact of task-specific & diffuse status role & gender ranks is investigated, as well as the nonverbal consequences when these ranks are changed. Ss were assigned to be teacher (high specific status) or student (low specific status) on a contrived task. Both Ms (high diffuse) & Fs (low diffuse) were run, role being crossed with gender. Ms then repeated the interaction with reversed specific statuses. As predicted, high status Ss differed from low status Ss in patterns of space claiming, vocalization behaviors, & symbolic intrusions. Also, when predicted, nonverbal patterns shifted when ranks were experimentally altered. The findings suggest that status indeed organizes nonverbal behavior. They also support the implication that individuals change their behavior when ranks shift.

S14165 / ISA / 1982 / 3617
Lembcke, Jerry (Coll Wooster, OH 44691), Class Fractions and Labor Markets in What is Dependent?

*+* In reconceiving the history of the Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO), it is found that struggle on the international level within CIO unions was much more significant to the final outcome of the CIO’s history than is commonly realized, & that there was a class basis for those struggles. More specifically, these international strategies were formulated & carried out by & for the substantial number of white-collar, professional, & highly skilled workers who represented a distinctively coherent class, & that this class, however, was defeated in its infancy & antiestablishment functions within the CIO’s history & (2) by the subsequent exploitation of those exclusions through organizational & parliamentary manipulation. National-chauvinist explanations of the period, ie, that the key political alignments were based on national affinities & international posts were the organizational bases for economic struggle upon which the capacity for the Wc to struggle in political & ideological arenas was dependent. The breakdown of industrial union internationalism left US labor more vulnerable to other Cold War tactics & gave capital an open field for international postwar expansion. Data are drawn from the histories of three left-wing CIO-CCL unions, the International Woodworkers of America, the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers, & the United Electrical Workers. Two non-Communist unions, the United Auto Workers & the United Steel Workers, are used for comparison.

S14166 / ISA / 1982 / 3618
Lemkom, Louis (U Autonoma de Barcelona, Bellatera Spain), The Ecological Paradigm—New or Reemergent?

*+* A brief overview of the “New Ecological Paradigm” (NEP) as developed by Dunlap & Catton. It is suggested that the term “environmental” rather than “ecological” is more appropriate given the content of NEP. The insistence on the “newness” of NEP by Dunlap & Catton is challenged; it is pointed out that there has been a long-standing environmentalist tradition in social theory. Environmentalism, as a set of theories that gives centrality to the physical environment to explain social & cultural phenomena, is surveyed from a historical perspective. The persistence of such theories, from classical times onward, is outlined. It was only in the last years of the nineteenth century that envi- ronmentalism was seriously challenged by the newly emerging social sciences. Examined is the appearance during the twentieth century of theor- etical positions that negated the role of the environment as a dynamic force. Analyzed is the reemergence of environmental approaches in the social sciences in the 1960s & their relationship to the development of environmental (political) movements.

S14167 / ISA / 1982 / 3619
The investigation was built upon G. S. Kenyon’s conceptualization of sport involvement, theoretical formulations of the attitude concept, & logically posited antecedent variables related to sport attitudes. The data collection was conducted of a 32-item Likert scale (the attitude toward collegiate athletics scale) & 29 social/demographic/biographical items. Path analysis was employed to create a refined path model positing direct & indirect linkages between a host of relevant antecedent & intervening variables. Once the path model was derived, a review of the literature regarding the development of entrepreneurship. Ethic resources promote colective styles of small business operation, whereas class resources promote individualistic styles. Evidence suggests increasing reliance upon class resources among established ethic minorities in North America, but all empirical cases are still mixed. No resources self-employment appears among disadvantaged, acculturated, & proletarianized minorities. Its extent is hard to assess because it is untobalated by government agencies.

Light, Donald & Schuller, Alexander (Coll Medicine & Dentistry Newark NJ 07103), Dividing Health Work: A Comparative Study of East and West Germany.

A comparative analysis of the German health care system, before, during, & after the split of Germany into a Western capitalist nation & a socialist nation. The impact of capitalist & Communist values on the construction & operation of the two systems is traced from their origins to the present—with particular attention to the impact of political values on health care services. Data are presented showing how the Communist takeover in East Germany led to a different DoFL, particularly in occupational health, mother & child health, & the organization of polyclinics. Interestingly, two different health care systems began to influence each other after they developed, particularly through international competition between West & East Germany.

S14169 / ISA / 1982 / 3620

Lerner, Sally C. (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), Symbiosis and Synergy: Key Concepts for an Era of Constraints.

Discussed is the centrality of the concepts of symbiosis & synergy to planning for the North American future, particularly for the transition period of next 25-50 years. The transition to a sustainable future, one that will not be based on nonrenewable energy resources, is a critical social change for which planning is needed. The planner and decision maker need to be aware of the various social and environmental changes that will occur as a result of energy policies and energy use. The planner must have the ability to recognize their own shortcomings, errors, & uncertainties currently exemplified in the double-digits interest rates, taxpayer revolts, & structural unemployment. Symbiosis describes the living together of two or more institutational entities in an association that is mutually beneficial. Synergy refers to combined, cooperative actions. Synergy of two cooperative agents which, because it is combined & cooperative, increases the effectiveness of each agent & enhances the outcome of the action. Further social forms, which can we see evolving in the present, must incorporate such interactions if people are to maintain a sense of control & competence in their lives. This will be particularly true for vulnerable groups such as the elderly, but also relevant for the We & Mc majority in the face of rising energy costs, high interest rates, & unemployment. Drawing on an extensive literature review, discussed are types & examples of symbiotic & synergetic social forms in various domains.

S14170 / ISA / 1982 / 3622

Light, Donald & Schuller, Alexander (Coll Medicine & Dentistry Newark NJ 07103), Dividing Health Work: A Comparative Study of East and West Germany.

A comparative analysis of the German health care system, before, during, & after the split of Germany into a Western capitalist nation & a socialist nation. The impact of capitalist & Communist values on the construction & operation of the two systems is traced from their origins to the present—with particular attention to the impact of political values on health care services. Data are presented showing how the Communist takeover in East Germany led to a different DoFL, particularly in occupational health, mother & child health, & the organization of polyclinics. Interestingly, two different health care systems began to influence each other after they developed, particularly through international competition between West & East Germany.

S14171 / ISA / 1982 / 3623

Light, Ivan (U California, Los Angeles 90024), Immigrant and Ethnic Minority Business Enterprise in North America.

Located is heavily in the collective form, immigrants & ethnic minorities have been overrepresented in small business self-employment for a century or more. Two prevailing explanations are LF disadvantage & cultural heritage. Current research requires a further distinction between orthodox & reactive cultural resources; taken together, they constitute the cultural resources of entrepreneurship. Ethnic resources promote collective styles of small business operation, whereas class resources promote individualistic styles. Evidence suggests increasing reliance upon class resources among established ethnic minorities in North America, but all empirical cases are still mixed. No resources self-employment appears among disadvantaged, acculturated, & proletarianized minorities. Its extent is hard to assess because it is untobalated by government agencies.

S14172 / ISA / 1982 / 3624

Liljestrom, Rita (U Gotteborg, 414 59 Sweden), Planning and Organizing Alternatives Stemming from the Sphere of Reproduction.

When the workplace & the dwelling were segregated, they became the core of two separate systems. The separation of paid work on the market from unpaid work in the home gradually changed reproductive relations. The critical learning processes in production & reproduction differ. Compared are the experiences built into the way in which production is organized, with the message that is transmitted through un- paid reproductive work. The comparison indicates that the experiences clash with one another. This conflict raises two questions: What has steered the organization of reproduction? What do the tendencies outlined signify for alternative planning?

S14173 / ISA / 1982 / 3625

Lin, Nan (State U New York, Albany 12203), Access to Occupational Resources: An Ecological Analysis.

Social resources are embedded in a person's social network. Access to better social resources depends on an individual's initial position in the hierarchical structure & his/her use of weak rather than strong ties. Assessed are the ecological locations (neighborhood, community, outside area) of various social ties through which an individual accesses various occupational positions. Discussed is how the ecological factor differentially affects the instrumental utility of social ties to the individual.

S14174 / ISA / 1982 / 3626

Lindstrom, Naomi (U Texas, Austin 78712), Latin American Popular Culture Studies: Generalizers, Encyclopedia-Compilers and Discourse Analysts.

Looking at the body of literature on Latin American popular culture, one can note that studies are elaborated either at a very high or a very low level of abstraction. At the more theoretical end, there are many general considerations of the effect of saturation by mass media cultural products, particularly those of First World provenance directed at Third
World populations. At the other extreme, students of popular culture artifacts may amass large amounts of specific data on the production of particular comic strips or telenovelas, the backgrounds of the creators & contents of these products, the characters, plots, & situations that comprise the content of the works, etc. The reconciliation of theoretical considerations with close scrutiny of specific texts seems to be produced primarily in those studies where questions of discourse, communication, & meaning are foregrounded. A prime example is offered by the work of Ariel Dorfman, combining elements derived from semiology with those from Marxist & dependency theory. Despite the favorable reception of Dorfman's works, possibilities for an essentially discourse-centered discussion of the popular text have been relatively little explored & may offer the next important task to be accomplished in the development of the field.

S14176 / ISA / 1982 / 3628

To comprehend the effect of new technologies on qualifications, a complex approach is suggested. It comprises both the individual work place & the entire work process; the individual task cannot be a reliable indicator for changes that comprise the complex of the labor process & its organization. Qualifications are conceptualized here not only with reference to content of work, but also to the skills that are necessary to sell labor-power & secure a workplace as the source of income. In this empirical study of clerical work & its technological & organizational change in 3 large industrial enterprises, open-ended questions were asked about qualifications necessary for job performance. Employees themselves tended to stress attributes that are necessary to secure their employment rather than features concerning content of work. For them, qualifications mean the ability to keep pace with changing conditions & unpredictable requirements. The traditional social sciences concept of qualification thus proves to be altogether insufficient for the job design of the job & qualifications are very much the result of management strategies. They again are shaped by the necessity to cope with contradictory demands (eg, control vs flexibility, etc) to secure the general goal of profitability.

S14177 / ISA / 1982 / 3629
Llambias-Wolf, Jaime (U Montral, Quebec H3C 3J7), La Modernisation capitaliste de la sante au Chili (Capitalist Modernization of Health in Chile). (FRE)

The transformation of the health-care system in Chile between 1973 & 1981 as part of an overall capitalist development strategy. Two aspects are considered: (1) the relationship between the model of health care & its political & economic postulates, & (2) the empirical explanation of the model's application. Two hypotheses are put forward: (A) changes in health systems are dictated by the needs of capitalist modernization, & (B) capitalist modernization gives health a market orientation that fits in with the rationalization of the new phase in the accumulation process. The objectives of the privatization of health care are to reduce the role of the state & to stimulate the responsibilities of the free enterprise sector. The measures adopted by the military junta in furthering its program are closely considered. The Chilean experiment shows the impact of general theoretical notions about society & economics on particular policies, the conditions needed to implement a theoretical model, & the influence of structural factors on the application of a theoretical model. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic.

S14178 / ISA / 1982 / 3630

The publications of 50 right-of-center tax protest organizations were analyzed to determine their origins, development, & present position of the Ur collective sector, in particular the extent to which enterprises in it can be characterized as producer cooperatives & its role in a socialist economy. Although some producer cooperatives existed before the CCE (Chinese Communist Party) won overall control of China in 1949, today's collective sector has its origins in three main areas: (1) the socialist transformation of handicraft industries in the 1950s, (2) the establishment of small neighborhood factories since the late 1950s, & (3) a recent (post-1977) wave of new enterprises that have been transferred to state ownership or closed down as well as being subject to fairly strict administrative control. This uneven development is a result of a number of factors including economic fluctuations, political changes, & a continuing contradiction between CCP & state intervention attempting to plan the collective sector in a relatively comprehensive way, while maintaining its relative dynamism & flexibility. This contradiction is illustrated in various periods, particularly during the 1970s, when the independence of these enterprises was severely constrained. The present role of the collective sector is as a producer of goods (mainly in areas of light industry) & also as a support for large-scale state industry, a source of state accumulation, & a provider of employment. Since 1977 it has enjoyed rapid growth, expanding significantly faster than the state sector, & has been given greater autonomy as part of more wide-ranging economic reforms. In the short-term its significance is increasing & the structure of management is moving more toward that of producer cooperatives. However, unless planned reforms in the state sector are further implemented (in which case the division between state & collective ownership will be reduced), the collective sector will remain subject to administrative pressures from the state & CCP, which may restrict its independence & make it more like 'local state' enterprises than producer cooperatives.

S14180 / ISA / 1982 / 3632
Lodi, Giovanni (Istit Sociologia U Statale, Milan 2122 Italy), Collective Youth Mobilization in the 1970s and in the 1980s: Crisis or Transformation?

The publications of 50 right-of-center tax protest organizations were analyzed to determine their origins, development, & present position of the Ur collective sector, in particular the extent to which enterprises in it can be characterized as producer cooperatives & its role in a socialist economy. Although some producer cooperatives existed before the CCE (Chinese Communist Party) won overall control of China in 1949, today's collective sector has its origins in three main areas: (1) the socialist transformation of handicraft industries in the 1950s, (2) the establishment of small neighborhood factories since the late 1950s, & (3) a recent (post-1977) wave of new enterprises that have been transferred to state ownership or closed down as well as being subject to fairly strict administrative control. This uneven development is a result of a number of factors including economic fluctuations, political changes, & a continuing contradiction between CCP & state intervention attempting to plan the collective sector in a relatively comprehensive way, while maintaining its relative dynamism & flexibility. This contradiction is illustrated in various periods, particularly during the 1970s, when the independence of these enterprises was severely constrained. The present role of the collective sector is as a producer of goods (mainly in areas of light industry) & also as a support for large-scale state industry, a source of state accumulation, & a provider of employment. Since 1977 it has enjoyed rapid growth, expanding significantly faster than the state sector, & has been given greater autonomy as part of more wide-ranging economic reforms. In the short-term its significance is increasing & the structure of management is moving more toward that of producer cooperatives. However, unless planned reforms in the state sector are further implemented (in which case the division between state & collective ownership will be reduced), the collective sector will remain subject to administrative pressures from the state & CCP, which may restrict its independence & make it more like 'local state' enterprises than producer cooperatives.
The second part of the twentieth century has been marked by considerable expansion of the possibilities for traditional social policy & an increased concern for social life. Also, the process of realization of social policy possibilities faces conflicting conditions & difficulties, caused by the struggle between the two systems & the influence of monopoly capital rule in a sizable part of the world. Bourgeois social policy is still subordinated to the pragmatic goals of the ruling classes. Socialist social policy—though not completely proving its superiority over bourgeois social policy—is still limited in its possibilities. Achievement of new social policy boundaries is greatly dependent on the continuing success of socialist-ism & the liberation movement, & a deepening of detente & cooperation between countries & peoples within the international arena.

Political discourse in the communist process between the government & the governed is discussed, in particular its characterization & denotation in a national context & its role in the Mexican political system. The creation of linguistic conditions for the exercise of the new power of state, & methods used by political ideologies to obtain approval for the institutional organization of society are examined. It is found that even when the different ideological apparatuses of the state reproduce the democratic phraseology of the revolution, they do not take into account the different realities of Mexican society. In this way, political discourse loses its effectiveness, as evidenced by the apathy of Mexicans in participating in politics & civic duties. Political discourse in not just rhetoric, but a combination of words & action. Tr & Modified by D. Brooking.

S14187 / ISA / 1982 / 3639
Lötsch, Manfred & Freitag, Joachim (Academy Social Sciences, Dieckmannstr 19-23 1080 Berlin German Democratic Republic). Status Inconsistency as a Way to Social Equality?.

"Social equality" does not mean uniformity in every respect & does not exclude differentiation & specialties (in living conditions, lifestyles, etc). The results of a cross-national study comparing six socialist countries (the USSR, the German Democratic Republic, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Poland, & Bulgaria) show that at least as far as the main variables are concerned, disintegration of status consistency is dominated by an effect of "bundling up" social differentiations. This is valid in terms of work content, skills & educational structures, income & material living conditions, patterns of behavior, & certain aspects of social mobility. At least in principle, the probability that lower levels in one respect are positively correlated with lower levels in some others is significantly higher than the reverse. Discussed in detail is one specific aspect of homogenization within younger cohorts as compared with older ones. Imbedded in the complexity of the findings, this can be generalized as an indicator for a long-term stability of status consistency.

S14185 / ISA / 1982 / 3637

Political discourse in the communication process between the government & the governed is discussed, in particular its characterization & denotation in a national context & its role in the Mexican political system. The creation of linguistic conditions for the exercise of the new power of state, & methods used by political ideologies to obtain approval for the institutional organization of society are examined. It is found that even when the different ideological apparatuses of the state reproduce the democratic phraseology of the revolution, they do not take into account the different realities of Mexican society. In this way, political discourse loses its effectiveness, as evidenced by the apathy of Mexicans in participating in politics & civic duties. Political discourse in not just rhetoric, but a combination of words & action. Tr & Modified by D. Brooking.

S14184 / ISA / 1982 / 3636

The second part of the twentieth century has been marked by considerable expansion of the possibilities for traditional social policy & an increased concern for social life. Also, the process of realization of social policy possibilities faces conflicting conditions & difficulties, caused by the struggle between the two systems & the influence of monopoly capital rule in a sizable part of the world. Bourgeois social policy is still subordinated to the pragmatic goals of the ruling classes. Socialist social policy—though not completely proving its superiority over bourgeois social policy—is still limited in its possibilities. Achievement of new social policy boundaries is greatly dependent on the continuing success of social-

A brief survey of the wide variety of social psychological views expressed by these authors from the late 1840s to 1900 focuses on works by Chasles, Palarne, Duprat, etc. The theoretical psychological perspectives of philosopher-criminalist-sociologist Gabriel Tarde (1843-1904) & anarchist-publicist-activist Augustin Hamon (1862-1945) are contrasted—each had published a book entitled Études de psychologie sociale (Studies in Social Psychology). Specific attention is given to the systematic evolution of Tarde’s social psychology from a psychological, individualistic framework to an interactionist perspective, & to Hamon’s social psychological & sociological studies as they reflected his commitment to communist-anarchism & socialism. These conflicting positions are illustrated with examples from their published work & private correspondence. The relative failure of both authors’ social psychological views to be disseminated & expanded is examined. The interactionist position of Tarde had difficulty finding expression following his death (1904); Hamon’s decision, in 1905, to abandon writing a social psychology text—contracted for in 1900—was linked to an abrupt career change, as he began, with his wife, translating into French the works of G. B. Shaw. Finally, the relative obscurity of the social psychological positions developed by these & other turn-of-the-century French-language authors is analyzed within a framework of the social psychology of science. Here, interpersonal relations of unequal power (eg, author-editor, research supervisor-student) are examined as keys to the dynamics of development & dissemination of ideas, & the problems existing between the cognitive, logic-of-science, paradigm-exemplar elements of research activity, & the social, institutional, paradigm-community aspects of the scientific enterprise.

Luk, Albina Néécak (Insti Ethnic Problems Ljubijana, Yugoslavia), Social Implications of the Language Use among Pupils of Bilingual (Slovenian-Hungarian) Schools in the SR of Slovenia.

In the ethnically mixed region of Pomurje, Socialist Republic of Slovenia, pupils of Hungarian & Slovenian origins are instructed in both the Slovenian & Hungarian langs. Since 1976, research has focused on the patterns of lang use of these pupils. The fact that the two langs are given equal legal status & political affirmation is taken into account. Findings will elucidate the SS value of both langs manifested through lang use in given formal & informal situations. The findings are also intended to promote & develop functional bilingualism in this region. Here, results regarding lang choice in different settings (ie, at home, at school, among friends, & at a public place) are analyzed.

Lukwara, E. A. (U Dar es Salaam, PO Box 35043 Tanzania), Culture and Sports: A Sociological Study of Sports as Culture with Special Emphasis on Tanzania.

An attempt to identify important aspects of sports that contribute to national culture. The importance of sports is emphasized at all levels, including: (1) promoting good health in the aged; (2) encouraging a high level of activities; (3) as social contact; & (4) as influencing life. Sports in Tanzania are described, & positive & negative aspects of sports in developing countries are analyzed. Sports should be encouraged, not only for entertainment purposes, but also as a tool for mobilizing a nation’s productive capacity.


Although social identity is symbolized through lang or speech, there is little research concerning the modalities through which this takes place in everyday situations. Examined here are the interactions of speakers in bilingual situations, specifically, in the case of children of immigrant workers moving from southern to northern countries of Europe. The analysis proceeds as follows: (1) Dealt with are fundamental aspects concerning the theoretical status of the category of identity in sociolinguistics & its application to the description & interpretation of features of speech interactions. (2) Shown is how identity is conceived by the speakers themselves & how they use it in producing & interpreting code-switching in conversation & in different fields of speech activities constituted by code alternations (so called “domains”). (3) Pointed out are some of the relations that occur between: (A) expression & junction of identity, (B) features defining speech interactions (ie, setting, participants, theme, assumed roles, & reciprocal attitudes toward norms & values in the experience of the participants), & (C) the ethnographic status of the speakers in relation to each other & to larger speech communities within their social environments.


Utilizing research studies, lang surveys, & journalistic sources, profiled are the lang diversity of the US, the lang needs of the Spanish-speaking populations, & the community & institutional resources & responses to meet these needs. In many instances, institutional level lang policies (or lack thereof) are inadequate, & result in conflicts between institutional leadership & the Spanish-speaking population. Such is the case in the provision of health care, police & fire protection services, & social services. With the administration of government, voting & justice. The natural growth of the Latino population in the US, the continuing immigration of Latinos, greater national dispersion of the Spanish-speaking population, the growth of the Spanish lang media, & a greater consciousness of lang issues in the US, indicate a growing & continuing need to review & establish lang policies with the purpose of resolving these lang conflicts, particularly within the national debate over cultural pluralism vs assimilation of lang minorities.
Given adequate macro-social conditions, public policy should aim for an integration of school, productive labor, and scientific research in Romania in conditions of full employment for young people. The new educational order cannot be implemented without radical changes in the economic and political domains. The young Romanian woman is a social control agent in inhibiting social change. Underlying assumptions are drawn primarily from the literature on power & social control, particularly the Marxist focus within these areas. Organizations are examined as political actors that seek to affect their environments rather than as reacting to environmental factors. Considered are ultra-conservative political organizations, public and private police forces, and private policing. Urban conditions of full employment for young people is studied as a goal of socialist society, which seeks to eradicate the fundamental difference between intellectual & manual labor. It is to bring about a worker-intellectual. The Romanian program consists of initially teaching the student to produce & then progressing to a higher phase of integration where production itself becomes a learning experience. It could be a solution to the problem of youth unemployment where corresponding macrostructural conditions are found. 

Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic
departments of the federal government. The analysis examines the utility of the prick—those examining social control agents & the actions of these networks & how they shaped society to fit a particular set of class interests. The data come from interviews & documentary collections at the Wayne State U Archives of Labor History & Ur Affairs, the U of Michigan, the Burton Collection at the Detroit Public Library, & from documents generated by governmental & nongovernmental agencies recently released under the Freedom of Information Act. Analysis shows that very few organizations functioned in total independence. Organizations joined together & formed dyads, subnetworks & networks. When necessary (especially at critical times), organizations consolided their resources & further diffused their own antiprogressive, red scare, or pro status quo view into the community. Moreover, they were active social control agents with an effect on the environment & social change in that they shaped & molded society to fit a particular set of class interests. The utility of a network perspective is supported. In contrast to the traditional network literature, results point to the economic & political ties of these organizations, which bind them in active service of dominant or capitalist interests.

SI4205 / ISA / 1982 / 3657
Makhoul, Najwa (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram 91905 Israel), Agricultural Research and Malnutrition in the Framework of Commodity Production.

1 Findings from a comparative study of agricultural research in a variety of social environments in the US, Israel, Brazil, & Cuba are used to illustrate structural determinants of the direction of agricultural research & its impact on agriculture. The evidence poses a challenge to the notion of "autonomous technology" & the "theory of two sciences." The form of appropriation of surplus labor, the form of appropriation of scientific inventions, & the relation between value & market exchange is crucial to understanding why in this framework of production, agricultural-scientific progress does not effect greater access to food for all. Demonstrated is how private appropriation of socialized agricultural research accounts not only for the irrelevance of technology to the state of public nutrition, but also for its counterproductive effect on the production system it is designed to maintain.

SI4206 / ISA / 1982 / 3658
Malhotra, Valerie Ann (Texas Women's U, Denton 76204), Denysitification and Appreciation Modes in the Sociology of Music.

1 The sociology of music is reflective of what has been called a "paradigm crisis." Analyzed are the results of investigation in the sociology of music in relation to the theoretical-methodological orientation of the research. It is concluded that critical & structural analyses are essential to purify artistic endeavors from being overloaded with ideologies & that phenomenological approaches illuminate the possibilities for freeing consciousness through music. Both the denysitifying & the appreciative modes of the sociology of music are necessary.

SI4207 / ISA / 1982 / 3659
Malhotra, Valerie Ann & Deneen, Jeffrey LaMar (Texas Women's U, Denton 76204), Power Saturated vs. Appreciative Conversations among Children and between Children and Adults.

1 Examined were power relationships among children & between children & adults through an analysis of 69 tape-recorded conversations in varying settings. Overall, the communication was characterized by attempts to control situations in relation to physical space, objects, & interests. In adult-child interaction, the children dominated in all but a few cases. Only in exceptional instances did shared appreciations predominate over power negotiations. Since child-child interactions were less governed by accepted norms, organized play was frequently short-lived, & included appeals for adult intervention. Supported was Hannah Arendt's contention that parental authority is diminishing, & that there is no "viable child's world" that is not based in the adult world.

SI4208 / ISA / 1982 / 3660
Manning, Frederick J. & Ingraham, Larry H. (Walter Reed Army Inst Inst Research, Washington DC), Psychological Autopsies after Deaths and Near-Deaths from Drug "Overdoses" among U.S. Soldiers.

1 Intensive on-site investigations of 37 deaths or near-deaths by drug overdose among US soldiers stationed in West Germany were conducted using a method of applied ethno-inquiry based on the "psychological autopsy." A major stimulus to the adoption of this approach was the ability to specify significant differences between drug overdose victims & their peers on the basis of demographic & other information typically available in official records. The task was to reconstruct, via interviews with the victim (if possible), his family, girlfriends, fellow workers, other associates, supervisors, & the victim's circumstances & state of mind at the time of the overdose. Common features in these victims' eye views of the world strongly suggested reexamination of three common myths: that heroin users are invariably bums; that an overdose death is a good indication of areas or organizations with exceptional drug problems; & that such overdoses are a result of exceptionally potent, or tainted, heroin.

SI4209 / ISA / 1982 / 3661

1 Based on four years of research in Northern Ireland, which began with a one-year period of participant observation, it is argued that while the Gaelic/Irish lang is largely associated with Republicanism, Catholicism, & one side of the "twin-culture," the political struggle in the North is not manifest in a simple oppositional struggle between lang. The more important power relationship & struggles take place in one lang. Eng. This struggle is addressed. Explored & explained is something of the nature of sectarian common sense & its power base, using the concepts of discourse & discursive practice—ultimately deriving from the initiatives of Althusser & Gramsci & the contributions of post-Saussurian linguistics.

SI4210 / ISA / 1982 / 3662
Marx, N. S. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijnanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Theory and Practice of Control over a Collective and an Individual.

1 Analyzed are the principles & mechanisms of social control in a developing socialist society. Elucidation of problems related to defining the concept "control" is followed by classification of sources of control problems. Attention is paid to differences in social control in a socialist society & the mind-managing functions of social control in a capitalistic society. Social control over industrial collectives & individuals in a socialist society are analyzed in detail, with focus on organizational & educational means.

SI4211 / ISA / 1982 / 3663
Margolis, Efrain (21 de Setiembre 3065 Ap 602, Montevideo Uruguay), Problems and Perspectives in Future Studies.

1 The quality of forecasting will be marked by the capacity to pick up "turning points," by building submodels, interlinking them through feedback, & basing all this on feasible statistical data. The process of building alternative scenarios must take into account innovations, overcoming flat & naïve analysis. This implies a need to include in statistical relationships qualitative & subjective variables, so far neglected in forecasting models. Population, income, resources are macrovariables not to be studied sequentially, but in terms of reciprocal feedback. Moreover, future studies will not be carried out only by statisticians, economists, & specialists in demographic studies, but also by scholars from other disciplines.

SI4212 / ISA / 1982 / 3664
Margolis, Efrain (21 de Setiembre 3065 Ap 602, Montevideo Uruguay), Actitudes del personal de la salud y del publico hacia la atencion medica (Attitudes of Health Personnel and the Public toward Medical Care). (SPA)

1 Studied are attitudes held by medical personnel & the public toward institutionalized medical care in Latin America, with special reference to Uruguay. Some of the problems resulting from changes in society over the last decades are bureaucratization & depersonalization of medical care, problems of the new technology, crisis in medical ethics, increasing cost of medical care, & technical dependency on developed nations, especially in the field of pharmaceuticals. The influence of these factors was examined in the case of Uruguay using data obtained from the Assistance Center of the Medical Union of Uruguay, a branch of the system of Collective Medical Care in Montevideo with 260,000 patients. Analyzed were the supply & distribution of medical personnel, the demand for consultations & diagnostic services, the question of pharmaceuticals, & the conduct of both MDs & patients. Tr & Modified by D. Brookin

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It has been demonstrated that the age-specific mortality curves of certain populations intersect at advanced ages, so that a population that has higher mortality rates for every age since birth begins to have lower mortality rates at advanced ages. This "crossover" phenomenon has been observed between blacks & whites in the US, as well as between certain national populations. After much skepticism, the crossover is now thought to be real & to result from a kind of selection effect. It is thought that higher early mortality leads to a greater proportion of biologically robust persons surviving to old age in a disadvantaged population. The mortality crossover phenomenon has important consequences for comparative studies on aging between advantaged & disadvantaged populations within a given nation, & also between advantaged & disadvantaged national populations: (1) It implies that disadvantaged high mortality populations may have a relatively greater proportion of elderly who experience a kind of pride of survivorship based on the fact that more of them are "survivors." This is in addition to the fact that such populations tend to have low proportions of older people because of lower fertility. Survivorship can be thought to positively affect the elderly both psychologically (morale, self-image) & socially (family & community relations). The existence of a mortality crossover between two populations may be an indication that they are aging at different speeds, so that disadvantaged populations become biologically "old" & (die) at earlier ages than do members of more advantaged populations. Thus, reliance on chronological age in comparative research between populations with divergent mortality experiences may be misleading. Alternative definitions of aging & old age that attempt to take this into consideration are critically discussed.

S14213 / ISA / 1982 / 3665
Marinovic, Milan M. (Estado Mayor General Armada Correo Naval, Santiago Chile). Sociological Differences between Navies and Armies and the Implication of These Differences. An exploratory study of the military system, the aim of which is to analyze army-navy differences & the implications of these differences regarding military & organizational behavior. Sociological conceptualizations of navies are clarified in order to provide insights regarding the scope of the area in which the military operates. The thesis is that armies & navies are organizationally different & that theories in military sociology rooted in studies of armies are insufficient for understanding the naval organization. The data derive from 18-years service in Chile's Navy.

S14214 / ISA / 1982 / 3666
Markarian, E. S. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24-35 b5 117259 Moscow). Culturological Studies and Global Modelling. Considered are global modeling applications in culturology, based on historical-materialist principles. Culture is interpreted as a specific, universal technology of human activity. It is demonstrated that to single out the object of culturology—culture—a corresponding systemic & multidimensional model of society, based on global modeling, is required.

S14215 / ISA / 1982 / 3667
Markides, Kyriakos S. & Machulak, Richard (Health Science Center U Texas, San Antonio 78285). Differential Survival and Aging: Implications for Comparative Research. It has been demonstrated that the age-specific mortality curves of certain populations intersect at advanced ages, so that a population that has higher mortality rates for every age since birth begins to have lower mortality rates at advanced ages. This "crossover" phenomenon has been observed between blacks & whites in the US, as well as between certain national populations. After much skepticism, the crossover is now thought to be real & to result from a kind of selection effect. It is thought that higher early mortality leads to a greater proportion of biologically robust persons surviving to old age in a disadvantaged population. The mortality crossover phenomenon has important consequences for comparative studies on aging between advantaged & disadvantaged populations within a given nation, & also between advantaged & disadvantaged national populations: (1) It implies that disadvantaged high mortality populations may have a relatively greater proportion of elderly who experience a kind of pride of survivorship based on the fact that more of them are "survivors." This is in addition to the fact that such populations tend to have low proportions of older people because of lower fertility. Survivorship can be thought to positively affect the elderly both psychologically (morale, self-image) & socially (family & community relations). The existence of a mortality crossover between two populations may be an indication that they are aging at different speeds, so that disadvantaged populations become biologically "old" & (die) at earlier ages than do members of more advantaged populations. Thus, reliance on chronological age in comparative research between populations with divergent mortality experiences may be misleading. Alternative definitions of aging & old age that attempt to take this into consideration are critically discussed.

S14216 / ISA / 1982 / 3668
Marmor, Ted (Yale U, New Haven CT 06520). Varieties of American Health Politics. Health is not a very useful category for political analysis. There are various federal policies that affect health, not a health policy per se; federal action consists of a multitude of programs with differing histories, politics, goals, & results. The most important feature of federal health financing in the past decade has been continued stalemate over national health insurance. Political debate about Medicare, Medicaid, & other health care financing programs, related to medical resources & regulation, occurred against this backdrop, sometimes with dramatically different outcomes. While some of these outcomes can be explained by examining the political market each faces, there has been an important shift in the basis of all health politics. At the outset of the 1960s, the health agenda was dominated by the politics of expansion, but by 1980, the politics of scarcity dominated. For reformers, the high stakes mean an endless search for panaceas & a new context between the revigorated champions of competition & the advocates of regulation.

S14217 / ISA / 1982 / 3669
Marquit, Erwin (School Physics & Astronomy U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455). Dialectical Logic and the Objectivity of Law-Governed Consciousness Produced Transformations in Nature and Society. The transformations taking place in nature & society under conditions of socialism are not the result of spontaneous processes, as is the case under the preceding SE formations. In the stage of socialism, such transformations are consciously introduced & are directed toward goals that are considered to be scientifically determinable. Dialectical logic provides the methodological basis for analysis of the objective character of processes that arise independently of consciousness & yet must be directed consciously.

S14218 / ISA / 1982 / 3670
Marradi, Alberto, Measurement and Other Types of Operationalization. In the last decades, social scientists have used the term 'measurement' to denote a wide variety of operationalization procedures, ranging from counting to classification. A likely reason for such a stretching of the term is the quest for scientific status characterizing the specialists of those disciplines, late-comers to the scientific arena. Having acritically identified science with measurement (& classification with philosophy), social scientists of positivistic & behavioristic orientation were naturally led to conceal by a terminological device (stretching the term 'measurement') the characters of their object-field which happen to be very disagreeable to them. These strategies of concealment are delineated. While the practical consequences of such abuses on the coefficients measuring the association between variables may be-under favorable circumstances-limited, the same cannot be said of classification related abuses legitimated by Stevens's terminology—namely, the use of metric statistical techniques on nominal "scales," which can produce but nonsense, & there is no dearth of examples in the literature. Proposed is a more valid classification of (1) types of properties, (2) types of procedures used to assign numerals to states on properties, & (3) types of results.

S14219 / ISA / 1982 / 3671
Marsland, David & Lembana, Helene (Brunel U, Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 3RH England), Race, Youth and Democracy: Research on Black Youth in Great Britain. The black population of GB is now about 4% of the total. This development is immensely challenging, problematic, & dangerous if democratic society fails to achieve effective solutions. This problem is especially difficult in relation to black youth. Compared here are the political attitudes of black & white young people. The research was small-scale & with modest aims, but nevertheless the findings can stand both as a stimulus to further research & a warning of the dangers of failing to attend to the political aspirations of black youth.

S14220 / ISA / 1982 / 3672
Martin-Jones, Marilyn (Institut Education London U, Woburn Sq London WC1 England), Bilingualism and Literacy in Ethnic Minority Communities in Britain. An account of one particular aspect of the work of the Linguistic Minorities Project at London U: the sociolinguistic study of literacy & bilingual uses of reading & writing in the British context. Described are different research approaches, including case studies & sociolinguistic survey work. A general discussion is offered of the empirical issues specific to the study of literacy in bilingual & multilingual communities. Findings focus on: (1) the social distribution of literacy skills in specific communities; (2) minority women & the uses of literacy; & (3) children, the school & minority lang literacy, including the extent of non-mainstream schools & in the voluntary sector. Assessed is the significance of this kind of sociolinguistic research for the current educational debate about the nature & extent of provision that should be considered for the teaching of minority lang literacy in GB.

S14221 / ISA / 1982 / 3673
Martinon, Jean-Pierre (Ecole hautes etudes sciences sociales Centre Européen sociologie historique, 54 blvd Raspail 75006 Paris), La Profession d'architecte (The Profession of Architect). (FRE) Sociological treatments of historical material & the social survey provide data on the education & activity of architects in France in the nine-
teenth & twentieth centuries. The institutional structure of the School of Fine Arts & architectural works of the nineteenth century reflect the dominance of workshops & of the academic system. Dealt with are the transformation of the architects' professional identity through changing social demands & through the emergence of building contractors as partners in the design process. The meaning in the architects' professional identity is explained in terms of the impact of other professionals in reshaping the tasks & techniques of architecture. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14222 / ISA / 1982 / 3674
Martinson, Floyd M. (Gustavus Adolphus Coll, St Peter MN 56072), Family Intimacy and Affection: Sweden and the U.S.A., *Review & compared is research on family intimacy & affection in the US & Sweden. The sociocultural context within which the family functions in the two societies is compared, arriving at some conclusions as to why the family cultures & hence, patterns of family intimacy & affection, can be expected to differ. Matched samples of Swedish & Scandinavian-American (primarily Swedish-American) youth are compared, based on responses to a Likert-type intimacy-affection questionnaire developed & tested for the first time here. Data on the Swedish sample were collected in June 1981 & Feb 1982. Data on the matching Scandinavian-American sample were collected in Nov 1981 & Feb 1982. Major differences between the two samples involve: (1) authority patterns in the family, (2) the acceptance of physical contact between parents & children, & (3) the extent to which family members bathe or take saunas together.*

S14223 / ISA / 1982 / 3675
Martinsussen, Willy (U Trondheim, 7000 Norway), Consequences of Conflicts over Socio-Economic Inequality for Political Legitimacy, *Conflicts over SE inequality are a permanent feature of modern societies. How is the balance between inequality produced by market mechanisms & the large-scale redistribution of goods & services by welfare mechanisms obtained & justified in a multiparty democracy? Two kinds of answers are suggested: (1) that vague & inconsistent political values & attitudes on the mass level leave the conflicts to be settled on the elite level by professional politicians; & (2) that the welfare state gives more room for strategies of self-interest than is commonly assumed. In addition to the fact that welfare measures are a kind of institutionalized solidarity for the underprivileged, the well-off strata see them as long-term personal social security programs—the growing ranks of welfare service civil servants are interested in their expansion for job security & career reasons. To test these hypotheses, data from a representative nationwide interview survey, conducted by the Norwegian Central Bureau of Statistics in 1980, are analyzed. Voting surveys from 1957 to 1981 are used as supplements. Simple multivariate techniques are used. By & large, the hypotheses are confirmed: reduced SE identification & growth of the new Mec in Norway have led to a small welfare backlash, more protest voting, & a new conservative government. It is quite clear that voters tending to shift from socialist & middle parties to the right-wing parties hold individualistic values & adhere to the principle that everyone is the architect of his own fortune.*

S14224 / ISA / 1982 / 3676
Máseide, Per (Rogalandsforsking, Box 2503 Ullandhaug 4001 Stavanger Norway), The Permanent Context Construction: A Neglected Dimension, *Therapeutic communication in a psychiatric institution was studied. It was found that certain forms of social interaction were supposed to have therapeutic functions. The relationship & interaction between therapists & patients were organized in accordance with theories about the therapeutic potentials of interactional forms of a ritualistic type. The rationality of these forms is tacitly based upon a "communication engineering" perspective on social interaction: if a certain communicative formula is strictly followed, the communication, & hence the therapy, will be successful. The ritualistic forms of interaction are critically discussed from a linguistic pragmatic point of view, based upon recent cognitive-linguistic theories from discourse analysis. It is concluded that successful communication is dependent upon the participants' framing & contextualization of the process of social exchange. In order for meaningful interaction to appear there must be constant negotiations between the actors about the frames & contexts of communication. In ritualistic interaction therapy this is not problematic. Data are collected during one year of ethnographic fieldwork in a psychiatric hospital. The method used was participant observation. The analysis is a combination of ethnographic system analysis & analysis of parts of therapeutic conversation.*

S14225 / ISA / 1982 / 3677
Máseide, Per (Rogalandsforsking, Box 2503 Ullandhaug 4001 Stavanger Norway), Social Interaction and Clinical Order, *An analysis of clinical interviews whose main points are that the ritualistic form of the clinical interview is constantly constructed & modified, & the clinical data-base generated through social interaction. As a consequence, many of the abstract models for clinical reasoning & description of MD-patient relationships are insufficient as general schemes. Models for description & analysis of such social processes must cover cognitive & linguistic activities.*

S14226 / ISA / 1982 / 3678
Masini, Eleonora (World Futures Studies Federation, Via Bertolon 23 00197 Rome Italy), Education and Youth Employment: Perspective Problem for Europe, *An investigation of changes in the aspirations of young people aged 16-19 in vocational schools in Italy, in relation to recent economic, social, & political changes in Italy. Changes in young people's aspirations are producing changes in their work & lives, & should produce changes in formal education. Data related to youth unemployment, part-time work, & formal education were utilized, focusing on vocational schools in Latina & Vicenza. Field research was conducted using 200 Ss, who were given a questionnaire of 110 variables. Results indicate that a generation of common sense is emerging, which requires more professionalization of schools, yet expresses the feeling that a professionalized school is too restrictive. Alternating periods of work & study seem to be the trend of the future.*

S14227 / ISA / 1982 / 3679
Matejko, Alexander J. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), Polish Sociology versus the Polish Society, *Polish society is experiencing a deep crisis related to progressive disintegration of the highly bureaucratized version of state socialism practiced in Poland until 1980. The establishment of trade unions independent of the state & the ruling party has had considerable influence on the collective consciousness of Poles, especially blue-collar workers. The critical trend within Polish sociology has been reinforced & the official Marxist orientation has lost considerably in power & influence. However, it is necessary to point out that, prior to 1980, Polish sociology was far from being reduced only to apologetic service to the political establishment. Deep transformations of Polish society under state socialism were systematically studied by sociologists, & a very considerable amount of data is available. During the period of intellectual freedom starting in the second half of 1980, the critical orientation in sociology has had the opportunity to grow & influence the global analysis of society. This trend was stopped in Dec 1981 by the introduction of martial law. The dissatisfaction with perspectives available within officially sponsored sociology has opened room for new insights beyond Marxist doctrine.*

S14228 / ISA / 1982 / 3680
Matejko, Alexander J. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), From Primitive Organization to Modern Sociotechnics, *The growth of organizations within society has contributed to an emphasis on artificiality & manipulation. Both factors contribute to reification & dehumanization. There is a growing need to view the functions & dysfunctions of formal structures, & especially, bureaucracies, which are particularly vulnerable to the phenomenon of depersonalization. The historical process of organizational upgrading should not be identified with the acceptance of bureaucracy as something unavoidable. The growing success of various alternatives to bureaucracy should encourage us to think that there is still a chance to reconcile individual growth with organizational growth. In this respect, sociotechnics offers several attractive opportunities. The theory of an effective action may be widely used in organizational consultation, management training, organizational development, etc. An interdisciplinary approach is badly needed to give adequate recognition to the various aspects of organizations. The human reality of organizations should not be lost within organizational theory that is based on a systemic general approach.*

S14229 / ISA / 1982 / 3681
Various dispersed ‘hard’ data on lifestyle & leisure need to be integrated & incorporated into existing theoretical perspectives. It is a very difficult methodological task that requires much more than statistical analysis. The ethos of various social groups, social circles, & institutions should be used as an integrative concept. The concept of lifestyle has to be considered within the broader sociocultural framework of a given society. The purpose here is to discuss the utility of ‘lifestyle’ in the integration of leisure data into meaningful theoretical interpretations.


A routine & ineluctable aspect of organizational work consists of handling, in various ways & with various devices, complaints. Using transcripts of audiovisual data from organizational settings, provided is a description of the organization of several classes (or species) of complaint about complaining sequences, eg, formulating the prior utterance as an instance of chronic or habitual complaining. On a methodological level, elaborated are some issues for adjacency pair structure & topical organization poised by the data.


Examined are the goals & tasks of the strategic problems of Soviet humanistic education. Stressed are: (1) The necessity to set apart humanists as a social group; the main feature that separates humanists from other scientists is their participation in the social sciences. (2) The specificity of humanist education is that it gives man both a general & a vocational education; the humanities give man the key to understanding the relationship between man & society & to forming a world view. (3) Humanist education now also includes elements of the exact sciences. Analyzed are statistical data concerning humanist training: growth of interest in social sciences, intensification of humanist orientation among young people, & interest in the problems of societal life, etc.

Maurais, Jacques (Conseil langue française, 800 place d'Youville 13e étage Quebec G1R 3P4), Le Changement linguistique planifié: l'aménagement du corpus linguistique au Québec (Planned Linguistic Change: Managing Language in Quebec). (FRE)

Legislation governing lang use in Quebec is reviewed, with special attention to the Charter of the French Language (1977). This statute created an Office of the French Language (OFL), charged with standardizing French as spoken in Quebec & empowered to appoint commissions on the ministerial level to resolve disputed questions. Managing lang in Quebec is principally a lexical undertaking called forth by the massive corruption of French by Eng words, particularly of technological origin. Thus, a major task is the elimination of certain anglicisms, as well as archaisms. In contemporary society, official usage exerts a disproportionate influence over lang. For that reason the OFL is especially charged with purging official statements & academic texts of objectionable expressions. A more active effort is needed to persuade the general public to support the work of the OFL & to incorporate its suggestions into daily usage. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Maurice, Marc (Laboratoire économie & sociologie travail, 35 ave Jules Ferry 13626 Ain en-Provence France), Position et rôle des sociologues français à l'égard des relations industrielles et du conflit: tendances passées et présentes (The Position and Role of French Sociologists with Regard to Industrial Relations and Conflict: Past and Present Trends). (FRE)

To understand the French sociologist’s role in industrial relations & conflict, the status of the sociologist in French society & the interrelationship of labor, management, & the state must be recalled. With this in mind, the role of the sociologist in France is contrasted to what it might be in another country. Compared, for instance, to their Anglo-Saxon colleagues. French sociologists appear less committed vis-à-vis the system of professional relationships, or in the resolution of industrial conflicts. However, the interest shown by a few of them in research on these questions represents a social commitment of no small importance. The examination of that paradox is found in the relationship between the Us & industry, an important feature of French society. A prudent prognosis is made with regard to whether recent political changes will affect the foregoing situation. Finally, the usefulness of sociology in the understanding & development of industrial relations, & its role as a social commitment, are discussed. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Mckee, Lorna & O'Brien, Margaret (U Aston, Birmingham England), Fatherhood Research in Britain.

From the mid-1960s through the early 1980s, social science has witnessed an upsurge of interest in men’s domestic & personal roles. The study of fatherhood has become a distinctive research area, with "mother-focused" research becoming increasingly criticized. The trend to pay heed to men’s family roles has been interdisciplinary as well as international, & can be observed in the expanding volume of popular & academic literature on fathers. Utilizing historical & contemporary social scientific sources, considered is the state of British research on fatherhood, centering discussion around three main themes: (1) fathers as a popular research topic & the impetus for this development; (2) a description of the major aspects of fatherhood that currently interest British family researchers; & (3) an examination of future trends in fatherhood research.

McKinlay, John (Boston U, MA 02215), The End of the Golden Age: Beyond Bureaucratization to Proletarianization.

MDs & other so-called professionals are slowly being reduced to a proletarian function, & (at least in the West), their formerly self-interested activities are subordinated to the broader requirements of the capitalist control of highly profitable medical production. This historical process results from a combination of factors: the regulatory activities of the state (eg, Medicare & Medicaid); changes in the bureaucratic organization of medical care (eg, HMOs), divisions within the occupation of doctoring (eg, specialization); the political decline of the AMA & the increased skepticism of the public (eg, malpractice & alternative health activities). Criticisms of the proletarianization thesis & some alternative views are considered—particularly bureaucratization & deprofessionalization, which tend to overlook historical changes in the structural position of doctoring within the medical DoFL.
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Meillassoux, Claude (2 rue Mirbel, 75005 Paris France). Reproduction sociale (Social Reproduction). (SPA)

Melossi, Dario (Faculty Law U Bologna, Italy). Strategies of 'Social Control' and 'the State': Some Comparative Problems.

Menger, Pierre-Michel (École hautes études sciences sociales Centre européen sociologie historique, 54 blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France). Sociologie de l'innovation musicale savante contemporaine (Sociology of Contemporary Musical Innovation). (FRE)

International Sociological Association Supplement No. 116 Sociological Abstracts

From Emile Durkheim’s theory of the DoL, four values central to social integration are derived: equality, achievement, codetermination, and acceptance. This paper presents data from national surveys conducted in Germany between 1950 & 1980 to test the conclusion that the most prominent value change is that of diminishing acceptance. The declining importance of religion & traditions has not been counterbalanced by a growing value of professional work; instead both acceptance & achievement have declined simultaneously, & political participation as well as a scientific attitude to social relations in school & the family have become the most important value orientations in everyday life. Briefly, not work but leisure is taking the place of religion. Hypothetically, value changes reflect structural changes in West German society; ie, the rapid growth of educational participation & the establishment of the mass media, which occurred in the 1960s, could have been the structural “triggers” of the value changes that surfaced later.

Meuter, Harmit (Federal Research Instit Regional Geography & Regional Planning, Michaelshof D-5300 Bonn 2 Federal Republic Germany), Housing Speculation: A Result of Obsolete Housing Policy Instruments?

Discussed are the effects of tax subsidies on the housing market. The provision of housing for low income households deteriorates rapidly if tax subsidies make investment in the old housing market more profitable than investment in the construction of new housing. This is at present happening in West Germany, where land & construction costs & interest rates on mortgages have increased immensely. Using case studies covering various housing markets, examined are the extent & regional distribution of the conversion of rented flats in old buildings into condominiums by way of tax-privileged investments. After tax subsidies were extended to old housing, capital investment was evidently transferred from the conversion of new housing to speculative transactions in the old housing sector. The ensuing grave social problems have in turn increased government spending. In the future, housing policy measures must play a more important part in attaining U-develop development policy goals.

Mey, Jacob (Odense U, DK-5230 Federal Republic Germany), Your Loss: My Gain—Zero Profit in Language Use.

The notion of “power” in language is often associated with the idea of a personal quality on the part of the speaker, by which he or she is able to manipulate a set of hearers. People having this “gift” (ie, of gab) are often thought to be responsible for possible hearers’ actions: the classical examples are ring leaders instigating a rebellion, or rabble-rousers & demagogues of every possible denomination. The goal is to debunk this notion of “lang power.” It is theorized that any power in society, including that of using lang, derives from the particular social formations upon which it is based, & which it legitimates. In lang use, true communication presupposes a common interest, which it then furthers. Thus, there is no such thing as using lang for “mere informative,” “purely objective,” “class-neutral” purposes. The outcome of the communication will be one where one party’s loss is everybody’s, & anybody’s gain will be obtained at the expense of everybody, including the gainers. The linguistic power user is him- or herself dependent on the people upon whom he or she depends. Examples are given of instances wherein people are requested to communicate, but at the same time are confronted with a conflicting order—communication only on the power wielder’s premises, which can be (& usually is) contrary to, or exclusive of, his or her own interests (eg, the MD’s difficulty in extracting vital information from a frightened or overimpressed patient). In view of the importance of the common cause aspect of lang use, & of the often difficult conditions that have to be mapped out to ensure the proper use of lang, a new term is suggested for that part of linguistics having to do with the description, correction, & maintenance of “correct” standards of lang use: “the ecology of lang. Its proper object would be the study of the social conditions that determine people’s possibilities in using lang in accordance with the public interest (including their own).
of such exchanges in everyday life as social change threatens to disrupt the Cornish lifestyle.

**S14253 / ISA / 1982 / 3705**

Milbrath, Lester W. (Environmental Studies Center State U New York, 137 Willowson Quad Elliott Complex Buffalo 14261), Ecological Aspects of Quality of Life.

- Reviewed is the recent history of the study of quality of life (QoL) in modern social science. QoL is defined as being necessarily subjective & measured by subjective indicators; this approach should be distinguished from physical measures of objective conditions. Readers are cautioned not to make inferences about subjective experiences of quality from physical measures of conditions, & not to make inferences about physical conditions from subjective perceptions of quality. Both kinds of measures are useful & should be used, in studying QoL. On-going research has shown that the adaptive mechanisms of humans mediate the relationship between environment & QoL. A number of findings from recent QoL research are introduced to illustrate this point. Recent QoL research is drawn on to estimate the meaning of a clean, safe, & beautiful environment; generally it has been found that environmental considerations do not figure strongly in overall QoL judgments. It can be demonstrated, however, that QoL cannot be achieved successfully unless that life is embedded in a well-functioning ecosystem & a well-functioning social system.

**S14254 / ISA / 1982 / 3706**

Miller, Jon S (U Southern California, Los Angeles 90007), Community Participation as a Function of Ideological Polarization in Human Service Delivery Systems.

- The community strategies of 8 human service delivery systems, each comprised of several separate but cooperating agencies, were surveyed in an attempt to discover the precise nature of their linkages to the communities in which their activities were imbedded. System participants provided data on their own personal & professional characteristics, their involvement in presentations of interaction that characterized the systems of which their agency was a part, & their points of contact with organizations & activities in the surrounding community. Data are aggregated to the agency level of analysis & the interrelationships of 3 specific variables (1) Strategic placement (aggregate centrality) of an agency within the service delivery network of which it is officially a part. (2) Aggregate level of involvement by an agency in the community, measured by ties to specific community organizations & by an index of community activism. (3) Degree of philosophical & professional heterogeneity in an agency, based on patterns of replies to items measuring "structural" vs "individualistic" treatment strategies. The hypothesis is that the ability of an agency to use its position in a system network to generate useful community ties will be specified by internal ideological polarization. The reasoning is that internal cleavages into conflicting interest groups prevent the development of a coherent external focus to substitute cohesion for cooperation in the development of external ties.

**S14255 / ISA / 1982 / 3707**

Miller, Max (Max-Planck-Instit Sozialwissenschaften, Leopoldstr 24 8000 Munich Federal Republic Germany), Where Do Morals Come From?

- Morals are usually said to have two sources: the society (cf, Durkheim) & the individual (cf, Piaget). However, do both sources unite in order to generate specific morals? This question is addressed mainly from an ontogenetic point of view. The central thesis here is that the ontogenesis of the concept of morality explains how society & the individual unite in order to generate specific morals. Empirical case studies of moral arguments are utilized; the data consist of videotaped spontaneous arguments of children aged 3-12 about moral conflicts of their own, & moral arguments of children & adolescents aged 3-18 performed under quasi-experimental conditions. The findings are used to argue that morality is a social construction that necessarily depends on collective processes of learning. Unintended self-contradictions motivate the two different ontogenetic levels of the logic of moral argumentation, & as a developmental motive, necessarily depend on the dynamics of collective arguments, which thus function as social processes of learning. Considerations are offered on a duality in the interaction between individual & society in the generation of specific & historical morals: (1) ontogenetic concepts of morality (individual cognitive structures) determine the selection of specific morals compatible with a given sociocultural context; & (2) collective arguments (supraindividual social structures) determine the emergence of specific & hierarchically ordered models of argumentation, ie, ontogenetic concepts of morality.
an outpatient clinic located in a Ru Tenn town. The MD is a family practitioner who has been in practice for 20 years. The patients, 3 M & 3 F are county residents aged 50-80 being treated on a continuing basis. Each consultation was approximately 10 minutes in length. Both MD & patient were aware of the taping process, the camera being operated by the MD. Language & behavior were subsequently analyzed to assess the communicative aspects of the interaction & to consider their effect upon the MD-patient relationship. Special attention was also given to various problems in communication occurring during the consultation. It was concluded that effective communication, including nonverbal aspects, can improve both the consultation & the MD-patient relationship.

S14260 / ISA / 1982 / 3712
Mitrev, Petar-Emil (Instit Youth Studies, POB 25 Sofia 1126 Bulgaria), For an Effective Bond between Science, Organizational Activity and the Self-Realization of Youth.

Described are planning & policy making for youth development in Bulgaria since 1980. Nine long-term programs are mentioned, with special focus on the research program, which is considered a key component in solving the problems of youth. Major research issues include: (1) features of the current generations & related problems, (2) the multifaceted process of youth self-realization, & (3) methodological issues vis-à-vis youth organization.

S14261 / ISA / 1982 / 3713

Analyzed are various aspects of the problem of correlation of theoretical & empirical levels of sociological investigation, particularly the specifics of sociological generalizations & sociological theory as a whole, & the problem of integrity of theory & practice in sociology. Special attention is paid to the link between general theory & empirical sociological research.

S14262 / ISA / 1982 / 3714
Moen, Phyllis (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853), Unemployment, Public Policy and Families: Forecasts for the 1980s.

Investigated are the consequences of unemployment for families in the 1980s, using data from the recession of 1975 concerning the financial costs of joblessness & findings from the period of the Great Depression to delineate its repercussions for families in the childrearing stage of the life cycle. Study of families during the 1975 recession suggests three factors that buffer the economic impact of unemployment: a shorter period of joblessness, the availability of secondary earners, & the receipt of unemployment compensation. Dominant governmental concerns in the 1980s are with fiscal restraint & major cutbacks in social programs; it is highly likely, therefore, that increasing numbers of families will experience financial setbacks, either from job loss or from failure to keep pace with the spiraling cost of living, & that the average duration of economic hardship will be much longer. Possible consequences include a decline in family goals, increased ambiguity & apprehension concerning the future, & real as well as perceived loss of control. The meaning of unemployment for families in the 1980s is both similar & different from unemployment in the depressed 1930s or in the recession of 1975, but one can build on the body of knowledge accumulated about economic hardship in other historical periods.

S14263 / ISA / 1982 / 3715
Mohan, Peggy (Flat 35 Mini Campus Indian Insti Technology, New Delhi 110 016), English, Diglossia and Failures in Educational Policy in India.

The function of Eng in India is not primarily educational, but rather that of a social dialect used by an elite 2% to 3% of the population. The failure to recognize this is largely responsible for wrong assumptions about students’ competence in Eng & about the feasibility of teaching Eng widely, which underlie & thwart current educational policy. A sharp distinction is drawn between a duplicative competence in two or more langs, where foreign langs simply duplicate the functions of the first lang in an overlaid relationship, & a complementary competence, where the functions of the langs involved are almost mutually exclusive, such that a single “native competence” must span two or more langs. The former situation is defined as bi- or multilingualism, & the latter as diglossia, a dichotomy that conflicts with Ferguson’s (1959) original model of diglossia, which specifically excludes all situations beyond a “single lang.” It is demonstrated that classic instances of complementary competence can occur only when two or more distinctly different langs are involved. This amended model of diglossia is applied to the phenomenon of Indian Eng, which exists in the classic complementary functional relationship with indigenous “first langs”; in order to pinpoint the actual functions of this elite minority lang. Assessed is the relationship of the Indian Eng phenomenon to the mediocrity of Eng-medium school & higher education, the inefficient Eng-teaching methods, the social schism between Eng-medium & vernacular education, the failure to bring traditional craftsmen & innovators into the culture of science, & the stultification of the local langs themselves in India.

S14264 / ISA / 1982 / 3716
Molnar, Laszlo (Semmelweis Medical School, Nagyvarad-tér 4 1445 Budapest Hungary), Social Factors in the Interpretation of Mortality Caused by Cardiovascular Diseases among Middle-Aged Men and Women in Hungary.

In Hungary the mortality of middle-aged Ms improved until 1960; since then it has been worsening. The main cause of this new trend is the increase of cardiovascular disease. Among middle-aged Fs, there was a declining trend until 1970; after that there was a change for the worse by degrees, which may continue in the 1980s. Cardiovascular disease caused a mortality rate 2.3 times higher among Ms than among Fs in the same age group. Among the causes of increases in cardiovascular disease are the following social factors: high degrees of residential mobility; concentration of population in blocks of flats in big cities; new lifestyle & nourishment customs in small flats of housing estates; starting levels of education & high degrees of mobility in the professions; changes in work activity from small enterprises to large organizations; length of work time, including activities outside the job & commuting; deep changes in family patterns & the high rate of divorce; & the overall effects of increased social stress.

S14265 / ISA / 1982 / 3717
Molnar, Laszlo (Semmelweis Medical School, Nagyvarad-tér 4 1445 Budapest Hungary), Out-of-Webedlock Birth and the Female’s Course of Life.

Molnar has a relatively low rate of out-of-wedlock childbirth (OWC). In 1980, OWCs represented only 7.2% of the total, with a slightly increasing tendency. Of these, 36.5% were by teenagers, 45.4% by Fs in their twenties, 16.4% by Fs in their thirties, & 1.7% by Fs aged 40+. The sociodemographic characteristics of these cohorts are sketched & the adverse consequences for each delineated. Future research should take an interdisciplinary & longitudinal approach, focusing especially on the health-related aspects of OWC.

S14266 / ISA / 1982 / 3718
Mountjan, Kh. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc. Krijjanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Alternative Appraisals of Historic Progress.

Considered are different conceptions of social development in modern history. Criticized are those who appraise the future of mankind pessimistically & foresee its extinction as a result of exhaustion of raw materials, overpopulation, the enslavement of men by “sacient technology,” & the inevitability of thermoeinuclear war. Also opposed are those sociologists who think that contemporary Western society, with its insoluble contradictions, would survive & follow a course of ascending development. Real progress is to be found in the socialization of the major means of production, the abolition of antagonistic class contradictions, & the establishment of a planned economy & communist order, which would provide real freedom, equality, & comprehensive growth of the individual.

S14267 / ISA / 1982 / 3719
Moniz, Antonio Brandão (U Açores, Rua de Mãe de Deus 9502 Ponta Delgada), Système culturel et mouvement social aux Açores: sa signification pour les études de sociologie regionale (Cultural System and Social Movement in the Azores: Its Significance for Studies of Regional Sociology). (FRE)

The problems of regional sociology are examined in the Azores. Analyzed are possible relationships between social movements (following Alain Touraine’s model) & cultural systems. The principles of identity, opposition, & totality are applied to the definition of “social movement.” Used is research conducted in the Azores between June 1975 & June 1976. Definitions of regions & of the goals of regional sociology follow from the analysis of the national & regional context of the social move-
ment selected for consideration. The symbolism in the Azores' cultural system is transposed into the objectives of the authoritarian movement. The movement's treatment in the local press is noted. The symbiosis & interactions between fundamental aspects of cultural systems in insular regions & their social movements are shown. The place of regions in modern industrial society & possible cultural & social alternatives are discussed. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Monjardet, Dominique & Benguigui, Georges (Groupe sociologie travail U Paris VII, Tour Centrale 2 Pl Jussieu 75221 Cedex 5 France), L'Utopie gestionnaire: les couches moyennes entre l'Etat et les classes sociales (Management Utopia: The Middle Class between the State and Other Social Classes). (FRE)

A theory of a particular type of Mc in industrial societies is proposed. ThisMc consists of technicians, professionals, & intellectuals, who manage class relations & the relationship between the state & civil society. This functional position, more than any morphological or sociographic variations, is the unifying principle of this class; & it engenders three characteristic types of social involvement: (1) professional corporatism; (2) political opportunism; & (3) cultural innovation. These characteristics in combination form the outline of the so-called "management utopia"--the ideology proper to this Mc. The specific form of management utopia in a given society & period is determined by the ascendancy of one of two extreme conflicting views: totalitarian ideology aiming at the absorption of civil society by the state, or self-government aiming at the abridgement of the state. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Montes, Rosa G. (Centro Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropologia Social, Hidalgo y Matamoros Tlalpan Apdo Postal 22-048 Mexico 22 DF), Reelaborations and Repetitions in Conversations with Children.

Examined are the interactive functions of some repetitions in conversations between a Spanish-speaking two-year-old & an adult, her mother, based on weekly taping sessions from age 1:7 to 2:8. Focus is on the mother's repetitions of an original utterance by the child, although the sequence may involve a subsequent repetition by the child. Repetitions appear to serve more than one function: the immediate conversational function (also called the empathy function), & a metacommunicational function in which the repetition monitors the smooth progress of the interaction. The mother displays to the child what she has understood, allowing the child to repair her utterance or correct the mother in case of error. The mother's repetitions accomplish a teaching function by providing an adult model for the child's utterance. The child very often focuses on this by repeating the repetition of her original utterance in a form closer to the adult. As the child becomes more proficient in lang age class relations & the relationship between the state & civil society. This functional position, more than any morphological or sociographic variations, is the unifying principle of this class; & it engenders three characteristic types of social involvement: (1) professional corporatism; (2) political opportunism; & (3) cultural innovation. These characteristics in combination form the outline of the so-called "management utopia"--the ideology proper to this Mc. The specific form of management utopia in a given society & period is determined by the ascendancy of one of two extreme conflicting views: totalitarian ideology aiming at the absorption of civil society by the state, or self-government aiming at the abridgement of the state. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Monjardet, Dominique & Benguigui, Georges (Groupe sociologie travail U Paris VII, Tour Centrale 2 Pl Jussieu 75221 Cedex 5 France), L'Utopie gestionnaire: les couches moyennes entre l'Etat et les classes sociales (Management Utopia: The Middle Class between the State and Other Social Classes). (FRE)

A theory of a particular type of Mc in industrial societies is proposed. ThisMc consists of technicians, professionals, & intellectuals, who manage class relations & the relationship between the state & civil society. This functional position, more than any morphological or sociographic variations, is the unifying principle of this class; & it engenders three characteristic types of social involvement: (1) professional corporatism; (2) political opportunism; & (3) cultural innovation. These characteristics in combination form the outline of the so-called "management utopia"--the ideology proper to this Mc. The specific form of management utopia in a given society & period is determined by the ascendancy of one of two extreme conflicting views: totalitarian ideology aiming at the absorption of civil society by the state, or self-government aiming at the abridgement of the state. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Morgan, Gareth (York U, Downsview Ontario M3J 1P3), Theory and Method in Research on Complex Organizations.

Investigated were links between theory & method in 20 different approaches to the study of organization. The project brought together sociologists representing modern positivism, open systems theory, symbolic interactionism, phenomenology, structuralism, Jungian psychology, critical theory, & various modes of historical & dialectical analysis, to examine the nature & rationale of their different points of view. Using frameworks for the analysis of social theory developed by Burrell & Morgan (1979) & Morgan (1980), the project traced links between ontology, epistemology, & methodology to reveal the logic of each research perspective. It reframed debate about research methodology in terms of debate about the logic of research practice, & offered guidelines for assessing the status & merits of their competing insights.


The materials of G. E. Moore are examined for the use of "propositional reasoning" in written argument; social organizational evidence is sought between the ordering of refute sequences & the structure of philosophic discourse. A selected logical literature (including introductory manuals of instruction) is reviewed for how logicians conceive of & exhibit deductive protocols in formal argument procedure. The logicians (eg, Toulmin, Quine, etc) conception of the structure & workings of argument is challenged by contrasting it with discursive (inquiry-embedded) arguments of the sort found in Moore & Russell; their material is examined from the point of view of textual practices found in their arguments when treated as "recipient structures" (eg, built for readers). Preliminary analysis of their material as empirical objects of disciplinary-specific reasoning permit two conjectures to be explored: (1) that there exists a pedagogic ordering for refute sequences in the philosophic tradition of argument; & (2) that a collection of organizational correlates for arguments of the type & design studied permit them to be treated as specialized sequential arrangements.


The government of General João Batista Figueiredo in Brazil established a policy of abertura--political opening. The period of abertura is understood here as a policy not of transition to democracy but rather as a third stage of institutionalization of the National Security State in a continuation of the "decompression" policy of President Geisel. It is a policy of limited opening of political space, sufficient to defuse elite opposition sectors, to reach a new social pact with the organized elite opposition groups, & hence to provide the National Security State with greater stability & a wider support base. At the same time that the National Security State planners negotiated with the opposition for political amnesty & greater freedom in party organization, it utilized the power of the repressive apparatus against the nascent opposition movement. Repression became selective & class-based. The State set out to define both the parameters & limits of the kind of democratic system envisioned by those in power, & the boundaries of acceptable & intolerable opposition. From the point of view of the opposition, this was a period rich in learning to cope with new challenges; the main aspects of the opposition during this period are analyzed in the historical context of popular movements & major strikes.

Mortimer, Jeylan T., Finch, Michael D. & Kumka, Donald (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), The Conceptualization and Measurement of Psychological Stability over Time.

Identified & described are four types of stability: structural invariance, normative, level, & ipsative. Structural invariance, or constancy in the phenomenon of interest, is signified by the presence of the same dimensional structure at each period of observation, identical factor loadings of indicators to dimensions, across times. Normative stability is the preservation of individual differences, indicated by the correlations of the included 2,600 Rs. Results facilitate understanding of the levels of social activity-high, medium, insufficient, low, & practical passivity.

Mordkovich, V. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijjanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Social Activity of Young Workers.

Analyzed are the labor, sociopolitical, & educational cognitive activities of different groups of young people. Data are based on a survey that included 2,600 Rs. Results facilitate understanding of the levels of social activity-high, medium, insufficient, low, & practical passivity.
same dimensions over time. Level stability, or constancy in the magnitude or strength of a phenomenon, is assessed by an examination of means through time. Finally, ipsative stability, the maintenance of the same hierarchic ordering of attributes within the person, is indicated by the distribution of rank order coefficients for all individuals between contiguous time periods. Each of these four types of stability is assessed empirically with respect to self-concept over a 14-year period, encompassing the transition from adolescence to adulthood. Semantic differential data on self-concept were obtained from a panel of 368 Ms at 3 times: during the freshman & senior years of Coll, & a decade following Coll graduation. A 4-dimensional self-concept structure was found to be structurally invariant over the 3 periods of observation & both normatively & ipsatively stable. There were, at the same time, significant shifts in level, indicating some deterioration of the self-image during Coll & improvement during the following 10 years. It is suggested that relatively high normative stability is compatible with level change, & this kind of change is perhaps equally relevant to an understanding of the developmental process. An exclusive focus on any one of these types of stability could obscure important developmental trends.

S14276 / ISA / 1982 / 3728
Mortimer, Jeyyan T., Lorenze, Jon & Kunicka, Donald (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), Work Experience and Psychological Change.
Relatively few studies have examined the impacts of work experiences on linking research with social reality. Data were obtained from a panel of 512 Ms studied from their senior year in Coll (before full-time entry to the LF) to a decade following their graduation. Examined were the implications of central work experiences, all clearly related to economic change, for shifts in attitudes, & values during this 10-year period. Independent variables included career pattern (indexed by experiences of unemployment, underemployment, & involuntary part-time employment), income attainment, & work autonomy. Assessed were the effects of these dimensions of work experience on change in self-concept, occupational value orientations, & work involvement. It was found that work has an important influence on individual psychological development. The "generalization hypothesis," that experiences encountered in the workplace have a broad influence on attitudes & values extending beyond the work sphere, was confirmed. The results also suggest the complexity of these socialization processes: the features of work experience that engender psychological change appear to differ, depending on the specific psychological outcomes under scrutiny.

S14277 / ISA / 1982 / 3729
Moser, Heinz (lnstit Erziehungswissenschaft, D-4400 Münster Federal Republic Germany), Methodological Aspects of Action Research.
Methodological questions are answered from the discursive perspective of action research. A distinction is made between the monological & the dialogical approach of social research--as fundamental possibilities of linking research with social reality. Here, those philosophical assumptions are discussed that favor the dialogical perspective (in the sense of conscientization or learning to "read reality"). Traditional researchers feel a lack of theoretical strength in action research--a view that cannot be refuted entirely. To avoid arbitrary actions & actionism one must describe precisely the theoretical framework for this approach. Toward this end, the following questions are addressed: (1) Is the approach guided by way of logical structure? (2) What is the meaning of "truth" in the dialogical approach? (3) Does the current renaissance of qualitative research (eg, in current German sociological discussion) reveal a fundamental failure of the action research approach?

S14278 / ISA / 1982 / 3730
Moskvichov, L (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianavskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Some Specific Features of the Formation of Social Theory.
Formed are two main forms of determination of sociological theory: (1) object determination, ie, conditionality of theory content by an object of cognition; (2) social determination, ie, conditionality of theory by SE, political, spiritual & ideological interests, & needs of society. Correct understanding of the correlation of the two forms is important to sociological theory. It is erroneous to view the latter either as "pure" theory, dependent only on inner factors (separating sociology from social content), or as a simple function of external social factors (leading to relativization of sociological knowledge). Sociological theory is a form of social reality reflection, the indirect totality of sociohistoric & SC factors.

S14279 / ISA / 1982 / 3731
Motte, Dominique & Ganne, Bernard (Groupe Lyonnais sociologie industrielle ERA 633 U Lyon II, av de l'Universite 69500 Bron France), Chômage et filières sociales de reclassement (Unemployment and Social Reclassification Channels). (FRE)
Classical methods of labor market analysis are inadequate to pinpoint the process of hiring & firing. A study of 500 employees was conducted in two enterprises in a middle-size city in southwestern France in order to discern the logic of professional reclassification. According to classical SE criteria, such reclassification would appear abrupt--no adaptation within the same field, bridges between specializations, etc. Also, a strong resistance to mobility might be noted. However, deeper analysis reveals a veritable social network of employment, differing according to type of enterprises, system of recruitment, etc. The recognition of different social functions of the enterprise is thus indispensable for an understanding of the employees' behavior as well as of the process of reclassification & resistance to it. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14280 / ISA / 1982 / 3732
Mougeon, Raymond, Beniak, Edouard & Valois, Daniel (Ontario In- stit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto MSS 1V6), Ac- counting for Linguistic Variation in a Minority Language: The Case of Ontarian French.
Related are two major social predictors of linguistic variation that have emerged from ongoing sociolinguistic research on Ontarian French. The spoken French of adolescent members of Ontario's francophone minority is the principal focus of research. There is a broad spectrum of French language maintenance levels among the Ss, ranging from negligible exposure to & use of French to almost exclusive exposure to & use of French. French lang maintenance is the single most powerful predictor of linguistic variation, followed by SC. The greater the extent to which a young or adolescent Franco-Ontarian has been handed down the minority lang by his or her parents & maintains its use in & outside the home, the better he or she is able to preserve its integrity--that is, to avoid Eng interference & the leveling of irregularities still extant in the minority lang.

S14281 / ISA / 1982 / 3733
Moulin, Claude L. (U Ottawa, Ontario KIN 6N5), Les Bases thé- oriques d'un modèle pour l'éducation au loisir touristique (The Theoretical Bases of an Educational Model of Tourism). (FRE)
Dealt with are the educational implications of tourism. Since tourism signifies more than just physical motion from one place to another & the quest for new experiences lies at its core, it definitely has educational importance. An analysis of the philosophy of the "Grand Tour" helps to define educational programs that could turn tourism into a culturally enriching experience. A theoretical model of tourist education is presented, including ethnological, anthropological, & cultural dimensions. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic.

S14282 / ISA / 1982 / 3734
Housing policy is now confronting a growing need for space in & around the home. The conventional patterns of compromise are no longer viable either in relation to space need or in meeting new problems of distribution & segregation that stem from the development of the labor market. Conflicts of interest between demand (tenants & owner-occupants) & supply (landlords, mortgage banks, property owners, & construction agents) cannot, in the face of growing demand & falling income, be worked out with the help of inflation, as has been the case until now. It will be necessary to support residents in the development of multifunctional agency forms, to acquire a successor to the traditional landlord. At the same time, it will be impossible to avoid the chance for profit in financing & property sales. Tenants will participate in development & management. If these assumptions are correct, housing & labor policies will begin to draw closer together. Policy formulation & implementation will occur at a more grass-roots level. The relationship between industrial & administrative systems & the informal sector will be describable in terms of stages of finalization of the formal sociocultural. to be a true science & contribute to social progress, should be objective & humane.
production of goods & services. Decision processes will concentrate more on procedural than material items of provision. This development is latent, & empirical analysis must be substituted for by scenario writings.

Müller, James P. (203 Polo Verde Terrace, Santa Cruz CA 95060), The Search for a Scientific Solution to the Problem of Class Consciousness: Elton Mayo, L. J. Henderson and the Peculiar Early Years of Harvard Sociology. Described is a social network of key figures who influenced the character of sociology at Harvard during the formative years of the department. The main protagonists are Elton Mayo, the social psychiatrist, & L. J. Henderson, the conservative blood physiologist who "converted" to Pareto's sociology. Minor roles are played by Talcott Parsons, B. Rumsports, & the main actors are shown to discover & disseminate scientifically sound methods for controlling class consciousness. Presented is a case study of the relationship between academic social science, with its internal sources of development, & the external impact of history, elite agendas for shaping culture & social structure, & the biographies of individual social scientists. Its contemporary relevance resides in its discussion of the problems of creating a social science within a context of unequally powerful & ideologically shaped reform agendas that are tied to the conflicts & currents of the times.

Münch, Richard (Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut U Düsseldorf, Universitätstr 1 D-4000 Federal Republic Germany), The Convergence and Divergence of Weber and Durkheim from a Voluntaristic Action Theory Point of View. Max Weber took significant steps toward a voluntaristic theory of human action, having set off in the tradition of German idealism. Emile Durkheim went the same way, but in the French positivistic tradition, so that, from the point of view of present-day voluntaristic action theory, it is possible to find in Talcott Parsons' 1937 thesis the convergence between Weber & Durkheim. The core of their metatheoretical convergence lies in the increasing but never-complete synthesis of hermeneutic understanding & causal explanation, while the convergence in their object theory can be seen in the parallel between Weber's analysis of the relationship between religious ethic & world & Durkheim's analysis of the relationship between the sacred & the profane. The two converge in a theory of voluntaristic order. Notwithstanding this fundamental convergence, there also exists an equally fundamental divergence between Weber & Durkheim. It comes to light in the different meaning & importance the authors attach to the rational & affectual foundations of modern social orders. The difference between the "sacred" in Durkheim's approach & "charisma" in Weber's is that the sacred relates to more than charisma does, beyond persons to values principle. The sacred must always possess universal affectual anchoring, whereas, according to Weber's rationalistic premises, charisma must always remain particularistic.

Murray, Stephen (Language Behavior Research Laboratory U California, Berkeley 94720), Unexpected Language Use as a Basis for Gatekeeping Procedures in Rejected Minority Applicants. A report of gatekeepers' methods for reducing the number of applicants for low-level management positions to manageable proportions, by eliminating those they deem not worth the investment of thorough investigation, focuses on the 25% of the applicants (almost all of foreign &/or minority origin) who were not seriously considered, because gatekeepers inferred from inappropriate language use in letters of application & resumes that they could not routinely produce formal (business) Eng. Although four gatekeepers (two Anglo, two Asian-American) who examined actual applications could not easily formulate the criteria they used, nearly identical sorting of applications suggests that implicit criteria are shared. They unanimously rejected all those whose applications varied from standard Eng syntax or lexical co-occurrence patterns. Although all claimed commitment to equal opportunity & could recover communicative intent behind most variations, which they also were willing to concede were ethnically patterned, the gatekeepers insisted that their rejections were rational, since the job required the production of acceptable formal Eng without supervision or correction. Further, they argued that failure to acceptably draft such personally important documents as letters of application could indicate invalidity & likely job performance (so their criteria, they argued, were rational). How to list disparate data about themselves in parallel lists & "grammatical" sentences was a recurrent (fatal) problem. Unsuccessful Afro-American applicants tended to fragment written discourse into separate subsentences. Unsuccessful Asian-American applicants tended to use connectives (so, why, where) that cannot possibly provide the logical entailments of those in Eng. Departure from conventional patterns of subordination, sentences, whether by fragmenting or running-on, led to judgments of illogicality. Odd lexical choices (eg, "no defect" or "particularly I have much cheerfulness & emotional character") recur, while native speakers of langs in which modality rather than tense is obligatorily marked (eg, Tagalog) exhibit problems with obligatory tense-ordering in Eng.

Musatti, Tullia (Istit Psicologia CNR, via Monti Tiburtini 509 00157 Rome Italy), Communicative Skills and Social Interaction in Early Peer Games. In early childhood development, children use different procedures to reach agreement & coordinate behavior in play. How does the acquisition of new communicative & cognitive skills interact with the development of shared games? How does this acquisition affect the comprehension & production of behavior during joint activities? During the sensorimotor period, early peer games are characterized by a rigid format that simplifies & sustains the rather primitive communicative procedures used by children. In even the first phases of the development of symbolic capacities, children are capable of sharing in symbolic play. Shared symbolic play elicits the production of new communicative modes. The use of particular gestural modalities for the representation of objects & actions, which are characteristic of early games, is gradually substituted by them. The analysis of these communicative modes in symbolic play among peers from 12 to 32 months has evidenced: the learning of semiotic function in toddlers, even in nonverbal behavior; the success of various communicative modes among peers, both verbal & nonverbal; & game content on which communication among children is focused.
Several hypotheses are explored: (1) In a given society, the level of social welfare programs will be determined by the needs of the people. (2) The articulation of needs, in turn, will depend on: level of education, which determines capacity for articulation; degree of political mobilization, which determines the mode of generation & articulation of demands; & infrastructural facilities (eg, administrative machinery, ancillary services, voluntary agencies, etc). (3) Level of social welfare services will also depend on the motivation of the political elite to the cause of the weaker sections. The weaker sections needing assistance are divided into 3 categories: (A) those people working in industrial occupations with stable & secure jobs & assured & progressive incomes; (B) those in unstable, unorganized, & irregular occupations (either self-employed or working for others) with low wages or irregular incomes; & (C) those who have no work or who cannot work (children, the chronically ill, invalids, etc). The general approach in the less developed countries, including India, toward these categories is to: provide for the welfare of the first category through statutory measures, deal with the second category by piecemeal legislation & short-term assistance; & leave the third category almost completely to private charity. Kerala has the widest range of welfare programs for the weaker sections. These encompass almost all persons below the poverty line & are enforced very effectively. For the second category, the main approach has been to establish autonomous corporations—some of which are financed entirely by the government—which administer welfare measures (free or subsidized houses, grants or loans for medical treatment, education, etc). For those who cannot get work or who are unable to work, autonomous welfare boards are supplemented by annual budgetary provisions, eg, pensions for destitutes including old people, unemployment relief, homes for the destitute, etc. The three hypotheses are supported by the data. It is also shown that Kerala has the highest literacy rate & the most developed service sector in India. Need articulation is taken up by the major political parties of the state & incorporated into their action programs. For its size, Kerala has the largest number of voluntary social work organizations. These factors have been responsible for the expenditure of huge sums of money on welfare programs by the state, even at the expense of development efforts.

Nandi, Proshanta K. (Indian Inst Technology, Hauz Khas New Delhi 110 016), Professionals' Central Life Interest in a Non-Western Society.

Narang, Gopi Chand (Jamia Millia Islamia U, New Delhi 110025 India), Development and Use of a Writing System across Culture: The Urdu language, and its cultural implications in the Persian Gulf. Urdu uses a writing system that is alien to its Indo-Aryan origins: it originated for the Semitic group of languages & was developed from Arabic. Discussed are: the problems of adoption of a Semitic orthographical model for Indo-Aryan speech, the extent to which each has been influenced; the extent to which the cross-cultural challenges of the spread of reading & writing have been accepted.


Few victimization studies have been made in Latin America: & their main focus has been to obtain a more precise measure of the crime rate. A different focus is proposed here—to examine the public's general perception of the phenomenon, relating it to personal experiences & to information broadcast by the news media. A neighborhood perceived as having a high crime rate was studied to find out to what extent the community's negative reputation is justified & to what extent it was the result of inaccurate or biased reporting. A questionnaire was administered to a representative sample of the community, with questions pertaining to SE background if the R was an adult head of household, to local problems & perceptions of delinquency if the R was age 15 +, & to local crime if the R had been a victim during the preceding 12 months. Results show that the actual level of criminality was signifi- cantly below that suggested by the community's stereotyped image; only 2% of the Rs had been personally victimized, 5% of their homes had been burglarized, & 18% had relatives who were victims of crime. The existence of deviant, but not necessarily victimizing, behavior (eg, drug addiction, prostitution) tends to reinforce a negative image & pervasive sense of danger that are not borne out by the facts. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Nayar, P. K. B. (U Kerala, Trivandrum India), The State and the Old in the Developing Countries.

It is hypothesized that caste, education, economic status, kinship bonds, & place of residence play important roles in the social adjustment of the old & in their response to government assistance. The Ru elderly will be better adjusted to their lives than the Ur aged. Research was conducted on a sample of 1,950 old-age pensioners from all over Kerala, India, selected on the basis of a simple random sampling method. Needs were related to family life, economic status, Ru-Ur residence, health, social interaction, social attitudes, social adjustment, & attitudes toward the pension scheme. The data sup- ported the hypotheses. It was also found that: the aged destitute, M & F, preferred to live with a F relative (daughter or granddaughter) than the more relative (son or grandson); those living with their F relative are better adjusted to their lives than those living alone, even when the economic status of the latter was better; the Ru old were more content than the Ur old. Emotional sup- port was found to be the largest single variable contributing to adjust- ment & life satisfaction.

Nelde, Peter Hans (Research Centre Multilingualism, Vrijheidslaan 17 ave de la Liberté B-1080 Brussels Belgium), Language Contact and Language Conflict in a Bilingual Town.

Focus is on Brussels, a city of one million in the Dutch-speaking part of trilingual Belgium, which has a French-speaking majority & a very heterogeneous population structure. Speakers' responses to their language must be understood more as an expression of social identification & adherence to group loyalty than as objective reflexes in their primary tool. The social communication: the social integration of the person of the dominant language group, & the degree of social deprivation factor. These findings coincide with the reaction of the Belgian government, which, in 1947, ceased counting the number of speakers in multilingual areas. An attempt is made to analyze the sociolinguistic background as well as factors relating to the sociology of language as observed in Brussels. The critique is directed at the phenomenon of statisti- cal data, ie, the census, which frequently falsifies or distorts linguistic reality in favor of the dominant language. The following points are stressed: (1) The desire for SE mobility to a higher SC, which demands for itself a different background, & the constraints of the political & economic status; (2) Language & cultural alienation of the Lcs & Ms have continued, since an appropriate status group using the same language does not exist. (3) The causes for the phenomenon of language shift in this environment can be illuminated by investigating the linguistic be-
behavior of groups (eg, families), rather than individuals. (4) A scientific investigation of the conditions for lang & cultural alienation must be conducted within an interdisciplinary framework.

S14296 / ISA / 1982 / 3748
Nelhans, Birgit (U Gothenburg, SE-413 45 Sweden), Defining Culture in Cross-Cultural Research. 

Introduction: Is a culture model that includes mental as well material culture. The concept of culture is seen as the combination of three elements: ideology, communication, & artifact. Each has four levels, seen in an evolutionary perspective. Culture is relative. The concept of symbolic the symbolic contents of culture reveal its basic categories, what is expressed in it, & what limits it. Culture is further related to the concept of social structure, indicating how culture is expressed by people & how it influences people.

S14297 / ISA / 1982 / 3749
Nelson, Cynthia & Arafah, Salah (American U Cairo, Egypt), Problems and Prospects of Participatory Action Research: An Illustration from an Egyptian Rural Community.

Exemplifying the kind of response that has characterized the work of many social scientists from the Third World is the emergence of an alternative research strategy called participatory action research. The main objective here is to illustrate the problems encountered & the promises fulfilled in the application of this research perspective within the context of a small Egyptian Ru community, Basaia, where the various possibilities for an effective technological solution to the needs of the Ru poor in Egypt have been explored. Several questions are raised as hypotheses: How does one become aware of the problems & urgent needs at the community level? Once aware, how does the strategy of participatory action research promote the development of the community's indigenous capabilities to improve progressively their economic, social, & political status, & to sustain it? How are Ru women integrated into this process? Foci are on describing the setting & major objectives of the integrated field study on energy & Ru development; presenting the philosophical & methodological strategies; & discussing the problems encountered & the promises fulfilled through an analysis of a particular community-based action.

S14298 / ISA / 1982 / 3750

Sociology of religion in its foundations in scientific materialism which, in the case of the sociological study of religion, led to reductionism. As has been pointed out by R. Bellah, reductionism has led to serious defects in the understanding of religion. However, it is not possible to reverse the development of sociology of religion that Comte suggested proceeded through three stages: from animistic explanations to metaphysical & finally to positive (scientific) theories; but it is necessary to proceed to a fourth stage, in which positivism is transcended & a new paradigm appears. It is proposed that this new stage involves the synthesis of the previous three stages, which results in the emergence of a discipline of animistic sociology. The emergence of this new discipline is the result of the findings of the relatively new science of parapsychology, in which scientific methods are used to establish the existence of nonmaterial entities through an examination of their interaction with the material world. The findings of parapsychology demonstrate the need for the revision of sociological images of man, & suggest that man is a dual being consisting of a nonmaterial (or spiritual) being inhabiting a material body, or a biological organism that acts within a universe inhabited by other "spirit" beings. Such a revision of the concept of man has important implications for the sociology of religion since it provides a base for the rejection of reductionist theories & leads to a redefinition of religion as having its grounding in the communication between carnate men & discarnate spirit beings.

S14299 / ISA / 1982 / 3751
Nesti, Arnaldo (Instit Studi Sociali U Firenze, via Parione 7 50123 Italy), Eglises Chrétiennes et la grande transformation industrielle en Europe occidentale dans une perspective socio-histoirique (Christian Churches and the Great Industrial Transformation in Western Europe, from a Sociohistorical Perspective). (FRE)

Offered is a comparative hypothesis on the attitudes & positions (doctrines, rules, values) taken by local Catholic Churches in two quite different countries, Belgium & Italy, during the nineteenth century with respect to the profound transformations affecting the society of the day. Data come from published & unpublished historical & social materials. The distinct national mentalities, geographical locations, & SE development of the two countries are factors used to explain the numerous differences in their levels of religious teaching & responses to social issues. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14300 / ISA / 1982 / 3752
Nestor, Barbara M. (315 Campbell Hall, 1787 Neil Ave Columbus OH 43210), The Parent-Adolescent Relationship and Personality Development in Early Adolescence.

Different theoretical views of the process of adolescent development suggest different possible characteristics of adolescent-parent relationships. Although we might expect adolescents to become more secretive, more withdrawn, & more sensitive to parental dominance or intrusiveness, we might also expect them to desire information & guidance from adults about work roles & career choice, about loving & intimacy, & about the development of personal competence. Because of their experience, resources, & status in the community, adults hold the key to the opportunities to which adolescents aspire. Nonetheless, the push toward individuation makes adolescents cautious of being manipulated or exploited by adults. Particularly in the case of adolescents & their parents, the need to feel reassured about one's autonomy may make it difficult for adolescents to make use of the expertise that their parents have to offer. Thus, it might be expected that the ability to enjoy & profit from interactions with parents during adolescence is related to the sense of freedom or independence that exists within the parent-child relationship. Six dimensions of the parent-adolescent relationship are reviewed as potential factors contributing to a renegotiation of the parent-child relationship: (1) power, (2) family organization, (3) love, (4) communication, (5) independence, & (6) person-perception. The questions addressed are: whether there is change on each of these dimensions during early adolescence (puberty through age 18); whether stability or change is more likely to be associated with a positive parent-child relationship; & whether change is reflected in the adults' views toward their own development as well as in their orientation toward their children.

S14301 / ISA / 1982 / 3753
Nichols, Patricia C. (California State U, San Jose 95192), and White Women in the Rural American South: Dialect Changes in Progress.

Two speech communities that have been segregated racially for almost two centuries were studied by quantitative & qualitative sociolinguistic methods. Adults of three age groups & both sexes were recorded in home interviews, & their natural speech analyzed for the presence or absence of three Eng morpho-syntactic variables: past-tense marking of the strong verbs; neuter-third-person pronouns; & the static locative preposition. Both adults & children were observed in a variety of social situations within the communities over a period of seven years. Of the members of both communities speak varieties of Eng that reflect separate linguistic histories. Younger & middle-aged adults of both communities are moving toward a regional variety of standard Eng. Movement toward the standard lang variety is associated with expanding job educational opportunities. In view of changing social conditions, lang change can be expected. However, some of the young & middle-aged adults are moving toward standard Eng more rapidly than others. In general, women of both communities use more standard features than men.

S14302 / ISA / 1982 / 3754
Niedzielski, Henry (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), Some Sociolinguistic Implications for the Educational Status of Languages Spoken in Burundi.

Although Burundi is populated almost exclusively by Burundi who speak Kirundi, the only newspaper published in the capital city of Bujumbura is written entirely in French & so are all street names & most store signs. At the U it is French in the classrooms, Kirundi almost everywhere else. These two official langs are not used equally, not even exclusively. At least three other langs can be heard: Kisiwahili, Pidgin French, & Eng. The sociolinguistic problems apparent in this linguistic complexity have been created by the colonial history of the area & are being compounded by its geographical location. When Burundi became a Belgian protectorate under a mandate from the League of Nations after WWI, French became the general lang of instruction. Today, because of a recent program of Kirundization in elementary schools, there exists a problem of articulation with secondary levels. The academic, so-
Within sociolinguistics there has been a discussion of the degree to rate subgroup. And after the course, contact with other signers (prelinguistic deaf), Apart from highlighting certain important legacies of Georges Sorel & deaf), discussed is the status of various languages used before, during, and after the colonial era, reviewed are their general social & administrative roles on national & local levels.

Nijhoff, Pieter (Sociological Instit U Amsterdam, Oude Hoogstraat 24 1012 CE Netherlands), Sorel and Sociologists

Apart from highlighting certain important legacies of Georges Sorel (1847-1912) to twentieth century social theory, the goal is to contribute to the treatment of the more general question of the historical & epistemological status of so-called "academic sociology" as it was institutionalized in France between 1890 & 1910. As this institutionalization—however—was not free from internal contradictions, we are able to demarcate Durkheimian sociology at its frontiers & from the outside. This demarcation can be construed from those elements in the work of Sorel that were either excluded from academicians discourse as being "scientific" or that furnish critical definitions of academic discourse by an outsider. The "scientific" fashion in which academic sociologists legitimized professional practices in modern state & society excluded Sorel's notion (derived from G. Vico) that (social) facts are made instead of given, & that we know them through the historical, retrospective, reconstruction of our making them. From the other side, Sorel defined academic social science as the pretense of a "thinking estate" that unattached intellect could give an independent confirmation to the ways in which political power was used & public morality was practiced. Sorel's opposition to the established social theory is construed along the lines of "historical epistemology" (Lecourt), as being mainly a question of theory of knowledge.

Nippert, R. Peter (Lehrstuhl Medizinische Soziologie Westf Wilhelms-U, Hufferstr 75 44 Münsterdeent Federal Republic Germany), Dentists and Their Auxiliaries: Relations and Conflicts.

The use of auxiliaries is chance, necessity, & threat to both professionals & auxiliaries. Deal with is the background of this configuration. The possibilities & hindrances for the practice of dentistry are discussed. Outlined are the coping strategies of the two parties who deal with the problem in conflicting situations; several possible solutions are proposed.

Nordeng, Halvor, Martinsen, Harald & van Tetzchner, Stephen (Lier Mental Hospital, 3400 Norway), Forced Language Change as a Result of Acquired Deafness.

Within sociolinguistics there has been a discussion of the degree to which language determines a person's social status as it was institutionalized in France between 1890 & 1910. As this institutionalization—however—was not free from internal contradictions, we are able to demarcate Durkheimian sociology at its frontiers & from the outside. This demarcation can be construed from those elements in the work of Sorel that were either excluded from academicians discourse as being "scientific" or that furnish critical definitions of academic discourse by an outsider. The "scientific" fashion in which academic sociologists legitimized professional practices in modern state & society excluded Sorel's notion (derived from G. Vico) that (social) facts are made instead of given, & that we know them through the historical, retrospective, reconstruction of our making them. From the other side, Sorel defined academic social science as the pretense of a "thinking estate" that unattached intellect could give an independent confirmation to the ways in which political power was used & public morality was practiced. Sorel's opposition to the established social theory is construed along the lines of "historical epistemology" (Lecourt), as being mainly a question of theory of knowledge.

Novoa Cota, Victor Javier (Ramon Alazar 20, Mexico 1 DF), Violencia: un concepto para comprender los daños a la salud juvenil (Violence: A Concept for Comprehending Damage to Juvenile Health) (SPA). The phenomenon of violence is presented as a key concept in the theoretical & methodological analysis of various factors affecting problems of juvenile health in Mexico. Violence is conceived as the effect of the dynamic acting within a given structure. Structure is defined on two levels: social & psychic; the influence of both levels is taken into account as the inception of the violent act is traced. Focus is almost entirely on isolated acts of violence; that limitation presents conceptual difficulties for a comprehensive study. It is suggested that alcoholism should be added to substance abuse phenomena, which should be studied in their causal relationship to violence. Violent acts occur most frequently among Ms. Pri-vate violence is contrasted with legitimate violence exercised by public authorities. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

Nunn, Frederick M. (Portland State U, OR 97207), Rittertum and Role Social: The Army and the State in Early 20th Century South America.

Using the earliest printed sources of officer-corps thought & self-perception, described & analyzed are the origins of military-civilian relations in modern Argentina, Brazil, Chile, & Peru. Having been professionalized by European missions or having adapted European models, South Americans early on began to perceive themselves the way French & German officers did: as members of a privileged, yet often mistreated subsociety. European military literature is discussed, South American literature is compared, & nonmilitary sources are utilized in order to show that: (1) prior to WWI, South Americans began to apply their new Europeanized mentality to the solution of national problems, & to advocate a more active state role in internal social, economic, & civic development; (2) the context of military literature changed little despite the paseage of time & superficial sociopolitical change; (3) South Americans re-
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Basic education as used in this context is what has been defined as a
sized: (1) patterns of enrollment, (2) longevity & waste in the educa-
tional framework. The data are derived from various surveys of the Kenya
& men in the modernizing economy of Kenya, using a structural-theoret-
sion of the institutional framework of the society. The high incidence of
with women & girls in development situations, & several studies that
Central Bureau of Statistics various international organizations dealing
abilities.

S14313 / ISA / 1982 / 3765

attempted? What are the lessons for the future of basic education &
the factors that contribute to success or failure in the programs already
eral orientation to national development & life are required? What are
questions are asked & need to be asked from time to time: What is the
were conducted with officials & others involved in the programo Several
of the ordínary person. It emphasizes methods that best utilize available
scheme, & the future prospects for universal education in the country.

S14311 / ISA / 1982 / 3763

Nwachukwu, Chudie C. (School Technical Teacher Education Instit
Management & Technology, Enugu Nigeria), The U.P.E. in Nige-
ria—Theory and Practice.

In 1976, the government of Nigeria launched a universal primary edu-
cation program, popularly known as the UPE. The scheme was to pro-
vide free, compulsory primary education for all children of school age
throughout the country. The underlying motivations for this scheme were:
(1) to accord every Nigerian child his right to basic education, (2) to
bridge the educational gap between the northern & southern states of
the country, & thereby strengthen the basis of Nigerian unity, & (3) to
provide more manpower for Nigeria’s economic development. Laudable
as the scheme was, it had several drawbacks. The first was the enormous
amount of money needed to see the program through. Another was in
the area of personnel, the provision of adequate teachers for the scheme.
There was also its impact on secondary & tertiary levels of the country’s
school system; & the problem of what to do with the vast number of its
products who could not get into any of the existing secondary schools.
The scheme was to mature in 1982, when its first products would be avail-
able for further education or as a L.F. An attempt is made to assess the
achievements of this program since its inception. Using available sta-
tistics, examined is the extent to which the Nigerian governments have
been able to meet the stated objectives, the problems that beset the
scheme, & the future prospects for universal education in the country.

S14316 / ISA / 1982 / 3762

Perception and Preferences of Patient Types in Nigeria.

Perception of current social criticisms of advertising suggests that such criti-
cisms have failed almost completely to include a consideration of the in-
strumental role of lang in advertising.

Linguistic features (including syntax & organization of information in the
commercial as well as lexical items) were found to be related signifi-
cantly to higher or lower scores of recall &/or persuasion. Preliminary
research has also shown variations in responses to different types of mes-
ages by persons from different SCs. The implications of research on
lang & advertising are discussed with reference to sociolinguistic theory,
applied linguistics, & sociological analysis of the techniques of manipula-
tion through mass media & communication generally. Included is a cri-
tique of current social criticisms of advertising, suggesting that such criti-
cisms have failed almost completely to include a consideration of the in-
strumental role of lang in advertising.

S14315 / ISA / 1982 / 3767

Philosopher’s Artifacts.

The philosopher’s page is shown to be a lively organizational object
where constitutive features can be described empirically as methods &
a resource in the competent production of discipline-specific inquiry.
The introductory chapter of Models of Man is analyzed for its use of
figures of plastic & autonomous man. Whereas these devices claim to
clarify the text, it is shown that they are irredeemably tied to this context
for their own raison. Similar devices, artificial traps, of combining
structures & of argument sketches are shown to require closure through
a number of ad hoc practices, i.e., weak negators that allow the argument
to proceed despite its mock features.

S14314 / ISA / 1982 / 3766

Odehbiyi, A. L. & Togbou-Bickerteth (U Ife, Ille-Ife Nigeria), Nurses’
Perception and Preferences of Patient Types in Nigeria.

Focus is on nurses’ perceptions & responses to patients, with a view
toward highlighting those they see as “good,” “bad,” &/or “problem” pa-
ients, & toward revealing their preferences for patient types. Data from
interviews with 95 randomly selected nurses in Ille-Ife & Ogbogbo, Nige-
ria, show that the issue of “control” is central in nurses’ preferences for
patient types, i.e., nurses’ tend to prefer patients who do not constitute a
threat to their authority. The majority of Rs preferred terminally ill &
nonambulatory patients, & most preferred children under age 12. MDs,
legislators, & other nurses, in that order, were rated as “bad” patients.
In the nurse/patient interaction, the struggle for control appears to in-
crease with the educational level of the patient. This is because educated
patients try to control their own treatment. In addition, using the chi
square, it was found that, while there was a significant relationship be-

S14313 / ISA / 1982 / 3764

Nyonyintono, Rebecca M. N. (U Nairobi, Kenya), Women as
Agents of Change in Developing Countries: The Case of Kenya.

Examined are data from Kenya & the eastern African region, pro-
duced by several national & international agencies, to assess the innova-
tive potential & power base of women as agents of change in Kenya to-
day. The role of women & their consequent ability to bring about
change depends on the social system & institutions in a given society. In
Kenya, one can trace a pattern of gradual change, with the first decade
after independence yielding very little change in women’s status & in
their ability to influence change in society. There is potential for change
in the future as attention shifts from large-scale production & U ori-
ented development toward small-holder & R development. The trend
toward R development has brought to the fore the central role women
play in the national economy & the need to improve their capacity for
production & access to facilities for development. The increasing volume
& dissemination of demographic & other data on women have served to
challenge traditional myths about the role of women, & to underline the
key role they play & their needs. It has also emphasized the need to
grant institutional rights for women to acquire & control property. There
are serious problems, though, as women continue to be divided by atti-
dudes & practices of years of subordination, & lack of representation
on decision-making bodies. There is potential for negative reaction & back-
lash when men feel threatened by the improved status of women.
There may be hope for the future as more families see girls & boys as
equals, & encourage both to achieve high goals.

S14312 / ISA / 1982 / 3765

Nwachukwu, Chudie C. (School Technical Teacher Education Instit
Management & Technology, Enugu Nigeria), Basic Education &
National Planning for Development.

Basic education as used in this context is what has been defined as a
"revolutionary approach to education." It focuses on training for citizen-
ship & national development & a general upgrading of the quality of life
of the ordinary person. It emphasizes methods that best utilize available
resources, especially the human resources of the nation. Presented is an
evaluation of the progress of basic education since the 1970s. Sources
are the work of the Basic Education Research Centre (BERC) for the
Eastern African region located at Kenyatta U Coll, Kenya. Interviews
were conducted with officials & others involved in the program. Several
questions are asked & need to be asked from time to time: What is the
most realistic approach to basic education & implementation of policy?
What kind of data, philosophy of education, sociocultural setup, & gen-
eral orientation to national development & life are required? What are
the factors that contribute to success or failure in the programs already
attempted? What are the lessons for the future of basic education &
other educational programs for Kenya & other developing nations already?

S14311 / ISA / 1982 / 3763

Nyonyintono, Rebecca M. N. (U Nairobi, Kenya), Women as
Agents of Change in Developing Countries: The Case of Kenya.

Pakistan's models for development toward small-holder & Ru development.
The trend toward Ru development has brought to the fore the central role
women play in the national economy & the need to improve their capacity
for production & access to facilities for development. The increasing volume
& dissemination of demographic & other data on women have served to
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There may be hope for the future as more families see girls & boys as
equals, & encourage both to achieve high goals.

S14310 / ISA / 1982 / 3762

Nyonyintono, Rebecca M. N. (U Nairobi, Kenya), Women as
Agents of Change in Developing Countries: The Case of Kenya.

Pakistan's models for development toward small-holder & Ru development.
The trend toward Ru development has brought to the fore the central role
women play in the national economy & the need to improve their capacity
for production & access to facilities for development. The increasing volume
& dissemination of demographic & other data on women have served to
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lash when men feel threatened by the improved status of women.
There may be hope for the future as more families see girls & boys as
equals, & encourage both to achieve high goals.
An analysis of the appropriation of cultural manifestations specific to the popular classes has been conducted. The following conclusions are drawn: (1) The nature of the relationships between the state and the popular classes has failed to appreciate the contradictions inherent in the land-use regulation system. More specifically, the arbitrary way in which governments deregulate the land-use system may well discourage future major investment decisions in the property market.

A focus on the problem of common rights has been elaborated. Two situations resulting from these contradictions are examined by reference to children's developing oral and written language. The former situation occurs when the dominant classes appropriate, coopting the Me in order to enlarge the legitimation base of the government. The second situation follows an opposite direction and involves the state in the present SE political model. A new term, "parochialization," is applied to describe the phenomenon of technology on way of life is partial and limited; it does not encompass the totality of the social and cultural life of man. Modern technology facilitates development of the arts, creative activity, the cultivation of man, and humanization of his way of life. The realization of these possibilities, which are the main goals of the social and cultural development of mankind, depends not only on technology, but on the social system: social, cultural, and art policy.

An investigation of the land-use regulatory system in Victoria, Australia, is conducted. Focus is on the deregulation of this system, utilizing examples of land-use investment decisions (including a multimillion dollar city redevelopment proposal), recent initiatives in the preparation of new planning regulations (including the Central City Local Development Scheme), and recent legislative changes (including Melbourne's Local Government Act of 1981). It is concluded that state & local governments have failed to appreciate the contradictions inherent in the land-use regulation system. More specifically, the arbitrary way in which governments deregulate the land-use system may well discourage future major investment decisions in the property market.

An analysis of the social forces that have shaped the pattern of expansion of higher education in Brazil as a Cooption Mechanism. Focus is on the problem of common rights in forests & fields, utilizing data gathered in field researches. Rights of ownership have come into conflict with rights of common use in Ru communities in Japan. This problem is discussed, centering on decisions of the Supreme Court that jeopardized the rights of farmers. Common rights are also examined from the viewpoint of their transformation into individualized rights as a result of social & economic changes.

An analysis of the social forces that have shaped the pattern of expansion of higher education in Brazil. This expansion closely reflects transformations the economy has undergone in recent years, as well as social contradictions resulting from them. The recent expansion of the Brazilian system of higher education reflects the pressure-coption process, which has characterized the relationship between the Me & the state in the present SE political model. A new term, "parochialization," is coined, expressing the process of interiorization of higher education through the marginalization of unattached Colls in medium-sized towns. The political significance of this process is made explicit. Rather than being a form of democratization of educational opportunities, the expansion of the Brazilian system of higher education has been a form of coopting the Me in order to enlarge the legitimation base of the government.

An analysis of the appropriation of cultural manifestations specific to certain Brazilian social groups by the rest of Brazilian society & their transformation into symbols of national identity. Several Brazilian cultural manifestations are examined in relation to the groups in which they originated & their meaning to the group. The way in which these manifestations are perceived by other groups within the society & the moment & reasons for their appropriation are elaborated. Two situations are described. The first occurs when the dominant classes appropriate, revalue, & later transform into national symbols, cultural manifestations that were restricted to the popular classes & were frequently repressed by the state. The second situation follows an opposite direction & occurs when the popular classes appropriate, revalue, & transform into national symbols, cultural manifestations that were identified with the dominant classes & that frequently conferred a mark of distinction from other groups.
Since Labov's classical study on "the transformation of experience in narrative re-telling," in the context of the Brink Eng-Venckendorf study, very few studies have dealt with the oral narrative competence of adolescents and preadolescents. This competence, nevertheless, plays an active & essential role in social affirmation within the peer group, at least in some cultures. The telling of stories, either invented or based on previous experience, played an important role in the interaction of linguistic, cognitive, & sociocultural abilities of various types: (1) a textual competence that enables the boys & girls to build up stories that are both macro- & microstructurally cohesive, & that reflect the particular cognitive schemata of the culture or subculture in which the oral text has been produced; & (2) a cognitive & interactional ability (an aspect of role taking) to adapt, both in terms of linguistic realizations & content, the narration to the interlocutor, & to insert narration in the interaction at appropriate moments in appropriate ways. Presented is research in which narrative oral texts based on comic strips were shown to 2 groups of preadolescents from different sociocultural backgrounds in Rome. Results illustrate the differing narrative styles of different sociocultural groups. The following aspects were considered: (A) cognitive schemata utilized in the organization of narrative events; (B) types of linguistic cohesion adopted & dependence on extralinguistic factors (knowledge & social assumptions made about the world that emerge from the narration of the story)

The European Economic Community's (EEC) mandate to encourage the development of such fundamental categories originally elaborated by V. I. Lenin. Examined are the problems of theory practice in sociological research. The main feature of Lenin's work is the dialectical integrity of theory & revolutionary practice. This is expressed in the fact that a materialist understanding of history, the methodological importance of which was underscored by Lenin in his theoretical works, does not supplant applied sociological research. Emphasis is on Lenin's later works, which are of principal importance to applied sociology.

An overview of data on family-related changes in contemporary postrevolutionary societies; analyzed are the comparative advantages & disadvantages of family life & women's position under socialist & capitalist governments. The comparative focus is primarily on China & Cuba, but attention is given also to the USSR, North Korea, South Yemen, & Vietnam. Outlined are the basic theoretical premises on which official family policies have been formulated. Major social & economic problems that new revolutionary governments face are discussed, with particular attention to how these affect provisions for changes in family & F status. Focus is on the problems of changing the position of women by means of legal reforms, education, employment, & political participation. A tentative balance sheet is offered that weighs goals against implementation.

The European Economic Community's (EEC) mandate to encourage national equivalence of qualifications for specialists by passage of "directive" introduced intergovernmental authority to the factors determining national regulatory systems. Medicine, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, veterinary medicine, & midwifery, as well as optical care, thereby experienced enhanced reviews & lobbying by national governments, professional & specialist associations, bureaus of the EEC, & the new institutional framework, largely unknown elsewhere, of international liaison committees of national professional associations. Variations in key details such as scope of practice, autonomy, educational requirements, testing procedures, peer-specialist relations & regulatory controls, as well as political considerations & ideological differentials, led to protracted negotiations about proposed EEC directives. The diverse institutional features of the specialties characterized the aumence & authority of the EEC as a shared sovereignty with a mandate to change. Efforts to develop alliances among health professionals in particular nations, & internationally, as well as the discrete liaison committees, characterize the response of professions to changes in national authority & the application of international authority to their domains.

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Symptom levels were significantly related to stress scores (the number of conditions from which individuals experienced 'high' stress). Coping modes mainly represented attempts at stress reduction & adjustment in what was perceived to be an unalterable situation. Workers still found most alienating conditions at least mildly stressful, if not markedly so; but they reported little stress in relation to their lack of control over managerial decision making, again suggesting adjustment to a state of powerlessness to which much of their work stress could be attributed. The following questions are, Can stress-related symptoms be seen as an index of 'mental health'? It is argued that mental health should be seen as a 'positive' concept, in accordance with the old word 'HAL', which meant health (wholeness). Psychosomatic symptoms may indicate impaired health, but freedom from symptoms, where they arise from adjustment to an alienated world, cannot equal mental health in the positive sense, which requires a critical relatedness to the world & social & political consciousness as a central coping mode.

S14332 / ISA / 1982 / 3784

1 The problems of crime & its control & prevention are major concerns in many developing countries. In Nigeria, government response to the situation has been the adoption of penal policies & measures to control epidemic incidents, rather than a total planning package. The ineffectiveness of such measures is explicable in terms of the gap between existing criminological knowledge (generated in the country) & the state of crime patterns, identification of crime as a discipline & the inaccessibility of crime records account for the situation. The challenge before the Nigerian criminologist (sociologist) is the production of knowledge for policy making. The objective here is to highlight some of the problems of the Third World criminologist. Among these are: (1) Proposals to carry out research requiring either the examination of police & court records or the interview of policemen, magistrates, & judges are rejected. Where permission is granted, questionnaires & interview schedules must be approved before they are administered. (2) Basic information on sociodemographic variables on offenders & victims is absent from official records. (3) Records are uncooperative. It is hoped that scholars from developed countries may be able to suggest solutions to some of these problems.

S14337 / ISA / 1982 / 3789
Pagelow, Mildred Daley, Mothers, Maltreatment of Children, and Social Policy.

1 When reviewing much of the literature on child abuse & neglect, it soon becomes apparent that many research reports, intervention strategies, & therapies focus heavily on mothers as perpetrators. Even when titles indicate that the subject under discussion is to be "parental" abuse or neglect, readers are likely to discover that samples selected for study or intervention consist only, or primarily, of mothers. What role do fathers play in child abuse & neglect? Are mothers the primary abusers & neglectors of children, as the literature seems to imply? Research & the literature are reviewed to clarify the attitudes of young workers in technical & professional schools toward school & future work. The prevalent attitude is one of "common sense," i.e., advocating a reformed school system oriented toward professionalism, which assures adequate preparation but which also leaves room for self-fulfillment & does not wholly absorb one's personal life. TR & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14334 / ISA / 1982 / 3786
Paci, Massimo (Urbino U, Italy), Care, Cure and Prevention: Division of Labor at the Health Policy Level.

1 Reflected upon are differences in the long-term development of health policies in Western Europe & the US. The issues considered include: (1) long-term shift of boundaries between the family (& the Church), the market, & the state in the provision of health services; (2) health policy as an effort to restructure the market, altering the commodity status of health; (3) long-term development of health policy systems: precapitalist & capitalist "public assistance" systems, voluntary & compulsory "social insurance" systems; austerity & influence "welfare state" systems; (4) the main factors associated with the long-term development of health policy systems: the dynamics of overpopulation, secularization of society, enlargement of political citizenship, technological innovations, & wars; (5) the changing legitimacy of the intervention of the state in health: from the principle of community security or social control, to the one of redistributive compensation for market disadvantages or losses, to the citizen as consumer outside market on the principle of need; & (6) the DoFL at the health policy level: care, cure, & prevention in long-term perspective.

S14335 / ISA / 1982 / 3787
Page, Ed (U Hull, HU6 7RX England), Fiscal Stress and Urban Politics in Britain.

1 In GB in the 1950s & 1960s, conflicts over resource allocation among different interests at the local level were characterized by questions of how to share-out a growing total of expenditure. In the late 1970s the question became one of where the biggest cuts are to fall. Examined are which interests at the local level tend to lose out in the current climate of fiscal stringency. A number of propositions derived from theoretical power relationships within local government are tested against the experience of service cuts in English metropolitan district authorities.

S14336 / ISA / 1982 / 3788
Pagelow, Mildred Daley, Child Abuse and Delinquency: Are There Connections between Childhood Violence and Later Deviant Behavior?

1 Research involving content analysis of the literature from government & nongovernment agencies, & the medical, social, legal, & behavioral professions revealed either weak support or no support for the idea that childhood violence victimization leads to delinquency. Many reports are limited to description, & there is a lack of longitudinal research; most are case studies & a few are retrospective. Much of the research suffers from serious methodological problems: small samples, researcher bias, & lack of definitions. In addition, there are no reliable base rates for child maltreatment; there is no way of knowing how many abused & neglected children remain undetected. Despite lack of strong empirical evidence, professionals & paraprofessionals frequently assume what amounts to a causal relationship between child abuse & delinquency, & use it to support outside intervention that may, in itself, be more damaging to the children than nonintervention. Labeling these children, disruption of their residence with closest kin, stigmatization of parents who receive little or no assistance to improve, & negative expectations of professionals all appear to provide a self-fulfilling prophecy that may be difficult to resist or overcome. Evidence suggests that the state & its agents of social control may do more to propel abused children into deviant labels & deviant behavior than their abusive parents.
A study of the semi-Ru employment situation shows how the structure of the local employment market orders the expectations & behavior of young unemployed of both sexes aged 18-25. A major factor in that structure is the more or less explicit assurance of preferential treatment for Ms in the job market. Special pains are taken to show that certain forms of conduct, eg, refusing migration or some of the jobs offered them, do not necessarily constitute refusal to work on the part of the Ss; rather, such actions are viewed as rational responses in relation to the structure of the job marketplace actually confronting the Ss. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

A study of career behavior of a sample of French merchant marine officers who entered the service between 1955 & 1980 highlights the following topics: (1) social, geographic, & educational characteristics; (2) interaction between recently commissioned & older officers on the professional level; (3) distribution of skills; & (4) perceptions of senior & junior officers of their place in the economic structure of this sector. Four sources of data were used: legal regulations, life histories of a representative sample of 120 Rs, & a review of personal & educational records of representative samples of marine officers. The conclusions reached are that career movement is generally linked to a chance phenomenon (reorganization of the DoFJ from the perspective of productivity), career movement is also a function of structural phenomena, based on economic change in this sector. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

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The conventional social science critique of religious organization & belief arising out of the American Protestant Evangelical tradition is a variant of the "masses" theme. Such criticism has also been applied to much of Afro-American religious experience. With few exceptions, it has been viewed as apolitical or antipolitical. Such criticism is miscast, for it subjects these religious systems to inapplicable standards.
SI4347 / ISA / 1982 / 3799
Pattanaik, Debi Prasanna (Central Instit Indian Languages, Managasagori Mysore 570006), Language as a Source of Sociology.

1. Discourse analysis developed in the 1960s inspired by structuralism; it is a method for analyzing the social meaning of language. It is based on the idea that language is not just a means of communication but a social institution that shapes and is shaped by society.

2. A nation's official language is an important medium for facilitating the social and economic development of a country.

3. If there are not certain conditions under which discourse analysis can be applied, it may not be the most effective tool.

SI4348 / ISA / 1982 / 3800

1. A nation's official language is an important medium for facilitating the participation and integration of both its inhabitants; indigenous languages are in a marginal position in both domestic and foreign communication; foreign languages, although they do not promote domestic integration, are useful in promoting foreign ties. In Mexico, the linguistic problem is twofold: (1) to establish adequate channels for communication between individuals and groups that make up Mexico's society; and (2) to promote similar channels of communication between Mexican nationals and foreigners. Care should be taken not to stress a single unifying tongue, however, at the expense of other forms of expression and communication. Clarification of the position of Mexico's sociolinguistic situation is a project of the Instituto de Social Research of the National Autonomous U of Mexico, in progress since 1967. Statistical data collected on indigenous languages have already been useful in making policy decisions on which regions of the country need more emphasis on the teaching of Spanish and which would benefit from greater bilingualism. With respect to Spanish, its teaching should be adapted to meet the needs of potential users. Foreign language teaching should be heavily oriented toward the sciences, to aid Mexico's development by keeping up with technical and other forms of cultural progress around the world.

Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

SI4349 / ISA / 1982 / 3801
Pécheux, Michel & Conein, Bernard (Laboratoire psychologie sociale U Paris VII, 18b rue Sorbonne 75005 France), Analyse de contenu et analyse de discours (Content Analysis and Discourse Analysis).

1. Discourse analysis developed in the 1960s inspired by structuralism; it was both a linguistic theory and a philosophical thesis. The landscape of the social sciences has had to be partially altered, particularly the relations between discourse and the social, or the relevance of the notion of sociality & of language as a common reference point. In this context, what is implied by analysis of discourse for the disciplines of history & sociology? Empirical sociology continues to rely on content analysis more than discourse analysis in describing collections of documents; it leaves to sociolinguistics the task of examining the discourse. An alternative scheme is proposed which restructures the survey process, asking if there are not certain conditions under which discourse analysis can provide knowledge useful to the sociologist. This perspective necessitates the following: (1) redefinition of documents & archives in sociological research; (2) refusal to use a metalanguage for translation, constructing an a priori semantic dictionary; & (3) document description based on an analysis of pertinent language facts in order to discern the discourse-object as a sociohistorical fact. These propositions are articulated & argued based on a discourse-analysis survey using letters sent by individuals to administrative authorities & self-defense organization. Demonstrated is how that survey differs from sociolinguistic methods, especially in relation to discourse-object & linguistic theory. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

SI4350 / ISA / 1982 / 3802
Pechler, Henk & Melony, Carol (Katholieke Hogeschool Tilburg, Postbus 90153 NL-5000 LE Netherlands), Second and Third Generation Moluccan Children in the Netherlands: Bilingualism, School Success, and "Chances for Success".

1. The some 3,000 Moluccan elementary school children in the Netherlands today are from families of Dutch soldiers in the former Dutch East Indies; most of their families were brought to the Netherlands in 1951 as a "temporary" solution at the end of the successful struggle for independence of Indonesia. The children, now in integrated, Dutch monolingual schools, are thus second- & third-generation dwellers in the Netherlands: 70% of them & their parents are stateless. Problems facing these children include: lower school performance & placement in lower forms of secondary school, high rates of unemployment & hard-drug addiction; & some degree of political uncertainty, including terrorism. Described is a 27-month study, supported by the Dutch Ministry of Education, focused on factors affecting school success in elementary school. Deal with are questions such as whether bilingualism affects school performance (either positively or negatively), & whether it is appropriate to address the question of their performance in terms that imply that the children & their ethnic groups are the ones who have the problems to be overcome. Interviews with teachers were conducted to determine their judgments about factors for the Moluccan students' success. Additional data were obtained through language testing of the students in both Malay & Dutch. Findings show that while officials & teachers believe that suppressing Malay promotes learning Dutch, in fact, the more Malay a child knows, the better she or he knows Dutch.

SI4351 / ISA / 1982 / 3803

1. Previous studies of the quality of life in Africa have seldom differentiated between personal characteristics or location. Interviews with 640 residents of all SE levels in 3 towns in Sierra Leone, with supplementary data from other West African towns, showed that sex, economic resources, & type of town had considerable effect on subjective satisfaction with life. Most people were relatively satisfied, even though they may not have wanted to live in town permanently. They felt at least as secure & happy in town as in a village, & appreciated the improved services & higher standard of living in town. Provincial towns were somewhat more satisfying than the capital, & men were more satisfied than women. Regression analysis of scores on a 7-point ladder of satisfaction showed that standard of living, job, & getting ahead were the most important components of satisfaction with life as a whole. Housing, neighborhood, & health were more important to women; men gave more emphasis to the town as a whole & to income. Both relative position & reference groups affected subjective satisfaction. Although it increased with additional resources, well-off people demonstrated lower mean satisfaction than those in the middle (both with life as a whole & with the town).

SI4352 / ISA / 1982 / 3804
Peirano, Luis (Centro Estudios & Promoción Desarrollo, Lima 14 Peru), El teatro popular en el Perú (The Popular Theater in Peru).

1. As part of the reforms initiated by the revolutionary military government in Peru, increasing attention has been paid to the needs of the people. One approach to this problem has been the development of a popular culture bearing on the theater & its relationship to the daily life of the popular classes. The enormous difficulties encountered by pioneering scholars in the collection of relevant data show the need to concentrate initially on clarification of the origins of popular theater & its categories. A starting hypothesis could be that popular theater is an image of the relationship between the resistance of the native culture & the domination of the ruling classes. Since literary expression is under greater formal control, the popular classes tend to express themselves on the occasion of religious festivities by means of drama & dance. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

SI4353 / ISA / 1982 / 3805
Peñalosa, Fernando (California State U, Long Beach 90840), Ensayo de un estudio comparativo de la situación sociolinguística de los chicano y de los boricuas en los Estados Unidos (A Comparative Study of the Sociolinguistic Situation of Chicanos and Puerto Ricans in the United States). (SFA)

1. Mexican immigrants arrive in the US from an independent country, while Puerto Ricans come from a US colony. Further, the two populations & their descendants are concentrated in different parts of the coun-
The Venezuelan Ministry of Justice commissioned a group of investigators to examine the social determinism that is important for an accurate understanding of the processes of social development. A retrospective analysis is presented of the ideas of social determinism in pre-Marxist, sociopolitical teachings, dominated by various factors. The examination of social determinism stressed the importance of sociological method that is free of such constraints points to a method that is dialectical in a broad sense. Considered are possible ways of moving toward this interdisciplinary-science paradigm.

S14354 / ISA / 1982 / 3806
Pérez Isla, José Antonio (CREA-Dirección de Planeación, Ramón Alcázar 20 1er Piso 06030 Mexico DF), La problemática educativo-ocupacional en la juventud (Educational and Occupational Problems of Youth). (SPA)

An examination of the relationship between education & job opportunities for young people (aged 12-29) in Mexico; the statistical data considered are for the years 1970, 1975, & 1978. The theories of human capital & occupational segmentation of the labor market are used to set the stage for the discussion. An examination of the hypothesis that education is a factor whose periodic variations lead to the conclusion that much depends on the social origin of the child. Within the labor market itself, it is shown that young people have almost twice as much education as the adults with whom they compete for positions. As for the segment of youth that has had access to higher education, their expectations upon graduation are compared to actual opportunities in the labor market; the resulting frustrations are analyzed. Youth has suffered the most gravely from low employment & surplus of labor in Mexico. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14355 / ISA / 1982 / 3807
Pérez Perdomo, Rogelio (Facultad Ciencias Jurídicas y Políticas U Central Venezuela, Caracas), Problemas teóricos metodológicos de la investigación social aplicada con propósitos legislativos, Reflexión sobre un proyecto venezolano en servicios jurídicos (Methodological Theoretical Problems in Applied Social Research in the Field of Legislation: A Reflection on a Venezuelan Study of Legal Services). (SPA)

The Venezuelan Ministry of Justice commissioned a group of investigators to study & offer suggestions on how to improve legal services for indigents. Legislative proposals were to be based on their suggestions. Some thoughts are offered here on the methodological & theoretical aspects of the study. Such a study has serious implications in the area of pure research, concerning the type & level of scientific validity expected from the results, the stimulation of public debate on the legislative proposals, & the possibility that subsequent action might enable the authorities to refine & revise the conclusions reached by the study. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14356 / ISA / 1982 / 3808
Pešec, Mojca (Instit Sociologija, Cankarjeva 1 61000 Ljubljana Yugoslavia), Integrative Planning as Responsible Acting to Future.

It is contended that only some long-term directions are formulated in middle-term goals. The intention is to present the results of comparative analyses between middle-term goals formulated in the scenarios of the economic, spatial, & societal development of Slovenia. The comparative analyses of middle-term goals have produced the following results: (1) goals for different system levels have been formulated on different logical bases; (2) inconsistency in system levels in conceptualization of goals from those at the lowest levels to those at the highest; (3) trend examination & negative situation-solving methods have been the main methods for formulation of middle-term goals, but not for formulation of goals of new quality; & (4) extremely partialized planning of the entire societal reproduction because of separate planning in societal subsystems, with little consideration of relations among them. Although long-term goals have been formulated through sector planning, the formulations of new directions can be identified in societal development & in the goals of new quality in three scenarios already mentioned. If the principles of integrative planning as conceptualized in Yugoslavia have been considered in the process of middle-term planning, then many more long-term proposals would have been formulated in middle-term goals. Such practice would also include: (A) separate formulation of goals in individual subsystems, & (B) legitimation or planning of actions that had to be achieved in the past as necessary conditions of complex societal reproduction.

S14357 / ISA / 1982 / 3809
Phillips, Bernard (Boston U, MA 02215), Paradoxical Anomalies within Methodology: Toward a Scientific and Humanistic Dialectic.

It is contended that there are a number of contradictions within sociological methodology: (1) a gap between research rhetoric & research practice, (2) a lack of convergence of measurement procedures, (3) investigator effect sufficient to distort conclusions, (4) contradictions between statistical & theoretical assumptions, & (5) "explanations" that do not adequately explain; because of the widespread occurrence & profound nature of these anomalies, they are designated as "paradigmatic anomalies," following the work of Thomas Kuhn. Following Kuhn's views on the resolution of paradigmatic anomalies, explored is the nature of an alternative: the "interdisciplinary-science" paradigm. Both the actual methods of scientists as well as scholarly interpretations of the nature of the scientific method have been sharply constrained by bureaucratic assumptions built into the scientific & academic communities. An approach to the scientific method that is free of such constraints points to a method that is interdisciplinary; it encompasses the concerns of problem-solvers as well as the situational & personal concerns of humanists, & is dialectical in a broad sense. Considered are possible ways of moving toward this interdisciplinary-science paradigm.

S14358 / ISA / 1982 / 3810
Pierre Jacques, Charles (Centre recherches caraibes U Montreal, CP 6128 Succ A Quebec H3C 3J7), Pauvreté et échecs scolaires: le cas du jeune Haitien dans le système d'enseignement québécois (Poverty and Academic Failure: The Case of the Young Haitian in the Quebec Public School System). (FRE)

The arrival in Quebec in large numbers of young Haitian children during the 1972/73 academic year brought attention to the problem of school adaptation for this population. An analysis of the relationship between poverty & academic performance was undertaken on the premise that a situational view of the problem was necessary, but considered also were specific differences in living conditions between the country of origin (Haiti) & of destination (Canada), which created problems for the new immigrants in terms of work, lodging, culture, family patterns, language, & the Haitian educational system is marked by elitism, dysfunction, & inability to deal with illiteracy. Although most of the Haitian children in Quebec are from professional &/or otherwise privileged families, their cultural background still does not enable them to cope successfully with the demands of the Quebec educational system. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14359 / ISA / 1982 / 3811
Pilipenko, N. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), On the Problem of Social Determinism.

Examined are the problems of social determinism that are important for an accurate understanding of the processes of social development. A retrospective analysis is presented of the ideas of social determinism in pre-Marxist, sociopolitical teachings, dominated by various factors. The examination of social determinism stressed the importance of sociological method that is free of such constraints points to a method that is dialectical in a broad sense. Considered are possible ways of moving toward this interdisciplinary-science paradigm.

S14360 / ISA / 1982 / 3812
Pillet, Gonzague & Amphoux, Pascal (Centre universitaire d'écologie humaine U Genève, 5 rue St-Ours Ch 1211 4 Switzerland), Les Donneurs de temps: essai d'écologie humaine (Time Givers: An Essay on Human Ecology). (FRE)

In chronobiology, the "time giver" is any factor whose periodic variations are capable of modifying an internal biological rhythm. The following "synchronizers" are distinguished: ecological (successions of days, nights, & seasons), social (work & meal cycles), & socioecological (fusing the two previous categories). The chronobiological process is an adaptive one. In economics, as in architecture, there is a tendency to respond to synchronizers as part of an adaptive strategy: time management in the former, conversion strategy in the latter. Both economics & architecture synchronize. The former dictates the rhythm of work; the latter establishes an epoch, marks space by its style, & reflects the hours.
& seasons on its façades. In both domains, to synchronize does not mean only to repeat, give the beat, or determine duration; to give time is to transgress all limitations. A debate is opened on two hermetic principles that operate in social ecology, the principles of nonmetricity & nonuality. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

SI4361 / ISA / 1982 / 3813
Pinto, Jenny Aisenberg de Carvalho (School Communication & Arts U São Paulo, Cidade Universitária Brazil), Kafka: An Attempted Genetic-Structural Approach.

1 Based on Lukács's & Goldmann's works, & within the framework of historicist materialism, presented is a dialectical approach to Franz Kafka's work as an aesthetic fact. Society is seen as an explaining context, where the social element determines aesthetic choices but also where the work's structural characteristics reveal the structure of a given society.

SI4362 / ISA / 1982 / 3814
Piperno, Aldo (U Naples, Italy), Medical Practice in a Time of Transformation: The Implementation of the Italian National Health Services Act.

1 Using data from a recent national survey of medical practice in Italy, & from interviews with professionals & policymakers, discussed is the struggle between state, political parties, the organized medical profession, & community groups over the ways in which the Italian health service will be implemented & the extent & type of implementation. Issues such as the occupational health aspects of the new service, the challenge to traditional fee-for-service systems, MD-patient relations, & the regional variations of implementation are considered.

SI4363 / ISA / 1982 / 3815
Pitrone, M. C. (U Catania, Italy), Indicators and Operational Definitions: The Case of Social Class.

1 In the social sciences, researchers often use the terms “indicator” & “operational definition” interchangeably, implying that their meanings & functions are the same. An operational definition is a set of rules & procedures through which the state of a case with regard to a property is observed & transformed into a form suitable to be recorded in a data matrix. An indicator is a concept at a lower level of generality that is considered as being semantically linked to a more general concept. In empirical research, this distinction is often neglected; moreover, when research results are reported, the reader is given very little information about the indicators, & even less about operational definitions. In order to support this impression, a large number of reports of empirical research were examined in which SC or SES were important variables.

If empirical occupations are aggregated according to relationship with the means of production, occupation becomes an indicator of SC; if they are aggregated in terms of prestige, an indicator of social stratification is obtained. If the reports only show tables with category labels like Uc, Me, etc, without any further information about the operations performed, the reader is given no idea of what the authors mean by “class,” & cannot judge whether the term is correctly used.

SI4364 / ISA / 1982 / 3816
Pitts, Ruth Ann (Faculté Saint-Jean, 8406 91 St Edmonton Alberta T6C 4G9), Alienation from General Values & Low Self-Esteem.

1 Belief in counterfactual norms is alienation in that it leads to low self-esteem. Finding a relation between counterfactual norms & low self-esteem links a US definition of alienation as poor mental health with a European definition. Norms taken as counterfactual for some are that work should be intrinsically satisfying & that the boss should recognize the human value of his employees. It is proposed that routine work reduces its intrinsic value for the Wc & that few employers know the value of their employees’ work. Belief in counterfactuality is measured by combining statements that one should find satisfaction or that one should get recognition, with statements that work is not satisfying & that most bosses do not recognize their employees. The counterfactuality of these norms is demonstrated using multiple regression. It is then shown that low self-esteem is correlated only with the counterfactual mode of these values. Thus, low self-esteem is correlated only with statements that work should be, but is not, satisfying, & with statements that the boss should, but does not, recognize his employees, not with statements of reality alone or statements of the norms alone. Data come from a questionnaire survey of 230 persons, conducted in London, Ontario in 1976.

SI4365 / ISA / 1982 / 3817
Piven, Frances Fox (Boston U, MA 02215), Dynamics of Deprivation.

1 The dominant perspective in the post-WWII period conceived of deprivation as marginality, whether cultural, economic, or political. In the 1970s, however, a new, largely neo-Marxist literature developed. This literature focused less on deprivation & more on programs to ameliorate it. The explanation of these programs argued the crucial economic & political functions served by the welfare state in democratic & capitalist societie. This work was useful in its emphasis on a systemic explanation that challenged earlier ideas about marginality. But the programs rather than the phenomena of deprivation were the objects of analysis; the systemic roots of deprivation itself received less attention. Moreover, events have revealed the limits of this analysis, for a functionalist perspective on welfare state programs cannot explain why the programs have come under assault by the dominant classes they were supposed to serve. This limitation may be overcome by looking at the systemic roots & “functions” of deprivation, & by shifting the model of explanation from the logic of functionalism to the logic of conflict.

SI4366 / ISA / 1982 / 3818
Piven, Frances Fox & Cloward, Richard A. (Boston U, MA 02215), The New Class War.

1 The Reagan administration’s social policies represent a determined corporate effort not only to redistribute income, but to weaken worker power through increasing unemployment & insecurity. In the American past, comparable corporate efforts succeeded, particularly in the late nineteenth century. However, the pervasive ideological & structural changes that led to the development of welfare state programs in the US in the late twentieth century are likely to generate the political forces that will sustain these programs, & even go beyond them.

SI4367 / ISA / 1982 / 3820
Portwood, Derek & Fielding, Alan (Polytechnic Wolverhampton, WV1 1LY England), Privilege and the professions.

1 A historical examination of the privileges of the legal, medical, clerical, U teaching, & accountancy professions in GB brings out the significance of their changing sociohistorical context & reveals how characteristics & values from earlier historical periods remain central rather than residual features of the present day. In GB this means that tradition plays a crucial role along with that of capitalist ideology in the functioning & status of professions. Elite groups in British professions resist external control & exercise power in the British social & political systems as much on grounds of values & rules of etiquette as on technical expertise.

SI4368 / ISA / 1982 / 3821
Poshekhonov, U. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjìijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Scientific Activity and Social Practice.

1 Examined are various sociotransforming functions of science. The interaction of scientific activity & social practice is multifaceted & multi-leveled: science as a whole, the scientific collective, & individual scientists & scientific groups & scientists. The problem of the interaction of scientific activity & social practice is analyzed both in light of general laws of social development under conditions of mature socialism, & with due regard to specific inner regularities of scientific development. The impact of scientific activity upon social practice is illustrated by specific academic collective's engaged in such large-scale programs as "Siberia," "the Urals," etc. The social significance of scientific activity is analyzed in terms of its influence on the formation of a socialist way of life & on the development of the individual as a major productive force.

SI4369 / ISA / 1982 / 3821
Presdee, Mike (Harley Coll Advanced Education, MaGil Campus South Australia 5072), Invisible Girls: Unemployed Working Class Girls' Sub-Culture.

1 At times of high unemployment, minority groups, especially young girls, will find it difficult to find work. In July 1981, there was a 2% of 66,800 unemployed girls aged 15-19 in Australia, while there were only 50,100 unemployed boys. However, while the plight of unemployed boys is easily seen through subculture activity, the position of unemployed girls appears invisible, lost in a subculture that is nonwork dominated & controlled economically, ideologically, & politically by Ms. An attempt is made to illuminate the social world of the "invisible girl" by examining the position of unemployed girls in the Wc suburb of Eliza-
S14370 / ISA / 1982 / 3822

† In an attempt to isolate salient gender differences, M & F restrooms in a variety of Manhattan, NY, bars were surveyed & all visible graffiti recorded verbatim. The tiffs charged at bars fulfilling distinct social functions served as a SE measure for classification purposes. Data were analyzed not only within a form/topic/function framework but also by means of an aggression/hostility coding system. These linguistic features were cross-correlated to reveal variation resulting from gender & bar function. Hypothesized was that: (1) qualitative differences are more significant indicators of the inward/outward orientations of M & F graffiti- lists than are quantitative ones; & (2) the social function of the bars affects the content of the graffiti. Chi-square analysis of the data revealed gender-based differences across all categories considered; of 24 topics, 5 were significant: M graffiti were statistically more numerous in the areas of homosexuality, racial/ethnic comments, politics, & humor; but 88% of the S interpersonal relationship graffiti (n = 219) appeared in restrooms. Internal/external orientations were evidenced by a greater fraction of M graffiti functioning as interactions & advertisements; F graffiti included more personal statements. M graffiti were more aggressive, hostile, & negative. No significant gender differences were revealed by the systematic analysis, though there were infrequent gender-based differences. The findings presented here help to determine the form, function, & topic of graffiti. The implications of the aggression coding seem to undermine the sex-role labeling frequently purported to be an outgrowth of the women's movement. In Manhattan restroom graffiti, at least, traditional sex roles have not totally disappeared.

S14371 / ISA / 1982 / 3823
Pronovost, Gilles (U Quebec Trois-Rivieres, CP 500 G9A 5H7), The Sociological of the Sociology of Leisure.

† Emphasized is the need to study the various social & historical contexts in which the sociology of leisure operates. This leads to the assumption that all sociological knowledge of leisure is a relative by-product of the society in which it emerged. Certain basic questions must be posed, dealing with: the nature & content of different sociological concepts & frameworks; changing areas of interest; the social actors involved; & the relationships of the above to their underlying social & historical backgrounds. Historically speaking, the sociology of leisure progressively emerged out of social change, as a part of the making of modern leisure in Western societies. Implications for the development of the sociology of leisure are discussed, among them the changing nature of sociological concepts of leisure: the extent to which distinctions can be made between social conceptions & meanings of leisure, & sociological concepts; & the uses & misuses of Western-centered sociologies of leisure for the interpretation of leisure in different societies.

S14374 / ISA / 1982 / 3826
Pronovost, Gilles (U Quebec Trois-Rivieres, CP 500 G9A 5H7), Mass Culture and Popular Culture as Ideologies of Culture.

† Culture has many sociological dimensions: political, economic, etc. Consequently, an ideological study of culture is possible. It is argued that mass culture & popular culture can be interpreted as current social conceptions of culture, involving particular social actors. These ideologies of culture are closely related to the social context in which they take place, & can fulfill several important symbolic functions such as interpreting the state of a society's cultural development, or defining dominant patterns of cultural activities. They can also serve to legitimate the role of specific social actors (intellectuals, artists) or the control of the dominant classes over the interpretation & meanings of culture.
Based on interviews with National Hockey League referees, R. K. Merton's seminal discussion of social structure, Durkheim's positivism is nowhere so apparent as in his cornerstone in the study of deviant behavior. It is usually interpreted as the facts serve to illustrate Durkheim's famous theses on the correlation between the suicide rate in the degree of that society's integration. The goal is not to the empirical rigor of Suicide nor the interpretation drawn from the facts. An attempt is made to show that the facts presented are already colored by the ideas of the author. They are from the outset constructed on a conceptual canvas. Ideas are at work in these facts whose foundation turns out to be metaphysical—which proves that there is no innocent positivism.

The development of a new nation-state (ie, Singapore, 1965-1981) is used as an empirical illustration of a difficult but also relatively successful attempt to combine social discipline & democracy to tackle major social problems. Reviewed are the disagreements among different conceptual approaches to the solution of social problems; Etzioni's "societal guidance" approach is used as a point of reference. Described is the combination of social discipline & democracy in action. Specific social policies on housing, population control, & other problems are analyzed. Two main shortcomings are identified: (1) the perennial danger of the political elite attaining total hegemony; & (2) that this approach has some crucial qualifications, such as the size of the country, the presence of a charismatic leadership, & the attainment of tangible national goals.

Many complaints deal, however, with what officials insist are less visible aspects of performance, the assembly of statistics about officials' calls, & the scheduling of officials for games) can thus be understood as strategies not simply for producing fairness but for creating convincing accounts of that production.

The concept of Primary Health Care (PHC), interpreted in the Indian setting, involves health care for the poor & the vast Ru population. To determine what understanding young MDs have of the PHC approach, an open-ended questionnaire was administered to 761 students from 14 medical Colleges throughout India, all due to finish their studies within 3 months. Content analysis of the responses revealed that young MDs do not have a clear conception of PHC: 20% gave vague responses, & 41.8% talked in general about community health care. None understood the team approach, & few seemed to understand the causes of poverty. A proper orientation toward poverty, PHC, & related issues should be given to graduate students, an outline for which is suggested.

Anomie is a cornerstone in the study of deviant behavior. It is usually interpreted as the facts serve to illustrate Durkheim's famous theses on the correlation between the suicide rate in the degree of that society's integration. The goal is not to the empirical rigor of Suicide nor the interpretation drawn from the facts. An attempt is made to show that the facts presented are already colored by the ideas of the author. They are from the outset constructed on a conceptual canvas. Ideas are at work in these facts whose foundation turns out to be metaphysical—which proves that there is no innocent positivism.

"In order to perceive incoherence, incompleteness, & peculiarities, a group must have expectations with regard to the form of a complete narrative. These expectations form a pattern, which is seen as the normal form of narratives in Balint-groups. This knowledge of normal form is specific to the institution of Balint-groups; it is used in an ethnmethodological sense as a heuristic for the scientific assessment of transcriptions. An example from a Balint-group conversation is subjected to narrative analysis. First, the initial presentation of a case is examined by means of normal form patterns: noted is completeness or incompleteness of the presentation. It is possible to form prognoses about the progression of the interaction & the topics of the elaboration phase from the incompleteness of the initial narrative. These prognoses are tested by means of the documented Balint-group conversation.

The production of fairness: the hidden world of officiating in the National Hockey League. Based on interviews with National Hockey League referees & linesmen, described is the work that officials & supervisors do to produce both fairness & an account of that production. Officials & their supervisors are regularly called to account for the quality of the work that officials do. The visibility of officials' work would seem to facilitate accountability, as would the common conceptions of an officials' mistake as a visually verifiable misapplication of a game rule to a game situation. Many complaints deal, however, with what officials insist are less visually verifiable issues of judgment. Many of the practices that characterize the social control apparatus in sports (eg, the supervision of officials' performance, the assembly of statistics about officials' calls, & the scheduling of officials for games) can thus be understood as strategies not simply for producing fairness but for creating convincing accounts of that production.
achieved sanctioned organizational membership. The technique involves filming organizational activity (eg, meetings) & reviewing the film with participants, who thus become informants & coanalysts. The scope for disclosures ranges from known but unexplained aspects of organizational knowledge to matters of interpersonal behavior. Recordings are thus treated as semi-opaque stores of organizational knowledge or as a means of discovering the recollected practical reasoning that members used to organize their activities while they were being filmed. Data are derived from work with business school students & managers.

S14387 / ISA / 1982 / 3839
Reder, Michael (San Diego State U, CA 92182), Internationalized Culture: Oscar's Role in the World Information Order.

Examined is the annual telecast of the (Hollywood) Academy Awards ceremony as a "media event." Considered are national & international sociological implications of this popular event, which is viewed by as many as 350 million persons in more than 50 countries. The event raises the question of the role of popular films & TV in the evolution of an integrated global society & ecological system.

S14388 / ISA / 1982 / 3840
Redder, Angelika (U Hannover, Westfalenburg 1 D-3000 Federal Republic Germany), Language in School: How to Handle Pupils' Criticism.

Language use in school is influenced by specific conditions of the institution, which determine actions & goals as well as topics of verbal interaction between teachers & pupils. The action possibilities for pupils (as clients) & for teachers (as professionals) are different. The teacher's position is dependent on his duties & concrete plans for classroom activities, which sometimes encounter criticism from pupils. This criticism can be of several types, & can be handled by teachers in different ways. Analysis of types of criticism & of teacher handling reveals confrontations & contradictions between the systems used to evaluate both criticism & teacher response. On the basis of transcripts of classroom discourse, various situations of pupils' criticism & how teachers handled that criticism are examined. Some teachers find themselves in conflict due to contradictions within the institution, but refusal to accept any kind of criticism may have severe consequences for their students' linguistic development & acquisition of knowledge.

S14389 / ISA / 1982 / 3841
Reder, Stephen & Green, Karen Reed (Northwest Regional Educational Laboratory, 300 SW 6th Ave Portland OR 97204), Alternative Writing Systems and the Development of Literacy: A Cross-Cultural Comparison.

Certain characteristics of the contact between a large literature society & a cultural minority group have a profound impact on the spread of the larger group's literacy to the minority population; considered is the impact of one important characteristic—alternative writing systems with developed literacies—on the development of literacy. Two extreme contact situations are examined: (1) residents of an Eskimo fishing village in Alaska who came into gradual contact with literacy without being displaced from their traditional environment or economy; & (2) a community of predominantly illiterate Ru Hmong refugees from Laos, who settled in a U.S. west coast Ur area. Ethnographic fieldwork provided the bulk of data, complemented by historical documents, public agency records, personal histories, in-depth interviews, & community-wide surveys. In both settings, strong interactions were observed between writing systems & social realities. In the Eskimo village, development of first Slavonic & Aluqiq (a Koniag Eskimo language) literacy & then English literacy occurred through very distinct socialization processes & in well-defined, nonoverlapping domains of activity. Though each was introduced by outsiders, Slavonic & native literacy took on totally contrasting social meanings from English literacy, which has a negative influence on the acquisition & use of English today, in spite of the demise of the other two literacies. In contrast to the Alaskan village, the Hmong community has little conflict between native & English literacy. Although initially introduced by outsiders for use in the specific domain of religion (as was Aluqiq for the Eskimos), Hmong literacy has spread to other domains & continues to be used in the US. The social meanings attached to both Hmong & English literacy appear to be positive, & there is widespread feeling that Hmong literacy facilitates acquisition of English. Generalizations suggested by these contrasting case studies about the interaction among alternative writing systems, sociohistorical context, & the development of literacy are considered along with their implications for literacy education & development policy.

S14390 / ISA / 0000 / 3842
Reimann, Gerhard (U Bielefeld, 4800 Federal Republic Germany), On the Usability of Narratives for Discovering Biographical Structural Patterns among Psychiatric Patients.

Presented is a qualitative research strategy that can be used for sociological analysis of autobiographical narratives in order to discover structures of life courses (eg, life cycle patterns, biographical designs, trajectories of suffering & losing control). Focus is on the stages of a detailed sequential analysis of single narratives & the issue of how to apply a comparative perspective transcending individual cases & leading to the development of a "grounded theory" (Glaser/Strauss). This strategy is used to analyze autobiographical narratives of current & former mental patients. The underlying perspective of viewing them as one could look at any members of society, ie, as persons who have a life story to tell, differs from the traditional interests of psychiatric sociology (in the etiology of psychiatric disorders & the stages & dimensions of patient careers): clinical categories are not used as analytical resources, but as terms that might be relevant & consequential in a person's life course. By looking at more than just stages & processes of careers, it is possible to learn about the biographical conditions & consequences of psychiatric interventions & their different (institutional, ideological, technological, & territorial) dimensions. The procedures are illustrated with segments of transcripts of audio tapes.

S14391 / ISA / 1982 / 3843
Reisinger, Leo (Hochschule Bundeswehr München, Werner Heisenberg Weg 39 Federal Republic Germany), Social Indicators and Informational Behaviour in the Year 2000: Some Problems of Prognosis.

Discussed is the intersection of sociology, information science, & prognostics. An important aim of information science consists in developing a structural model (framework) for measuring informational behavior of participants in the information subsystem of society. A survey of approaches being developed in German-speaking countries is presented. It is shown that currently available statistics only partly comply with this aim. Informational behavior of individuals & or social groups can only be evaluated correctly in relation to social aspects measured by social indicators. Informational behavior itself is an important aspect of social behavior, although often neglected by social scientists. Specific problems in linking measures of informational behavior to other social indicators are discussed. Different means of prognosis are investigated; in particular, details of two Delphi-Studies are given that were conducted in the Federal Republic of Germany & Austria.

S14392 / ISA / 1982 / 3844
Reiss, Albert J., Jr. (Yale U, New Haven CT 06520), Organizations as Victims and Offenders in Law-Breaking.

Investigated are those law violations where persons use a position of power within an organization to commit violations that harm the organization, or where an organization uses its power to harm others. Data are from three main sources: (1) major US daily newspapers were monitored for 1981, & all news accounts of organizations involved as victims or offenders in law-breaking were selected; (2) major published sources on white-collar law-breaking were examined; & (3) several agencies that deal with organizations as victims & offenders were studied intensively. Discussed are propositions about the relationship of opportunity & network theory to organizational victimization & violation. Special attention is given to social stratification theory, especially to the relationship of occupation, job in an organization, & class position to law-breaking. Evidence is offered challenging conventional notions that organizations become involved in violation primarily through high status persons & positions within organizations.

S14393 / ISA / 1982 / 3845
Renaud, Marc (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), Les Réformes québécoises de la santé ou les aventures d'un "Narcissique": quelques remarques sur la gestion sociale-démocrate des crises (The Quebec Health Reforms or the Adventures of a Narcissistic: some Remarks on the Social Democratic Management of Crises). (FRE)

The growing subordination of civil society to the state is a phenomenon that, in Quebec, has taken on an amplitude & visibility unparalleled in North America. Promised in the name of the social democratic ideal
of greater redistributive justice & more social solidarity, this displacement of the private toward the public has resulted in increasingly bureaucratized & centralized state planning, but also in support for groups that, contrary to this trend, demand local autonomy, citizen participation, etc. Analyzed in this light are Quebec health reforms. Having won vast popular support, these reforms have permitted only a restructuring of power relations among dominant elites, a modernization centered on productivity, & the introduction of a new health morale, thus accentuating the subordination of civil society to the state. The evolution of the role of the state in advanced capitalist societies: Social democratic & conservative crisis management are contrasted, & their differential impacts on the population examined. Tr by A. Rubins

S14396 / ISA / 1982 / 3848
Rezsohazy, Rudolf (U Catholique Louvain, 1348 Belgium), Valorisation des perspectives temporelles en Belgique: passé, présent, avenir français ou anglais, suivant composition du groupe (Valorization of Temporal Perspectives in Belgium: French or English Past, Present, Future, according to Group Composition). (FRE)

† Every five years an investigation of Belgian value systems is undertaken by questionnaire. The fact that the questions are posed in the same terms each time allows researchers to follow the evolution of values & to see intervening changes in the valorization of social time. These changes are interpreted in the light of multiple explicative variables, of which socioprofessional status & age class are particularly important. Tr by A. Rubins

S14397 / ISA / 1982 / 3849
Rezsohazy, Rudolf (U Catholique Louvain, 1348 Belgium), A Methodology for Continuous Records on Social Change.

† Considerable progress can be realized in the study of social change by the periodic, standardized collecting & recording of facts in different areas of social life. These facts, chosen in strategic sectors of the social system, become indicators of structural modifications. Five key subjects are observed: (1) the system of values, (2) ways of life, (3) mechanisms of the socialization of values & ways of life, (4) innovating actors in the matter of values & ways of life, & (5) new issues that arise from conflicts in the field of values & ways of life. These themes form a plan of investigation begun in 1975. After the cycle is complete, a similar new cycle begins: thus each subject is "revisited" every five years. Hypothetical explanatory variables are incorporated in the research.

S14398 / ISA / 1982 / 3850
Ricardo, Stella B. & Guimarães, Lynton L. (U Brasilia, 70-000 DF Brazil), Language Change and Social Networks: The Case of Rural Migrants in Brasilia.

† An attempt is made to examine possible relationships between one aspect of the communication network structure in a community of Ry migrants living in Brasilia, a satellite town located 43 kilometers from Brasilia, & basic changes in their Ru vernacular. The specific aspect under study is the individual's communication domain, defined as the number of persons in his community with whom he is directly &/or indirectly connected through interpersonal channels. Also described is a quantitative method of network analysis used by Guimaraes (1970, 1972); it is applied to the study of lang change & variation. Data were collected through participant observation, followed by unstructured & structured interviews. Brasilandia is neither typically Ur nor a traditional, closed social system. As a satellite town it is subject to the influence of a growing metropolitan area, & its population manifests many Ur traits & has access to benefits that are generally available only in Ur centers, such as social security, medical care, & public schools. On the other hand, it exhibits characteristics of traditional & self-contained communities, plus a sense of community solidarity. As a result, it is possible to identify the culture of the town from the basic differentiation, while preserving extensive kinship ties & intensive exchange of information at the neighborhood level. One linguistic consequence in such transitional communities is the merging of existing Ru dialects into nonstandard Ur varieties of the lang. LePage's (1975) concepts of focusing & diffuseness are especially useful in the analysis of linguistic situations in which there are no clear-cut distinctions between varieties, but rather a continuum characterized by the occurrence of sharp & gradient features, as seems to be the case in Brasilandia.

S14399 / ISA / 1982 / 3851

† Explored are relationships among capitalist economic institutions & patterns in the production & distribution of Ur public services. Discussion proceeds from application of critical theories of the capitalist state to local government, to examination of the dynamics of decisions about public service provision, to analysis of the interaction of service delivery patterns & Ur development. The objective is an enhanced understanding of where public services fit into larger patterns of Ur political conflict, & how they reflect political conflicts at the national level.

S14400 / ISA / 1982 / 3852
Rilling, Rainer (Instit Soziologie Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften & Philosophie Philipps-U Marburg, 355 Federal Republic 139
Germany), New Developments in Military Research of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Military research & development in the world science system has been acknowledged to be carried on, even by a sociology of science distinctly politics-oriented. The sociology of science thus repeats, in barely diminished form, taboos within national & supernational scientific communities against the military. Through discussion of armament & national securi-
ty, the military complex as portrayed by the dominant group in the science of military research which in the Federal Republic of Germany has at last become serious subject matter. Military research is generally viewed as having slipped away from political & social control, & is looked upon as a propulsive, autonomous force. It is suggested that military research & development in Ger-
manny not only requires a far larger % of national science potential than that quoted in the state science administration, but also represents an ex-
tremely functionalized, highly developed social science.

Rindfuss, Ronald R. & Morgan, S. Philip (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27514). Modernization and Conceptual Frequency: Implica-
tions from the Analysis of First Birth Intervals in Asia.

David’s & Blake’s classic article on intermediate variables has pro-
vided the framework for much social demographic analysis of fertility. However, researchers have not directed equal attention to all intervening variables for all groups. In terms of explaining variation in birth intervals, as an analytic tool that supercedes the dassical distinction be-
 tween nature & nurture. This lack of consensus or complementarity is frequently given tacit

In the traditional school to the world of work, the professional school occupies a privileged place. It serves the labor market by being the source of qualified personnel, & at the same time, it prepares indi-
viduals to meet the demands of the market. The shrinking of the labor
market, especially during the current economic recession, has created a crisis in the professional school. Legislation concerning professional schools is vague & inadequate. The competence of the professional school has become a matter of contention between local bodies (regions, communes) & the central government (the Ministry of Education). This uncertain & problematic situation can produce various alternatives for the future of professional schools in Italy.

Rizza, Salvatore (Gruppo Italiano World Futures Studies Federation,
Via della Scrofa 70 00186 Rome). The Professional School in
Italy with Regard to the Labour-Market. Present and Future.

In the traditional school to the world of work, the professional school occupies a privileged place. It serves the labor market by being the source of qualified personnel, & at the same time, it prepares indi-
viduals to meet the demands of the market. The shrinking of the labor
market, especially during the current economic recession, has created a crisis in the professional school. Legislation concerning professional schools is vague & inadequate. The competence of the professional school has become a matter of contention between local bodies (regions, communes) & the central government (the Ministry of Education). This uncertain & problematic situation can produce various alternatives for the future of professional schools in Italy.

Roberts, Catrin & Bollion, Chris (U Manchester, M13 9PL En-

Critical sociolinguistics has advocated the development of discourse analysis as an analytic tool that superseded the classical distinction be-
 tween formal linguistic structure & the production of meanings, in as-
serting that realities & ideologies are created through discourse so that lan-
guage becomes an active agent in the constitution of subjects

Social Education—A Study of Alberta & Quebec.

The comparative study of Alberta & Quebec designed to explore the rel-
evance of a continuum of purposes into which adult education program-
mation falls, & the proposition that the place along that continuum where adult education in any given country/region tends to fall is influenced

Sociology of Education.

This influence is traced through a study of statements of social philosophy as published in, or inferable from, govern-
ment documents & scholarly interpretations; the principal structures of government involved in adult education & the financial extent & di-
rection of their involvement; & the kinds of adult education pursued in such major sectors as agriculture, labor, & the native peoples. What emerges is a picture of a public sector of adult education, ie, programs that are wholly or mainly financed by government, & a private sector, ie, programs financed from corporate funds or from disposable personal in-
comes. Adult education for remedial purposes (literacy & adult basic ed-
cation), coping (in a low-level vocational sense), & social development, lie mainly in the public sector; in Alberta the stress is heavily on voca-
tional training, with very limited remedial & social development pro-
gramming, while in Quebec there is also stress on vocational training,
proportionately more in remedial programs, & very much more in social & community development. Adult education for countercultural pur-
poses occurs to some limited extent among the native people, though there is an internal tension between the need to join & cope with the dominant culture. In Quebec there is a good deal of govern-
ment supported, & even inspired, adult education of a countercultural nature in the sense of questioning & rejecting the anglophone North American culture. This, however, does not carry over into support for the
native peoples in their aspirations vis-à-vis the dominant francophone Quebecois & anglophone North American cultures. Countercul-
tural education in a broad sense, ie, global & futures-oriented, appears to be minimal in both provinces.

Robillard, Albert B., White, Geoffrey M. & Maretzki, Thomas W.
(U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), The Paradox of "Objective" Methods of Communication.

The purpose of this study was to outline a model of clinical encounters in which conversational par-
ticipation is analyzed as an interactive construction based on actors' cogni-
tive formulation of the encounter as a social occasion. Analysis is based on examination of videotapes & transcripts derived from 16 hours of taped interaction between MDs & patients in the multicultural setting. A number of conversational devices that organize interactants' mutual communicative behavior are identified, eg: turn-taking, topic introduc-
tion, movement across sequential phases of the encounter,

S14406 / ISA / 1982 / 3856

S14406 / ISA / 1982 / 3855

S14404 / ISA / 1982 / 3856

S14404 / ISA / 1982 / 3856

S14405 / ISA / 1982 / 3857

S14405 / ISA / 1982 / 3857

S14402 / ISA / 1982 / 3854

S14402 / ISA / 1982 / 3854

S14403 / ISA / 1982 / 3855

S14403 / ISA / 1982 / 3855

11 Development of local government in South Australia was restricted by
centralized authority, even inspired, adult education of a countercultural nature in the sense of questioning & rejecting the anglophone North American culture. This, however, does not carry over into support for the

Formulation of the encounter as a social occasion. Analysis is based on examination of videotapes & transcripts derived from 16 hours of taped interaction between MDs & patients in the multicultural setting. A number of conversational devices that organize interactants' mutual communicative behavior are identified, eg: turn-taking, topic introduc-
tion, movement across sequential phases of the encounter,

Robbins, John R. (U Adelaide, South Australia 5001), South Austral-
ian Local Government and the Value of Participation.

Development of local government in South Australia was restricted by autocratic governors & state politicians protective of their own powers.
Despite this, there has been a constant demonstration of the willingness of citizens to direct their own local affairs. A survey conducted in the 1970s confirms this willingness. Most Rs took a favorable view of local government & considered it much more open to influence than state & federal government, particularly in community areas. A large proportion saw themselves as ineffective at any level of government, particularly in country areas. Assessment of governmental outputs shows a different pattern. State government ranks first, local government next, & federal government last but with a better showing. This assessment tends to be affected by party allegiances, unlike estimations of political effectiveness. The country areas, however, still ranked local government first, state government second, & federal government last. A resulted on responses on these 2 dimensions indicates a general lack of congruence between assessments of inputs to & outputs from the 3 levels of government, which shows the necessity of considering political participation as part of a much wider complex of social activities of which it plays a single & relatively insignificant part. The conventional argument asserts that Australia, particularly Ru Australia, is deficient in social & community organization, but there is ample evidence to the contrary. It is concluded that there is a sufficient culture of participation, particularly in Ru areas, to support a strong local government system, & that the origins of the present situation are to be sought elsewhere.

S14409 / ISA / 1982 / 3861
Roby, Pamela (U California, Santa Cruz 95060), Expanding Leadership for Social Change.

1. The creation of a nonoppressive society requires the dispersal of leadership among all segments of the population. At the same time, most people have been deprived of leadership opportunities through authoritarian schooling, classism, sexism, & other oppression. Leadership is redefined as "thinking & communicating about a group as a whole with or without an official title." Buildings of persons holding official positions & have been conducted in state, military, or profit-making organizations. The examination of leadership & the development of leadership in groups directed toward liberation & other humanitarian goals has generally been neglected. Research is based on observational studies & writings from local & national organizations that are part of the women's movement, the US civil rights movement, the peace movement, unions, & a variety of community-based advocacy organizations. Examined are the functions of leadership & factors limiting & maximizing the utilization of participants' leadership abilities on behalf of collective goals.

S14410 / ISA / 1982 / 3862
Roby, Pamela (U California, Santa Cruz 95060), Education for Peace: The Communication of Important Information.

1. Focus is on communication & learning processes that enable US adults to reevaluate prevailing attitudes & behaviors concerning peace, nuclear weaponry, & action on behalf of peace, & to act on their thinking. Theories are based on participant observation inside & outside the US peace movement, examination of writings by members of the movement, & a review of related sociological literature. A sizable portion of the adult population that is not engaged in working for nuclear disarmament does not lack information concerning the dangers of nuclear holocaust. Rather, this population is prevented from thinking about the possibility of nuclear war & from acting with others to prevent it by terror, paralyzing thoughts about such a holocaust, by fear of taking action itself, or by simply feeling too out of place or inept to participate in peace efforts. Examined are methods that have been found effective in contradicting people's numbing fear, despair, & powerlessness.

S14411 / ISA / 1982 / 3863

1. The diaspora of Brazilians—which has taken place in successive stages since 1964—is the largest political emigration Brazilian history has known. A temporal dimension (before & after), coupled with the concepts of continuity & change, as well as a special dimension (from where to where), incorporating the idea of mobility on the social scale, were the basis of the key question of the project: what impact has exile had on your life? The aim was to document the social drama of a generation; to verify the ways in which social conflicts have been experienced in personal lives. Data were gathered from written testimonies, memoirs, & other autobiographical material; oral testimonies were also utilized. A new perception of "ruptures" had to be undertaken, considering the intersection between social events & individual life cycles. Life stories offered the possibility for content analyses & proved to be a source of information about subjects until now unknown. Political exile does not necessarily fulfill the requirements of the category of refugee, nor necessarily fit into the category of asylum. It does represent a unique example of spatial mobility at several levels, including ideological mobility. There is a dynamic in political exile; in a typology ranging from the immigrant to the cultural expatriate, the political exile may incorporate over time the traits of both: therefore, a typical exile profile should be ambivalent, multidimensional, & mutable.

S14412 / ISA / 1982 / 3864
Rodriguez-Sala, M. L. (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U National Autonoma Mexico, Mexico 20 DF), Sociologia de la ciencia y sociolingüistica: problemas de comunicacion y de terminologia cientifica (The Sociology of Science and Sociolinguistics: Problems of Communication and Scientific Terminology). (SPA)

1. Communication methods of scientists & terminology in scientific la are analyzed by means of interviews with 86 scientists at the National Autonomous U of Mexico, 64 from the exact sciences & 22 from the human sciences. The sample was representative of different academic levels, ages, & levels of experience. The questionnaire contained both open & closed questions, & the data were analyzed statistically, on %
Both the orthodox analysis of social policy & the neo-Marxist work of the last decade have neglected the extent to which the adult poor on the Finnish situation, as the Polish data are incomplete. For example, the government's intention was intended as a way of avoiding resistance on the part of workers to the nationalization without prior clarification of its effect on their collective bargaining status. The government's purpose in the nationalization was to avoid bankruptcy & improve efficiency. After some debate between the government & the railway workers' union, the decision was made to set up workers' administration of the railways within strict economic guidelines. From the government's point of view, this was intended as a means of creating labor peace & efficiency while cutbacks were carried out by the workers themselves. From the workers' point of view, the workers' administration was viewed as a means of avoiding serious cutbacks & of demonstrating the ability of workers to run industry. As long as the severe economic constraints were maintained, the goals of the government & that of the union regarding cutbacks were incompatible: serious conflict developed within the union over cutbacks. On the other hand, if one interprets the government's intention as that of undermining trade union independence in a critical political moment, then the experiment was indeed successful from the government's point of view.


Discussed are contemporary lifestyles in Finland & Poland. Emphasis is on the Finnish situation, as the Polish data are incomplete. Formulated is a concept of way of life as a subjectively organized system of everyday life activities in a sociocultural framework. The approach is qualitative & ethnological. In-depth interviews & autobiographies are utilized. Three specific milieus are studied: workers in a small town, inhabitants of an industrial city, & the workers of the Swedish-speaking Uc in Finland. In the Polish case, elites of a more general kind are studied. Different lifestyles are presented in terms of a historical, life experience, & activity dimension. The Finnish phenomenon of strong popular attachment to the cultural values of village life is noted.


Both the orthodox analysis of social policy & the neo-Marxist work of the last decade have neglected the extent to which the adult poor & lower levels of the welfare bureaucracy are peopled by women. The abstract language of both makes it appear that the poor are abstract & gender neutral. The welfare state crisis has been interpreted as the restructuring of capital &.thence of class conflict; the extent to which the interests of the M "breadwinner" & his union operate in conditions of crisis to seek a renewed alliance with capital against the interests of women remains unexplored. The Hegemony over the construction of social theory, even critical theory, serves to exclude both the specific oppression of women, & to marginalize feminist knowledge. It is time that the sociology of poverty overcame its theoretical sexism.


The phenomenon of death in its axiological orientation is a dramatic deviation from traditional understanding. Axiological status is nothing but preferred thought or behavior whose intensity can be best understood in the emotional touch of death awareness or consciousness. An attempt is made to highlight this stage, which helps man understand life by realizing its transitory nature. Knowledge of self leads to realization of God. This realization leads to bliss, liberation, & salvation.

Rubin, Joan. Issues of Language Rights for Migrants, Tribes and Minorities.

Reviewed are ways in which language rights have been defined by different social & international organizations, as well as by various national governments. Discussed is how the definition of language rights interacts with definitions of such labels as "migrants," "tribes," & "minorities" in order to gain insight into the dynamics of the process of claiming language rights. Both temporal & geographical comparisons are made to try to better understand the concept of language rights.


The celebration of death reflects the existential dilemmas of society. This is especially true regarding a primary example of collective society, the kibbutz in Israel. Examined is the development of mourning customs in the early stages of a kibbutz, where the sacred in terms of Jewish tradition was rejected as a matter of ideology & where secular tradition had not yet developed. The search for alternative symbols to replace the sacred symbols by the "revolutionary" kibbutz pioneers led to situations in which new mourning customs had to be invented. These replaced the sacred symbols of traditional Jewish life with symbols that were to be less serious, but found their origins & definition in secular ideology & collective identity. This was particularly the case regarding the content of the ritual. Changes in form & structure were less easily established, & hence even the most secular ritual contained elements of traditional religion. So long as ideological fervor was strong, secular formulations of ritual were preserved. With the waning of ideological fervor, many of the secular elements of mourning customs disappeared & more traditional content was reinstated.

Rubin, Jean (Groupe Lyonnais 67500 Bron France). Automatisation du travail et socialisation de la qualification (Automatisation of Labor and Socialization of Qualifications). (FRE)

The debate on the link between automation & LF qualification has tended to consider the latter as proceeding from technology. Also, many authors have a very rigid notion of qualification, regarding it as the sole reason for career advancement or failure. Those two errors have generated two contradictory theories: some complain that the multiplication of repetitive labor kills initiative; others welcome the new contingents of technicians required to operate the modern industrial machine. Qualification is defined here in terms of the worker, rather than the work. Thus, it depends not only on technology, but on the social policy of the enterprise & the interaction of market forces. The process of automation is reduced to four phases, & it is shown that it affects qualification no more than the prevailing market forces of the moment. Social movements & technological progress tend to converge to upset the conventional notion of qualification, redefining it as responsibility rather than knowledge.

Ruf, Jean (Groupe Lyonnais 67500 Bron France). Automation du travail et socialisation de la qualification (Automatisation of Labor and Socialization of Qualifications). (FRE)

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S14421 / ISA / 1982 / 3873
Rupel, Dimitrij (U Ljubljana, Kardeljeva pl Klad 5 61000 Yugo-
slovaka), **Conflicts in Culture and the Problem of Artistic Autonomy.**

1 Pose is the question of modes of relationships between dominant ide-
ology (politics) & artistic production. After reviewing the most relevant
questions to this answer in sociological literature & cultural policies, ex-
amined are the possibilities for a "conflict-preserving" relationship un-
der socialism. This triggers the question of artistic autonomy & the ques-
tion of the sociology of art. Using Alfred Schütz's theory of "multiple
realities," attempted is an explanation of areas that remain transparent
to sociological analysis after it has admitted the autonomy of art, its par-
ticipating certain sociological schemes that "separate" different, the
realities, etc. Furnished are examples of starting points ("diving
boards") at which the autonomy begins, ie, points & timings of physical
& psychic retreats from everyday reality.

S14422 / ISA / 1982 / 3874
Russell, Raymond (U California, Riverside 92521), Old and New
Cooperatives in the Taxi Industry.

1 A study of the tendency of producers' cooperatives to degenerate over
time, concerning the question of how this tendency can best be pre-
vented or controlled. Focus is on the taxi industry, because this eco-
nomic sector has produced a wide variety of cooperative organizations
in many times & places. Compared are the experiences of more than 12
such cooperatives in such major US cities as Boston, San Francisco, Los
Angeles, & Denver. Identified are a number of structural & regulatory
features that influence the stability of cooperatives in this industry. Spe-
cial attention is given to the overwhelming role played by local govern-
ments in determining the kinds of organizations that provide taxi ser-
ices on their cities' streets.

S14423 / ISA / 1982 / 3875
Rutkevich, M. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijiano vskogo 24/35
b5 117259 Moscow), **Dialectics of Social Development and Socio-
logical Theory.**

1 Sociological theory should reflect, through conceptual schemes, the
laws of social functioning & its historical development from the lowest
to the most highly developed modern forms. The affiliation of society
with nature (in the broad sense) preconditions the existence of certain
common laws of development that envelop the thinking of men, which
reflect both nature & their existence. These laws are the laws of dialect-
ics. Examined are the specifics of the main dialectical laws discovered
by Hegel & interpreted by Marx, who made them fit for study of the
present state of world development.

S14424 / ISA / 1982 / 3876
Safa, Helen I. (Center Latin American Studies U Florida, Gaines-
vile 32611), **Women and the Social Reproduction of the Urban
Working Class.**

1 Compared are the contributions of F factory workers in the US,
Puerto Rico, & Brazil to the social reproduction of their Ur Wc house-
holds. There are important differences in this process, stemming from
such factors as stage of the life cycle, management recruitment policies,
levels of unemployment, availability of social services & transfer pay-
ments, & stages of economic development. In advanced industrial coun-
tries like the US, there is a pattern of labor market segmentation in the
F industrial LF, with better-paying jobs to native-born young, educated
workers, & poorly paid jobs like the garment industry falling to older,
marricd women & migrants. In Third World countries such as Brazil or
Puerto Rico, younger women are often forced to accept these lower-pay-
ing jobs due to higher levels of unemployment, less access to social ser-
vices & transfer payments, & management's preference for a younger,
male work force. Moreover, however, F factory workers make a valu-
able contribution to the social reproduction of their households, which
is threatened by the removal of these export processing industries to
cheaper wage areas in Third World countries.

S14425 / ISA / 1982 / 3877
Saffi, Nejji (Centre recherches economique appliquees, 20 rue Chahid
Raisi 12000 El壬or & Algiers, Algeria), **Les Indicateurs sociaux du de
veloppement a l'horizon 2000: le cas algérien (Social Indicators of De-
velopment by the Year 2000: The Algerian Case).** (FRE)

1 At the beginning of the 1980s, Algeria's experience with development
reached a turning point: after twenty years of development efforts & the
evaluation thereof), it has become evident that development should be
considered as a whole, & that it is dangerous to overestimate any single
aspect, eg, economic, its undeniable importance notwithstanding. The
question of social indicators of development has been not only to measure
as reliance on purely economic variables has declined. This new aware-
ness becomes even more significant if the dimension of time is added.
Two essential limitations impinge on Algerian development by the year
2000; (1) demographic pressure (the population is expected to double
from its 1977 level to around 36 million inhabitants); & (2) exhaustion
of petroleum reserves & significant diminution of natural gas reserves.
On the basis of available data, an attempt is made to show the impor-
tance of social indicators of development in a global context. Tr & Mod-
dified by S. Kargamov.

S14426 / ISA / 1982 / 3878
Sagatun, Inger J. & Edwards, Leonard P. (U California, Riverside
92521), **Attitudinal and Behavioral Effects of Court Ordered Ther-
apy for Incest Offenders.**

1 The growing incidence of reported incest abuse has created a pressing
need to develop effective treatment & prevention strategies. The tradi-
tional incarceration of the incest offender typically leads to a loss of fam-
ily resources as well as personal trauma. In order to deal more effectively
with these complexities, we turn to examining the kinds of relationships,
such factors as stage of the life cycle, management recruitment policies,
married women & transfer payments, & stages of economic development. In
advanced industrial coun-
tries like the US, there is a pattern of labor market segmentation in the
F industrial LF, with better-paying jobs to native-born young, educated
workers, & poorly paid jobs like the garment industry falling to older,
marricd women & migrants. In Third World countries such as Brazil or
Puerto Rico, younger women are often forced to accept these lower-pay-
ing jobs due to higher levels of unemployment, less access to social ser-
vices & transfer payments, & management's preference for a younger,
male work force. Moreover, however, F factory workers make a valu-
able contribution to the social reproduction of their households, which
is threatened by the removal of these export processing industries to
cheaper wage areas in Third World countries.
not only by the activities themselves, but by the role the activities play in the lives of these individuals. Consequently, in order to classify leisure activities, one must first classify labor activities; two groups can be distinguished: (1) those for whom daily work is an involvement; and (2) those for whom daily work is a necessary evil. The properties of these two large groups coincide with those of M. Csikszentmihalyi. It is on this basis that the following categories should be classified:

S14429 / ISA / 1982 / 3881

In an international research project conducted under the umbrella of the Centre Européen des Sciences Sociales in Vienna, studied was the extent to which the process of modernization has influenced family life, parent/child relations, & transmission of cultural values. According to the working hypothesis, the traditional family model has been replaced, but the question is by what. Six countries (Hungary, the USSR, Italy, France, Greece, & Poland) participated using standard questionnaires & in-depth interviews. Nuclear families with children aged 12-17 were chosen from among Ur, suburban, & Ru industrial workers, tertiary-sector workers, & intellectuals. Results revealed that: family structure & cultural customs do not depend on sociological strata; the prevar large peasant family has been replaced with the nuclear family; & Ur-industrialized way of life, economic, cultural, & emotional unity of the family has disappeared; & the role of the family is now limited to childhood socialization. These changes have had both positive & negative consequences, which must be taken into account by all modern industrial societies, since changes in the basic cells of a society exert decisive impacts on social culture.

S14430 / ISA / 1982 / 3882
Sagi, Maria (Instit Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary). Thoughts on Music Sociology.

Research in the sociology of the arts often views the relationship between man & a work of art as a rigid dichotomy, that of creation & reception, as if society were split into creators & recipients. Hypothesized is that creation & reception interact dynamically; creativity is fed by reception, & reception involves some degree of creativity. Although creativity is also of concern in psychology, & was the theme of a recent World Congress of Aestheticians at Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, sociology's interest is to determine what forms of creativity are found in different strata of society & what societal circumstances influence their diffusion. A study conducted with regard to the sociology of music sought to determine what forms & levels of musical creativity could be acquired by the musically uneducated. Two levels were distinguished: generative (after Chomsky) & constructive. It was found that everyone can attain the generative level, but the development of constructive creativity depends on both individual talent & social circumstances. When the musical creative faculties of Ss of different strata of Hungarian society were correlated with the same Ss' receptive faculties, a definite interdependence was established. Receptive capacity is more extensive than creative capacity, but the extension & direction of the former depend on some degree of the latter.

S14431 / ISA / 1982 / 3883
Saint-Jacques, Bernard (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), Nationalism in Quebec: Quebec Cultural Distinctiveness in Relation to Language Planning and the Role of the Elites.

A rallying slogan of the Parti Quebecois has been "We are distinct," ie, that Quebec cannot be included in the concept of a single Canadian nation. The nature of this "distinctiveness" is investigated. To what extent are the French Canadians living in Quebec culturally distinct from the North American society? Is it possible that the concept of "distinctiveness" has been fabricated &/or exaggerated by a nationalist elite trained & educated outside Quebec? The concept of "cultural distinctiveness" is systematically examined in an effort to throw more light on the evolution of the most important contemporary ethnic & political change in North America: the possibility of the sovereign State of Quebec. Also considered is the role of elites in languages planning & cultural awareness, & perhaps ultimately in the making of a new nation in the modern Western world.

S14432 / ISA / 1982 / 3884
Salamin, Leonardo (Bradley U, Peoria IL 61625). Hegemony and Language in Gramsci.

Lang in Gramsci is analyzed to demonstrate the importance of the role of the superstructure in Marxist theory. Singled out are a number of concepts that constitute the basic framework of a possible Gramscian sociology of language: (1) linguistic consciousness itself with the history of language; the history of language is the history of semantics; (2) the source of "meanings" in language is history; (3) meanings are ideological in nature insofar as they reflect a dialectic taking place in society; & (5) linguistic truths are established by the political practice of a class that has become or is becoming hegemonic in a given society. The history of the Italian language is shown to illustrate Gramsci's methodological & theoretical criteria.

S14433 / ISA / 1982 / 3885
Samoilenko, V. F. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 117259 Moscow), People, Army, Progress.

The antipeople nature of contemporary bourgeois armies is apparent in the fact that these armies are the instruments of the reactionary bourgeois monopoly; they oppress the citizenry of the country, & they contribute to the aggressive imperialistic policy that leads to enslavement of other peoples & suppression of revolutionary social & national liberation movements. Such armies prepare for war against world socialism, & for world nuclear war. The goal of the armies of the socialist states manifests itself in the defense of revolutionary social achievements against threats by reactionary forces both within & outside the country. A second goal is to deter the aggressive forces that could lead to nuclear war.

S14434 / ISA / 1982 / 3886
Sandberg, Åke (Swedish Center Working Life, Box 5606 S-114 86 Stockholm), From Satisfaction to Democratization: On Sociology and Working Life Changes in Sweden.

Described is the development of the sociology of work in Sweden during the last thirty years; emphasis is on action-oriented research of the last fifteen years. The goal is to understand developments within research against a background of changes in working life & the relations between research & changes in the labor market. Three phases are distinguished: (1) until the 1960s, there was a connection to employer interests, applications within personnel administration, & a theoretical foundation within human relations, with focus on individual attitudes; (2) a period of reevaluation; (3) from the mid-1970s, a trend toward stronger connections to trade unions & both their attempts toward democratization of work life & theoretical perspectives, including objective conditions & organizational & societal levels. Discussed are the experiences of action-oriented research--projects conducted jointly under management/labor auspices, & projects with researcher/union cooperation. Problems arising in such cooperative situations can be understood if one views scientific research as a social practice. Two practices cannot be mixed or integrated easily. Keeping them separate may allow for a mutually supportive relationship in a long-term research effort.

S14435 / ISA / 1982 / 3887

Over the past ten years, the Montreal French project has characterized the speech of 120 informants with respect to a large number of linguistic variables. The speakers were originally sampled to tap the entire range of the speech community's sociodemographic diversity. A detailed content analysis of the corpus reveals a complex pattern of ideological differentiation within the community. Compared is a multidimensional scaling analysis of the speakers according to their linguistic performance with two parallel analyses, one according to sociodemographic parameters & the other according to speakers' symbolic orientation toward social process. In this way the interaction of SC & social consciousness on linguistic identity can be assessed.

S14436 / ISA / 1982 / 3888
Sassen-Koob, Saskia (Queens Coll, Flushing NY 11367), Labour Migration and the New International Division of Labor.

Since the mid-1960s, two major new migratory flows have developed which may be pointing to a new pattern in the relationship between world accumulation & labor migrations. One of these flows is the inperiphery migration to areas of high economic growth; countries with
large oil exports & countries with export-processing zones &/or world market factories. The other major new flow is the migration from Southeast Asia & the Caribbean to U cr core areas in economic decline: first London & more recently, cities such as New York & Los Angeles. The new patterns of migration from Southeast Asia & the Caribbean to declining core areas are both historically & analytically unusual. Insofar as capital emigration from the old capitalist centers has been a basic tendency in the last fifteen years, a focus on the role of large-scale Third World immigration into these same centers may throw light on their transformed role in the new international DoFL. Focus is mostly on this second type of migration, using data for New York City from 1960 to 1980 to elaborate the theoretical argument that the capacity of the city to absorb such a large immigrant LF in the face of massive job losses suggests the need to refine the notion of economic decline. More specifically, an internal differentiation is needed of the situation of old capitalist centers, generally described as being in economic decline, that will capture both decline & possible growth trends. Such an internal differentiation also allows for differentiation of the role of immigration. This conceptual refinement goes beyond the finding that immigration provides low-wage labor for declining & backward sectors of the economy.

S14437 / ISA / 1982 / 3889
Sauterin, Detlef (Forschunggruppe "Industriegestaltete" U. Bremen, Germany 2800, (Federal Republic Germany),Changes in Clerical Work and Union Behaviour of Employees.

The major changes investigated in an empirical study of office work are changes in qualifications, job-content, intensity of work, job control, occupational career patterns, salary, job security, & individual standing in the international labor markets. The reactions of workers to such changes are reflected in the evolution of a 'new' union behavior. Data were gathered at several large metal-industrial plants in northwestern Germany. Interviews were conducted with top & middle-management, & dominant linguistic consciousness of employees, including representatives of the employing company, & employees. Results reveal changes in all dimensions of work. In technical as well as commercial divisions, qualifications have been heightened, traditional lines of mobility have been broken, & job security, especially of older employees, is now threatened. Participation in strikes has gained recognition as an instrument for protecting employee interests against enterprise strategies that are threatening. Acceptance of the evolution of a 'new' mode of union behavior shows the same percentage as the economic crisis within the plant intensifies.

S14438 / ISA / 1982 / 3890
Sauvadoux, Jean-Michel (ESCO, 79 ave de la République 75011 Paris France), L'Age Ancenne pour l'Emploi au centre de la crise: furce emière ou agent de régulation? (The National Agency for Employment at the Center of a Crisis: Scapegoat or Regulatory Agent?). (FRE)

Discussed is the problem of the mission of the French Age Ancenne pour l'Emploi (National Agency for Employment [ANPE]) in a context of crisis, where the state simultaneously supports employment & investment. Faced with this contradiction, the ANPE finds itself at a double impasse: (1) designated as a scapegoat of an employment policy over which it has no control, ANPE has to legitimate its actions by a continual augmentation of its internal effectiveness; & (2) conceived as a regulatory agent, ANPE finds itself faced with an increase of the size & variety of its "market." A possible response would be to contractualize relations with industry, ie, with those who control the power & create the jobs. Tr & Modified by A. Rubins

S14439 / ISA / 1982 / 3891

Examined are the means & ends of social policy in different SE systems: socialist on the example of the USSR, capitalist on the example of the US. In social reality there is no place for an abstract society. Society is always concrete, i.e., time & space, and center has been a basic trend in the mode of production. The social policy of the USSR is directed toward ensuring the basic interests of the workers & consolidation of peace & international cooperation. At the same time, analysis of social programs in capitalist states proves that their social policy is a means of protecting the basic interests of the bourgeoisie.

S14440 / ISA / 1982 / 3892
Schachter, Gustav & Levesque-Lopman, Louise (Northeastern U Boston MA 02115), Socio-Economic Consequences of Alternatives to Standard Hospital Delivery.

Many women in the US are taking steps to become active, conscious, & critical participants in their childbirth experience, & are seeking an alternative to the "standard" hospital birth. The number of hospital births tripled between 1973 & 1978, & more than 2% of the roughly 3 million infants born in the US annually are now being born at home. This alternative, the availability of contraception, & the legalization of abortion have led US women to demand recognition of the fact that the choice is now, when, & where to have a baby is theirs. With US medical care approaching 10% of the gross national product, the efficiency of the system should be considered in terms of both costs & delivery. One area under criticism is that of hospital births. Changes in the system over the last century—from home to hospital birth, from midwife to MD (obstetrician) care—are assessed & correlated with results in terms of health conditions of infant & parent, infant mortality, individual & social costs, & resource optimization. Based on the findings, an agenda is proposed requiring structural changes to improve health care delivery & optimize use of human & physical resources. A modified benefit-cost analysis is made of services, medications, personnel, etc available for hospital births, & this setting is compared to unmedicated out-of-hospital births. The facilities & personnel that would be required to provide the health care demanded by home-birth situations are estimated, as well as the long-range consequences of changing childbirth facilities to respond to this demand. The findings could aid in planning health care facilities for the rest of the decade & restructuring the health workforce to cope with changes in maternal health care delivery.

S14441 / ISA / 1982 / 3893
Scherfer, Peter (U-Gesamthochschule Wuppertal, Federal Republic Germany), Quelques Traits fondamentaux de la conscience linguistique en Franche-Comté (Some Fundamental Characteristics of Linguistic Consciousness in Franche-Comté). (FRE)

Described are value judgments relative to provincial dialects in France from the perspective of the dominant linguistic consciousness. Provincial dialects have been seen in a pejorative light in France since the seventeenth century. They were considered "corrupted," "vulgar," & "the lang of the peasants & the Loa"; the French Revolution viewed dialects as "old" & surpassed by progress. Examined is the linguistic consciousness of Franche-Comté speakers as regards both descriptive content & dimensions of value judgment (ie, sympathy, aesthetics, difficulty, utility). According to the Franche-Comté speakers interviewed, a break with the dialect tradition occurred in the 1930s. They describe typical situations in which the use of dialect demands or permits the expression of a group coherence. Demonstrated is the degree to which the dominant linguistic consciousness influenced the regional linguistic consciousness of Franche-Comté. Economic & technical changes in the 1930s are shown to have led to a greater acceptability for the regional linguistic consciousness experienced in contacts with the outside world is described. People from Franche-Comté accepted the general opinion that their lang was vulgar, ugly, & false, & it was natural that they no longer wanted to transmit it to their children. The following factors are seen to have facilitated the abandonment of the Franche-Comté dialect: (1) the "official" opinion did not want to totally annihilate the lang, but assigned it to a folklore & ethnographic documentation status; & (2) the people of Franche-Comté quickly accepted their regional French (their "accent") as a symbol of regional identity & group coherence. Tr & Modified by A. Rubins

S14442 / ISA / 1982 / 3894
Schleud, Joerg U. (Goethe-U, 6000 Frankfurt-Am Main Federal Republic Germany), Cocaine Tales from the Source.

While coca leaf chewing is common among Indian tribespeople of Peru & Colombia, the use of cocaine is not. However, there are special ritual & "therapeutic" occasions where cocaine is used. Two such occasions were observed, & the "tales" of the participants were recorded. Tales are of interest in ethnohistory, since they represent a special kind of narration in which belief in what is told is problematic. Tales blend supernatural & natural elements, personal & collective experiences, & the "source." The ethnohistory made available through the tales revealed that these people were taught the use of cocaine by European MDs & missionaries. Cocaine is considered to have something of the "accent") as a symbol of regional identity & group coherence. Tr & Modified by A. Rubins

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opening of both head & mouth. The association between this experience & modern therapy & the ethnoinquiry of language are discussed.

Focus is on the new institutional balance needed to rule postindustrial societies. Party rule, majority principle, equality principle, & the traditional three-power system of Montesquieu are questioned & replaced by a sociotechnical model of the state that allows every citizen to participate. Decisions of the administration must be rational, requiring that: (1) they correspond to a public need, (2) experts find them computable, (3) politicians consider them wise, & (4) their implementation can be funded by society. The roles of politicians, experts, & the public must be redesigned. Society includes everyone, & each individual is at its very center. Models of societies creating marginalizations are obsolete; the new model of society will be shaped ellipsoidally. The cement of society will be constant communication.

Examined are: (1) whether the most commonly used indicators of occupational status do index a single continuum; (2) the relationship of occupational status to more formal & generalized definitions of status; & (3) the reciprocal causal connection between occupational status & occupational self-direction, ownership, hierarchical level, bureaucratization, & income. The analysis, carried out through linear structural equation modeling, provides strong evidence for the existence of a unitary construct of occupational status. Occupational status is strongly affected by self-direction on the job, while directly affecting & substantially affecting income, ownership, hierarchical position, & occupational self-direction. Owning a moderately sized business is also shown to have a small but significant independent effect on level of income, thus providing some proof for the existence of one path that is comparable to the linear effects of occupational status, ownership, or hierarchical level.

One critical aspect of the current macroeconomic crisis in major industrialized nations is the declining responsiveness of wages to output & employment fluctuations. In the Marxist model, this represents a decline in the effectiveness of the reserve army of labor—the primary mechanism for maintaining capital's control over working conditions, restraining wage growth, & reproducing the proletariat. Changes in the cyclical movement of wages are linked to the rapid growth in redistributive expenditures over the last fifteen years. There are three traditional treatments of the economic effects of the welfare state: effects on factor supplies, in particular, supply incentives & productivity improvements; the related issue of surplus absorption by the state; & the welfare state as a guarantor of aggregate demand. None of these considers the effect of social welfare spending on the production process. The concept of citizen income is developed. Citizen income is that part of the income from the sale of labor-power, together with employment conditions determined by social welfare policies & expenditures due to the effect of such policies on production relations & structure. Standard US data from 1947 to the present for manufacturing wages, aggregate economy wages, unemployment, prices, & social welfare spending are used. A new variable, the economic cost associated with job termination (CQ), incorporates two distinct effects: (1) a welfare state effect, measuring the worker's calculation of expected income levels of benefit programs & probabilities of eligibility; & (2) an employment conditions effect, measuring expected duration of unemployment in the event of job termination. A sustained decline in CQ over the period is documented.

The second child in a family poses a problem for the first, who must give up his position as the only child & adopt that of the older one. For parents, this represents a new level of- duality. On the one hand they try to communicate to the older one that he is still their beloved child; on the other hand, they convey to him that he must learn to renounce some of his former exclusive privileges in favor of the younger sibling's needs. In addition, they must allocate their attention & love to both children according to their respective levels of development. Since the problem, from a systemic viewpoint, lies in the lack of relationship between the siblings, any real solution will foster a relationship between them. Analyzed are strategies that parents use in order to establish the sibling relationship; presented are examples of concrete interactions. Data are drawn from a research project on infant socialization which is still in progress.

A questionnaire study focusing on the attitudes to white-collar crime of two recent immigrant groups in Israel coming from diverse cultural backgrounds, the USSR & the US, with a comparison group of native-born Israelis. Following the work of Graeme Newman, an effort was made to determine the extent to which various forms of deviant conduct were condemned by these different cultural groups, & what would be perceived by them as the appropriate mechanism of social control deemed appropriate, & to score them in terms of seriousness. They were asked to select the form of social control deemed appropriate, & to score them in terms of seriousness. They were also asked to score 6 other (non-white-collar) offenses. An ad hoc measure combining both magnitude estimation & Likert scale techniques was developed for this purpose. Rs were also questioned as to their attitudes on various aspects of the criminal justice system, as well as their religious, economic, & political philosophy. The sample consisted of 201 Ms & Fs, selected to represent the 3 cultural groups & different degrees of religiosity. Other variables, eg, age & education, were held constant. While it was hypothesized that immigrants from a capitalist country would be more tolerant of white-collar crime than those educated under socialism, the contrary hypothesis was also posited: that minority groups who had left their countries of origin would be more lenient toward the prevailing norms in their country. Although the analysis produced differences among these cultural groups, in terms both of their overall punitiveness & their readiness to report offenses to the police, the relative weighting within the groups attributed to white-collar offenses did not differ substantially.

In Yugoslavia, the difference between villages & cities is great. In villages, the housing question is an individual, private problem; in cities it
is a social problem. The housing shortage is a result of rapid industrialization, deagrarization, & concentrated urbanization. Class & strata inequalities, as well as inequalities between more & less prosperous institutions, produce inequalities, producing competition to control the housing production. Its goals are to repress the housing market & organize the production process, & to build well equipped, large housing projects. In practice, this attempt has failed. The process is complicated & slow, & apartments are insufficient & expensive. These & other housing problems are not adequately analyzed in theory & practice, perhaps because to understand these problems one has to conceptualize many important questions of social development in a global context.

Segal, David R. (U Maryland, College Park 20742), The Use of Sociology in American Military Manpower Policy. Traced is the history of sociological research on military manpower & personnel problems, in comparison to the use of economics & psychology. Because the subject field of military sociology is extremely small, because sociology has been largely confined to academic settings, because of disciplinary biases against applied work, & because of ideological biases against the military, the influence of military sociology has been considerably less than the influence of psychology & economics. However, the sociological perspective is more appropriate than the perspectives of economics & psychology for addressing a range of personnel problems. Consequently, the influence of individual military sociologists on the policy-making process has been great.

Seldin, Mark (State U New York, Binghamton 13901), Socialist Development and the Peasantry: Collectivization and Its Discontents. Explored are theoretical & practical implications of collectivization strategies for socialist development, focusing on the USSR. State-imposed collectivization in the USSR provoked a profound crisis in the countryside, set back Soviet agriculture for decades, & undermined the prospects for democratic socialism by the imposition & maintenance of a social system that lacked any popular basis in the peasant majority. Collectivization, as it emerged in the USSR, marked a sharp break with essential elements of the strategies of Marx & Lenin. Yet because it contributed in the short run to the achievement of the state priority of accelerated industrialization, imposed collectivization became & remained the centerpiece of Soviet agrarian policy. Since the 1930s it has been recognized as the essence of socialist agrarian practice. Explored are both the reasons for the break & its consequences.

Segalman, Ralph (California State U, Northridge 91330), Effect of Poverty Dynamics on the Efficacy of Education as a Mechanism of Socio-Economic Upward Mobility. Education is critical for SE upward mobility, & for entry into employment. Despite the little impact granted to preschool socialization, social-psychological realities indicate that schools, regardless of degree of quality or integration, have little impact on children who have not been socialized for the institutional learning experience. In the industrialized nations, it is becoming evident that preparation of the child for schooling in welfare-dependent families is neither adequate nor congruent with the school learning process. Similarly, in the less industrialized nations, the preparation of the child in the tribal setting or in temporary neighborhoods surrounding recently urbanized areas is not congruent with school teaching tasks. The parameters of the significant others of children, in the ghetto of development nations & in the tribal & shanty areas of the new Ur areas in less developed nations, are examined & related to the child's needs for learning & upward mobility.

Seidman, Steven (New Mexico State U, Las Cruces 88003), Beyond Presentism and Historicism: Studying the History of Social Sciences. The revival of interest in the social scientific past has stimulated a growing literature on the methodology of the history of social science. Existing "presentist" type histories have been criticized for their whiggish assumptions about scientific progress. The critique of presentism is the product of a new school of historians of social science who advocate a "historist" historiography. Reviewed are the principles of a presentist & historist historiography, relating their methodological positions to their theories of science. The "new historicism" is described, & its theories of textual interpretation & social scientific development are criticized. Offered is an alternative historicist model of social scientific development.

Sewandono, Iwan (Erasmus U, 3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), Public and Industrial Welfare: Some Comparative Perspectives on Autonomy and Dependency in the USA and the Netherlands. Both the US & the Netherlands have ambivalent attitudes toward their welfare systems. On the one hand, they reward the industrious by means of various forms of occupational welfare, a wide array of tax allowances, parity, insurance, etc; in both countries influential groups are "betting on the strong" in their national quest for social & economic survival. On the other hand, they both have prominent welfare programs, organized either by government or private enterprise. Many people are dependent on these programs, in the spheres of health & social services, education, housing, & income maintenance. This indicates that these societies are also "betting on the many" to survive as national en...
tities. Looking closer, there is much divergence. Comparing national budgets & recent public debates, one can easily label the US as a reluc-
tant welfare state with a residual welfare system, while the Netherlands can be portrayed as a genuine welfare state with an institutional welfare system. In Dutch culture there exists more confidence in the favorable effects of government initiatives & public control of welfare programs.

Shamgar-Handelman, Lea (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram Is-
rael), The Hidden Costs of Family Intervention Programs.

Questioned is the value to target populations of family intervention programs in Israel. These programs are in line with general family welfare policy in Israel, & are based on recognition of the important role the family has in securing the welfare of its members & the development of its children. Most programs have a defined goal, & the specific techniques they use are geared to its attainment. Regardless of the degree to which the set goal of the program is achieved, any family intervention should adopt a cost-gain approach in which an intervention program would be considered worthwhile only where gains for the family clearly outweigh costs. An evaluation system that takes into account only the gains in intervention programs ignores the possibility of the development of negative results to particular families involved, to the target population as a whole, & to society in general.

Shamir, Bous (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram Israel), The Rela-
tionships between Work and Leisure and the Kibbutz and the Town.

Discussed are relationships among job characteristics, job satisfaction, leisure orientation, & patterns of leisure activities. It is demonstrated that the type of community determines to a considerable extent the nature of relationships between work & leisure. A sample of 81 young M members from over 50 kibbutzim is compared (in terms of age, sex, education, & family status) with a matched sample of town dwellers. There are several reasons to expect differences between kibbutz members & nonmem-
ers: (1) the ideology of the kibbutz & the value attached to work in these communities; (2) the occupational structure of the kibbutz, which is different from that of town or city; & (3) the fact that the kibbutz is a total organization with relatively little structured segregation between spheres of life.

Sharan, Raka (Indian Instit Technology, Hauz Khas New Delhi 110029), Working Women as Agents of Social Change in India.

One of the urgent tasks of sociologists studying Indian society is to identify the different forces that cause changes in society. Many women have identified women as an effective force of social change. Women are im-
portant members of the family; when they start playing an active part in the LFP there may be perceptible changes in their outlook, value-orientations, & aspirations. Assessed are changes occurring in family structures when mothers become breadwinners. Data were collected from women working in industrial & nonindustrial settings. The findings suggest many changes in allocation of powers & decision making within families, a decline in the rigidity of caste structures, & greater emphasis on merit & achievement over ascriptive status allocation.

Shaw, Susan M. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), The Para-
dox of Leisure Research: Objectivity versus Validity.

Leisure research has tended to define leisure in terms of a preselected list of "leisure" activities. While this type of research adheres to the sci-
entific principles of objectivity, its validity may be questioned. More re-
cent studies have been concerned with the meaning of leisure & the way people define leisure in their own lives. Emphasis on the subjective as-
pects of leisure can lead to more valid research methodologies. Reported are results of a study combining a time-budget technique with interviews & employing the subjective dimension of leisure. A random sample of 124 Ss kept 48-hour diaries; each event recorded was discussed in an interview & subjectively defined as leisure, nonleisure, or a combination. Almost no activity was consistently defined as leisure or nonleisure by all Ss. Many activities were sometimes leisure & some-
times nonleisure, based on various situational & perceptual factors. The chance of a particular activity being defined as leisure varied by sex, type of occupation, family size, etc. The nature of leisure leads to conflict between objectivity & validity concerns, but it is possible, with better un-
derstanding of the meaning of leisure, to develop reliable methodologies that do not disregard the question of subjectivity.

Shelley, Louise L. (School Justice, Washington DC 20016), Ameri-
can Crime Patterns: An International Anomaly?

The crime patterns of the US are similar to those of other industrial-
ized countries, but its recorded crime rates are greater than those of the developed countries of Western Europe, Canada, Japan, Australia, & New Zealand. The history, social & economic structure, & criminal jus-
tice policies of the US are examined to determine whether the anomalous crime rate of the US results from factors unique to US society, or whether it can be explained by social forces that affect the crime rates of other countries. It is concluded that the forces of modernization, indus-
trialization, & urbanization contribute to the high rate of criminality in the US, but that certain domestic policies & attitudes aggravate these criminogenic conditions. Other industrialized countries currently facing major population upheavals in their Ur areas may expect increases in criminality of the kind experienced by the US in the past twenty years.

Shin, Doh C. (Center Community & Regional Studies Sangsam-
ence State U, Springfield IL 62708), Ecological Sources of the Quality of Life in Korea.

The environments in which people live are widely believed to influ-
ence the quality of their lives. Yet the exact nature of environmental ef-
fects on life quality is not known, mainly because prior research on the subject has been concerned with either the positive or negative aspects of the environment. Examining the individual's perceptual dimension of the environment, the relationship between environmental factors & sense of well-being is likely to be influenced mostly by type of housing, & household makeup on the quality of life perceived by the Korean population. Multiple classification analyses of data collected in 1981 from personal interviews with a random sample of 1,220 Korean adults shows that environmental factors do influence the human lot uniformly. Sense of well-being appears to be influenced mostly by type of housing. Household makeup, in contrast, is found to affect quality of life negatively as well as positively. Social ecology should play a more important role in studying quality of life.
Addressed is a paradox of developmental research on children's social competence. Critics of this research are the premises underlying the notion of "cycle of poverty." The implications of this notion for social policies, and the research evidence taken to substantiate it, are discussed as a possible measure for selection into poverty. To control the volume and composition of relative poverty, the measure of intergenerational continuity in poverty is discussed. The paradox, however, is that the study did provide data on children's strategies for coping with dilemmas in adult-child interaction. However, the study did provide data on children's strategies for coping with dilemmas in adult-child interaction.

S14467 / ISA / 1982 / 3919
Shubkin, V. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijiananovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Education and Careers for Young People.

Research is based on materials from comparative international studies conducted by sociologists of Bulgaria, Hungary, the German Democratic Republic, Poland, the USSR, & Czechoslovakia. Analyzed are the regularities, trends, & contradictions exposed in the course of study. In particular, examined is the contradiction between the subjective inclinations of young people & the requirements of society. Also examined are data that characterize: (1) specific orientations of different groups of young people; (2) the prestige of different occupations in socialist countries; & (3) the impact of social origin on choice of profession & career.

S14468 / ISA / 1982 / 3920
Shuravel, V. K. (Instit Linguistics Academy Sciences USSR, Ul Semashko 1/12 Moscow 9), Scientific-Technological Revolution and Language.

Analyzed is the specific character of modern lang processes determined by the scientific-technological revolution. Effects are intensification of the "interaction" between speech & lang, new correlations between different types of speech activity, shifting centers of "leading texts," & a more intellectual & international character of literary lang.

S14469 / ISA / 1982 / 3921

Addressed is a paradox of developmental research on children's social & communicative competence, using data from a study in which children were interviewed by an adult researcher in a school setting to elicit their modes of resolving a hypothetical dilemma of peer-group interaction (friendship dilemma of the Selman type). An in-depth discourse analysis reveals that the social relationship between the interview participants resulted in dialogue structures that contradicted those of peer interaction. The children defined the interview situation according to the model of classroom interaction, & thus strove for "correct" answers, rather than displaying the social competence used in peer contexts. Ascription of peer-group related social competence on the basis of children's performance in such interviews remains inherently problematic. However, the study did provide data on children's strategies for coping with dilemmas in adult-child interaction.

S14470 / ISA / 1982 / 3922
Siegman, Jack (U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588), Alienation and Creativity: A Study of Political, Social and Artistic Movements.

The theoretical model of alienation & creativity is based upon a paradox of the interaction between self & society. It distinguishes between two types of alienation-self & social-& within these types develops an analysis of the passive & active modes of response to this condition. Creativity is also viewed in an interactive context of persons & groups or institutions, distinguishing individual & forms of creative expression. Thus, both alienation & creativity are viewed as emerging from self-society interaction & each, separately or in combination, acts as a potential focus for change in persons & various social institutions. This conceptual model is applied to an analysis of the polity, arts, & sciences so as to indicate the similarity of processes underlying various forms of change.

S14471 / ISA / 1982 / 3923
Simoni, Joseph J., Vargas, Luis Alberto & Casillas, Leticia (West Virginia U Morgantown 26506), Medicine Showmen as Allied Health Personnel: Comparative Impacts on Adults and Adolescents.

Studies the potential of utilizing medicine showmen as allied health personnel. Medicine showmen prepared medicine shows focused on breastfeeding & early supplemental feeding for infants under one year of age. These shows were presented to Ru & Ur populations in the Federal District & the states of Oaxaca & Michoacan, Mexico. Test & control populations were sampled in order to measure the impact of the shows on knowledge, attitudes, & behavior. Reviewed is the sociological & anthropological literature related to the potential of indigenous health providers to function as allied health personnel in developing countries; reported are findings focusing on the comparative impacts of the allied medicine shows on adults & adolescents.

S14472 / ISA / 1982 / 3924
Singh, Soran (Tilak Dharri Coll, Jaipur Uttar Pradesh India), Land Movements among Tribals: The Indian Scene. (A Study in Peasant Movements).

The tribal land movements in India before & after independence resulted from reduction of the tribals to a state of penury, & from their heavy exploitation by nontribals. The government introduced many reforms, but these proved futile; ultimately, the tribes rose in revolt. Land movements after independence (1947) centered on two points: (1) the ceiling on the use of land, & (2) restriction on the use of forest lands. In parts of India like Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, & Punjab, peasant movements emerged as a result of existing contradictions in development strategy since the mid-1950s. The structure of land ownership, land tenures, & marketing problems were also important reasons for peasant uprisings.

S14473 / ISA / 1982 / 3925
Sjoberg, Gideon & Vaughan, Ted R. (U Texas, Austin 78712), The Individual and Complex Organizations: Theoretical and Methodological Issues.

How sociologists conceptualize the relationship between the individual & social organization structures their investigation of complex organization. While traditional students of formal organizations err in dropping the actor out of their analysis, one of the difficulties posed by the phenomenon is that critique stems from failure to delineate adequately the manner in which actors & social organization are interrelated. In order to resolve this long-standing dilemma, it is deemed essential to view the actor as a product of interaction with others, having not only a social self, but also a social mind with its reflexivity. Moreover, it is necessary to reinterpret Mead's "generalized other" in order to understand the nature of social organization. The individual & organization must both be seen as real, yet they stand in fundamental tension with one another. The methodological consequences of this reformulation are detailed.

S14474 / ISA / 1982 / 3926
Skovsgaard, Johan (U Aarhus, DK 8000 Denmark), Urban Budget Making under Fiscal Strain: Influence and Conflict Patterns in Danish Local Authorities.

Noted are patterns of local governments' adaptation to the recession of the late 1970s & early 1980s. The project is based on data from a sample of 40 local authorities in Denmark, including statistical measures on demographic, social, economic, & financial factors, & interviews with politicians, civil servants, political organizations, & the general public. Described & discussed are influence & conflict patterns among these groups. Analyzed is the impact of the Ur fiscal crisis upon the process of local government budget making.

S14475 / ISA / 1982 / 3927
Slater, David (CEDLA, Keizersgracht 397 1016 EK Amsterdam Netherlands), State and Regional Questions in Latin America.
by scores on the scale. Contingency tables produced respective class-categorical compositions for the major occupational groupings.

S14479 / ISA / 1982 / 3931

Soemardjan, Solo (Yayasan Ilmu-Ilmu Sosial, Prapatan 42 Jakarta Pusat Indonesia), Technology as a Prime Mover of Social Change.

Social change is viewed here as a process that affects the social system of a society as evidenced by changes in the patterns of interpersonal relations, from which or without which cannot change the existing social structure. Such social changes may be caused by the introduction of a new political system, the spread of formal education, population increase, & even by a change in the society's physical environment. Post-WWII technological development has brought about (and continues to bring about) fast & widespread social changes in many parts of the world. Once a new technology has been adopted & successfully applied, it never fails to originate a sequence of social changes. The advent of contraceptives, primarily meant to check rapid rates of population growth, has created a sexual revolution, which in turn has weakened the sanctity of marriage & placed the family in a new social perspective. New technologies in the field of mass communication, eg, inexpensive & portable transistor radio & TV sets, have opened formerly isolated communities to the world at large, thereby liberating people from centuries-old state of social & political ignorance. At present no one feels competent to make a scientific projection concerning the social changes that might be brought about by the computer. One sometimes wonders whether computers are a blessing or a threat to humanity, but one can be sure that communities in the Third World must be prepared to face social disorganization because of the dazzling speed of social changes from which they cannot escape.

S14480 / ISA / 1982 / 3932

Sola, Donald F. (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853), Conceptualizing and Quantifying Means and Ends in Language Planning.

A typological model called FLEX (Sola, 1980) locates all instances of language planning relative to each other within a three-dimensional space. The FLEX cube measures the relative degree of heterogeneity in the context of the program, the relative degree of efficiency with which programs cope with heterogeneity, & the relative degree of pluralism—the degree of support for maintenance or change of sociocultural plurality. These are technical terms based on high-level, quantifiable concepts from information theory & sociolinguistic theory, all of which have demonstrated significance in social communication. Both ordinal & interval measurement must be used in assigning relative locations. Policy impact is shown by changes in relative location within the cube over time. Research reports from several disciplines are interpreted within the FLEX conceptual framework. Suggestions are made for the general use of the model as an evaluation for language planning.

S14481 / ISA / 1982 / 3933

Solé Planas, Maria Rosa (U Autónoma Barcelona, Bellaterra 08193 Spain), Les Manifestations ludiques du langage et les échanges verbaux à l'école (Ludic Manifestations of Language in Verbal Exchanges at School). (FRE)

"Ludic" manifestations are defined as phonetic, semantic, lexical, & structural adaptations in lang made by participants in a conversation. The prevalence of this sort of personal adaptation of lang. depends on the conversant's maturity & the social context in which the communication takes place. Role & status distinctions between interlocutors are relevant in that regard. Over a 7-month period, systematic observations were made of the verbal behavior of youngsters aged 6 (1, aged 5) in a Catalan-speaking school. The study found rhythm, phonetic, & structural manifestations of linguistic playfulness; in the last category, it was clearly shown that the youngsters were not overly attentive to grammar. So were more likely to employ plays on words when conversing among themselves than when engaged in conversation with adults. It was evident that the children had interiorized rules of conduct to help them distinguish what may & may not be said, depending on their relationship to the interlocutor. Tr & Modified by D. Brooking

S14482 / ISA / 1982 / 3934

Solovjev, M. S. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijjanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), The Role of Conflict in Social Changes.

The concept of social conflict is analyzed from the position of Marxist dialectics & its idea of contradictions as a motivating force of development. Also examined are conflict structures, stages of its development, & forms of its resolution. Proved is the scientific correctness of viewing so-
cial conflict mainly as antagonistic contradiction in a bourgeois world (eg, class struggle, national liberation movements, & military confrontations in international relations). Critically examined from the Marxist point of view are the methodological bases of bourgeois conceptions of social conflict, & its abstract & formal essence.

S14483 / ISA / 1982 / 3935

The beginning of the nineteenth century marked the initial process of protracted erosion of the institutional complex. The emergence of the factory was only one of many dimensions involved in the halting growth of a free market in labor; others included the repeal of the Poor Laws, the repeal of the Statutes of Artificers, the illegality of wage negotiations, & the disruption of the family economy through the massive employment of women & children. Various strategies were employed by workers as early-nineteenth-century class formation unfolded & took shape around the struggle for control of the labor market. One of the most significant in its duration & impact on the WE & British development was the Factory Movement for a ten-hour day. The goals & organizational dynamics of this movement are explained in the context of developmental & conjunctural political & SE forces, focusing on the appeal for state intervention to promote Industrial alliance. The Factory Movement is contrasted with Chartist—the national movement for universal suffrage; the two movements reflect different structural & developmental paths that foreshadow the enduring fragmentation between popular Liberalism & WC Toryism. Class consciousness & class formation are not organized by determinations of productive relations, but by the institutional formations of social life.

S14484 / ISA / 1982 / 3936
Sørensen, Knut Holten (Norwegian Insit Technology, N-7034 Trondheim-Nth), The Impact of Technology upon the Development of Industrial Democracy.

Does advanced technology increase or decrease possibilities for the development of industrial democracy? Clarified is the concept of industrial democracy & the similarities of different models & national patterns under CNC. The Factory Movement is contrasted with Chartist—the national movement for universal suffrage; the two movements reflect different structural & developmental paths that foreshadow the enduring fragmentation between popular Liberalism & WC Toryism. Class consciousness & class formation are not organized by determinations of productive relations, but by the institutional formations of social life.

S14485 / ISA / 1982 / 3937
Sorge, Arndt, Hartmann, Gert, Warner, Malcolm & Nicholas, Ian (International Insit Management, Platz Luftbrücke 1-3 1000 Berlin 42 Federal Republic Germany), Industrial Work under Computer Numerical Control in Britain and West Germany.

A study about the effects of computer numerically controlled machine tools (CNC) as one of the most important applications of microelectronics in industrial production processes. Discussed are qualifications, training, work organization, & personnel structure. A matched-pair comparison of 6 production sites was carried out in GB & West Germany. The case-study methodology involved the collection of available data as well as qualitative interviews with experts & workers affected by CNC machines & job organization. Criteria of selection of units & of matching between countries were unit size, batch size in parts production, type of product, & composition of the stock of production machinery. Results show a striking variety of job organization & qualification distribution patterns under CNC. Different patterns vary with plant & batch sizes as well as with national patterns of training & organization that have existed for a long time. Such national patterns persist under a new form. On the other hand, organization & training strategies in the two countries are increasingly marked by the influence of reduced batch sizes in parts production, which results in less polarized & bureaucratized patterns.

S14486 / ISA / 1982 / 3938

The evolution of the work market in France since 1968 has been an "explosion-atomization" process, involving a segmentation that has taken varied forms: temporary work, subcontracting specialties, contracts of determined duration, & state-managed work. The main characteristic of this segmentation is its more or less frontal attack on the "hard core" (or primary element) of the work market, resulting in the market's "dual segmentation." The causes of this explosion go back to juridico-political considerations—the events of 1968 leading to a rigidity in social law from which large enterprises have wanted to liberate themselves—and strictly SE considerations—the growing contradiction between social relations & the movement of capitalist forces toward a greater internationalization. Since 1978, this segmentation of the work market has resulted in a global project of social regulation founded on the idea of a "dual socioeconomic," One of the stakes of the recent change in France involves the possibility of reuniﬁying the work collectivity while keeping the constitutive elements of an economic & principally industrial fabric competitive. Tr & Modified by A. Rubins

S14487 / ISA / 1982 / 3939
Sparrer, Michel (Conseil langue française Gouvernement Québec, Quebec), Les Notions juridiques de langue et de qualité de la langue dans les législations linguistiques (The Legal Notions of Language and Language Quality in Linguistic Legislation). (FRE)

Legislating in the field of linguistics is more than a mere judicial act. Language is not an object or a service the proper usage of which can be easily prescribed. Legislators who, over the last few years, have ventured into this domain have been doubly audacious because: (1) this is an extremely sensitive ﬁeld, since lang use is among the most intimate forms of social behavior; & (2) because this usage is as imprecise as the juridical language of the legislation. Above all, such legislation presupposes knowledge of the kind of behavioral that is proper for citizens/speakers. After surveying concepts of lang, lang quality, & linguistic legislation, focused on is the role of the concept of lang quality in legislation. This paper examines the conceptual framework of lang & lang quality be defined with sufficient precision to be legally serviceable? A nonlegislative approach to the problem is proposed. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14488 / ISA / 1982 / 3940
Spinadel, Cheywa R. (Rua Polonia 496, São Paulo SP CEP 01447 Brazil), La industria del vestido y el trabajo de la mujer (The Clothing Industry and Women's Employment). (SPA)

An analysis of the process of integration of the worker in the clothing industry, based on a 1980 survey conducted in ready-to-wear clothes factories in São Paulo, Brazil. The clothing industry has a larger profit margin than any other industry; it is labor intensive (95% of the employees are Fs), & the salaries are the lowest of any industry. Production done within the plant is combined with subcontracted work done in family-type workshops, the latter being an effective means to reduce labor costs. A close analysis is made of the process of cost reduction (mainly by the use of F labor), its starting point being that in a capitalist economy, the development of production modes depends on efficiency, level of productive forces, profit margin, & production costs. Emphasis is placed on the elasticity of the supply of F labor & the ability of Fs to survive on scant resources. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14489 / ISA / 1982 / 3941
Spinrad, William (Adelphi U, Garden City NY 11530), The Relation between Work Democracy and Organization Theory—The University Example.

Professional collegial bodies are seen as characterized by complexity & ambiguity of goal speciﬁcations & mechanisms of goal attainment. Accordingly, individual & group autonomy, plus collective decision making by especially knowledgeable people, are considered the most appro- priate mode. This is obviously applicable to U faculties, assigned the diffuse tasks of advanced education for students & knowledge enhancement. In addition, as is true of professionals generally, the optimum fulﬁllment of those tasks depends, to a considerable extent, on the intrinsic craft & service motivations of participants. Organizational theorists tend to extoll the importance of “informality” in their formulations, as a con-
The Iranian revolution was for many reasons a communications-rich event, suggested by Katz. The political implications, emotional tenor of Khomeini’s arrival is presented through the typology of ‘media effects’ and its coincidental precipitation of the final days of the revolution described. In Iran communications took over from more orthodox political activity.

There are several situations in India in which literacy skills are being initiated in the second lang. The first involves tribal or minor (non-literate) lang speakers. Other situations are exemplified by literacy programs in the Hindi region. This must often be counter to the prevailing academic ideology of ‘shared authority,’ which assumes that faculties have sought more precise statutes & more clearly spelled-out mechanisms. The recent growth of faculty collective bargaining is, whatever the other contributing conditions, a manifestation of this tendency.

It is argued that the evolutionary approach of defining the concept of modernization of lang is not valid for Asian countries. It is necessary to differentiate between the concepts of lang change, lang development, & lang modernization. Lang modernization is not merely lang development. Lang development is evolutionary in perspective & can be measured in terms of degree & direction in which a lang as a verbal code has grown fuller by evolving its linguistic means. Lang modernization, being evaluative in orientation, can be measured in terms of degree & direction in which a lang as a sociocultural code gets transformed from the kind of evaluating capacity to the other. Discussed within the Indian context is how the modernization process of lang is a phenomenon of the modernization process of society. It is shown how the value configuration of the changing pattern in the social structure affects the stock of lexicon, brings structural change in word formation, touches upon the existing syntactic rules, explores new registered variants, & makes a creative shift in the area of semantics.

The Iranian revolution was for many reasons a communications-rich process, with a number of important linkages between media political activity & media occurrences. One such event is explored. Context is provided by a brief description of the rise of the popular movement in Iran during 1977-78 & the emergence of Khomeini as an absent yet central figure in the revolutionary process. The case study of the live broadcasting of Khomeini’s arrival is presented through the typology of ‘media events’ suggested by Katz. The political implications, emotional tensions, & affective contradictions surrounding this return are explored. Reasons for the abrupt termination of live coverage are put forward, & the differing reactions of live & mediated audiences examined. Finally, the creation of a pseudo media event in the form of a recording of the arrival is discussed, & its coincidental precipitation of the final days of the revolution described. In Iran communications took over from more orthodox political activity.

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The training of select individuals living in medically underserved areas to deliver basic primary health care services in their communities is a major strategy for meeting the World Health Organization's goal of "Health for All—by the Year 2000." Such primary health care workers (PHCWs) are potential targets for political repression because, by virtue of the status & power derived from the healing role, they threaten the existing power structure. Further, their activities in public health may result in cooperative projects, thus lessening community members' dependence on certain social institutions that have served to maintain the SC structure of the larger society. Illustrative cases are presented from a number of primary health care programs. In presenting health care for the medically underserved, PHCWs are pointing out & treating the ills of the social system.

The youth protest movement of the 1960s had a profound impact on the culture of the period, including social science. Most sociological liter-ature examines youth protest either in terms of a family socialization or structural-functional model. These solutions are critically analyzed & found to be inadequate to the problem. Mannheim's SoK approach is explicated & endorsed as the only one that is consistent with the macro-historical character of generational movements. Moreover, data on the changing base of the youth movement, the spread of counterculture, & the continuation of radical orientations among activists into adulthood tend to support Mannheim's approach over the others. Recent research on generations is cited to indicate the increasing value of this concept for the understanding of historical change in modern society.

American MDs have successfully resisted corporate competition, couched by virtue of their collective organization, cultural authority, & strategic position in mediating the relations of patients to hospitals, pharmaceutical companies, & use of third-party payments. Today, corpo-rate integration is rapidly transforming the structure of hospitals & prepayment plans, & a new configuration of power is emerging among MDs, corporations, & the state. Discussed are the past & future of aut-onomy & power in American medicine.

Both the UK commitment to increase the provision of information to workers under the Health & Safety at Work Act (1974) & the European Economic Community (EEC) commitment developed out of Title 3 of the Treaty of Rome require subordinate legislation. Examined is how well these provisions have effected the leap from the law to the books to the law in action. The theoretical value of subordinate legislation is rev-iewed, eg, its benefits in terms of speed, flexibility, & expertise, & the disadvantages of this drafting choice are explored. Using historical re-search methods, the factual experience in elaborating the British & EEC legislation beyond promises is examined. The lack of crucial implement-ing regulations in both venues is described & placed in historical context. Finally, the institutional inhibitions bearing on the lack of success in this area are discussed, eg, the organization of the Health & Safety Commis-sion (the bureaucracy empowered to stimulate proposals for regulations) & the restraints operative on the EEC working parties (those organs en-trusted with powers of initiative to elaborate the social policy). An anal-ysis of the relationship between enabling legislation & legitimacy is drawn from the data. Roberto Unger's observations that postliberal so-cieties are characterized by a growing dependence on enabling legisla-tion are reviewed. Applying this thesis to the data presented, it is argued that with regard to legislation seeking to redistribute power in the work-place, the choice to depend on subordinate legislation reflects the in-creasing contradictions faced by an economic order seeking legitimacy but as yet unwilling to countenance structural change. It is suggested that the struggle must continue to ensure not just the comfort of liberal law on the statute books, but also that those statutes commit govern-ments, bureaucracies, & industry to timetables, consultation, & account-a- bility of the sort deemed adequate by those for whom the legislation is originally designed: the LF.

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Historically, jazz musicians have had difficulty with audiences. A general impression is that they have little concern about audiences because their music is so specialized. The musicians, on the other hand, complain that they do not receive appropriate recognition for their art by the major institutions of society, making it difficult for them to earn a living. In this sense, the musicians believe that society is a constraint to their creative potential and has created problems for them in acquiring an audience. The question is posed, however, how do art forms exist if they conflict with society? One approach focuses on jazz as a black folk art and the problem of assimilation into US culture. A second approach focuses on jazz musicians as an alienated subculture, with emphasis on the conflict such groups encounter. It was found, however, that jazz musicians seek the support of an audience to maintain their artistic identity and to enhance their position in the larger society.

Stewart, Stephen O. (U San Carlos, Guatemala), Language Planning in Guatemala: A Critical Review.

Lang planning has great importance in Guatemala, where over 50% of the 6 million people speak one of 20 Mayan languages, many to the exclusion of Spanish. Social effects of this language situation include the area of education, where the 62% illiteracy rate can be traced in part to the importance of Spanish-language schools in Indian areas, and to ethnic relations, where Mayan language is a prime marker of Indian identity. The gulf between the Indian ethnic group & the non-Indians (Ladinos) is profound. Solutions to Guatemala's sociolinguistic problems must be sought in the context of its social & political history. The political dominance & economic exploitation practiced on the Indian population by the Ladino bourgeoisie are reflected in both official public policy & unofficial private understandings among the Ladinos. In the field of education, the Ladinos are reluctant to invest in the education of those they view primarily as manual labor. Further, they seek to control educational content toward their own ethnic ends, meaning Spanish-language education reflecting the Ladino culture. However, lang planning began in 1964 with national bilingual education programs developed by the US Agency for International Development, the Summer Inst of Linguistics, & the Guatemalan Ministry of Education. Future lang policy in Guatemala must be multifaceted & founded on sound knowledge based on sociolinguistic surveying & other techniques. The planning process could benefit from the establishment of institutions or organizations oriented toward the larger interests of different groups in the country.

Stokvis, Rudolf (Sociologisch Inst U Amsterdam, Oude Hoogstraat 24 Netherlands), The Coming Crisis of Traditional Sport Organizations in the GDR. Since approximately 60% of graduates enter the area of commerce, students have an extremely good relationship with economic practice. The following points must be emphasized: (1) a good grounding in economics, (2) emphasis on work & industrial sociology & detailed treatment of questions of scientific & technological progress, (3) industrial managers as guest lecturers, (4) practical experience that requires students to work in the economy (usually in industrial plants & factories) where they assist with problem solving, (5) defense of dissertation topics in plants & factories, with the participation of factory managers, & (6) activity of "student circles" to work out practical problems.
turing of goals of socially relevant research, & their consequences for potentially beneficial utilization of results. Results of a study of 12 major state research institutes engaged in research & development in a variety of scientific fields are presented. Data were collected by means of intensive (open-end) interviews with the directors, laboratory departamento heads, & scientists of research institutes, as well as with representative users of the results. Additional information, such as organizational records, legislative & administrative directives, & committee reports was also used.

SI4512 / ISA / 1982 / 3964


* Criticized is the social-psychological concept of "information overload" as it is used in evaluating quality of life. In its place, a complex analytic model is presented that draws upon several currently salient concepts in experimental social psychology, including "locus of control" & "mindfulness." The analytic power of the model is expanded by distinguishing "proactive" from "reactive" behavior & by considering the effects of work pacing. Sample applications are offered in evaluating white-collar work redesign, as affected by "office automation" technologies.

SI4513 / ISA / 1982 / 3965

Strauss, Anselm, Fagerhaug, Shizuko, Suzcek, Barbara & Wiener, Carolyn (U California, San Francisco 94143). Medical Technology's Impact on Hospital Organization & Specialization. &

* The impact of medical technology on hospital & functioning, & on the work & shape of hospital & clinic LF's, is pervasive & profound. Focus is on one part of that technology: medical machinery. This is diverse & ubiquitous in the hospital, especially in intensive care units, surgical wards, & departments like radiology. Maintenance & operation of equipment requires special skills & much organization; it is, of course, labor intensive. There has been a proliferation of technicians who utilize this equipment in conjunction with drugs & various specialized procedures. Machine technology rests on parallel developments in specialized medical/nursing technician knowledge, & in turn contributes to further professional & occupational specialization. A major source for the explosion of technology & specialization is the contemporary prevalence of chronic illness.

SI4514 / ISA / 1982 / 3966

Street, Susan L. (Fundacion Javier Barros Sierra, Apartado Postal 20061 Mexico DF 20), Bureaucracy & Education: Towards a Political Analysis of Administrative Decisions in the Mexican Education Ministry. &

* Theoretical propositions articulating the analytical levels of state, bureaucratic, & classroom educational practices are applied to a description of the Mexican Education Ministry's (SEP) administrative functioning. An attempt is made to integrate administrative & political factors present in educational policy-making processes. Empirical material is obtained from interviews with SEP national- & state-level officials. Special attention is given to the means utilized by decisionmakers of the reformist group to implement the recent deconcentration policy (a limited version of decentralization), which has necessitated changing some of the functions of the more traditional divisions of the SEP. These efforts are contrasted with two organizational change strategies frequently used by this group to bypass entrenched bureaucracy: (1) the formation of temporary task forces (comandos) headed by executive-type confidants of the SEP to solve urgent problems & implement top-priority programs; & (2) the creation of decentralized institutions, equipped with experienced people "borrowed" from the educational system. Protests & demands from those who feel that deconcentration threatens to reduce their spheres of action have opened the arena of political conflict, sometimes implying a loss of control for the reformist group.

SI4515 / ISA / 1982 / 3967


* Paid employment expanded in the 1970s in Norway in spite of recession & accelerating inflation, mostly due to married women's employment. From 1972 to 1979 250,000 people joined the LF; 66% of these were women—many of them married with small children. This has resulted in new patterns of paid & unpaid work in families & in society. Described & analyzed are different working-time patterns in Norwegian families—the patterns being formed on the basis of the amount of time put into paid employment & the distribution of this time between husband & wife. Compared are time patterns between families in different SE positions. What possibilities & barriers do these patterns imply for the issue of greater equality between men & women in different social groups? How can institutional reforms be made to meet the complexity & diversity of the ways families connect to paid & unpaid work?

SI4516 / ISA / 1982 / 3968

Subramanian, V. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6). Caste, Tribe & Region versus Class in the Social Background of Higher Civil Servants in Post-Colonial Societies of the Third World. &

* A study of the social background of higher civil servants in postcolonial societies like India, Ghana, Nigeria, Zambia, Senegal, etc. reveals: (1) In terms of father's occupation, there is a disproportionate representation from the educated Mc of teachers, lawyers, & civil servants & the Ur commercial groups—very much as in Europe or the US. (2) Overrepresentation in the civil service is more or less matched by a similar degree of overrepresentation in secondary & U education. Moreover, studies also show that the nature of school-boy motivation in terms of occupation is very similar to that in Western countries. Some point to caste & regional overrepresentation in India, & tribal & regional overrepresentation in Africa, as more important than Mc overrepresentation partly because it is more hotly debated politically. In fact, caste, tribal or regional overrepresentation seem to be closely related to class overrepresentation—as the same castes, tribes, & regions that are overrepresented in secondary & U education are overrepresented to about the same extent in the civil service. Thus access to education may be hindered as much by the "ethnicity" of the student as by the "caste, tribe, or region" to which he belongs. (3) A case study of the Mexican education ministry reveals how access to education is limited not only to groups who are traditionally excluded, but to those who are traditionally included. (4) The development of a diversity of ways families connect to paid & unpaid work?

SI4517 / ISA / 1982 / 3969

Subramanian, V. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6). The Dialectic of Sanskritization & Prakritization in Classical Music & Dance. &

* The performing arts in India, namely music & dance, usually develop their classical idiom through a process of refining (ie, Sanskritization) the folk arts & folk idiom. The distinction between Desi & Margi in classical music & Lokadharmi & Natyadharmi in classical dance was originally made on this. But over the centuries, in music the dialectic became muted, while in dancing it retained limited validity. This unusual development has both advantages & disadvantages. From a sociological viewpoint, the dominance of the Margi or classical idiom & its continuity generated enormous self-confidence in the Ur Mc, which patronized this idiom. The weak penetration of Western classical music in India is largely a result of this. At the same time, the belated rise of varieties of popular music is a new challenge, which depends less on Mc patronage.

SI4518 / ISA / 1982 / 3970

Suzcek, Barbara, Fagerhaug, Shizuko, Strauss, Anselm & Wiener, Carolyn (U California, San Francisco 94122). The Division of Labor in Chronic Illness Trajectories. &

* Rapid advances in medical technology over the past three decades have vastly altered the character of Western medicine. As the predominant pattern of illness has shifted from acute to chronic, new problems have arisen that greatly affect the working relationships between medical professionals & between medical professionals & their patients. On the basis of data drawn from direct observation & interviews, provided are illustrations of new types of DoL & work relationships. In analyzing the data, it was necessary to develop new concepts, among which "trajectory" is particularly useful. The term encompasses the multifaceted effects of medical, social, psychological--of chronic illness. Addressed are changes that the ongoing & developmental character of the chronic trajectory has wrought in the work that is exacted from participants in the care of chronically ill persons.
Suda, Zdenek L. (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), In What Do the Workers Really Want to Participate?

Examined is the hypothesis that workers' concerns about the unequal distribution of authority in the workplace are related to definite areas of decision making, & consequently to their wish to share in decision making, & their responses to participation opportunities. The closer the issues are to work roles, rights, & obligations relating to the labor contract or to security, property, & income, the greater the interest & the stronger the involvement will be. The fact that "global" participation in management activities (ie, in the business of everyday management, as in Yugoslavia) has eliminated neither perceptions of alienation in workers nor the potential for conflict, seems to corroborate the hypothesis. In Poland, frustration stems from the perceived inconsistency between the officially professed high status of the WC & the reality of low access to power. Addressed are questions of whether there is a need for congruence between the role of the social actor as party to the labor contract & as a citizen, & to what extent the experience of participation in the workplace can what the appetite for greater political influence, & vice-versa. Thirty years of history of the Yugoslav workers' councils suggests that the inconsistency of the two roles is a problem. Of late, the issue of workers' participation has garnered interest in connection with the concern of Western industrial leaders about efficiency & productivity & the ability to compete with such non-Western economies as Japan. The major variable in this unequal efficiency is basically the degree of commitment of the worker to his/her work, which in turn is believed to depend on his/her opportunity to participate in the problem-solving process.

Suda, Zdenek L. (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), Divorce of Educational Goals and Career Aspirations?

Examined is the extent to which the original perception by graduates of the value of education as a means of upward mobility can be upheld or has to be modified. It is evident that the power of a diploma to assure access to a desired career cannot compare to the power it had when higher education was a domain of elites; it is likely that graduates will have to change their idea of the meaning of education. Focus is on the possibility of dissociating education from careers, at least in some areas. Some social analysts have postulated such a dissociation, rapid or slow, which they have labeled "uncoupling." Theoretically, this uncoupling should be possible, since education & occupation have each been considered stratification dimensions in their own right; more educated social actors should be able to compensate by their educational attainment for an eventual loss of occupational status. In reality, however, the process of emancipation of education from its dependence on career considerations may prove to be rather long & delicate. Much of the better educated LF will experience the feeling of being "overeducated," which actually will be a case of the perception of status inconsistency. An attempt is made to show that interlaid overeducation, ie, underemployment of skills acquired in school, has been a frequent aspect of all careers. What matters to graduates is not the lack of opportunity to apply all theoretical knowledge accumulated during their studies, but rather what they perceive as the "fit" between educational level & the prestige of the occupational role. Possible beneficial effects of "overeducation" & the "uncoupling" of school & career are addressed. It is shown that a better educated work force will also be a more articulate partner in negotiations with employers, & that diminishing differences in educational attainment among various occupational roles may reduce the inequalities in the distribution of authority in the workplace.

Suda, Zdenek L. (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), Work Role and the Locus of Industrial Conflict.

An attempt to identify those aspects of authority that constitute the actual bone of contention in industrial conflict. This conflict probably does not concern authority in the general meaning of the term; workers do not expect to become managers any more than they expect to become owners. The area generating conflict is more likely situated near the sector of personnel relations (workers resent the power of managers over their employment, dismissal, & transfer) & in the coordination of the work process (workers resent the limited power they exercise in executing their tasks). Accepting this perspective makes possible new insights into the phenomenon of industrial conflict. It may help the sociologist understand why intervention of management & worker representatives in the participatory types of socialist economies did not notably reduce alienation or the potential for conflict. It would also provide a theoretical basis for the widely accepted view that the type of ownership of production means is irrelevant to the subjective perception of the quality of work relations. Thus it would help explain the fact that the Wc is often the most restive segment in societies with centrally managed & publicly owned economies.
African women have slowly become conscious of their important contributions to society. There is a need to incorporate the role of women in analyses of national samples of adults. Personal sources of student alienation such as age, sex, academic sources such as faculty of study, academic achievement, and social standing are at least partially affected by age, sex, marital status, academic sources such as faculty of study, academic achievement, and social standing. The Ur-Ru continuum hypothesis is rejected in favor of the view that in Ur-Ru societies, there are two distinct modes of intergenerational production and reproduction: (1) city size differentiation, reflecting urbanization, industrialization, and bureaucratization; and (2) Ur-Ru differentiation, reflecting the persistence of traditional patterns.
The Problems of Industrialization of Rural Regions.

1. Explained are both the causes of the increasing importance of technological progress in Ru economies & the forms of its realization. Investment in the satisfaction of Ru population requirements is as important as direct capital investment in production. Intensification of progress in science & technology eliminates barriers to making work the first necessity of a man. Social progress & industrialization under socialism promote a synthesis of positive Ur & Ru elements: achievements in science, technology, & culture, & traditional Ru attitudes toward work, land, & nature.

2. Differences in social stratification in Ru society affect policy measures. For example, the functionalist may alert social policymakers to specific (manifest & latent) functions & dysfunctions of family structures & processes, & suggest programs in terms of functional alternatives. Symbolic interactionists may emphasize potential gaps between objective & subjective realities. Applying this perspective may not only help policymakers in their interpretation of societal & familial phenomena, but also lead them to estimate under which conditions objective change (eg, changes in laws, newly designed social programs) will lead to changes in subjective realities (perceptions of change & improvement among the population). Conflict theory could be particularly useful in identifying & explaining conflicts between the family & other social systems, & alert policymakers to the potential impact of programs on families.

Szikovacs, Maximillian E. (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), Exploring Linkages between Family Theory and Family Policy.

Divergent theoretical paradigms (eg, functionalism, symbolic interaction theory) not only imply divergent approaches to the study of families, but also suggest divergent applications of relevant findings. Various examples are given to identify linkages between specific theories & family policies. For example, the functionalist may alert social policymakers to specific (manifest & latent) functions & dysfunctions of family structures & processes, & suggest programs in terms of functional alternatives. Symbolic interactionists may emphasize potential gaps between objective & subjective realities. Applying this perspective may not only help policymakers in their interpretation of societal & familial phenomena, but also lead them to estimate under which conditions objective change (eg, changes in laws, newly designed social programs) will lead to changes in subjective realities (perceptions of change & improvement among the population). Conflict theory could be particularly useful in identifying & explaining conflicts between the family & other social systems, & alert policymakers to the potential impact of programs on families.

Szymanski, Albert (U Oregon, Eugene 97403), Varieties of Socialist Transition.

Recent years have seen a wide variety of postrevolutionary attempts to establish socialist/communist forms of social organization: the Chinese Great Leap & Cultural Revolution; pre-1968 Cuba; democratic Kampuchea; post-1948 Yugoslavia, Poland; & Afghanistan (in the year & a half after Apr 1978). All attempted to follow paths of "socialist transition" significantly different from that followed by the USSR. This great diversity of experience is systematically compared & contrasted, & evaluated in terms of relative success in economic development & achieving an egalitarian transformation in values & social relationships. The problems inherent in the different paths of socialist transitions are carefully examined in order to account for the crises & radical changes that have been produced in most of the societies studied. Various theories of socialist transition (eg, Tretsky, Bettelheim, Sweezy, the orthodox Soviet view, Mao Tse-tung) are evaluated in light of the experience of various twentieth-century attempts. Special attention is paid to the question of why highly diverse attempts to establish socialism seem to be converging on the Soviet model.

Tada, Hirokazu (Instit Developing Economies, 42 Ichigaya-Honmura-cho Shinjuku-ku Tokyo 162 Japan), Land Reform and Technological Change in Agriculture: A Comparison between Japan and India.

In Japan & India, policymakers have made a great effort to abolish absentee landlordism & to set up farmers as the mainstay of Ru society. Japan has succeeded in this attempt to a great extent, but India has failed. In India today there still remains not only very unequal distribution of land among farmers, but also a large volume of landless workers. Differences in social stratification in Ru society affect policy measures that are taken to increase agricultural productivity. Explained are differences in social effects brought about by land reform measures in Japan & India, & attempts to explain what kinds of technologies & techniques have been introduced in both countries to meet their peculiar requirements, & how effective they have been in increasing agricultural productivity. Discussed are social problems such as increasing disparity of income & underemployed Ru workers, which are caused partly by technological change in agriculture.

Tahin, Tamás, Jéges, Sára & Füzesi, Zsuzsanna (Medical U Pécs, Szgeti u 12 7624 Hungary), The Development of Paramedical Division of Labor in Hungary: Results and Problems.

Changes in the social background & general & professional educational level of various paramedical groups are studied in connection with manpower needs at different stages of the development of Hungary's health care system in the last three decades. Special attention is given to problems that emerged at the end of the 1960s & persisted in the 1970s. This period was characterized, on the one hand, by a rapid increase & differentiation of demand for paramedical workers & the rise of their general educational & professional training level, & on the other, by considerable difficulties in retaining skilled personnel. To explore the causes, sociological surveys were conducted among various groups of paramedical workers. Satisfaction with the content & conditions of work, salary, possibilities of promotion, the activity of superiors, & relations with coworkers were examined through questionnaires. It was concluded that a permanent improvement in the manpower situation, especially in the field of nursing, depends more & more on the quality of social & human relations at the work place & the policy of management forming these relations.

Takahara, Kumiko & Lozano, Anthony G. (U Colorado, Boulder 80309), Politeness and Subjunctive in Spanish and Japanese.

Conventionally indicative, subjunctive, & imperative moods are distinguished to represent the basic illocutionary force of utterances. The semantic notion of the subjunctive generally refers to the speaker's mood in expressing his desiderative thought about the nonfactual or yet unrealized world. Research on desiderative & directive expressions of Spanish & Japanese has revealed that the subjunctive is also related to the speaker's politeness in issuing directives through cooperative interpersonal communication so that his desire can come true more effectively & efficiently. Based on this finding, two deductions have been made: (1) the linguistic realization of the subjunctive is largely constrained by the social protocol, rather than by purely linguistic rules; & (2) the imperative mood is included in the semantic domain of the subjunctive. Thus three separate moods are brought together to fit a simple dichotomy of the speaker's relationship to the real & unreal worlds.


Presented is a sociotechnical approach to the analysis of power relations in contemporary science. Fragmentation characterizes the modern research industry; the atomized scientific community possesses only limited self-regulation. This type of situation accelerates dependence on external, nonscientific influences. Weakening of traditional control mechanisms & dysfunctional remnants of the old-fashioned scientific hierarchy have led—in a period of growing external social impact on science—to minimalization of internal social involvement & the inability to control research outputs on the part of many scientists. The contemporary situation can be aided by a new science policy concept, output knowledge markets. Knowledge markets would be not only optimizing instruments, but ways of democratization in the decision-making participation of scientific groups normally excluded from management & planning processes.

Tamás, Paul (Instit Sociology Hungarian Academy Sciences, H-1014 Budapest), Mythical Frontiers of the Scientific Community: Cultural Patterns of Social Fact Interpretation in a Modern Eastern European Society.

A historical approach to the problem of social facts' transformation into social science theory & political action. Differentiated are the roles of "court scientists" & radical social scientists in Hungary's historical development; environmental factors in the science-ideology-social action triangle are demonstrated. Investigated are cultural invariants in the process of the creation of social theory, including: (1) theoretical maturity; (2) sociopolitical sensitivity; (3) the benefit of scientific knowledge stocks; (4) relations between new research programs & societal changes; (5) political involvement in research outputs; (6) the autonomy of science policy decisions; (7) organizational & ideological diversity vs homogeneity; (8) personal participational risk in a given sociopolitical environment for possible actors of social movements;
Discussed are certain peculiarities of perception & identification of

Discussed is to what degree concerted efforts to realize common objec-

Discussed are the limits of quantitative research when it indulges in

In every set of the five PTSs. Among the results are: (1) On the leve! of

Syllabic composition & lexico-grammatical structures were kept identical

dialogic context eliminated. To avoid the influence of structural fact~rs

sation in: a formal business-like setting in a work situation; an informal,

Experimental material comprised 870 autonomous declarative statements

phonostylistic variation of intonational patterns of declarative statements

participative model has a greater chance of functioning in a satisfactory

The criterion of participation in the profits &/or in the decisions of an enterpnse

value system than employees of nonparticipative firms. The criterion of

tendencies of socialist democracy's development as it is reflected in the

tion of social equality & inequality has emerged. Social differences & inequality

between different groups in socialist society are not negative in character. However, the process of overcoming inequalities in advanced socialist society is long & complex. Contrary to claims of some Western sociologists, Marxist-Leninist sociology in socialist countries, especially the German Democratic Republic, investigates contradictions & conflicts with respect to social inequalities.

An attempt is made to locate the roots of 1981 ( & , in particular, the development in GB of popular violence against the police & public buildings) both historically & theoretically. The emergence of these particular forms of "popular protest" are recent, dating from 1979; they therefore have specific significance as an expression of the collapse of the institutions of the British welfare state, & of the policies of social democ-}

The riots signal & proclaim the end of a long period of popular consent to the existing form of class relations that has persisted since the last Depression; they also mark a new phase in race relations in GB. Examined is the way in which liberal & social scientific accounts were distilled, along with conservative wisdom, by the official report on "The Brixton Disorders," produced by Lord Scarman in Nov 1981. The report is shown to be a deliberately revisionist account of the riots.

Taylor, Rosemary (Tufts U, Medford MA 02155), Class, Profession, and State: The Division of Labor and the Emergence of 'Crises' in Western European Health Care.

Successive crises have afflicted Western European health care in the twentieth century: access, efficacy, & costs. Explored is the emergence of these conflicts in Italy, England, & West Germany, where they are best understood as the product of relationships among class conflict, professional organization, & state action. General theories of welfare-state evolu-}

the German Democratic Republic, investigates contradictions & conflicts with respect to social inequalities.

Verbal Comrnunication, Intercourse and

International Variation of a Statement in Reference to the Social Status of Interlocutors and the Relations between Them (Results of the

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† Investigated is a role-specific vertical solidarity in south India, where Ur Christian households employ Ra Christians as domestics. The mistress-servant bond is characterized by the paradoxical features of subordination & devotion, unconditionality & instrumentality, sentiment & social distance. The bond may appear to be dyadic, but in fact it implies a network of reciprocities between multiple social actors: the families of the employed & the employer, the intermediaries between them, religious functionaries, & the audience of fellow religious. The domestic clientele is rooted in an economic precondition; but it is legitimated & structured within the prevalent caste idiom, & functions within a specific institutional framework that determines both the options for the participants & the modes of control they exercise.

SI4550 / ISA / 1982 / 4002
TenHouten, Warren D. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), The Ale- xithymic Continuum and the Power of Language in Haitian Peas- ant Societies. (FRE)

† Data are presented from an experimental study of cerebral commis- surotomy (split-brain) patients & matched normal controls. In this ex- perimental study of alexithymia (a lack of words for feelings), a video- taped film was presented to all Ss, four times, with differing verbal in- structions. Data analysis consisted of three levels of content analysis of verbal responses to the showing of the film, & to continuously monitored electrencephalographic & electromyographic tracks of the data. The Hoppe-Bogen result of alexithymia in the split-brain patients was replic- ated & extended. Implications for consciousness of a dualistic nature, the alienation of the forms of reason lateralized to the left & right cere- bral hemispheres of the brain, are drawn.

SI4551 / ISA / 1982 / 4003
Terlet, Bernhard (Kleinstedelbachstr 14, D-8324 Dormitz Federal Re- public Germany), The Concept of Time-Sovereignty and Work- ing-Time-Flexibility as Strategies for a New and Better Ecology of Time in the Most Important Life-Spheres—Individual, Family, Employ- ment and Society. Their Chances and Risks with Regard to Overcoming Rigid, Inhuman Time-Structures and Imperatives.

† Traditional dominant time-allocation systems, such as those of the employment sector & the educational system, are becoming more & more rigid due to their specific determinants: standardization, uniformi- ty, tuteelage, taboo, etc. They therefore reveal many imbalances between human beings & their aspirations on individual, family, employment, & social levels. Because of recent trade-offs between income & leisure, & new aspirations with regard to a better balance between family & em- ployment, many approaches have sought new mechanisms that would give people more time sovereignty & more flexible options in the utiliza- tion of their time. These options would affect the central employment sector, & have far-reaching effects on lifestyles as well as life-plans, fami- ly life, the organization of employment, social control & social life, & on the interrelations between temporal & spatial structures.

SI4552 / ISA / 1982 / 4004
Tessonneau, Alex-Louise (3 rue Rottembourg, F-75012 Paris France), Le Continuum intra-linguistique créole et le pouvoir du langage dans la société paysanne haïtienne (The Creole Intralinguis- tic Continuum and the Power of Language in Haitian Peasant Soci- ety). (FRE)

† Linguists generally speak of continuum when two languages are in contact, eg, Creole & French. Hypothesized is that this term is relevant in other situations. Cursory examination of the case of Haiti shows five major di- alectal regions of Creole, but a more thorough inquiry reveals a sort of continuum from a simplified form of Creole used by bilingual intellectu- als, who often speak Creole with French phonology & lexis, to a com- plex Creole used by the monolingual peasants, whose society attaches major importance to its spoken lang. In the speech of the houngan (voo- doo priest) it is found the key to the dynamics & evolution of Creole. Lin- guistics can be more easily understood through the ethnography of com- munication. The power of lang entails sound symbolism. The power of the lang of the dead mirrors the power of French lang usage in Haitian towns; the Zombi lang mirrors aphasic lang. Results show how all com-ponents of society affect lang usage, provide some direction for studying the linguistics of Creole, & point out the continuum phenomenon in the use of Creole in Haiti.

SI4553 / ISA / 1982 / 4005
Thibault, André, Les Marges de l’ordre amoureux: aliénation ou dé- sialienation? (The Margins of the Amorous Order: Alienation or Di- salienation?). (FRE)

† The refined definition of the couple as the only "normal" formula for amourous life permits one to see this as a terrain on which mechanisms of cultural alienation play. The permissiveness of certain theoretical discourses is more than negated by the stereotyped character of concrete models, & by the pressures of networks of intra- & inter-familial encoun- ters. Discussed is the meaning of voluntary marginality in situations of rigid models of behavior. Taking as a representative case the lifestyle of openly assuming more than one important affective tie at a time, exam- ined is whether it is methodologically more fruitful to treat this margini- lity as a form of alienation or as a route to disalienation. The domi- nant US tendency, which values social integration as an absolute good, inclines toward the first hypothesis. Explored are the merits & advan- tages of the second. When a marginalized lifestyle involves self-exclusion, it lends itself to new alienating mechanisms that aggravate the social dis- advantages of the actor. However, adoption of alternative lifestyles can form a crucial order of workers’ cooperatives. Some workers’ coopera- tion models can find themselves redefine in terms of their practice. TR & Modified by A. Rubins

SI4554 / ISA / 1982 / 4006
Thornley, Jenny (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA England), The Influence of Trade Unions on Italian Workers’ Co-Operatives.

† A workers’ cooperative movement developed in Italy in the 1880s. Since then a close relationship has been maintained between coopera- tives & labor movement organizations. From the early 1970s, trade un- ions have increasingly influenced the creation of new cooperatives in the manufacturing industry. Identified are the political & national economic factors that underlie this trend. Interviews were conducted with person- nel in national & regional federations of workers’ cooperatives, trade un- ions, & six cooperatives. Open-ended questions were asked in each co- operative, covering the history of formation, trade union involvement, & the cooperative principles, but a video-tape of the reception of a film was presented to all Ss, four times, with differing verbal in- structions. Five levels of creativity (ie, the five levels of Taylor) were analyzed according to depth of motivation. The reception process is re- viewed: (1) from the angle of personality development, (2) according to behavior, (3) on the basis of the correlation between personality & aesthetic perception, (4) according to the motivation of the re- cipient, & (5) through the correlation between the personality & the cre- ation, based on the S’s vision of the world. In studying the process of aesthetic reception, the perception of the reception, reception, & creation are correlated & analyzed according to depth of motivation. The reception process is re- lated to level of creativity (ie, the five levels of Taylor) & to the S’s vi- sion of the world. With regard to typology, both the personality of the recipient & the nature of the work of art must be typed, & the impact of the latter determined. A study was conducted combining these ap- proaches in order to define the different characteristics of various types of Ss with regard to aesthetic reception.

SI4555 / ISA / 1982 / 4007
Tibori, Timea (Instit Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hun- garia), Studying Aesthetic Reception.

† Studies of aesthetic reception can focus on the relationship between personality & creation, reception as a process, or the typology of recep- tion. Approachet in terms of the psychology of personality, aesthetic recep- tion can be viewed: (1) from the angle of experience & understand- ing; (2) according to behavior; (3) on the basis of the correlation be- tween personality & aesthetics; (4) according to the motivation of the re- cipient; & (5) through the correlation between the personality & the cre- ation, based on the S’s vision of the world. In studying the process of aesthetic reception, perception of the reception, & creation are corre- lated & analyzed according to depth of motivation. The reception process is related to level of creativity (ie, the five levels of Taylor) & to the S’s vi- sion of the world. With regard to typology, both the personality of the recipient & the nature of the work of art must be typed, & the impact of the latter determined. A study was conducted combining these ap- proaches in order to define the different characteristics of various types of Ss with regard to aesthetic reception.

SI4556 / ISA / 1982 / 4008
Titma, M. Kh. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Developed Socialism and Trends in the Develop- ment of the Social Structure.
Focus is on the interaction between gynecologists & women patients in the prescription of contraception. The approach to these interactions employs broad theoretical frameworks from medical social writings & feminist scholarship. An attempt is made to link the face-to-face interaction in so-called micro contexts with the macro frameworks that have more traditionally been the focus of sociological inquiry. Tapes were made of 20 MD-patient interactions in 2 medical settings over a 2.5 year period—a community clinic & a private practitioner’s office. The interactional data are subject to 3 types of analysis. A distributional analysis presents an overview of all of the interactions. Speech act theory is used as a means of breaking the flow of talk into analyzable discrete parts. The power differential between the MD & the patients discussed in medical social contexts is observed in the actual discourse represented by this distributional analysis. An examination of sequential properties of the talk provides insight into the interactional qualities of the MD-patient discourse. Turn-taking analysis & a framework for the logic of the MD-patient interview contribute to a broader focus on the data than distributional information allows. The examination of the sequential flow of the conversation provides further insight into the control mechanisms used to maintain the MD’s power in this relationship. In a topical analysis the discourse is separated into social frames of contextual talk & medical frames of technical talk, examining how the MD & the patient differentially produce topics. The MD’s repeated truncation of the patient’s social topics in favor of technical ones is linked to a mechanistic, scientific medical model approach to & definition of health.

Focus is on the interface between professional & popular conceptions of the role of law & legal institutions in Australia. This facilitates a comparison of the interplay between one aspect of the legal system (legal culture or legal ideology) & one feature of the social system (popular conceptions of law & legal institutions). The data are drawn from surveys of the community & of the legal profession & judiciary, undertaken in the late 1970s, in recent years. Just as substantial gulfs can be found within legal-professional subcultures, so too are popular conceptions of the legal system often diverse, being significantly fragmented by such factors as race, ethnicity, gender, age, class, political allegiance, & legal experience. Examined is the nexus between popular & professional stereotypes with a view to isolating areas of continuing anti-pathy & potential consensus. An effort is made to locate popular & professional conceptions of various legal issues in Australia along the conflict-consensus continuum. Australian society presents an extremely diverse array of conceptions of legal institutions, making the problem of sociological change an extremely difficult one with which to deal. This is due to the deeply entrenched nature of dominant cultural stereotypes that also parallel firmly placed social structural features of Australian society.

The integral nature of socialist social relations determines the inter-conditionality of development of the main subtypes of social structure. Analyzing social structure as a unit whose development is based on changes in the DoL (caused by changes in production), discerned are three major levels of analysis—national, settlement, & intellectual vs manual—that are coordinated & connected to the SC structure. Deviation from the conception of development of the social structure greatly influence the dynamics of social development. Therefore, modeling a harmonious development is an important & promising task.

Focus is on the interface between professional not act in the predicted rational manner expected of them by the Re-

S14557 / ISA / 1982 / 4009
Todd, Alexandra Duntas (Suffolk U, Boston MA 02114), A Diagnosis of Doctor-Patient Discourse in the Prescription of Contraception.

S14558 / ISA / 1982 / 4010
Tomasic, Roman (Kuring-Gai Coll Advanced Education, Lindfield New South Wales 2070 Australia), Professional and Popular Legal Cultural Stereotypes in Australia.

S14559 / ISA / 1982 / 4011
Tomaskovic-Devey, Donald & Miller, S. M. (Boston U, MA 02215), Business Rationality and Barriers to Recapitalization.

The rational economic model that dominates much of microeconomics, management science, & organizational sociology is a misleading & often inappropriate predictor of corporate behavior in the US. The inadequate representation of the rational organizational model are explored through an examination of the current political effort to stimulate capital investment in the US. This process is termed the recapitalization of US capitalism; it is predicted that government policies aimed at increasing investment & advancing productivity will fail precisely because corporate actors will not act in the predicted rational manner expected of them by the Re-

again government or a rational organizational model. A number of indicators are presented to demonstrate corporate nonrationality.

S14560 / ISA / 1982 / 4012
Tomisonaga, Ken'ichi (U Tokyo, 113 Japan), Typology in the Methodological Approach to the Study of Social Change.

Studies of social change have been the subject of many prominent works in recent sociology. However, sociology is often faulted for the lack of cohesive theory of social change. Many such accusations result from the confrontation of different methodological approaches to social change. Discussed is how & why such confrontation exists; principal theories of social change are classified according to methodological approach, & the possibility of their convergence is examined. Among the approaches considered are positivism (as opposed to idealism), neopositivism, historicism, & dialecticalism. These are illustrated by studies conducted in Europe, the US, & Japan. It is suggested that the mutual exchange of ideas in empirical research, rather than methodological disputes, would advance knowledge of social change.

S14561 / ISA / 1982 / 4013
Tomovic, Vladislav A. (Brock U, Saint Catharines Ontario L2S 3A1), Canadian Immigration Policy and the Changing Pattern of Immigrants’ Occupations.

Apart from economic factors, it is evident that immigration policy in Canada is shaped by the group sentiments of SCs. As in other receiving countries, parochial or nonparochial character of immigration policy in Canada has traditionally been opposed to immigration, whereas business has been in favor of it. Even before trade unions were very powerful in other respects, they seemed to have considerable influence in reducing the number of immigrants, especially into agriculture. In 1950 Canada moved ahead with new immigration policies. The most notable was the “points system” policy of 1967. Since the new immigration law, the occupational structure of immigrants in Canada has shown a continuous shift toward more professional classes of immigrants. Evidence gathered from annual immigration statistics shows, for example, that between 1965 & 1978, 25% of the immigrants from Yugoslavia had professional qualifications.
A direct relation between elite culture & popular culture is assumed through "democratization of culture." In this context, about 200 public lectures were analyzed. The lectures, given in Alicante, Spain, by lecturers from different regions of Spain, ran from 1974 to 1979. Analysis focused on values & themes, and their changes during this period of political, cultural, & social transformation; attention is given to the public attendance of the lectures. A hypothesis about the cyclical aspect of cultural change, even in the short run, is presented together with speculations about the interrelation of cultural, economic, & political levels in social life.

The target main goal of communism is the creation of a harmoniously developed person. The goal was proclaimed at the very beginning of the communist movement. When the first socialist state was created, this goal was embodied in concrete political policies. The creation of material & spiritual conditions leading to the formation of a new individual is one of the major concerns of our time. Distinguished are various external, natural, economic, social, political, & spiritual conditions that affect the individual. Analysis of social infrastructure is adapted to the main spheres of human life, as seen through the working, social, political, cultural, & family activities of the individual.
The concept of speed can be broadened to include the time needed to accomplish a given goal, as in the push-button phone and fast-food restaurants. Various everyday speeds can be defined as "social speed." "Social speed" can be an indicator of the degree of busyness of a society. In order to measure the gross social speed of a society, several individual social speeds are selected as indices: pedestrian pace, convenience of public transportation, permeation of fast-food restaurants, neon sign blinking, etc. Pedestrian pace seems to be the most reliable statistical indicator of the relationship of social speed to modernization. The higher the speed of society, the greater possibility that man will be restless & feel frustration; furthermore, the incidence of social malady such as traffic accidents, suicides, & mental illness will increase with speed. All the preferences in Japan were classified into "advanced," "semideveloped," & "underdeveloped" areas in terms of degree of modernization. Based upon the measured results of pedestrian paces, 2 cities from each of the 3 categories were selected. A questionnaire survey of these 6 areas was conducted in 1979 with random samples of 600 for each city. It was found that more irritation & frustration built up among residents of high social speed societies than among those in societies of lower social speed. However, the irritation & frustration cannot be directly related to an increase in suicides or mental illness, since the accuracy of the aggregate data on social maladies such as suicide & mental illness has not been proven.

There are many countries in which more than one lang is used; this results in various situations of multilingualism. In addition, each lang may have different forms—literary lang, territorial dialects, Ur vernacular, etc. As a result, complex lang situations arise in which an individual might use either his second lang or a variety of his native lang. Discussed are models of these communication situations.
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11 Differences in the urbanization level of settlements become sources of dysfunctional for the smooth functioning of society. Presented is a de-
11Sociolinguistics is a relatively young science that is running the risk-
11Examined are specific research techniques to detect if they incorporate philosophical assumptions that contradict dialectical determination. Only in a few cases can it be said that distinct elements, internal to individual research techniques, exclude a concrete dialectical approach. Specific examples are given from among the following research techniques: content analysis, field studies, oral history, experiments, structured observation, participant observation, sociometry, & the social survey & its constituent elements. Rather than repudiating dialecticists, sociologists should revalue its potential contribution in the context of research techniques. As empirical social science increasingly turns to more dynamic phenomena, the necessity for a new openness to dialectics will become apparent.

S14581 / ISA / 1982 / 4033

An attempt to characterize the basic concepts & methods of empirical sociological studies of adherence to religion & atheism that are used in the USSR. In describing adherence to religion & atheism, it is not enough to identify attributes only in the sphere of behavior; it is important to identify the attributes in both spheres of life of an individual, & to research the links between them. Various methods, explored here, make it possible to reveal the degree, level, & character of adherence to religion or atheism. Discussed is the problem of creating a typology of world outlook groups.

S14582 / ISA / 1982 / 4034
Urib-Villegas, Oscar (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico 20 DF), La planeación sociolingüística internacional en una visión de Gran-Salvaje (Sociolingüística Planning from the Standpoint of the Gran Salvaje [Great Savage]).

Sociolingüística is a relatively young science that is running the risk—still not obvious—of creating more problems than it will solve. In order to discuss those concerns, a common sense approach is used reminiscent of the "Gran Salvaje" (Great Savage) from the works of Aldous Huxley. Ten highly debatable & mutually inconsistent theses are offered on the theory & methodology of sociolingüística. Some of the points made are: (1) sociolingüística planning should be international in scope; (2) it should be conducted by competent linguists & sociologists, & by politicians endowed with vision; (3) it should avoid both rabid nationalism & utopian internationalism; (4) various levels of knowledge & human communication should be considered; (5) it should not undertake to turn a single linguistic medium into a panacea for all communication problems; (6) it should take into account the realistic limits of both linguistic knowledge & ignorance; & (7) Indo-European & other parochialisms should be transcended in favor of regarding problems in the field as a whole, & as best dealt with through contemporary methods. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14583 / ISA / 1982 / 4035
Vacca, Roberto (via Oddone di Cluny, 3 Rome Italy), Indicators of Impending Catastrophe to Permit Avoidance of Catastrophic Events.

As long as large-scale nuclear arsenals exist, the risk of catastrophe caused by nuclear war is very high. It would be desirable to define an indicator of this risk in order to steer a course of political, cultural, & social action to minimize it. A serious risk of proliferating complexity leading to the unmanageability of social & technological systems & possibly, to the collapse of society, is threatening advanced industrialized nations. This risk is not as well defined as that of nuclear war. An indicator of complexity, manageability, & efficiency of technological & social systems would permit assessment of current trends & avoid a drift toward irreversible situations. Less developed countries with their unprecedented population levels run the risk of a major famine. This type of catastrophe has been studied to a larger extent than the other two. Indicators to assess the risk of nuclear war are affected by uncertainty, since much of the relevant data are secret. Items discussed include: number of warheads/population; number of warheads/number of military personnel; number of near accidents in a year; ratio of doves to hawks among politicians of different countries; frequency & results of disarmament talks. Certain social/make-up indicators include: density (persons per kilometer or per capita) of Gross National Product; energy & other systems flow; subsystem interactions, leverage & potential conflict. Famine risk indicators, apart from traditional calories per capita locally produced & imported, include: volume of international aid; rate of agricultural innovation; necessity of productivity, that of efficiency of storage & transportation systems, & on resilience of ecosystems.

S14584 / ISA / 1982 / 4036

Differences in the urbanization level of settlements become sources of systematically reproduced social inequalities. Such inequalities are totally dysfunctional for the smooth functioning of society. Presented is a de-
tailed critique of the following ideologies, justifications, & arguments used to maintain the legitimacy of these dysfunctional inequalities: (1) Territorial differences in living conditions in Hungary are products of the historical processes of prewar society; the postwar period has been too short to overcome them. (2) The traditional structure of settlements is extraordinarily uneven & disadvantageous. (3) There is a shortage of economic resources for the special goals of developing areas. (4) Urbanization projects are characterized by unquestionable technical rationality. (5) Modernity has its own value in development. (6) The principle of concentration of development resources obtains. (7) Priority should be given to development of settlements that have some central functions or that are centers of greater or smaller areas. (8) Ur areas, as legally superior types of settlements, are more highly ranked than Ru areas. (9) Largeens of settlements & institutions has its own value. (10) The Wc & its territorial concentration has a political value of its own. An attempt is made to show that some of the above arguments & principles are false, others are retrograde, & others are overemphasized & biased in the process of practical interpretations for decision making.

S14585 / ISA / 1982 / 4037
Vaillancourt, François (U Montreal, PO Box 6128 Quebec H3C 3J7), The Economies of Language and Language Planning.

Reviewed is the literature on the economics of lang; also examined is the literature on the economics of lang planning. Focus is on the writings of economists who examine the lang situation in Quebec. Proposed is a taxonomy of lang planning activities useful in analysis of economic impacts. These effects are examined from both allocative & distributive standpoints.

S14586 / ISA / 1982 / 4038
Valentinova, N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 31759 Moscow), Women’s Sport as a Sociological Problem.

Three types of sport during the current period: (1) group sport (sociological characteristics); (2) sport as a means of combating deviant behavior; (3) group sport & capacity for work, sport as a weapon against loneliness, & sport & femininity.

S14587 / ISA / 1982 / 4039
Valentinova, N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijianovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), Women’s Sport as a Sociological Problem.

Three types of sport during the current period: (1) group sport (sociological characteristics); (2) sport as a means of combating deviant behavior; (3) group sport & capacity for work, sport as a weapon against loneliness, & sport & femininity.

S14588 / ISA / 1982 / 4040
Valerio, Tonini (via Francesco Denza 48, 00197 Rome Italy), Research Methodology for Provisional Plans.

An efficient set of social indicators cannot stand only on theoretical statements, but must focus on two specific levels: (1) long-term technological prospective, & (2) the sociohistorical situation of each population. It is nearly impossible to build a general, theoretical model with reliable social indicators, without taking into account two main factors: (A) technological development is an irreversible process influencing the life of every society; & (B) technological impact must be studied in connection with local culture. Therefore, every strategical choice must take into account technical & national analysis of provisional plans, analysis of settlement structures, & terminal problems related to the project’s realization. The solution of problems of technological development, which can-
The concept of institutionalization seems appropriate to the analysis of relevance on the basis of a common culture, social disintegration, the availability of leadership & an escape from super-individuation. Actual societal conditions that favor or hamper the process of institutionalization are indicated. The typical course of the process is traced briefly. 

Eight videotaped behavior therapies (systematic desensitization) were analyzed longitudinally with respect to their intentional & attitudinal aspects, the contents of the speech acts, & conversational control. Also considered were clients' social data (sex, age, education, etc.). An interpersonal relation test between therapist & client was administered after each session by means of a Laing-like test. Among other differences, it appeared that the participants in successful therapies communicated differently from those in other therapies. The speech style of therapist & client differed more systematically in successful therapies (complementary, asymmetric communication). Sex of therapist & sex, age, education, & initial anxiety values of the client corresponded with differences in speech styles. Psychotherapists were also subdivided by biological sex & by means of Bem's Sex Role Inventory, into psychologically M, F, androgynous, & undifferentiated. General conclusions drawn are that: (1) in behavior therapy, communication is decisive for success & should therefore be taught to therapists & (2) if possible, both partners in the therapeutic situation should be of the same sex.

The enormous social implications of sociolinguistics compel the researcher to elaborate a methodology different from that of the natural sciences. The term "social linguistics" is proposed to refer to the study of lang as a means of revealing power structures in society. The study of individual communicative performance can clarify many aspects of the production of social man & has gained due to the widespread influence of logical positivism, linguistic thought has been unable to free itself from the constraints of lang structure. However, both lang structure itself & the way it is acquired, deeply influence human linguistic, social, & cognitive development. A new methodology has to be explored that is nonempirical & nonnormative in nature. A sample of interaction patterns from classroom research is presented. It is shown that a hermeneutical approach to social networks & social meaning can account for individual differences in both lang use & social behavior.

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of the authority structure of Swedish enterprises. Yet, both types of reforms were later tarnished by reports of failure. Based on 7 months of interviews in 1980/81 with unionists, employers, government officials, & workplace researchers, examined are both types of reforms & the political & economic contexts in which they were begun & then implemented. Assessed is what labor has won or lost in the process. The reforms have achieved only mixed results for labor because of technical & bureaucratic managerial strategies to regulate reform, & because labor's power to resist that regulation has been diminished by changes in Sweden's political economy in the late 1970s & early 1980s.

S14597 / ISA / 1982 / 4049
Van Houthe, Jean (Centre Sociology Law U Antwerp, Prinsrui 13 2000 Belgium), Inaction of Law: The Belgian Adoption Law. Presentation in French.

The law of 21 Mar 1969 was passed with the purpose of promoting the integration of abandoned Belgian children into families; subsequent legislation accelerated this trend. However, evidence indicates that the apparent success of the law has been only superficial. Empirical data were collected by means of file analyses (2,439 files in 3 courts under the jurisdiction of the Antwerp Court of Appeals) & interviews with 201 adoptive families. The data facilitated a social & juridical overview of the adoption institution, the main feature of which appears to be ineffectiveness toward abandoned youth. Given the great attention paid to hetero-family adoption (charitable adoptions), the public almost seems to forget the existence of regularized & endo-family adoptions. Between 1972 & 1976 the absolute number of hetero-family adoptions declined, as did their share in the total adoption package. Hetero-family adoptions have involved more & more non-Belgian children. The socially handicapped are not at all involved in the adoption process. As adoptants are now legally required to be childless, a new category of adoptive parent recently appeared: adoptants with children of their own who prefer adoptive children of a foreign nationality. A sociological explanatory model was designed to explain the gap between adoptive law & reality.

S14598 / ISA / 1982 / 4050
Van Kerckvoorde, Jaak (School Criminology Catholic U Leuven, B-3000 Belgium), The Myths of Equity and Proportionality in Law Enforcement Practice: An Empirical Research on Prosecution and Sentencing. Presentation in French.

Discussed is the realization of the principles of equity, proportionality, & subsidiarity in law enforcement practice, utilizing the public prosecutor's decisions (prosecution or dismissal), the application of coercive measures, the content of the inculpation) & judge's sentencing (first instance & appeal level). The contents of about 1,000 files concerning larceny (shoplifting) & drunk driving were analyzed using multiple-regression procedures. It was found that different magistrates base their decisions on different criteria. In general, great attention is paid to former convictions & dismissals. Additionally relevant factors are age & SS of the offender. On the level of prosecution, the seriousness of the act, the motives of the suspect, & the direct implications of police intervention also affect the decision.

S14599 / ISA / 1982 / 4051
van der Krogt, Theo (Twente U Technology, PO Box 217 7500 AE Enschede Netherlands), Professionalization and Collective Power of Doctors and Social Workers in the Netherlands.

Professionalization is viewed as collective power by which members of an occupation seek to acquire &/or defend a position with the aim of controlling the use value & exchange value of their occupation. This view derives from the power & control approach to professionalization & contrasts with trait or functionalist approaches. It stresses occupational power, control of conditions of employment, strategic action of occupational organizations & conflict between occupations, the dynamics of the process, & changes in relationships with clients. The individual anchoring of professionalization involves the promotion of individual interests through collectivization in an occupational association. The adequacy of this framework is illustrated by cases of family MDs & public assistance social workers in the Netherlands.

S14600 / ISA / 1982 / 4052
Van Outrive, Lode (Catholic U Leuven, B-3000 Belgium), Le Controle sur les systemes policiers en Belgique et aux Pays Bas--une analyse comparative (The Control of Police Systems in Belgium and the Netherlands--A Comparative Analysis). (FRE)

Although the Dutch police force is more centralized & unified, & differently structured & educated than the Belgian, control over police apparatus presents similar problems for both. Control over administrative activities & the maintenance of order cause the most problems in both countries at all levels--communal, regional, & national. In spite of the fact that the Dutch communal councils have the right to review police activities--a right not enjoyed by the Belgian councils--difficulties between the burgomaster & the councils are similar in both countries. Although there exists in the Netherlands an agreement between the minister of justice & the commandant of the police brigade, at both the communal & provincial levels--which is non-existent in Belgium--the same contestations of authority arise in both countries. While police control on the national level is better organized in the Netherlands than in Belgium, the same competency disputes arise. Why both countries experience the same problems, in spite of differences in structural factors in the control apparatuses, needs to be examined. The theoretical & juridical conceptions of the police function need to be studied, since they imply fictitious & impractical differences between a judicial & administrative police, a repressive & preventive police, & the maintenance & reestablishment of order. The professionalization & autonomy of the police enter into this question: the inability to effectively control the police leads to the displacement of these problems in the direction of competency struggles among the controllers. Tr & Modified by A. Ruhm.

S14601 / ISA / 1982 / 4053
van Steenbergen, Bart (State U Utrecht, Heidelberglaan 2 3508 TC Netherlands), The Sociologist as "Social Architect": The Possibilities and Pitfalls of Society-Designs.

Two different approaches to society-designs can be distinguished. The more traditional approach is based on a form of forecasting. Developments that can be drawn from the past are projected into the future. This represents the "push-model," since societies are pushed from the past into the future by more or less blind historical forces. The new approach looks at society as a human product, which means that, in principle, society can be steered & organized by human beings in a purposeful way. Here one starts with the future & works backward to the present ( & from there back to the future again). This can be called the "pull-model"; a society is pulled toward an attractive goal. This approach is more teleological than traditional future studies, which are primarily based on the cause-effect paradigm. Classical & modern macrosociology can offer the resources for a combined design-sociology that reconciles the two approaches. A distinction is made between the three functions of a design-sociology: (1) consciousness-raising by the intervention of the "sociological imagination"; (2) improvement of the general political debate on the future; & (3) inspiration for planners & decision-makers.

S14602 / ISA / 1982 / 4054

Comparing the value context of discipline-oriented social research with that of policy-oriented social research, the latter is found to be considerably more complex. While conclusion-oriented researchers mainly conform to the epistemological requirements of validity, reliability, & representativeness, decision-oriented researchers in addition are called upon to meet various implemental & strategic requirements. Implemental validity, for example, requires the diagnostic, results of social policy research to provide an operational basis for designing policy alternatives & developing policy measures. Catering to the strategy of policy making requires the researcher to carefully time his output & adjust his method to one of the following demands: (1) investigating needs, (2) diagnosing a problem, (3) forecasting results in which they were begun & then implemented; (4) assessing impact, (5) facilitating change, or (6) evaluating a program. Thus, while the values of discipline-oriented social researchers are mainly determined by the requirements of epistemological validity, the value context of social policy research is determined by the parameters of epistemological, implemental, & strategic validity. Lack of recognition of this threefold value-context explains the relatively low rate of utilization of much social science research.
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In the Netherlands, the income distribution policy of the government is closely connected with the development of the welfare state. Three successive periods with different objectives & instruments can be distinguished: 1900-1945, 1946-1968, & 1969-1980. The principal instruments were: wage & income tax, social security acts, & wage & income policy. In the 1960s, the economic revolution stimulated the government to rethink criteria for the justification of income differences. Economic stagnation has seriously interfered with the elaboration of this policy. Examined are the justification grounds of the government, the criteria on which job evaluation systems are based, & the criteria of the population. Job evaluation systems in the Netherlands include criteria that influence actual income differences. The ranking & weights of these criteria, fixed in the 1950s, have scarcely been modified since then. Both economic efficiency & justice call for revision. The invariability of the systems is explained by the close connection of the criteria with the status hierarchy (education), the population's limited frame of reference, & institutionalized wage negotiations. A questionnaire survey based on a sample (n = 750) stratified according to income & occupation shows the justification grounds of the Dutch population. There is consensus about the ranking of grounds: criteria of justice are more important than criteria of economic efficiency; the most important criteria are personal, not occupational. Choice of criteria is directly related to the perception of their influence on the individual's income.


A theoretical explanation of spectator violence in England, the Latin countries, & North America is postulated, central to which are the works of Sherif, Bandura, & Sherif. From this, a three-fold hypothesis is generated: (1) crowd conditions/dynamics influence crowd behavior; (2) player aggression or controversial decisions by officials can encourage spectator violence, & (3) game context & expected vs actual outcomes affect spectators' emotional involvement & the likelihood of aggressive behavior. These hypotheses are tested in ongoing research at football & basketball games, through implementation of the Individual Reaction Gestalt, by 46 trained observers. Initial analysis of the data seems to confirm the hypotheses.

Vanneman, Reeve (U Maryland, College Park 20742). Working-Class Consciousness and Capitalist Strength in Class Conflict in Advanced Capitalism.

Despite the usual rejection of psychological explanations in sociology, there is a persistent tendency to reduce the failure of WC movements to a failure of consciousness. This reductionism can be observed in the literature on "American exceptionalism"; it also infects studies of the WC in other advanced capitalist societies. Three types of evidence are typically marshaled to document the weakness of WC consciousness: (1) the existence of competing images of the stratification system; (2) the conservatism or weakness of union organizations; & (3) the failures of leftist political parties within electoral systems. Examples of each type of argument are reviewed & the reductionist fallacies pointed out. Alternative structural & psychological explanations are offered to explain the same facts without resort to inferences about WC consciousness. There is good empirical evidence that a robust class consciousness coexists with prestige hierarchies, weak unions, & failures of the Left.


During the 1971-1975 National Five-Year Plan, research demonstrated that the quality of human resources (ie, high level of achievement motivation) predicted effectiveness in realms of research & development, as well as in other areas of productive & managerial work. The 1976-1980 National Economic Plan assigned to the Sociological Instit of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences the task of adapting Human Resource & Development (HRD) systems, & validating them for Hungarian conditions. During their implementation, the work climate & organizational effectiveness & productivity. In order to assess HRD systems' effectiveness, analyzed were: (1) the HRD training course; (2) job enrichment projects; (3) theories of action & learning systems; & (4) action research tasks. Focus was on participation in learning & research activity, & the construction of a self-regulating & self-monitoring system.
The only major distinction that segregates the two groups is language, which has become the focus of national consciousness in Quebec.

S14611 / ISA / 1982 / 4063
Veneky, Richard L. (Coll Education U Delaware, Newark 19711), The Socialization of Literacy Instruction in the USA.

- Literacy instruction in the US has generally been characterized either by educational features or by its impact upon society. Yet throughout its history, US reading instruction has been visibly influenced by the dominating images, attitudes, & anxieties of society itself. For over 300 years the primary school has been a locus for transmitting to the young the rituals & myths of the elders; literacy instruction, because of its central role in teaching, has been the arena in which the institutional clutch through which this enculturation has been expressed. The expressed goals of reading instruction, which have included Scriptural competence, dialectless articulation, & identification with high literature, have represented the avenues through which the intellectual & social elite of each generation attempted to uplift the masses. But the growth of technology, bureaucracy, & social conflict over the past half-century have led to a literacy instruction that is now perceived by many to be incongruent with their perceptions of society's needs & ideals. The new battlegrounds for contesting reader content, pedagogical method, & achievement goals are textbook adoption reviews, state & federal agency hearings, & school-board meetings.

S14612 / ISA / 1982 / 4064
Verburg Moore, John (U Central Venezuela, Ciudad Universitaria Caracas), Estudio de comunidades agro-pesqueras en el Estado Sucre de Venezuela (The Study of Agro-Fishing Communities in the State of Sucre in Venezuela), (SPA).

- Sociodemographic & economic surveys were used in the field to collect data. The agricultural crisis in Venezuela worsened with increased petroleum exploitation & consequent migration from the countryside in search of employment in the tertiary sector. The data are considered from both quantitative & qualitative standpoints, & the results are presented in the form of statistical tables & graphs (variable relationships). The information is firsthand because no previous studies had been done locally in the communities of Espin, Cotua, Cucuiza, La Pena, & El Cruzero. The initial hypothesis of progressive abandonment of agricultural & fishing activity has been confirmed; consequently, Venezuela's dependence on international markets for food products has grown to the point where 78% is imported. That calls for urgent measures to promote agriculture in Venezuela. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic.

S14613 / ISA / 1982 / 4065
Verdejo Perez Tejada, Ma. Eugenia & Gutierrez Renteria, Alma Rosa (Ramon Alazar 20 Colonia Tabacalera, Mexico DF), Conciencia de clase y cambio social en la juventud campesina (Class Consciousness and Change among Peasant Youth), (SPA).

- An analysis of the development over the last few years of consciousness among peasant youth in Mexico. With changes in the structure of the agrarian economy, various social changes have been taking place in the countryside. An attempt is made to capture the internal dynamic of the peasantry & to gauge its influence on the consciousness of peasant youth. The former complacency of the peasantry has been changed by a new awareness; literacy instruction has been brought to bear on the peasantry's problems. The consciousness of village youth is studied in terms of their notions about work, society, the world, etc. Those notions are closely related to the objective processes experienced by the peasantry & are articulated by peasant movements. In this sense, the concept of class consciousness is broadly defined & the consciousness of peasant youth is considered to be so immersed in the dominant ideology that its possibilities for growth are severely limited. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic.

S14614 / ISA / 1982 / 4066
Verdoord, Albert F. (CSOC, Place Montesquieu 1 B-1348 Louvain-la-Neuve Belgium), Interest Shown by Secondary School Pupils in Modern Language Learning and Adult Language Needs.

- Each year thousands of pupils starting secondary school have to select a second lang (except in Brussels & West Germany, where the second lang is imposed). This choice has far-reaching consequences for the students' further studies & selection of a profession. Because the factors of lang choice have not been previously studied, a sample of Belgian sec-

ordinary schools was surveyed. It was discovered that interest shown in the secondary national lang (French in Flanders, Dutch in Wallony) is still the greatest; then come Eng, German, Spanish, & Italian. Because interest is based on the expected use of the lang, initiated was a survey of lang situations (culture, leisure, hobby, vacations, profession, work, further studies) in which these modern langs are actually employed by adults.

S14615 / ISA / 1982 / 4067
Verhoeven, Jef (Catholic U Leuven, 3000 Belgium), Erving Goffman's Frame Analysis in Relation to Modern Microsociological Paradigms.

- Erving Goffman's frame analysis seems to have different links with other microsociologial paradigms, eg, symbolic interactionism, ethnomethodology, & phenomenology. Investigated are the difficulties & similarities of frame analysis to the other three paradigms, taking into account the following issues: (1) presuppositions made in the paradigms; (2) point of view in relation to the possibility of discovering truth by sociological research; (3) methodological principles; & (4) the object of sociological research.

S14616 / ISA / 1982 / 4068
Vermeer, A. R. (U Tilburg, 5000 Netherlands), Moroccan and Turkish Children in Holland: The Influence of Social Factors on Speed and Structure of Second Language Acquisition.

- Two aspects can be distinguished in second-lang acquisition: structure (or order) & speed (or success of lang acquisition). Presented are the results of a cross-sectional study on second-lang acquisition of 27 Moroccan & Turkish children in Holland, 6-13 years old, whose speech was analyzed for various morphosyntactic & semantic-pragmatic elements. The order of lang acquisition—represented by an implicational scale—showed a very regular pattern, independent of different social factors such as number of non-Dutch-speaking children in the class, intensity of extra courses in Dutch, having Dutch or non-Dutch-speaking friends, following Arabic courses, etc. A second, longitudinal study was started in 1981, on second-lang acquisition of 16 Turkish & 16 Moroccan children, 6-7 years old. In this project, from which early results are presented, emphasis lies on the effects of sociocultural orientation & contact with Dutch-speaking people on speed or success, & structure or order, of second-lang acquisition.

S14617 / ISA / 1982 / 4069
Vermeer, Carol C. (Erasmus U, Rotterdam Netherlands), Representations about Corruption.

- What patterns of thought do people use when asked to talk freely about bureaucracy, business, politics, & justice? Which problems are mentioned, & what forms of corruption? Explored is how cultural fabricators take the place of concepts of behavior. How does the R relate problems & behavior to corruption, & to ideas about bureaucracy, power, progress, crime, order, government, justice, equality, & control? Does the term corruption have such a variability & content for the R that it could influence his construction of reality & the social reality of people similar social, cultural, & economic surroundings? These questions are examined by means of data gathered from 43 taped interviews with adults living in Rotterdam.

S14618 / ISA / 1982 / 4070
Vianello, Mino (Istituto Statistica U Rome, 00185 Italy), Indicators concerning Political Participation of Women in Italy.

- Reported are preliminary results on women's participation in decision making in different countries (Canada, Italy, Poland, Romania). A questionnaire including 372 variables was administered to 1,100 Rs in each country. The analysis will be completed & a final report will be ready in 1983. Taking into account a large number of variables such as work, family, & socialization process, an attempt is made to shed light on the mechanisms that hinder or promote women's participation in decision making in parties, trade unions, public administration, & voluntary associations.

S14619 / ISA / 1982 / 4071

- Focus is on recent legislative trends in the US, addressing the issue of domestic violence between adults. The needs of abused women are at times well served by the adoption of special legislation & by the use of...
The sociology of art has always been a marginal field of sociology as tive approach. The question of subject matter could be formulated more have not been able to draw their discipline out of its peripheral status. Kunstwissenschaft.

In time of economic growth, gains attributable to productivity have usually been channeled back into goods & services to the detriment of free time. Today, however, technical progress has an overall effect of unemployment in industrialized countries; it encourages high productivity in a very limited sector of the economy, but it also means that growing numbers of workers are no longer needed in the more technically efficient sectors. The problems & opportunities offered by new technology in the area of time management should be studied from two angles: sharing of work among the various production sectors; & a reasonable balance between productive & nonproductive activities, eg, domestic, community, & local. The above considerations are relevant to industrialized countries in general; however, French literature has been the primary source of documentation for this thesis. & Modified by S. Karngovic

Research on mode of life & quality of life has only recently been coupled with research on free time. The meeting & fusion of the two disciplines are of considerable significance because they change the horizon of future work. The simplest definition of mode of life views it as a system of activities performed more or less frequently but always temporarily—including working hours, free time, & the time spent in transition between the one & the others. Three major directions for improving methods used in research on free time & its relation to quality & mode of life are delineated.

Leisure research is one of the branches of sociology most closely associated with practice—so much so that research often contributes to the achievement of practical aims, eg, tourism, wherein different types of outdoor recreation are studied & analyzed in order to enable private organizations engaged in such activities, or state authorities responsible for supervision, to draw necessary conclusions. In the past decade the free time of the population of advanced industrial countries has greatly increased. At the same time the volume of leisure research has also assumed greater dimensions—in fact, to such an extent that it has become detached from those immediate daily practices that permitted it to become a scientific discipline. This raises the question of links with practical activities in a new light: it is becoming clear that the problem of free time is a general social issue linked to other social & economic problems, eg, the process of modernization, economic growth & its consequences, way of life, alienation, etc. Leisure problems of the population, development of modes of spending free time, & self-realization cannot be solved without consideration of these problems. That is why leisure sociology has come to a critical point: further sociological progress requires a widening of approaches.

Vitányi, Iván (Instit Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), Leisure Research and Social Practice. Leisure research is one of the branches of sociology most closely associated with practice—so much so that research often contributes to the achievement of practical aims, eg, tourism, wherein different types of outdoor recreation are studied & analyzed in order to enable private organizations engaged in such activities, or state authorities responsible for supervision, to draw necessary conclusions. In the past decade the free time of the population of advanced industrial countries has greatly increased. At the same time the volume of leisure research has also assumed greater dimensions—in fact, to such an extent that it has become detached from those immediate daily practices that permitted it to become a scientific discipline. This raises the question of links with practical activities in a new light: it is becoming clear that the problem of free time is a general social issue linked to other social & economic problems, eg, the process of modernization, economic growth & its consequences, way of life, alienation, etc. Leisure problems of the population, development of modes of spending free time, & self-realization cannot be solved without consideration of these problems. That is why leisure sociology has come to a critical point: further sociological progress requires a widening of approaches.

The sociology of art has always been a marginal field of sociology as well as of what is termed Kunstwissenschaft. Scholars of art sociology have made great efforts & achieved important & interesting results, but have not been able to draw their discipline out of its peripheral status. Reaching on this question, delineated are two major problems hindering the emancipation of the discipline: those of subject matter & those of approach. (1) The question of subject matter could be formulated more broadly by asking what role the arts play in the entire system of cognitive & emotive activities, & also what role this system of activities plays in human behavior vis-à-vis the existence & development of human soci-
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S14630 / ISA / 1982 / 4082
von Tetzchner, Stephen, Martinsen, Harald & Nordeng, Halvor (U Oslo, Blindern 3 Norway), Historical Change in Sign Languages and Social Change in Deaf Communities.

Discussed is the relationship between sign language change and social change. It has been claimed for vocal languages that rapid social change leads to a more rapid language change than when social change is slow, but empirical evidence has been limited. Changes in the sign language of the deaf provide an unequalled opportunity to obtain pertinent evidence, because both social changes within deaf communities & linguistic changes are well documented for several sign languages. Differences in signing between deaf individuals, black & white representations of reality, which could not be refined by further explanation or differentiation. For a listener who is not willing to make the best of this restricted information, broad evaluation patterns of this type provide a basis for all kinds of prejudice & rejection.

S14631 / ISA / 1982 / 4083
Vora, Dhairya Bala P. (Smr Maniben MP Shah Women's Coll Arts & Commerce, RA Kidwai Rd Matunga Bombay 19 India), Leisure and Leisure Activities of Female Students in the City of Bombay.

Examined are data collected from F students studying in junior college for women in Bombay, India, to determine: (1) the concept of leisure as envisaged by them; (2) activities they pursue during their leisure time; (3) facilities offered by their Coll & community; & (4) impediments to the pursuit of leisure activities. Data are analyzed with reference to similar data collected from a control group of F students studying in coed colleges.

S14632 / ISA / 1982 / 4084
Voss, Hans-Georg (Insti Psychologie Technische Hochschule Darmstadt, Steubenplatz 12 6100 Federal Republic Germany), Explora-
tion, Play, and Language Development from 13 to 25 Months: A Longitudinal Study.

The behaviors of 10 boys & 10 girls were videotaped at 13, 19, & 25 months. Observations were made in the child’s home under conditions of exposing the child to unfamiliar objects & manipulanda that had been designed to assess quantity as well as quality of exploration & play behavior. The mother was present & the child was allowed to engage with her in playfull activities. Mean length of observed behavioral sequences was about 15 minutes. A distinction was drawn between the child’s manipulating the object, solitary play, & self-directed verbal utterances, & the child’s efforts to communicate with his/her mother (looking, approaching, vocalizing). Results suggest that single-word utterances as well as more prolonged vocalizations accompanied exploratory & play activities in a characteristic manner: there is much more vocalization at the beginning & end of a sequence, representing periods of attention-getting & the child’s attempt to communicate his/her encoding of the stimulus to the mother. There is an impressive developmental shift from 13 to 25 months toward a higher level of object-person integration, the older child exhibiting a higher portion of exploration/play-social communicative cycles, while at the same time being more flexible in relating verbal utterances to means & ends of action patterns. Extensive phases of exploration/play seem to be positively connected to an elaborated lang usage in a social-interactive context.

S14633 / ISA / 1982 / 4085

Wald, Benji (National Center Bilingual Research, 4665 Lampson Ave Los Alamitos CA 90720), Sociolinguistic Aspects of the Mexican-American Community in Los Angeles.

The Los Angeles, Calif. area contains the largest concentration of people of Mexican origin outside of Mexico. East Los Angeles is the largest & one of the oldest Mexican-American communities in the area. In addition to its general social importance, the area provides a site for the study of the development of lang patterns under quasi-segregated conditions. At first glance, under such conditions, one might expect that as Eng spread through the community, it might creole under the influence of earlier generations of L2 Eng speakers. However, this has not happened, thus revealing significant lines of communication & influences of adjacent monolingual communities. At the same time, there appear to be distinctive features of the Eng spoken in east Los Angeles, & some of these appear to be even more extensive, applying to a larger Mexican-American area of southern Calif. Both Eng & Spanish in various vernacular forms are widely spoken. The social conventions for lang choice in the community appear to reflect the prior history of attitudes toward these two langs, both in the community & elsewhere in the southwest US.

S14634 / ISA / 1982 / 4086

Wald, Paul (Laboratoire psychologie sociale U Paris VII, 18 rue Sorbonne 75005 France), Procédés de définition: ethnomécanique et stratégies d’éloncement. Le Cas des couleurs en yakoma (Processes of Definition: Ethnosemantics and Enunciation Strategies. The Case of Colors). (FRE)

The systems of categorization, that is, according to classical ethnosemantics, characterize a culture, are seen here not as the organization (through a lang &/or a culture) of the natural or social world, but as models of definition processes for enunciation. The presence of responses excluding a discrete categorization, obtained from ethnosemantic research, demonstrates that recourse to such a model is one option among others. Research dealing with the definitions given by urbanized Yakoma Ss from the Central African Republic of 51 color plates revealed the following: (1) The conditions of pertinence of the enunciation of discrete categories are related to the interaction strategy used with the researcher; thus, when the speaker tries to act on implied role relations, the rate of categorizing responses increases, while the stable relations not implicated by the interrogation involve a decrease in this rate. (2) Recourse to discrete categorization is related to the sociolinguistic determinations of usage in an African-based Creole continuum. The data suggest that recourse to discrete categorization constitutes a cognitive instrument of interaction strategies. Thus, the psychological reality of categorization systems is posed in terms of the psychosocial & sociolinguistic conditions of pertinence of the enunciation. Tr. & Modified by A. Rubins

S14635 / ISA / 1982 / 4087

Wallace, Gwen, Ginsburg, Mark & Miller, Henry (Matlock Coll Education, Derbyshire England), Professionals’ Responding to Reduced Financial Resources and to Increased Government Control.

Theoretical issues relevant to an analysis of the economy, the state, ideology, & human action are briefly outlined. These issues are drawn upon to frame an analysis of how members of public sector "professions" respond to fiscal constraints & encroachment upon their autonomy by the state. While available research on other occupations in other nations is discussed, the major focus is on the situation of teachers in England. Recent developments at the national & local levels are explored to identify the context in which 2 related ethnographic studies were undertaken. In addition to periods of participant observation fieldwork, interviews were conducted with teachers in an English Midlands county in 1977, 1979/80, & 1980/81. Findings reveal various individual & collectiv strategies for resisting, deflecting, or accommodating to both cutbacks in funding & policy changes that undermined the teachers' authority.

S14636 / ISA / 1982 / 4088

Wallis, Roy (Queen’s U, Belfast North Ireland), The New Religions as Social Indicators.

Two types of new religious movement are identified, world-rejecting & world-affirming. One type is a reaction against major features of Western societies, while the other is a celebration of many of these features. This leads to differences in mode of social organization, constituency recruited, mode of recruitment, & developmental career of the group. Utilized are personal, first-hand experiences with various new religious movements.

S14637 / ISA / 1982 / 4089

Wardwell, Walter L. (U Connecticut, Storrs 06268), Reflections on Medical Sociology.

Nine distinct approaches to medical sociology can be identified: (1) demographic, including epidemiology; (2) deviance analysis of the sick role & its social control; (3) social psychological analysis of meanings & motivation involved in illness; (4) influence of the political economy; (5) organizational analysis, formal & informal; (6) analyses of professional functioning, conflict, & autonomy; (7) analysis of the structuring of interaction between MD & patient; (8) role-learning & the socialization of providers; & (9) social movements impinging on the health care delivery system, especially consumer movements. Whereas representatives of other disciplines may utilize one of these bodies of sociological theory, the broadly trained sociologist is most qualified to select the appropriate body of sociological concepts & principles needed to solve particular problems.

S14638 / ISA / 1982 / 4090

Weblh, Timoeheneo, Silva, Dilma de Melo & Loge, Celso Jose (Escola de Comunicacões e Artes U São Paulo, Cidade Universitária Brazil), Theatre: A Sociological Approach. Presentation in Spanish.

Discussed is an ongoing project that consists of the staging of Bradford’s play The Pedestrian, making use of theater as a means of pedia-
logical action in the U. The project is part of a graduate course offered at the School of Communication & Arts of the U of São Paulo. This school has a fragmented departmental structure; thus the project also seeks to draw together the several departmental factions, the common link being the different steps that lead to the realization of a play. Work is divided into two phases: (1) rehearsals, author & text study, & discussions among the staging group & graduate students; & (2) presentation of the play & the grasping of its contents. Posed are the following questions: How can we preserve the possibilities of individual freedom within a controlled society? How can one be free & authentic in a repressive society? Is there a “happy subjection” to the petrifying ideology of TV?

S14639 / ISA / 1982 / 4091

Wehr, Paul (U Colorado, Boulder 80309), Some Functions of Conflict in Poland.

Charted is the current conflict between the Solidarity workers movement & the Polish government—historical, sociopolitical, & economic contexts, the parties, the issues, & conflict regulation modes. Using functionalist theories of conflict, the struggle is analyzed as a primarily functional process producing institutions & methods of conflict management of long-term survival value for Poland. Discussed is the applicability of the Polish model to future conflicts in which popular movements are likely to provoke internal repression or external military intervention.
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- F. Ferrone, PORTUGAL POLITICAL STRUGGLE & THE MEDIA.

INTERNATIONAL GENERAL

S14640 / ISA / 1982 / 4902
Weidig, Rudi (Academy Social Sciences, 108 Berlin German Democratic Republic), Sociological Theory of the Social Structure in Socialism.

Different sociological theories on social structure are an expression of different reflections of practical needs, & also express different theoretical & ideological strategies pursued by different sociologists. Sociology in socialism for the first time in history, faces the task of analyzing the development of social structure in a society that has already overcome class structure characterized by antagonism. Socialism raises new problems & questions concerning the development of the social structure, for the solution of which Marxist sociology offers efficient contributions. Questions include: (1) change in the character of classes & their relations; (2) the main determining factors of development & convergence of the classes; & (3) ways of enabling the Wes to master their role as recipients of scientific-technological progress & the augmentation of social wealth.


Lang planning is government intervention into the communication marketplace, but nongovernmental organizations & individuals can influence this process. Officially sanctioned change in the status & development of modern Tamil, Bengali, & other Indian langs owes much to the initiative of poets such as Subramania Bharati & Rabindranath Tagore, playwrights such as Bankim Chandra Chatterji, linguists, lexicographers, journalists, & missionaries such as Robert Caldwell & William Carey.

These individuals initiated changes that political & bureaucratic authorities later accepted for government documents & textbooks. Their success depended on the support of political & economic forces that challenged the status quo; but even though these cultural elites were partly the product of changes in their societies, they also helped shape society through freely chosen linguistic innovations.


Presented are the first results of a new wave of a longitudinal analysis on occupational & income mobility. Models of the evolution of income through the life-span are discussed. They are tested with data at macro (for the whole cohort) & micro (individual) levels. The constitution of subgroups with typical income evolution functions is attempted according to endogenous & exogenous criteria. Occupational mobility tables are analyzed by "classical" & more recent methods. The countertimeliness hypothesis is tested, & profiles of intragenerational mobility are drawn; a combined model of intragenerational occupational & income mobility is presented.

Weiss, Pierre (U Geneva, 1211 4 Switzerland), Comparative Social Mobility: Results of the Eight-Nations Study.

An analysis of intergenerational social mobility based on data collected in the mid-1970s in 8 countries (Austria, the Federal Republic of Germany, Finland, GB, Italy, the Netherlands, Switzerland, & the US). Surveyed were active Ms & Fs aged 21-65. The overall results show the advantages of such a comparative perspective for confirmation & generalization. Two topics are considered: (1) educational, occupational, & political mobilities, & a multidimensional model of status attainment; & (2) the equilibrating influence of education in a pattern of total explained variance that may be considered as sizable. Several hypotheses concerning the causal relationships between mobility & political attitudes are tested. The comparative perspective confirms the value of the parsimonious model of acculturation predicting intermediary attitudes for mobile categories. Suggestions are made to improve the model.

Weissenborn, Jürgen (Max-Planck-Instit Psycholinguistik, Berg en Dalseweg 79 NL 6522 BC Nijmegen Netherlands), Learning How to Become an Interlocutor: The Verbal Negotiation of Common Frames of Reference and Action in Dyads of 4 to 14 Year Old Children.

It was hypothesized that children's performance in establishing common referential frames would crucially depend on the development &
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coordination of cognitive, interactive, & linguistic abilities. On the basis of previous research in spatial conceptual development (Piaget) & communicative skills (Flavell), it was assumed that children’s performance would go from minimal interaction & preponderance of idiosyncratic, speaker-descriptor-centered reference systems to increasing mutual verbal control of the common activity, including meta communicative strategies like the coordination of lexical rules of use, eg, deictic vs intrinsic use of “left” & “right” & the determination of an abstract reference frame. Results were generally concordant with these hypotheses. Implications of the findings for a theory of discourse competence development are discussed.

SI4645 / ISA / 1982 / 4097

Wellman, Barry (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), The Community Question: Some Answers.

Researchers using a network analytic approach have demonstrated the persistence of “communities” that comprise nonlocal ties & nonsolidary social circles. What sorts of differences are there in the kinds of ties & networks comprising these personal communities? The new East York study combines in-depth analysis of 33 Torontoan’s communities with the broad statistical base of the original East York study. It reveals that many ties are not supportive, & that some are involuntary, it compares local & long-distance ties, kin & friends, & densely & sparsely-knit communities. It also shows how the communities are constrained by East Yorkers’ location in large-scale DoL: there are systematic differences according to sex, family status, & employment status.

SI4646 / ISA / 1982 / 4098

Wenger, Morton G. (U Louisville, KY 40292), Discontinuities in Marxist Conceptions of Dialectics.

Dialectical/historical materialism originally offered the promise of a generalized science with unified rules for the understanding of material reality as well as a specific subset of principles appropriate to the understanding of the distinctive species-capacity of humanity. This latter lexicon recognized the significance of reflexivity & historicity in the comprehension of the human experience & manifested itself in synthetic form in the concept of praxis. Thus, a dialectical tension came into being between Marx’s larger notion of world-historical development & its significance for the understanding of a political program for the transformation of the conditions of existence. The unresolved nature of this opposition has manifested itself in arguments over the existence of a discontinuous Marxist œuvre: humanist vs scientific, early vs late, mechanist vs revisionist, etc. These seemingly real conflicts are artificially constructed outcroppings of inadequate reconstructions of Marxist ontology & epistemology, which have had negative political consequences & have created openings for reactionary philosophical attacks on Marxism.

SI4647 / ISA / 1982 / 4099

Wentink, Ton & Zanders, Harry (Tilburg U, 5000 Netherlands), Office Automation, Organization and Work.

A report on the design & first results of a research project about changes in the content of office work in relation to the organization of work & automation. Research was conducted in 10 Dutch companies in the service sector, including local government agencies; data were collected from Feb to Apr 1982, utilizing interviews with management, staff officials, & employees. Automation is seen as a process of innovation. Its effects are studied on: (1) the organization-structure (centralization vs decentralization); (2) the control structure (hierarchical levels); (3) decision making (top down vs bottom up); (4) the design of jobs (quantity of employment); & (5) the quality of work (Taylorism vs sociotechnical changes). There is presently a shortage of standardized methods & measures to assess the impact of automation. Proposed is a systematic “checklist” to register the effects of automation on office work.

SI4648 / ISA / 1982 / 4100

West, Candace (Adlai Stevenson Coll U California, Santa Cruz 95064), Assessing Asymmetry in Doctor-Patient Dialogues.

Theoretical formulations have said little about how MD control is established, nor have they provided a means of assessing its effects. By large, communication between MDs & patients is seen as prestructured by the roles they play & the obligations attendant to those roles. In short, the communication process is reduced to a script between well-rehearsed actors. Advanced is an alternative approach to the study of MD-patient relations. Whereas many existing studies have treated MD-patient interactions as a byproduct of the MD-patient relationship, dealt

with here are ways in which interactions between MDs & patients help to constitute the relationship. The work of conversation analysts (eg, Sacks & Schegloff, 1973; Schegloff et al, 1974; Schegloff et al, 1977) is used to develop a theoretical framework for examining the organization of social exchange between patients & family MDs during routine office visits. Analyses of turn taking, linguistic repair, & question-answer sequences between MDs & patients offer empirically grounded & thoroughly interactional means of readdressing the issue of asymmetry in medical dialogues.

SI4649 / ISA / 1982 / 4101

West, W. Gordon (Ontario Insit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto M5S 1V6), The Possibility of British Neo-Marxist Educational Ethnography.

The last decade has seen the development, acceptance, & further critique of educational ethnography. The first two of these phases required that positivists be addressed concerning charges of bias, reliability, conclusion/interval validity, external/sampling validity, etc. Further critiques in the 1970s, however, arose on entirely different grounds from neo-Marxist epistemologists: issues of totality, materialism, dialects, fact-value distinctions, ethics & commitments, conceptual generation & analysis, adequate grounding, false consciousness & phenomenology vs underlying structure, & empiricism vs rationalism became central. This latter debate has been more fully developed in GB than in North America, often with issues raised in English translations of continental work. In initially defending itself from positivist attacks, educational ethnography has unfortunately either allowed itself to be assimilated to positivist epistemology or, in rejecting this, has become increasingly phenomenological, & even epiphenomenal. As a result, the macro-level & structural issues raised by neo-Marxist critics have found apt targets. A reaffirmation of pragmatism & symbolic interactionist roots would not only make ethnography more defensible, but would offer a better basis for cross-fertilization with neo-Marxism.

SI4650 / ISA / 1982 / 4102

West, W. Gordon (Ontario Insit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto), Educating Legal Subjectivity.

Traditional theoretical paradigms for understanding schooling & deviation (eg, anomie, control, labeling, & conflict) have often been severely flawed: narrowly conceived, lacking empirical support, failing to address value-biases, etc. An attempt is made to articulate a superior theoretical synthesis, drawing mainly on recent neo-Marxist developments. State theory, neo-Marxist sociology of law, Foucault’s discourse analyses, feminist critiques, & analyses of schooling ideology are integrated into an alternative critical problematic. Further analyses of concrete activities (eg, school rules, civic classes, curriculum) are suggested as pertinent to contemporary world crises of deviance & control.

SI4651 / ISA / 1982 / 4103


The process of arriving at social policy decisions involves an ongoing struggle between policy administrators, professional experts, & various political factions. Analyzed are the relative power & influence of these competing groups in different policy areas; compared are results from different national settings. Data were obtained from participant observation in the policy process in three countries, extensive interviews with representatives of all three groups, & analysis of documentary materials obtained in each case. The analysis draws on frameworks developed by Elliott Freidson in the US, Terence Johnson in the UK, & other recent works on professional power. Results are compared with other reports of the policy process in these areas; the findings suggest some interesting comparisons both across policy fields & cross-nationally.

SI4652 / ISA / 1982 / 4104

Wiener, Carolyn, Fagerhaug, Shizuko, Strauss, Anselm & Suczek, Barbara (U California, San Francisco 94143), Mass Issue Arenas: The Health-Care Case.

The nature of the US health-care arena is explored, using a social worlds/arena perspective. Extensive research was conducted by a team of four researchers through fieldwork & open-ended interviews, in diverse hospital wards within several different kinds of hospitals. As a mass issue arena, health care has spawned subarenas formed around issues like cost, technological assessment, equity, bioethics, & the pursuit
of "wellness." Within these subareas, participants from a variety of social worlds (medicine, nursing, sociology, public health, economics, law, government) discuss, debate, & persuade, as well as contribute to the outpouring of journals, books, conferences, & seminars. Examined are the preconditions that impinge upon the health-care arena as they interweave with the major arena processes of segmentation, intersection, & legitimation.

The revolutionary, & moral socioprofessional movement of Polish peasants in 1980/81, known as "Solidarity," is an exceptional phenomenon in central Europe. It may be seen as a new self-identification of the peasant stratum in a macropolitical system, whose goal is to abolish the social stratum. This movement is the second one of its kind in Polish history (the first having effected changes in the peasantry at the end of the nineteenth century & beginning of the twentieth) & has a specific character: it is partly bourgeois (claiming guarantees for private property, free agricultural commerce, the rejection of collectivization, free elections, etc.); & partly socialist, demanding de facto equality with the urban population, the expansion of social services, a decentralization of power, & self-rule. Paradoxically, although the movement is partly anti-Communist (more than anti-Marxist), it reinforces the Polish macropolitical system.

The following aspects of the movement need to be analyzed: (1) the aspirations of the entire society, including the Catholic Church, for greater democracy & respect of the rights of man, while limiting the all-powerful state; & (2) changes in Ru areas (eg, the aging of the agricultural population, the exodus of youth, agriculture-related exploitation, & the influence of the Worker Solidarity Union. Tr & Modified by A. Rubins

A report from an ongoing empirical investigation of spelling errors in free compositions written by students aged 7-16 in the Norwegian compulsory schools. An attempt is made to shed light on the question of spoken lang (dialect) interference in the production of spelling errors. Analyzed were 11 Norwegian studies of spelling errors reported during the last 50 years, in addition to 8 other reports on spoken lang correspondences in spelling errors from Danish, English, & Swedish sources. Norwegian & non-Norwegian data corresponded well so far as they were comparable. No clear sex differences were proven; but there were significant differences according to age & SC. Prosodic factors of spoken lang may have special significance to the acquisition & mastery of orthography. In many societies, the context of orthography & gramatically "correct" written lang belongs to social elites; the question is posed whether the widespread debate on the spelling crisis is actually a controversy about a socially biased restriction of freedom of expression, ie, a struggle about democracy & paper, rather than a question of linguistic regularity & pedagogical methods.

The patterns of elderly offenses (elderly defined as those aged 60+) are examined to set the stage for an explanation for the "facts" of elderly homicides. Among the hypotheses tested are the following: (1) The homicide offender rate for the elderly is relatively stable across jurisdictions (SMSAs & states), while the overall homicide offender rate fluctuates sharply. (2) Homicides by the elderly are disproportionately related to other age groups "domestic" in terms of the victim/offender relationship. (3) Homicides by the elderly are disproportionately intraracial. (4) Homicides by the elderly are disproportionately involved with only one victim & offender. (5) The "circumstance" of elderly homicides & the rates differ sharply by sex & race so that differences by sex & race found for other age groups are also found for the elderly. (6) Elderly homicide offenders are more likely to kill those of their own age than those of other age groups. (7) The elderly offender is more likely to use a firearm than offenders in other age groups. (8) The monthly pattern of homicides by the elderly is similar to that of other age groups.

The data source is an FBI tape of 22,000 homicide incidents that occurred in 1980. Included are data on month of incident, number of victims & offenders, age, sex, & race of victim(s) & offender(s), weapon used, victim/offender relationship, motive, etc. Methodology includes cross-tabulations & log-linear & latent-structure models.

Examined are the main characteristics of ethnic regionalism in Western Europe. Analyzed are several theories designed to explain the occurrence of active peripheral identity, concentrating on the Welsh case. It is argued that the net effect of ethnic regionalism is more pronounced in spheres such as education, language planning, & culture, than in more strictly formal political & electoral spheres. A spatial perspective is adopted, highlighting key variations in the support for Plaid Cymru.

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It is shown that sociological research conducted in the past few years, original, concentrates only slightly on the significant problems of sport. This is due to several circumstances, including certain social practices, displaying a better understanding of the social influence on the direct practice of sport. Rather, they influence PO, which, between mothers & daughters, is investigated within the framework of socio- & psycholinguistics. Boys & girls are analyzed from a socio- and psycholinguistic point of view.

One of the basic conditions for humanistic development is limitation of the arms race & the struggle toward disarmament, ensuring an approximate parity of power on a lower level. In general, the connections between social policy & disarmament are: (1) In all countries the possibility of a comprehensive & efficient social policy are determined by the material, financial, intellectual, & personal resources that are given up to armament. Disarmament would allow much more freedom where sociopolitical decisions are concerned. (2) Disarmament offers an opportunity to alter the economic structure of society in favor of the development & expansion of consumer goods & services. (3) Disarmament does not mean that any part of the LF will by made redundant, but rather that workers may be redeployed in areas where they are needed. (4) Disarmament frees essential resources for material & technical development, particularly in newly emergent nation states. (5) Many social deformities (the decline of values & norms) stem from feelings of uncertainty caused by the perpetual threat of war. Disarmament is an essential element in a long-term social policy aimed at the secure development of workers & their families.

The communicative relationship between mothers & daughters is investigated within the framework of socio- & psycholinguistics. Boys & girls (n = 104 12-year-olds) of 4 SCs were asked to write essays on the topic "My Mother & I." Girls & Mothers were interviewed & tested. A qualitative & quantitative analysis of the essays gives insight into sex- & class-specific behavior as well as into the specific interaction patterns between mothers & daughters. Text types, expression of emotions, argumentation, & evaluation are significantly different for boys & girls. Interests therefore centers on, on the one hand, on differences between generations in the conception of F roles, class-specific differences in education, socialization, & evaluation of femininity, & on the other hand, on microstructural analyses of lang behavior in the family & schools. Implications for education, concepts of socialization, therapy, discourse analysis, & theories of sociolinguistic text planning are evident.

It is shown that sociological research conducted in the past few years, as well as theoretical works on sport, have exerted an insignificant influence on the direct practice of sport. Rather, they influence PO, which, thanks to the results of such studies & theoretical works, approves of certain social practices, displaying a better understanding of the social functions of sport. The results of such research do not, however, reach the competitors themselves. This is due to several circumstances, including: (1) There are still only a few theoretical works in the sociology of sport, thus the results of several studies & theoretical works, approves of certain social practices, displaying a better understanding of the social functions of sport. The results of such research do not, however, reach the competitors themselves. This is due to several circumstances, including: (1) There are still only a few theoretical works in the sociology of sport, thus the results of several studies & theoretical works, approves of certain social practices, displaying a better understanding of the social functions of sport. The results of such research do not, however, reach the competitors themselves. This is due to several circumstances, including: (1) There are still only a few theoretical works in the sociology of sport, thus the results of several studies & theoretical works, approves of certain social practices, displaying a better understanding of the social functions of sport. The results of such research do not, however, reach the competitors themselves. This is due to several circumstances, including: (1) There are still only a few theoretical works in the sociology of sport, thus the results of several studies & theoretical works, approves of certain social practices, displaying a better understanding of the social functions of sport. The results of such research do not, however, reach the competitors themselves. This is due to several circumstances, including: (1) There are still only a few theoretical works in the sociology of sport, thus the results of several studies & theoretical works, approves of certain social practices, displaying a better understanding of the social functions of sport. The results of such research do not, however, reach the competitors themselves. This is due to several circumstances, including: (1) There are still only a few theoretical works in the sociology of sport, thus the results of several studies & theoretical works, approves of certain social practices, displaying a better understanding of the social functions of sport. The results of such research do not, however, reach the competitors themselves. This is due to several circumstances, including: (1) There are still only a few theoretical works in the sociology of sport, thus the results of several studies & theoretical works, approve...
work to blame the victim in part for the offense & represent it as an accidental outcome of the suspect's response.

S14668 / ISA / 1982 / 4120

Examined are some methodological aspects of work motivation studies. The present perspective is based on critical examination of Soviet & Western sociological findings & utilizes the modern paradigm of work. Analyzed are the most widespread methods of work motivation studies; the inadequacy of so-called technological determinism is pointed out. The modern paradigm of sociological studies of work motivation should be extended beyond the boundaries of factories & plants; a comprehensive study of the workers' way of life should be conducted. The three known directions in motivation of work research—sociology of work, production organization, & occupations—should be integrated.

S14669 / ISA / 1982 / 4121
Yahiel, Niko (Instit Sociological Bulgarian Academy Sciences, blvd Vi-tosha 39 1000 Sofia), Sociological Knowledge, Political Practice and Socialist Development.

Political decision making, the problems & tasks of social development, & the ensuring of a planned & proportional development of the entire social organism determine the interest of political bodies in furthering the development of sociological studies. There are no social barriers in sociology to impede the leading political bodies from using the achievements of sociological knowledge. At the same time, two important circumstances can limit the effect of sociological knowledge: (1) Policy is made & realized by people. This opens the door to manifestations of subjectivism & voluntarism. (2) An indispensable condition for a more complete interaction between sociological knowledge & political practice is that political functionaries should acquire sociological training & a sociological style of thinking. A number of political decisions on national & regional levels are referred to in the report. Sociological information offers possibilities for political actions to conform not only to individual necessities of society, but to the functioning & development of the entire social system.

S14670 / ISA / 1982 / 4122
Yakut, Atilla (Gesamthochschule Kassel MV Ausländerpädagogik, 3500 Federal Republic Germany), Communicative and Linguistic Structure of the Turkish Guest Worker Family: The Case "Occupational Choice".

The sociopolitical situation in which Turkish guestworkers in West Germany live is a critical factor for many functional & structural changes within the family. The communicative & linguistic structure of the family is also subjected to extraordinary influences from different sources in the host society. It is shown, through interviews with 18 Turkish guestworker families, how communicative & linguistic elements are structured within the family & how this structure functions. The flow of information in the family about occupations, occupational training, & the school system in West Germany is directed & influenced by each family member according to role & status relations.

S14671 / ISA / 1982 / 4123
Yokoyama, Minoru (Kokugakuin U, Shibuya-ku Tokyo Japan), How Have Prisons Been Used in Japan?

A statistical approach to crime & the question of how prison is used as an instrument of social control in Japan. Crime in Japan has decreased over the last 30 years. This may be due to the successful industrialization of the country following WWII. Manufactured commodities, most of which are produced in highly technological factories, are distributed fairly equally. Therefore, crimes by reason of poverty have decreased drastically. In addition, many young people receive a higher education, & all citizens enjoy the democratic atmosphere. But in general, Japanese do not adopt the stance of extreme individualism: intimate human ties within the family, neighborhood, school, & company still remain. These factors also prevent many people from committing crimes. Besides strong informal social control, Japan has many measures of formal social control. The success of the latter is another reason for the decrease in crime. The number of prisoners in Japan decreased from 41,008 in 1969 to 28,374 in 1980. With the decrease in prisoners, prison has been transformed into an institution for the rehabilitation of its inmates, a purpose that will be stressed more & more in the future.
An analysis of the relationship between family characteristics (defined as aged 15-29) in Mexico. Workers are differentiated according to the head of the household & the syndicalization of young workers. Preliminary results suggest that the rate of syndicalization is higher when the worker is the sole wage earner in the family &/or when age, sex, marital status, & education, & their position in their economic size, number of working members, relationship between the worker & household may overcome deadlocks in the present "market failure" & "state failure." 


Characterized is the small-enterprise population of skilled manual workers. These workers, whether independent, employees, or employers, are characterized by their own autonomy, their own autonomized code, their own set of rules, their own network of contacts, & their own functioning code. These skilled manual workers employed in big enterprises or in the public sector, & unskilled manual workers. The comparison is based on data from a survey conducted at CREDOC-PARIS in 1979, in which a sample of 460 workers was interviewed. Their professions represented the four biggest sectors of artisanship: plumbing, car-repair, hairdressing, & pastry-making. The questionnaire, including open & closed items, permitted a differential analysis of attitudes according to age, SC origin, & professional training. Analysis of the process of internalization of attitudes toward work was based on the above data as well as on a series of 30 biographies of artisans interviewed from 1978 to 1981. Data indicated that all the artisans came from families that had given them an educational background based on traditional ethics which suited the requirements of work in a small firm. The attitudes of the young were reinforced through apprenticeship, which is not only professional training, but also a way of transmitting moral values, attitudes toward work, & norms of social success. It was found that the fewer qualifications required by a profession, the more capital needed for working on one's own; the greater the social distance between employers & employees, the more probable that the young employees did not any longer believe in the traditional values of the milieu.


Summarized are the results of a process-oriented, SE typology of USSR Ru regions. Three tasks are specified: (1) creation of complex indicators of regional, (2) classification of regions according to the urgency of their problems; & (3) differentiation of regions into relatively homogeneous types, characterized by various sets of urgent problems. Discerned are eight types of Ru regions that differ in present conditions & prospects for future solution of food supply problems. Delineated are recommendations to ensure the effective development of each region.

Zazuet, César de la Peña, Ricardo & Geluda, Simón (Patriottismo 98 Colonia Escándol, 18100 Mexico DF), Condiciones familiares de la sindicalización de los trabajadores jóvenes en México (Family Influence over the Syndicalization of Young Workers in Mexico). (SPA)

An analysis of the relationship between family characteristics (particularly size, number of working members, relationship between the worker & the head of the household) & the syndicalization of young workers (defined as aged 15-29) in Mexico. Workers are differentiated according to age, sex, marital status, & education, & their position in their economic field is precisely defined. Statistical data collected by the National Center for Labor Statistics & Information between Dec 1978 & Jan 1979 are used. The work was conducted in two phases: the first focused on the relationship between family structure & economic participation; the second dealt with the relationship of family structure & rate of syndicalization. Preliminary results suggest that the rate of syndicalization is higher when the worker is the sole wage earner in the family &/or when he is the head of the household; educational & SS factors have a significant bearing on economic participation & syndicalization, especially among women. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic.

Zimmermann, Klaus (Centro Enseñanza Lenguas Extranjeras U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico DF), Language and Cultural Identity in the Bicultural Situation of the Valle del Mezquital (Mexico).

Ethnicide is the result of a process in which the constituent elements of the dominated culture or ethnic group are gradually eroded & replaced by those of the dominant culture, & in which mixed forms occasionally emerge. Such cultural changes imply the disappearance not only of the more exotic features of the culture, but also of its very essence—its values, daily practices, & routines. A theory of ethnic & cultural identity is developed, based on the work of G. H. Mead, A. Strauss, & E. Goffman. Identity-damaging & identity-destroying mechanisms are illustrated in the context of Mexico, & more particularly that of the lang in the diglossic situation of the Otomi in the Valle del Mezquital. The SE background of the Otomis is described; elicitation techniques of interviews & conversational discourse analysis are used.


In examining early twentieth-century avant-garde art movements, such as cubism in France or secession movements in Germany, the appearance of new patronage groups, which supported them in a variety of ways, is noted. Collectors, publishers of new journals, organizers of exhibitions, dealers, & various go-betweens are found to represent groups which have become marginalized by established elites. 


To direct attention to the importance of a more complete conceptualization of organizational boundaries, research was conducted in 32 cities & counties in the US, asking questions concerning types of exchanges involving organizations delivering employment & training services. Questions concerning exchanges at the extra-local level (state, regional, or federal), the local level (local policymakers & service providers), & internally (between organizational subcomponents) were asked of all boundary personnel. The basic findings indicate that there are distinct policy environments, with the top administrators engaging in exchanges with the extra-local environment ( & to a lesser degree, with the local government), while other boundary personnel are engaged in exchanges with the local environment primarily. Fewer internal than external exchanges occur, so that those involved in exchanges with the federal & state levels seldom transmit this directly to those engaged in exchanges with service providers at the local level. In some sense, two separate organizations exist: one concerned with garnering resources from the wider environment, the other concerned with the delivery of service. Effects of these two policy environments on the formulation of policy in the local orga-
organization (the CETA-funded local governmental unit designed as the umbrella for all employment & training programs) was also examined. While global extralocal policy change was successfully transmitted to the top administrators, other boundary personnel varied significantly in awareness. Change in policy affected these other boundary personnel only to the extent that actual procedures (eg, certification of eligibility) were affected.


The possibility of using a model of the professions is analyzed in terms of the role & structural approach applied to judges in Yugoslavia. The model in its classical form notes the inherent conflict between the attributes of professionalism & the bureaucratic characteristics of a judge's role. Data were gathered by mailed multiple-choice questionnaires. Factor analysis of the scale of professionalism, initially constructed on the premises of the classical model, revealed the existence of 13 latent structures. Judges exhibit the attributes of both "the model professional" & "the model bureaucrat." There is an intrinsic link between these characteristics, rooted in the structural configuration of the role. The role structure of judges is the natural environment for exercising professional tasks within the realm of specific ideological attributes of the profession & values of the bureaucrat. The sociologist must carefully weigh the differential utility of the models "professional" & "bureaucrat" in the study of the legal occupational structure. Furthermore, sociological theory should be freed from theoretical & methodological biases built upon old-fashioned & abstract notions of professional & bureaucratic ideology.
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