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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.

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Los 1.078 resúmenes fueron escritos por los autores en las formas proporcionadas por SA. Por necesidad de tiempo, en la preparación del libro por distribución a la reunión en México, SA no pudo aceptar resúmenes después del 1 de marzo de 1982.

Hay que explicar que los nombres de autores y los títulos de disertaciones se presentan precisamente como sometidos por publicación. Sumisiones de resúmenes duplicados no se incluyen. Todos los resúmenes han sido editados para conformar a los límites de tamaño de SA. SA ha proveído traducciones al inglés de todos los resúmenes sometidos en otros idiomas. Se incluye una descripción del formato de los elementos de datos al dorso de la página.

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.

To facilitate wide dissemination of papers presented at meetings of sociologists, SOCIOLOGICAL ABSTRACTS (SA), in cooperation with various sociological societies, has, since 1968, published Supplements to the SA data base. This is Supplement No. 116; it will be bound into the Volume 30, No. 3, August 1982 issue of SA for distribution to over 2,100 of the world's libraries. In addition to its hard-copy publication, the content is retrievable online via DIALOG® Information Services (File 37), and will be accessible through Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) in the Fall of 1982.

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.

abbreviated conference name
 year of meeting
 conference accession number
 senior author's affiliation
 title of paper
 author(s) name(s)
 language of presentation if not English or not in the language in which the paper is written

S13606 / ISA / 1982 / 3058
Abugattas, 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 & short story writers, including the Uruguayans 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.

title in original language
 title translation
 language in which the paper is written
 translator's name

S13607 / ISA / 1982 / 3059
Achard, Pierre (Langage & Société Maison Science Homme, 54 Blvd Raspail 75270 Paris Cédex 6 France), **Au nom du père—ébauche 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 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 Wc in large measure refused to accept the articulation during the nineteenth century. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

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S13602 / ISA / 1982 / 3054

Abrahamsson, Bengt (Swedish Center Working Life, Box 5606 S-114 86 Stockholm Sweden), **F. W. Taylor vs. the Peer Group: The Contradiction between Hierarchy and Spontaneity in Organization Theory.**

† A recurrent theme in present-day social science views bureaucracy as a concept similar to hierarchy & DoFL. Normative antibureaucratic models typically involve the breakdown of hierarchical orderings of positions & advocate return to holistic nondivided work tasks. Organizational "ad hoceracies" 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

Abranches, 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, capital, 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

Abu-Laban, Baha (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **Canada's Policy of Multiculturalism: Socio-Political Origins and Implications.**

† 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-Lughod, 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 DoFL. 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: neo-colonial, 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

Abugattas, 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 & short story writers, including the Uruguayans 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 75270 Paris Cédex 6 France), **Au nom du père—ébauche 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 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 Wc 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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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 lang 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 & immigrant, 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, Krjijanovskogo 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

Aguiar, 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 F 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 up 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 unaccounted for if they are lumped together within the reserve army of labor concept. 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-Eng speaking persons. Focus is on the Hispanic population in the US, with attention to ethnolinguistic 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-Eng 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 Comunicações & Artes U São Paulo, Cidade Universitária 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) *Retirantes* (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 expressiveness of the revolutionary hero's shredded 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, Funso (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.

S13616 / ISA / 1982 / 3068

Aksornkool, Toy Namtip (290 Akarn Songkro, Toong Mahamek Bangkok 12 Thailand), *The Planning for English as a Foreign Language in Thailand's Formal Education.*

¶ 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 lang 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 capacity, attitudes, preferences, & 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.

S13617 / ISA / 1982 / 3069

Albrecht, Sandra & Deutsch, Steven (U Kansas, Lawrence 66045), *The Challenge of Economic Democracy: The Swedish Case.*

¶ 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 & the efforts by labor & the Social Democrats to regain power.

S13618 / ISA / 1982 / 3070

Aleguere, David (Human Services Program Western Washington U, Bellingham 98225), *The Use of the Term "Runaway" in Community and Family Negotiations.*

¶ Runaway adolescents & their parents frequently resist the label "runaway." Explored are some of the policy & interpersonal implications of disputes over the word. The perspective taken is one that recognizes the act of running away from home to be part of a rational decision-making process, an action affecting community & family power dynamics—not merely a juvenile delinquency or child protection matter. As such, the term itself has impact & influence. Distinctions can be made through the alternative use of words or phrases such as "leaving home," "not coming home," "taking off," "moving out," or "going on my own"; these become muddled through public overexposure to the word/concept of "runaway" in the media. A methodology is employed that moves between lang, interaction, & policy in reciprocal fashion, & that is historically grounded in the notion of adolescence as a recent social invention.

S13619 / ISA / 1982 / 3071

Aléong, Stanley (U Montreal, CP 6128 Succ A Quebec H2V 2G4), *The Politics of Language Planning in Québec, a Historical Perspective.*

¶ An explanatory framework for understanding the development & content of lang planning policies—both status & corpus planning—in Québec. Emphasized is the historical role of the French-speaking bourgeoisie an occupational class of lang brokers. Special attention is paid to the important lang purification movements that arose in the nineteenth century & led to the creation in 1961 of the first state-controlled lang planning agency. Since the French-speaking bourgeoisie was never able to obtain national political & economic hegemony through the private sector, the state apparatus & lang planning became important vehicles for SE mobility.

S13620 / ISA / 1982 / 3072

Alessi, Marcello (CNEN, viale Regina Margherita 125 00198 Rome Italy), *Planning Social Welfare.*

¶ In many international forums, doubts have been expressed about the ability of existing plans for development to provide solutions to the problems of social welfare. Even official statistical information on national income is now considered unsatisfactory in representing economic reality. In the period 1945-1965, the assumption was that social problems would be automatically solved by the growth of production & in-

come; national income data were therefore considered to be a measure of social welfare. The "opulent" society crisis following this period posed the problem of improving the quality of economic analysis. Two courses may be followed: (1) an analysis by social indicators; & (2) bringing sectorial data on quality of life into national account figures. Both options are being analyzed by research programs in Italy.

S13621 / ISA / 1982 / 3073

Alexander, Jeffrey C. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), *Media Ritual in Social Crisis: The Senate Watergate Hearings in the U.S.A..*

¶ Offered is a general theory of how & under what circumstances mass media can serve as vehicles for ritual reunification in modern societies. Also presented is a concrete examination of such an instance of reunification-through-media-ritual: the Watergate Hearings conducted by the US Senate in the summer of 1973. The special circumstances in US politics & culture that allowed such an event to occur, & the struggles that constituted the thematic content of the media event are examined. Finally, an attempt is made to evaluate the particular themes & social groups most highlighted & affected by this media ritual.

S13622 / ISA / 1982 / 3074

Alexander, Jeffrey C. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), *The 'Individualist Dilemma' in Phenomenology and Interactionism: Towards a Synthesis with the Functionalist Tradition.*

¶ An attempt to differentiate between the empirical accomplishments of interactionism & phenomenological sociology & their theoretical confusions & 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 & collective 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.

S13623 / ISA / 1982 / 3075

Allen, Robert L. (1310 Turk St, San Francisco CA 94115), *From Accommodation to Protest: The Port Chicago Incident of 1944.*

¶ Individuals may accommodate themselves to dangerous & disagreeable situations through the social/psychological processes of "discounting" risks & "balancing" grievances against benefits. These processes emerge in the course of social interaction, but if they are disrupted, as in a disaster, this can shatter constraints on collective protest & resistance, resulting in collective action. Conclusions are based on a study of the Port Chicago (Calif) disaster of 1944 in which over 300 US sailors—most of them black Navy enlistees—were killed when two ammunition ships they were loading exploded. When the Navy ordered the surviving black enlisted men to return to work after the explosion, most of them refused. Eventually, 50 men who continued to resist were charged with mutiny, tried, & convicted. The research involved qualitative analysis of official documents & oral histories of survivors.

S13624 / ISA / 1982 / 3076

Allen, Sheila (U Bradford, England), *Waged Work in the Household: Continuity and Change.*

¶ Domestic production is not only an old, historically continuous form of production & labor organization, but one which is thoroughly integrated into contemporary production relations. New forms of technology are facilitating its increase & spread. Waged work in the home is a cheap & highly efficient mode of production using a LF which, through material & ideological constraints, is one of the most vulnerable. The links between production & reproduction (in its broadest sense) are clearly demonstrated by examining the conditions of homeworkers (those carrying out waged work in the household) & the material & ideological processes structuring their working & nonworking lives. Data from a recently completed research project are presented. The invisibility of homeworking as a mode of production, the commonly accepted myths of the separation of home & work in advanced industrial society, & the autonomy of homework are examined in the context of the informal/formal economy debate. These are integrated with the issues of fa-

militar & 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 adaptation 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 interethnic, intercultural contact. The purpose here is to describe the dynamics & interactions of individuals in interethnic contact situations. Discussed are the problems, pressures, & response patterns of Navajo athletes & their Anglo coaches in various interactional settings. Utilizing Merton's framework, described are points of interethnic 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 Marín, 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 Instit 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. Brooking

S13627 / ISA / 1982 / 3079

Alvarez Marín, María de la Luz & Wurgaft B., Fanny (Instit Nutrición & 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 are of low SES. 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, f 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. Brooking

S13628 / ISA / 1982 / 3080

Aminova, T. Kh. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 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, Krjijanovskogo 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 19711), **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 theories of rape thus 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 straitened 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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S13633 / ISA / 1982 / 3085

Anderson, James G. & Gray-Toft, Pamela A. (Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907), **Stress, Burnout, and Turnover among Health Professionals: A Social Network Approach.**

¶ An effort to examine how social networks among nurses function as support systems in ameliorating the effects of organizational stress on job dissatisfaction, burnout, & 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 work-related 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

Anderson, James G., Jay, Stephen J., Gray-Toft, Pamela A. & Lloyd, Frank P. (Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907), **Hospitals and Physicians: A Social Network Analysis of Physicians' Adoption of a Medical Innovation.**

¶ 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 US. This greater tolerance of computerization may be due to early adoption of computers in most facets of organizational functioning. The two technological transitions of the 1970s apparently producing the greatest sociological impact are the emergence of computer word-processing (WP) & the popularization of personal computers. WP systems have led to two new occupational positions: WP clerk & WP supervisor. Simultaneous with this structural reorganization in the US has been a rapidly increasing concentration of women in the lowest-paid jobs in the computer industry. The resulting climate may well be unstable & volatile, especially since the complexity of the rapidly evolving technology leaves managers as well as operators computer-illiterate & unable to redesign office procedures such that the human needs of the workers are adequately considered. The personal computer movement adds another dimension of complexity as managers & staff demand their own decentralized systems for WP & information retrieval. While these new computer systems are likely to remain a major source of conflict, the trend toward personalization may well yield greater attention to sociotechnical design in the workplace.

S13636 / ISA / 1982 / 3088

Andorka, Rudolf (Central Statistical Office, Keleti 5-7 Budapest 1024 Hungary), **Social 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 nonmanuals, (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 utilization 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

Andreenkov, V. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Explanatory Function of Mathematical Models and Sociological Theory.**

¶ 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.

S13641 / ISA / 1982 / 3093

Andreski, Stanislaw (U Reading, RG6 2AA England), **Television and Democracy.**

¶ Examined are the ways in which TV hinders or facilitates the workings of a political system based on free & honest elections with universal suffrage.

S13642 / ISA / 1982 / 3094

Apfelbaum, Erika (CNRS U Paris, 18 rue de la Sorbonne 75005 France), **Les Questions sociales and the Development of Social Psychology in France.**

¶ Well into the first half of the twentieth century, social psychology in France remained, institutionally, a marginal & unrecognized discipline. Various protosocial psychologies had evolved toward the end of the nineteenth century, either as a direct response to the social realities of the day (eg, under the label of *les questions sociales*), or as theoretical attempts to account for the relationship between individual & societal factors. The importance of the *questions sociales* in bringing social psychological formulations into prominence is illustrated by examining the work of Alfred Binet. He progressively included the social psychological dimension in his own research, & as editor of the journal, *Année Psychologique*, gradually modified his position to one that recognized the need for, & even promoted social psychology. The marginal status of social psychology also is examined within the more global context of the attempts by sociology & psychology to each achieve autonomous status within the evolving U structure; this required them to define their boundaries & their object of inquiry. Specific reasons for the institutional marginalization of social psychology in France are analyzed within this interplay of competing, evolving, & newly-arrived disciplines.

S13643 / ISA / 1982 / 3095

Aphek, Edna & Tobin, Yishai (Jewish Theological Seminary Ben-Gurion U, Beersheva Israel 84120), **Word Systems and the Language of Family Therapy.**

¶ Word systems (WS), 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 text (or family therapy session), as a unifying element, & as 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.

S13644 / ISA / 1982 / 3096

Aphek, Edna & Tobin, Yishai (Jewish Theological Seminary Ben-Gurion U, Beersheva Israel 84120), **The Language of Astrology.**

¶ Part of an ongoing, synchronic study of the unique function language, sign systems, & ceremony play in the dyadic encounter between a fortune-teller & his client. Data indicate that fortune-telling can best be described as an interface of selected elements of persuasive & dyadic communication within the theoretical framework of a discourse & social semiotic system. Examined are various visual & textual semiotic aspects of astrology from the point of view of the language, the ceremony, the sign systems, & plot building involved in the fortune-teller/client interaction. The data analyzed have been culled from live sessions with various Hebrew-speaking astrologers in Israel.

S13645 / ISA / 1982 / 3097

Araji, Sharon (Washington State U, Pullman 99164), **The Influence of Social Structure and the Family on Women's Roles: The Libyan Case.**

¶ 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.

S13646 / ISA / 1982 / 3098

Arce, Carlos H. (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48104), **Dual Language Competence and Performance of Mexican-Origin People in the United States.**

¶ Self-reported lang ability & usage under dual lang conditions are assessed, & their relationships & relevant correlates are explored, using a carefully designed probability household sample survey of 991 people of Mexican ancestry throughout 5 southwestern states & the Chicago area, executed in 1979 by the Instit for Social Research of the U of Michigan. Relative lang ability is operationalized as a composite index that adjusts for R bias & incorporates 8 separate variables (4 domains of ability each in Eng & Spanish). Relative lang usage incorporates, in an additive index, 7 variables of reported use of lang (all using a 5-point scale with the midpoint indicating "both langs equally"), in 7 different contexts. The specification of concepts & the construction & distribution of these indicators are presented in detail. Their respective relationships to such variables as nativity, age, occupation, & educational status are reported. Discussed are the extent & character of congruence-incongruence between competence & performance, & of selected factors that explain incongruences.

S13647 / ISA / 1982 / 3099

Archer, Margaret S. (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL Warwickshire England), **Structuration vs Morphogenesis: Getting to Grips with Giddens.**

¶ From classical sociology onward, the problem of how to unite structure & action has remained controversial. Attempts to deal with it have generated a variety of dichotomies—voluntarism/determinism, subject/object, synchrony/diachrony—which Anthony Giddens now seeks to transcend through his notion of "structuration." This involves an image of society as a continuous flow of conduct that changes or maintains a potentially malleable social world. His major concept is "duality of structure," whereby structural properties are simultaneously the medium & the outcome of the social practices that constitute systems. The present research: (1) questions the capacity of the structuration approach to transcend any of the above dichotomies; (2) defends the greater theoretical utility of "analytical dualism" in explaining the real & variegated structures that have emerged historically; & (3) seeks to establish the superiority of the morphogenetic perspective (ie, the notion of structural elaboration developed in general systems theory) over the structuration approach.

S13648 / ISA / 1982 / 3100

Arjomand, 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. To illuminate the elements of continuity as well as change, these two contemporary types are set against the ideal type of premodern revivalist traditions; the elements making for the weakness of Islamic reformism are discussed.

S13649 / ISA / 1982 / 3101

Arshad, Shahnaz, **Women as Change Agents in Developing Countries.**

¶ In order to release the creative energies of women, an effort can be made in the fields of culture & education. Most developing countries suffer from what Paulo Friere calls the "culture of silence." This silence is constantly reinforced in the lives of women because they receive no recognition for their basic economic role in society. This is truly frightening as almost 50% the LF is left to the mercy of "mother history." The lack of any cultural praxis also casts a shadow on the entire system of women's education. In agriculture, where the bulk of the F LF works in a "disguised" manner, this lack of education has a devastating impact on overall productivity, creativity, & technical skills. An isolated emphasis on the education of men alone is self-defeating from the very outset. M domination reduces woman to a commodity, which is then put into the straight jacket of cultural ambivalence. Whereas this limiting factor is mitigated to some extent by the sheer economic dictates of agricultural production, the Ur ethos tolerates nothing else but woman as "housewife." The precarious economic condition of the Mcs provides a favorable opportunity for women to participate in economic activity outside

the home. The need for a cultural praxis in this direction is both essential & 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, but this absence is no greater than the mental separation 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, parathetic & untranslated words, syntactic fusion, neologism, & ethnorhythmic prose—also provides an argument for the necessary participation of the reader function.

S13651 / ISA / 1982 / 3103

Ashley, David & Weiner, Richard R. (U Louisville, KY 40208), *Jürgen Habermas' 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 contrasted with the possibility of a "positive consensus" at a grass-roots level. Local level organizations that seek practical moral norms of communicative interaction are strategically well-placed to undercut the perceived legitimacy of contemporary political institutions. In advanced capitalist society the construction of such a positive consensus (& simultaneously, 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, Khairallah (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 "beforms" (eg, any component of personality). Beforms, if strong & active, exist at the center of personality structure; if weak & less 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 developed central personality beforms necessary to adapt to new economic, social, & cultural situations. Considering self as one's subjective view of his/her personality makes it possible to test for personality maladjustment. Such a test would consist of two questions: Who am I? (revealing the central self) & Who do I want to be? (revealing the peripheral self).

S13653 / ISA / 1982 / 3105

Assmann, Habil G. (Instit Marxistisch 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 technological conditions of work. The effects of this process on leisure time demands, needs, & behavior have not received sufficient attention from researchers 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 antithetical to conventional ethnographic research methods. Proponents for the former have denigrated the latter as unprincipled & proposed the former as a particularly rigorous 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 (Institut Asesoría Antropológica Región Maya AC, Ap Postal 6 San Cristóbal de las Casas Chiapas 29200 México), *La Révolution dans les langues paysannes prétechniques (analyse du tzotzil) (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 population & 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; & establishes criteria for a historical interpretation of oral sources. Based on study of a compilation of oral texts in ten local dialects, two primary dimensions 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 themselves as the first line of defense of the Mexican revolution; that the revolutionary 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 content is discussed with regard to four themes: revolution in the etymological 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 significant: 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 Alternation Patterns for a Differential Approach to Bilingual Migrant Children'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 which lang with whom? Such an analysis assigns 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 coparticipants. Such an approach is not able to provide an adequate description of lang usage patterns in the swiftly changing & relatively recent situation of linguistic & cultural contact with which we are confronted today in the case of Italian migrant workers in West Germany. Detailed analysis of various types of juxtaposition of langs reveals a much more refined picture of developmental processes in such a changing bilingual community. Presented are analyses of types of intraepisodic lang alternation (code-switching, transfer); & demonstrated is how variation between types can be used (both by coparticipants & observers) to differentiate speakers in a meaningful way.

S13657 / ISA / 1982 / 3109

Augustin, 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 speaking, some communities considered this type of relationship as a challenge to the rules of exogamy & heterogamy. It results in a partial integration of a stranger—either M or F—into the majority group of a given population. It contrasts distinctive individual & social traits that are either 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 matrix of distinctions 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.

S13658 / ISA / 1982 / 3110

Auwärter, Manfred (Max-Planck-Institut Sozialwissenschaften, Leopoldstr 24 8000 Munich 40 Federal Republic Germany), **Communicative Skills in Relation to the Development of Social Cognition.**

¶ Ss are 20 children in a private German day-care center, mostly girls, ages 3-7. The children's social-cognitive stage of development was measured by extensive, open interviews about their conceptions of persons & of close dyadic friendship. Their cognitive development was assessed by standardized tests of conservation abilities displayed by children in constructing fictional reality when playing with handpuppets & some props, enacting freely created, self-directed scripts that have to be related to & coordinated with the situated behavior of their partners. 'Fictional reality' is built up as a generalized context for utterances that are differentiated from others by a specific cluster of prosodic & linguistic features, giving them a special meaning & changing the validity conditions that would otherwise hold for these utterances. Developed is a methodological device for analyzing the construction process & its conceptual & linguistic basis. It is shown that different groups of children use different strategies as means of constructing fictional reality, that these strategies can be integrated into a developmental sequence which is closely related to the children's social-cognitive stage of development. The few exceptions, ie, the children's strategies that seem to be premature or delayed with respect to their social-cognitive developmental stage, can best be explained by referring to their cognitive-developmental stage.

S13659 / ISA / 1982 / 3111

Babosov, E. M. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Technological Changes and Social Innovations.**

¶ Focus is on the interrelation of technological change & social innovation under conditions of revolution in science & technology. The scientific & cultural revolution has created a new place for man within the production process. This new position allows for creative work, while controlling & regulating the functions of labor activity. An important consideration for any efforts at further improvements in technology must be the ever growing demands made by the features of modern production on man, his professional skill, his general culture, self-discipline, & efficiency; all of which engender reciprocal demands on technical equipment, production efficiency, work organization, & degree of satisfaction.

S13660 / ISA / 1982 / 3112

Babosov, E. M. & Sokolova, G. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The Contents and Conditions of Work as Factors of Social Development of the Byelorussian Working Class.**

¶ Examined are the problems of social development of the Byelorussian Wc as consequences of the content of conditions of work & everyday life. Changes in the level of work mechanization, dynamics of the workers' skill structure, & basic social characteristics of the Byelorussian Wc are analyzed on the basis of statistical data & Republican sociological surveys. It is argued that the major differentiation of work between the Wc & the intelligentsia is determined primarily by the correlation between manual & cerebral efforts. Communist Party policy in the fields of technology, science, & economy, directed toward the material well-being of the workers, improvement of work conditions, & the content of work leads to integrity of workers' social value orientations.

S13661 / ISA / 1982 / 3113

Badura, Bernhard (U Oldenburg, Fachbereich 3 Westerstr 3 D-2900 Federal Republic Germany), **Sociology and Health Planning: The Case of Occupational Health.**

¶ In the past decade dissatisfaction with the economic cost & quality of health care in Western industrial societies has become considerable. This rising dissatisfaction has brought about a more critical stance toward the

traditional body of knowledge upon which applied medicine is based. Skepticism is also directed toward the way in which the medical profession intervenes in society. It is therefore necessary to increasingly utilize social science perspectives, frameworks, & methods, especially in the case of the chronically ill. Discussed is occupational health as a field for future challenges to social science research. Political & institutional difficulties with the further development of work legislation in West Germany are noted, as is the necessity to change the education of the medical profession.

S13662 / ISA / 1982 / 3114

Badura, Bernhard & Waltz, Millard (U Oldenburg, Fachbereich 3 Westerstr 3 D-2900 Federal Republic Germany), **Social Support and Well-Being.**

¶ Research is focused on a special population, cardiac patients, & the manner in which various kinds of social support influence how patients cope with problems arising from sickness, forced retirement, & other life-changes. The quality of life of the chronically ill is perceived as being determined by the type of social network the patient is embedded in. Social support is conceptualized on the one hand as coping resources & on the other as the fulfillment of basic social needs, both of which appear to determine well-being. Based on recent work in several fields, developed is a theoretical framework encompassing three groups of variables: life events & chronic stressors, social support, & well-being. Problems with the conceptualization & measurement of social support are discussed, along with results showing possible mechanisms connecting support & well-being.

S13663 / ISA / 1982 / 3115

Baetens Beardsmore, Hugo (Vrije U Brussels, Pleinlaan 2 1050 Belgium), **The Influence of Multilingual Television Supply on Language Shift in Bilingual Brussels.**

¶ Belgium's indigenous linguistic complexity, with clearly demarcated French & Dutch areas & a bilingual capital, leads to a variegated supply of TV programs from different linguistic communities. Earlier studies on the use of different types of standard Dutch on Belgian TV, that spoken in the Netherlands & that spoken in Flemish Belgium, revealed a disparity between the type of lang admired & the type Ss themselves wished to speak. Explored are the potential effects TV programs in different langs may have on lang attitudes & lang shift in the French-Dutch bilingual capital. An enquiry was made into the viewing habits of 340 teenagers, 50% each French-speakers & Dutch-speakers, in Brussels where cable TV imports programs from Germany, Holland, France, & Luxembourg. The investigation ascertained the extent to which program & channel preference influenced lang attitudes, & tried to extrapolate the findings to predict lang shift or receptivity toward another linguistic community.

S13664 / ISA / 1982 / 3116

Bahnean, C. V. (Institut Linguistics USSR Academy Sciences, Ul Semashko 1/12 Moscow 9), **A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Personal Names: Some Theoretical and Methodological Implications.**

¶ A sociolinguistic analysis of personal names presupposes several theoretical & methodological issues. The methodological basis of such an analysis is built upon the principles of interdependence & interrelation of content & form. While studying the organization & functioning of personal names as a system, suggested is a view of any anthroponymic system as a whole, as an internally organized set of ways & models identifying a personality in society. This system includes specific features for concrete territories & social & historical periods or peoples.

S13665 / ISA / 1982 / 3117

Bajirao, Bhoite Uttam (U Poona, India 411 007), **Democratic Decentralization and the Participation of Underprivileged in the Development of Village Communities in India.**

¶ After achieving independence in 1947, the care-taking elites in India thought it necessary to bring the national community into a network of programs that would enable them to participate actively in decision making affecting individual & group welfare. In 1952, a comprehensive program of the Community Development & National Extension Service was launched emphasizing individual initiative & participation in Ru development schemes. Due to lack of popular participation, the government introduced instead the Panchayati Raj system (1957) in the constituent states. The goals of the system were: (1) to bring about democratic decentralization of decision-making authority & administration at

the District, Taluka, & village levels; (2) to strengthen & equip local bodies for development tasks; & (3) to involve people of different strata in decision making through politico-administrative machinery. In the Panchayati Raj institutions, people of the Scheduled Castes are given representation through nomination & cooption. However, their number & economic backwardness make it almost impossible for them to fight for the rightful claims of their people in power structures controlled by socially & economically dominant groups. Most of the development programs undertaken by Panchayati Raj institutions are agricultural. Members of the underprivileged groups, who are mostly nonagriculturists, are among the least to benefit. The participation of these underprivileged groups in the Panchayati Raj system & in Community Development Programs continues to remain marginal.

S13666 / ISA / 1982 / 3118

Balázs, Katalin (Institut 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.

S13667 / ISA / 1982 / 3119

Ballé, 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, operas, & cultural centers. In spite of the diversity & multiplicity of its manifestations, cultural vitality seems to depend 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

S13668 / ISA / 1982 / 3120

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 justice 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 antithetical value (federalism), will result in judicial consensus.

S13669 / ISA / 1982 / 3121

Banton, Michael (U Dept Sociology, 12 Woodland Rd Bristol BS8 1UQ England), **The Revaluation of Ethnic Characteristics.**

¶ Some instances of ethnic mobilization are examined from the standpoint of rational choice theory. The outstanding characteristic of ethnic mobilization movements is that, when successful, they induce the members to set a higher value on their common ethnic characteristics. One example is of an ethnic group in Freetown, Sierra Leone, which, in the 1940s, improved its position in the local ethnic hierarchy. Compared are two Hindu caste movements that succeeded in organizing so as to place a higher valuation on their group identity; one eventually failed because no major changes could be effected in the local economic structure, while the other succeeded because its members benefited from economic change & the possibilities for geographical mobility. Some religious movements in the west can similarly be seen as responses to stigmatized ethnic identities. The Nation of Islam, or Black Muslims, in the US had the unintended effect of lifting its members in the black stratification system. Similarly, the Rastafarian belief has the potential to provide an ideology for blacks in GB that could give them a new sense of self-worth. But whereas the Nation of Islam incorporated a work ethic, Rastafarian beliefs celebrate a withdrawal from the world of work & will need to develop if they are to be the basis for a revaluation movement. The circumstances in which it may benefit a minority to pursue a high-profile strategy for advancement are compared with those favoring a low-profile strategy. The extent to which the majority regards minority ethnicity as a legitimate basis for processing a political claim may be important. In general, a high profile policy is best for countering exclusion from a market, whereas price discrimination in a competitive market is best overcome by a low-profile strategy. Political action directed to the regulation of markets is to be distinguished from exchange relations within markets as a separate dimension of social relations.

S13670 / ISA / 1982 / 3122

Baranow, Ulf G. (U Brasilia, 70 910 Brazil), **Brazilian Efforts in Standardizing Technical Terminologies.**

¶ Presented is a brief overview of terminological activity in Brazil & its results. Focus is on the achievements of the *Associação Brasileira de Normas Técnicas* since 1940. Also viewed are the terminological activities developed by large industries. Adaptation & assimilation of foreign terminologies within the context of technological transfer are considered from a lang planning perspective.

S13671 / ISA / 1982 / 3123

Barbieri, Maria Silvia & Devescovi, Antonella (Istit Psicologia, Via dell'Università 7 Trieste Italy), **The Construction of the Encyclopedia in the Child. The Role of Adult Naming and Explanation.**

¶ An investigation of how adults manage to use words or to mention situations unknown or only partially known to the child, while talking to him/her. Ss were 10 mother-child pairs, a M & a F child at 15:0, 18:0, 24:0, 30:0, & 36:0 months. Mothers were requested to show their children 9 pictures: 6 chosen by the experimenter & 3 by the mother among 15 cards prepared in advance. The 9 pictures represented 3 roles, 3 objects, & 3 situations & each group was supposed to contain a very familiar & a very unfamiliar card. Mothers' language was analyzed to discover any expression having the function of linking together the lexicon & the previous knowledge of the child about the object mentioned; a taxonomy was devised according to two criteria: (1) the function of each type of explanation; (2) the adult's assumptions about the existence & organization of knowledge relating to the object mentioned by the mother in the mind of the child. Three types of behavior are distinguished: (A) Creating a new cognitive node by proposing a new verbal label. In this class, according to the previous knowledge attributed to the child, we can state a progression from naming (any previous knowledge required) to paraphrases & definitions. (B) Linking a new individual to an already existing cognitive node by stating the similarity of the two individuals (examples). In this way examples create classes of knowledge. (C) Showing the child how to use his knowledge & recognize in a picture the defining characteristic of one entity (indexes). An index focuses on the features an object in a context must have in order to be classified in a certain way. The selection of these behaviors on the adult's part is governed by the age of the child & by the familiarity of objects presented.

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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 nature of evolving 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 old Rs (age 65+) & young Rs (under age 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

Barker, Eileen (London School Economics, Aldwych WC2A 2AE England), **New Religious Movements: A Perspective for Understanding Society: Introduction.**

¶ 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 knowledge 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 1565 São Paulo Brazil), **Discussions about Sexuality among Poor Women: Popular Culture and Academic Authoritarianism.**

¶ A videotape shows one meeting of a group of poor women from São Paulo, who gather regularly to discuss sexuality. Most of them are former factory workers, who, now in their twenties, are housewives, married to unskilled or semi-skilled workers. Barely literate when the researchers suggested they participate in a project of writing pamphlets on women's sexuality, their only previous group activity had been in sewing courses; they had no experience in group discussion. The interaction between this group & the researchers raised a variety of questions: From the political point of view, what is the meaning of sexual repression within the framework of gender & class hierarchies? What is the role of the researcher who intends to put her/his intellectual tools in the service of ending differential access to cultural resources? How can "cultural imperialism" & authoritarian "teaching" of supposedly libertarian values be avoided? At the same time, how can one avoid the fallacy of a neutrality with respect to a supposedly pure untouched popular culture? These are some of the issues under consideration.

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 capitalistic industry. (2) There is a real conviction within the CDP that a policy of reform would upset the political & social equilibrium that constitutes the party's political domination. (3) The anticapitalistic orientation of left-wing parties has prevented them from offering an alternative program acceptable to a capitalistic 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 (restrained until now) toward a reduction in the possibilities for democratic pluralism. A comparison can be drawn between Latin American countries whose situation is analogous to that which prevails in Italy today.

S13676 / ISA / 1982 / 3128

Baskakov, A. N. (Institut 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

Bassand, Michel (Institut recherche environnement construit, 14 ave de l'Eglise-Anglaise CH-1006 Lausanne Switzerland), **Régionalisation, contestation identitaire régionale 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 & Walloon & 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 some Swiss examples where regionalism & regionalization do not go hand in hand. An alternative strategy of regional development is urged. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

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 Micmacs, an Algonkian people of northeastern Canada, is the transition from traditional aboriginal nonphonetic recording & writing systems to phonetic systems, & the connection of this transition to the religious/spiritual predilections 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 bidialectalism 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.

S13680 / ISA / 1982 / 3132

Bayer, David Lewis (2001 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 egalitarian with wives & husbands sharing power. The Ru Mestizo coastal family has a patriarchal formation, & the Ur Barriada 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 patriarchal 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.

S13681 / ISA / 1982 / 3133

Bazemore, Gordon, **The Adolescent Experience and Delinquent Reform: Testing the Labeling Perspective.**

¶ 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.

S13682 / ISA / 1982 / 3134

Beare, Margaret E. (Centre Criminology U Toronto, Ontario M5S 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."

S13683 / 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 français et de contre-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 lang & 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 in the Antilles. It is a study of a history inscribed in 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. Karganovic

S13684 / 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 experience in a literacy campaign among Creole-speaking agricultural workers, autobiographical data collected from a representative sample of informants, & an analysis of the pros & cons of subordinating Creole to French, it is concluded that the promotion of Creole is a political issue ultimately leading toward decolonization. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13685 / ISA / 1982 / 3137

Becker, H. A. (Sociological Instit 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 social research "designing" a research project is 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.

S13686 / ISA / 1982 / 3138

Becker, H. A. (Sociological Instit U Utrecht, 3508 TC Netherlands), **Some Methodological Problems of Measuring "Progress" in Sociology.**

¶ 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?

S13687 / ISA / 1982 / 3139

Beckford, James A. (U Durham, England DH1 3JT), *Beyond the Pale: Cults, Culture and Conflict.*

¶ Information collected in the late 1970s by means of structured interviews with a sample of people in GB who have been connected in various ways with 'cults' is analyzed for what it reveals about the state of popular feelings toward controversial new religious movements. The findings are structured in terms of eight categories of hostile reaction, each of which throws into relief popular assumptions about normality & the common modes of departure from it. The categories are: brainwashing, self-harm, external control, infantilization, drift, fanaticism, instability, & family-indifference. Emphasized is the strong degree of coherence among these categories; the skillful way in which they are handled in conversation; the need to recognize the deep-rooted moral & social problems generated by 'cults' & by their organized opponents in the West.

S13688 / ISA / 1982 / 3140

Ben-Sira, Zeev (Hebrew U Jerusalem, 91905 Israel), *The Structure of Health Maintenance and Promotion.*

¶ Investigated is how, in spite of a person's constant exposure to psychological, social, & physical health hazards, health is maintained. The point of departure is recent research on resources, coping, stress, & illness. It is hypothesized that a sense of efficacy of the individual & of professional agents in preventing & overcoming illness constitutes a central factor in the maintenance & promotion of health, by enhancing emotional homeostasis & reducing the health hazardous effect of stress. This sense of efficacy in turn is enhanced by a person's control of resources. An investigation was carried out among a representative sample of Israeli adults, asking about their sense of efficacy & their perceived efficacy of the medical profession in preventing & overcoming a number of diseases. Also investigated were Rs' control of resources, level of psychological distress, state of health, & hospitalization. Recent advances in multivariate nonmetric methods were utilized.

S13689 / ISA / 1982 / 3141

Bendel, Jean-Pierre (Brookdale Inst Gerontology & Adult Human Development, PO Box 13087 Jerusalem Israel), *Hospitalization of Elderly in a General Hospital: Patient Characteristics, Department of Hospitalization and Length of Stay.*

¶ Differential usage of a general hospital is reported among several age groups of elderly. The effects of sex, marital status, type of admission, & discharge status on hospital usage are investigated. Significant differences are found between the age groups with respect to the department of hospitalization & length of stay. The implications of findings are given in light of the expected increase in the number of persons aged 75+.

S13690 / ISA / 1982 / 3142

Benenson, Harold (Boston U, MA 02215), *Skilled Labor and Working Class Consciousness: Theories of Craft Workers' Response to Industrial Rationalization.*

¶ The analysis of Wc organization & militancy in the critical prewar & 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 workman confronted 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 powerfully conservative impact of certain conflicts over craft labor processes & the changing role of Ru, immigrant, & F labor groups. As a conception of dynamic processes, the "degradation" argument fails to conceptualize elements of Wc social structure, which bridged internal divisions & made possible cross-skill alliances. It ignores, in particular, the ways family employment patterns & extra-workplace bases of community cohesion have played a vital role in sustaining Wc movements. Examined are variations in the involvement of craft workers in these movements; suggested are elements for an alternative, social conception of the bases of worker response to industrial change.

S13691 / ISA / 1982 / 3143

Benenson, Harold (Boston U, MA 02215), *Theories of Class Structure in Advanced Capitalist Societies and Women's Employment: A Critique and Reformulation.*

¶ The otherwise very different approaches of neo-Weberian, Marxist & neo-Marxist, & postindustrial class theories share certain common assumptions in their conceptualization of the relation of individuals to class systems. The assumptions appear increasingly problematic in light of post-1945 developments in F LF participation & the gender basis of new family economic patterns. The rethinking of basic assumptions requires a reformulation of the ways the market or productive base of economic class relationships is itself socially structured. Current attempts at reformulation of theory—posed in terms of Marxist formation of consciousness, Weberian strategies of closure, or synthetic notions of structuration of social divisions & political capacities—assume as given (or leave unanalyzed) an economic structure, which then yields varied possible social dynamics. An alternative preformulation, proposed here, focuses on the internal differentiation of class activities in the economic realm that is structured by gender & family position. An attempt is made to explain how the impact of these social elements, for example, in structuring employment patterns of individuals & families, has shifted in various stages of capitalist development. Examined is the source of the irreducible tension between individualistic, gender-specific, & familial modes of attachment to positions in the class system. Certain moments of social crisis provide privileged insight into the continual renegotiation of these bases of attachment in the course of economic & family change. Also addressed is the explanatory value of this approach for class analysis in a number of areas: the impact of gender divisions in employment on processes of class formation, the ways family patterns mediate the linkages between workplace & community forms of class activity, the intergenerational transmission of involvement in class processes, & the emergence of family & gender issues at the center of class-based social movements.

S13692 / ISA / 1982 / 3144

Benenson, Harold (Boston U, MA 02215), *Refashioning Cultural Ideals: Mobility, Elite Families and the Career Wife.*

¶ Examined are the ways traditional ideals of marriage & career mobility have been recast in the wake of post-1945 changes in the employment patterns of adult women. These developments have led sociologists, popular writers, & media commentators to fashion a new model of family & worklife integration centered on the dual-career wife & husband. The tiny, elite stratum of genuine joint-career families has emerged as an idealized symbol of lifestyle achievement & innovation. As an empirical description of current trends, the dual-career framework ignores the actual dimensions of change that stem from the new employment patterns of nonelite family members. At the same time it overlooks the persistence of sexual inequality in income, occupational achievement, & domestic labor, & the subordination of wives to husbands' careers among elite class families.

S13693 / ISA / 1982 / 3145

Benson, J. Kenneth (U Missouri, Columbia 65201), *The Capitalism of Organizations: A Dialectical View.*

¶ The dialectical method, based on a distinctive view of social life, is employed to shape a new problem focus for the sociology of organizations. This field, previously devoted to the problem of rational structuring of unitary organizations, should now address the problem of emancipatory action within a new form of capitalism—the capitalism of organizations—in which multiorganization networks & complexes are important units. A program of research on the capitalism of organizations is outlined.

S13694 / ISA / 1982 / 3146

Bentzon, Agnete Weis (Center Interdisciplinary Studies, Nansengade 19 Copenhagen Denmark), *Alternative Forms of Social Control.*

¶ Discussed is the relationship between formal & informal law (or folk law vs state law), taking into consideration the idea of national or state law as a consistent whole vs the concept of legal pluralism. Concepts & rules of law exist in the vocabulary of some societies but not in others. Western countries have such concepts; social anthropologists have often used them in descriptions of societies that do not have them. Historically, in Europe the idea of a single legal system has been introduced by a strong central power seeking to subordinate regions with local customs & laws. From a certain political position, unity of law holds a positive

connotation, but at the same time, it can be seen as a token of the predominant influence (hegemony) of one group over other groups. Arguments for the existence of a plurality of law systems are connected with segmentation of the population on cultural, ethnic, or geographical criteria. Argumentation along these lines can be compared to insistence on human rights. Within another frame of reference, it could be maintained that legal plurality exists where an old economic order 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 professional norms & experts' dependence on employment. Focus is on conflicts 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 judgments 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 Research Program.**

¶ Expectation-states theory has sometimes been (mistakenly) identified with the theory of status characteristics. Status-characteristics & expectation-states is just one of a family of about a dozen related theories: a theory of evaluation-expectation processes, status characteristics, sources of self-evaluation, relations between authority & expectation-states, reward expectations, etc. These theories have much in common, both substantively & metatheoretically, but in a more exact sense each is a different theory—in addition to the elements they have in common, different theories employ different concepts & assumptions to explain different 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 formulate 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 "theory," ie, what a theoretical research program is; (2) to review the current 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 least developed, branches of the program; & (4) to abstract from these eight programs the common substantive & metatheoretical core that holds the program together.

S13697 / ISA / 1982 / 3149

Berheide, Catherine White, Kronenfeld, Jennie J. & Segal, Marcia Texler (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 assumption that whether a situation is a health problem is a perceptual issue for the women involved, data from a mail survey of women living in 2 counties in Ind 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: unplanned pregnancy, infertility, abortion, miscarriage, infant death, difficult pregnancy or delivery, tubal ligation, & hysterectomy. Examined are how women conceptualized these problems & the problems' impact on their lives; the role of 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 F D 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 European 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 industrial redeployment in the South.

S13699 / ISA / 1982 / 3151

Bertaux, Daniel (Centre études mouvements sociaux, Paris France), **Une Expérience 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 genealogical trees: (1) demographic—dates of birth, marriage, death; & (2) social—describing each individual's life trajectory in basic outline, eg, education, 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 grandparents, 75% were farmers; more than 50% of fathers & uncles 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 economic development, but also a specific moral atmosphere among those families that encouraged self-improvement. The view of social mobility that emerges from this material is considerably different from that yielded by classical survey research techniques. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13700 / ISA / 1982 / 3152

Bertaux, Daniel (Centre études mouvements sociaux, Paris France), **L'Energie humaine, production et distribution** (Human Energy: Production 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 slated 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 around noncapitalist 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 established 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 adequately explain because it lies beyond the capitalist mode of production. Conceptual development follows historical development. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13701 / ISA / 1982 / 3153

Berthelot, Martine & Puig I Moreno, Gentil (U Autònoma Barcelona, Sant Cugat del Valles Spain), **La Communauté israéliite 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 Catalonia have set off a chain reaction of after-effects. One of the communities 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, Argentines, Gypsies, Moroccans, 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,

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employing "peripheral sociolinguistics," American ethnolinguistics, & cultural & social anthropology; the classical methodology of sociolinguistics is not used. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13702 / ISA / 1982 / 3154

Bestuzhev-Lada, Igor V. (Instit Social Research USSR Academy Sciences, Krzyzanovsky 24/35 117259 Moscow), **Social Indicators of the Way of Life of Society: Comparative Study.**

¶ Comparative analysis of 53 works on social indicators systems revealed the two most effective approaches to the systematization of way of life indicators: a compact one (blocks of indicators: labor, home life, education & culture, social life, & standard of living) & an elaborated one (blocks obtained by disaggregation of the above named); the most effective types of indicators were simple & compound %, average, relative, dynamic balance, correlation, normative, cohorts, etc. Use of these approaches & indicator types makes way of life social indicators systems more provocative for social forecasting, planning, & control.

S13703 / ISA / 1982 / 3155

Bestuzhev-Lada, Igor V. (Instit Social Research USSR Academy Sciences, Krzyzanovsky 24/35 117259 Moscow), **Social Forecasting in the USSR 1976-80: Some Results and Problems.**

¶ Between 1976 & 1980, important results in the field of social forecasting in the USSR were obtained concerning the building of indicators systems for basic models of subjects to be forecasted. Proposed were new, more effective types of indicators—normative, balance, extremal, cohort, correlational, etc.—as well as principles of aggregation & categorical 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.

S13704 / ISA / 1982 / 3156

Bhargava, G., Professional Identification of Women Medical Students in India: A Study in Sex Differences in Professional Socialization.

¶ 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.

S13705 / ISA / 1982 / 3157

Bierbach, Christine (Freie U Berlin, Habelschwerdter Allee 45 1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Approche à la signification des attitudes linguistiques** (An Approach to the Articulation of Linguistic Attitudes). (FRE)

¶ 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 lang made by the speakers themselves. Open, ethnographic methods are employed, notably conversational interview & participatory observation. Focus is on behaviors & attitudes with regard to lang & communicational structure in an outlying district of Barcelona, Spain, heavily populated by migrant workers from the south, together with an autochthonous 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, the regional lang, has become official. The linguistic conflict, therefore, involves two opposite tendencies: the establishment of Catalan as 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

S13706 / ISA / 1982 / 3158

Binder, Arnold, Newkirk, Martha & Shichor, David (U California, Irvine 92717), **Trends in Juvenile Law and the Treatment of Juvenile Offenders.**

¶ 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 1966/67, 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 differentiable 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 ungovernable 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.

S13707 / ISA / 1982 / 3159

Binder, Virginia L. & Binder, Arnold (California State U, Long Beach 90804), **Treatment of Offenders as a Function of the Economic and Political Climate.**

¶ 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 ignored or overturned. For example, the Supreme Court decision to permit double-tiering of prisoners in cellblocks (ruling it not to be cruel & unusual punishment) suggests the trend of the next decade. Justice Rehnquist, considered the major conservative interpreter of the Constitution, in writing about prisoners' complaints, has stated: "Nobody 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 1980s is on increasing institutionalization. In the climate of tax-cutting & 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 criminological community 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.

S13708 / ISA / 1982 / 3160

Black, Alan W. (U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia), **How Plausible Is the Local-Cosmopolitan Theory of Religious Plausibility?**

¶ Roof (1976 & 1978) argued that the plausibility of & participation in traditional church-type religion in contemporary US society depends heavily on local community attachment, & that the local-cosmopolitan variable is a significant determinant of both the form of religiosity & the

relationship between religiosity & other beliefs, attitudes, & practices. Data drawn from members of three mainline Protestant denominations in Australia indicate that, in contrast to Roof'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 Roof are considered.

S13709 / ISA / 1982 / 3161

Blaikie, Norman W. H. & Stacy, Sandra (Royal Melbourne Institute of Technology, 124 La Trobe St Victoria Australia), **The Dialogical Generation of Typologies.**

¶ Addressed are two related problems: how to produce a verifiable theory of subjective meaning structures; & the lack of an adequate procedure for generating typologies. The history of the use of typologies in sociology is traced in order to explore the epistemological assumptions 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

Blake, Myrna L. (Dept Social Work National U Singapore, Kent Ridge 0511), **The Mobilization of Women Workers in the Electronics Industry.**

¶ Two case studies, one in Thailand, the other in Malaysia, illustrate different approaches to the mobilization of F workers 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

Blasi, Joseph R. (Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), **A Critique of Gender and Culture: Kibbutz Women Revisited.**

¶ 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-à-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. Noted is the position of sociobiologists like Tiger & Shepher; Spiro's psychological 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 fact that more women work in the service sector on kibbutzim & 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.**

¶ The authoritarianism 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. They protested 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-Seperson, 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 disagreeing 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, Krjijanovskogo 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 without 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.

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S13716 / ISA / 1982 / 3168

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

¶ G. H. Mead's notion that interactants' responses to gestures are identical provides a basis for understanding the process of symbolic communication. Other features, eg, use of verbal or nonverbal communication, types of responses consensus, correctness of internal judgments of the interactants, congruence of the responses, & whether the response was intended, emerge as essential elements. Commonly occurring instances of conversational understanding, misunderstanding, & failure to recognize either are readily generated by simultaneously considering internal judgments of the interactants, & congruence of the responses. Central processes of role-taking & thinking are shown to be special cases within the rubric of the faceted definition presented. The benefits of the formalization are explicitly considered.

S13717 / ISA / 1982 / 3169

Blayton, Paul Robert (Inst Sci & Technology U Wales, Cardiff 3F1 3NS), **Industrial Democracy and the Growth of Work-Sharing: A Participative Road to Employment Creation?**

¶ Against a background of high & continuing unemployment in most Western industrialized countries, increasing interest can be identified in various work-sharing proposals, as a basis for creating additional jobs. Work sharing is variously used to cover such schemes as early retirement programs, reduction of overtime, introduction of a shorter work week, longer holidays, & job sharing. Any major development in work sharing will require fundamental changes, not only in the way employers & trade unions view working time, but also in the extent to which participative machinery is utilized & developed. Problems likely to be encountered are discussed, together with the appropriate forms of participative machinery required to activate work-sharing proposals. The possible influence of this participative endeavor on other aspects of the management-labor relationship is also considered.

S13718 / ISA / 1982 / 3170

Bokarev, N. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The USSR Population Participation in Day-to-Day Control.**

¶ Examined are various forms of Soviet population participation in day-to-day control & factors & conditions favoring this participation. The essence of control over the useful day-to-day activity of an individual is a purposeful influence on all factors determining his behavior. Under socialism, to control means to organize & educate. Also examined are workers' participation in SE planning & in solution of organizational problems of production. Considered are the problems of social information "production," formation of PO, & its utilization in the work of administrative bodies.

S13719 / ISA / 1982 / 3171

Bourque, Gilles & Duchastel, Jules (U Québec 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. Deredec (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 analysis 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

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

¶ An argument for the heuristic value of the concept of lang formation, which was first introduced in 1976 (*Critique*) in the field 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, or lang 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

S13721 / ISA / 1982 / 3173

Bovkun, Viacheslav (Research Centre High Comsomol School, str Iunost 56/I Moscow III-442 USSR), **Objective Conditions and Subjective Factors in Forming the Way of Life of Youth.**

¶ Marxists refer factors of two types to social development: objective & subjective ones. Objective factors, especially material conditions & the way of production, denote the core of the way of life. Under socialism there is, however, a need to increase the role of subjective conditions, ie, the more humanitarian factors. Youth is influenced by objective conditions automatically, without its desire—each new generation more so than the previous one. But the "ready" objective factors for forming positive features of youth have their peculiarities & denote certain difficulties, eg, the fact that the socialist government & its institutions must take measures, special forms & methods, to inculcate in the younger generation the moral & social order & ideology of working people.

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.**

¶ The legal services received by a volunteer sample of Milwaukee, Wisc, wives who had been beaten by their husbands, but had been free of the violence for at least a year, are described & evaluated. Of 146 exbattered wives, 106 received legal help in connection with at least one battering incident. Some wives saw more than one member of the legal profession, so the Σ N of legal contacts among the 106 women was 255. Lawyers & district attorneys 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 rating 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: (1) that beaten wives are the passive recipients 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 wives can develop the personal resources & helping networks necessary to end the violence while continuing their relationships with the batterers. Our notion of "women as victors" is a needed corrective to the common conception of "women as victims."

S13724 / ISA / 1982 / 3176

Brann, Conrad Max Benedict (U Maiduguri, Nigeria), **Anglo-Saxons and Afro-Romans: Language Policies in Sub-Saharan Africa.**

¶ Two types of lang policies have developed with African colonial & postcolonial administrations. They follow, broadly speaking, the heritage of Roman law through the Romance-speaking nations of Portugal, 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 (Roman) "civilization," the Romance colonial powers 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 & Houphouët-Boigny). Their link to the metropolities is therefore much stronger than in the case of Afro-Saxon leaders. 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.

SI3725 / ISA / 1982 / 3177

Brasnikov, B. Ch. (Instit Linguistics USSR Academy Sciences, Ul Semashko 1/12 Moscow 9), **Social Contact, Social Relationship and Etiquette: The Psycholinguistic Aspect.**

¶ The problem of etiquette is discussed as an essential element of the lang communication process. It consists of standards of communication (forms of verbal expressions) & attributes of communication (concomitant & specifying factors of a contact). The question is raised of creating a theory of etiquette that focuses on the psycholinguistic aspect.

SI3726 / ISA / 1982 / 3178

Breton, Roland J.-L. (Centre recherches & études anthropologiques, BP 1844 Yaoundé Cameroon), **L'Institution du linguicide dans l'enseignement** (The Institution of Linguicide in Public Instruction). (FRE)

¶ Linguicide is an essential aspect of policies aiming to suppress 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 not so much 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, kindergarten, to avoid subsequent psychological traumas, falling behind in school, & socioprofessional maladjustments. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

SI3727 / ISA / 1982 / 3179

Briceño-Leon, Roberto (Escuela Sociología U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1041), **Problemas de la teoría de las clases en un país 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 focus on countries with a long history of industrialization, & thus its non-applicability to the Third World. The ideas of the relation between the state & SCs, class theory as a theory of exploitation, & classes as collective social actors are analyzed in order to understand the relation between petroleum profits & class structure, & to arrive at a more effective

orientation for political & social struggles. Tr & Modified by D. Brookling

SI3728 / ISA / 1982 / 3180

Briceño-Leon, Roberto (Escuela Sociología U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1041), **Luchas sociales y acción del Estado en un país exportador de petróleo** (Social Conflict and State Action in a Petroleum-Exporting Nation). (SPA)

¶ An abundance of resources generated by petroleum income influences the conduct of various social actors; this condition produces a type of conflict, both the origins & solutions of which are determined by petroleum profits. Analyzed are the demands made by various social sectors (low- & middle-income groups as well as industry), the subsequent problems, & the responses of the state. Government actions in a country like Venezuela should be viewed from a different perspective than for other Third World nations without petroleum income; this type of social conflict has unique characteristics, generating forms of economic participation that may have negative effects for the country's future. Tr & Modified by D. Brookling

SI3729 / ISA / 1982 / 3181

Briceño-Leon, Roberto (Escuela Sociología 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 income 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 reinforced & even promoted underdevelopment. Tr & Modified by D. Brookling

SI3730 / ISA / 1982 / 3182

Brigagão, Clovis (Centro estudos afro-asiáticos, 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.

SI3731 / ISA / 1982 / 3183

Britvin, V. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 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.

SI3732 / ISA / 1982 / 3184

Broadbent, Jeffrey (State U New York, Plattsburgh 12901), **The Japanese Community Power Structure as a Template for Social Movement Formation.**

¶ Political action is conceived of as "structured" by one of four sets of institutionalized forces, usually thought of as separate theoretical paradigms: the political economic class, the organizational elite, the social network, & 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

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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 aspects 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 patron-client polity 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 preserving those that support the linkages upon which the movement depends.

S13733 / ISA / 1982 / 3185

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 regarded as "corrupted" varieties of Eng, 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 testify 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 bartering with the Russians.

S13734 / ISA / 1982 / 3186

Bromley, Ju. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), *The Types of Civilizations in the History of Mankind*.

¶ Examined are problems of classification & trends in historicocultural communities. The main historicocultural formations—ethnic & historicocultural communities—are dynamic phenomena that undergo various transformations in the course of mankind's history, which result in formation of new interethnic communities. Lately, 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 historicocultural formations & widespread dissemination of culture elements. These processes acquire special significance given the conditions of struggle between antagonistic sociocultural trends in mankind's development.

S13735 / ISA / 1982 / 3187

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 claim 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's 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 managers 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.

S13736 / ISA / 1982 / 3188

Brouwer, Dédé & Schenk, Rosalien (Instit General Linguistics, Spuistr 210 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.

S13737 / ISA / 1982 / 3189

Brown, Ivan E. (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02135), *The Cultural Dynamics of the Deindustrialization Crisis*.

¶ 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 reindustrialize the US. This strategy contains elements suggesting a cultural shift away from old forms of Wc integration to new forms centered around issues of worker & 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.

S13738 / ISA / 1982 / 3190

Brunner, José Joaquín (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 experienced 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

S13739 / ISA / 1982 / 3191

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-

tions absorb much personal, institutional, & political energy. Nevertheless, there is still no clear answer to the question of how these problems are interrelated. Presented is an empirical, mainly exploratory, study that tries to give more insight into this interrelationship from the viewpoint of unemployed young people. Starting from the hypothesis that there is no simple way of viewing unemployment as a main cause of juvenile delinquency, 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

Buikema, Rosemarie & Roeters, Annette (Peizerweg 31 B, 9726 Groningen Netherlands), **Politeness Strategies in the Interaction of Women and Men.**

¶ Examined were politeness strategies, in order to determine a relationship between these strategies & sex. Conversation between women & men is asymmetrical. It was hypothesized 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 & 5 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

Bulmer, Martin (London School Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE England), **The Varying Uses of Social Policy Research: A Transatlantic Comparison of Experience in Britain and the United States.**

¶ 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 exclusively among 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

Burton, Thomas L. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H9), **Problems in Surveys of Dispersed and Mobile Populations: The Case of the Yukon Residents Outdoor Recreation Survey.**

¶ The purposes are 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

Bustelo, Eduardo S. (UNICEF, Edificio Sequearadores 13^o andar Setor Bancario Sul Brasília 70072 Brazil), **Social Policy: Econocracy or Social Development. Presentation in Spanish.**

¶ 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 supposed 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 & from 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, delicate of 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), **Parsonian 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 not 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.

S13747 / ISA / 1982 / 3199

Cabañas Díaz, Pablo (Ramon Alcazar 20, Colonia Tabacalera Mexico 1 DF), *Notas sobre la violencia de las pandillas juveniles* (Notes on Juvenile Gang Violence). (SPA)

¶ The forms of discrepancy between the established possibilities of legitimacy for the state imply a series of significant relations aimed at preventing any social upheaval. The reproduction of the state implies a series of devices for social control that act in unconscious & conscious dimensions. These relations are phenomena that, in the case of society, happen in "places" that have been structured as a result of the ordering of daily life by the state. It is in everyday life that the interests of the hegemonic class are expressed. Discussed are the sex Panchitos, the Banda Unida Kiss, & other adolescent gangs that have emerged since 1980 in Mexico City. They pose the dilemma of the state's legitimacy; their mere existence deprives the state of some of its legitimacy to power. Tr & Modified by D. Brooking

S13748 / ISA / 1982 / 3200

Cadiot, Pierre (U Paris VIII, 75020 France), *Un Triangle glossique: sociolinguistique en Lorraine thioise* (A Glossic Triangle: Sociolinguistics in the Lorraine Region). (FRE)

¶ A model of a glossic continuum (a triangle of French patois, standard German, & standard French) is developed to describe the linguistic situation in the Sarreguemines/Forbach region of France. This region has historically been the meeting place of the French & German tongues. The vernacular tends to follow Mosellan French (Luxembourgan being its most distinctive variety) & Rhenan French (an ancient dialect bearing a close similarity to the speech of Rhenanie-Palatinate in Germany, & of the Saar region), & the Germanic (the Bitsche country). Linguistic patterns in the region have tended to solidify around political boundaries. Sociolinguistic "registers" are created, organized in a continuum following the Bickerton model; these registers are established on the basis of field surveys & observation of the complex interplay of connotative values, which, in the German-speaking Moselle as well as throughout the linguistically unstable region, are associated with syntactic & other factors. A survey was conducted in June 1980 at the Forbach high school, examining such variables as R's social position, linguistic awareness, & grammatical status. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13749 / ISA / 1982 / 3201

Cain, Pamela S. (Hunter Coll, New York NY 10021), *Moving Targets: Dilemmas of Stability and Change in the Classification and Measurement of Occupations*.

¶ Reviewed are two recent large-scale efforts undertaken in the US to evaluate, revise, &/or develop methods for classifying & measuring occupations: work by an interagency committee under the Office of Management & Budget to develop the Standard Occupational Classification, & work by a committee of the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate the federal program that produces the *Dictionary of Occupational Titles*. The scope, underlying assumptions, & priorities of each project are analyzed & their commonalities as well as divergences highlighted. These case studies are used to illustrate issues & potential problems in occupational classification & in the construction of ancillary indexes of occupational characteristics that arise from: (1) change in the LF composition of an economy; (2) trends in levels of employment & unemployment; & (3) shifts in occupational composition brought about by technological change & realignments in the international DoL. The implications of each of these sources of change for the tasks of occupational classification & measurement are discussed. The prospects are assessed for developing taxonomies that are comprehensive yet manageable, comparable across time & space, nondiscriminatory, & yet flexible enough to adapt to changing social & economic contingencies.

S13750 / ISA / 1982 / 3202

Cais, Judith (U Haifa, 31999 Israel), *Cultural Heritage, Socialization and Verbal Behavior: Formal and Informal Speech of Middle- and Lower-Class Israeli Girls*.

¶ Many studies on the interaction between verbal behavior, SC, & sex report that the speech of members of Lcs is "deficient," "different," or in Basil Bernstein's terminology, "restricted." This, it 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 a more elaborated code of speech than do 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 Mc & 48 Lc Israeli girls participated in self-selected groups of 3, during a videotaped round-table discussion (for elicitation of formal speech) & in an informal situation wherein 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, stylistic measures, context dependence, & cognitive measures. On most of the measures, there were, as predicted, significant SC differences.

S13751 / ISA / 1982 / 3203

Calabi, Donatella & Cecconi, Giovanna (IUAV, Tolentini 191 30125 Venice Italy), *Restructuring of the Industrial Processes and Social Effects in the Historic Centres of the Surroundings: The Case of Venice and the Industrial 'Pole' of Marghera. Planning Policies*.

¶ A two-part study of Venice, Italy, & its surroundings. Part one, utilizing a sample survey, covers the demographic history of the area & social dynamics related to industrial development. Part two deals with town & regional planning policies since the 1930s, with focus on the housing problem. The *Piano Comprensoriale*, a "special law" for Venice, & its management by local authorities in the 1970s, are analyzed, with focus on the question of whose interests are served by "fair rent" legislation.

S13752 / ISA / 1982 / 3204

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)

¶ The Summer Instit of Linguistics (SIL), which operates in a number of Central American & African countries, is dedicated to the translation of the Bible. For a dozen years, it has been the object of forceful criticism & grave allegations (links to the Central Intelligence Agency, contraband, etc). The problem is viewed here from a different angle, based on analysis of an article published in the *Monde Diplomatique* & SIL's response to it: what is the political function of SIL's linguistic activities? The linguistic & social future of the countries in which SIL operates is more important than the often indemonstrable charges leveled against it. If scientific scrutiny is not neutral, it should be possible to assess the ideological parameters of the Instit's activities. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13753 / ISA / 1982 / 3205

Calvet, Louis-Jean (UER linguistique U René Descartes, rue Victor Cousin 75005 Paris France), *Troc, marché, échange linguistique* (Barter, the Market, and Linguistic Exchange). (FRE)

¶ Based on surveys currently under way on communication strategies in multilingual markets (in Ecuador, Morocco, the Congo, etc) the problem of value is discussed from the standpoint of Saussure & Marx. The process that leads from barter to the emergence of money & commercial exchange of the capitalist variety appears to have a linguistic counterpart: transition from nonfunctionality to necessity in lang. Furthermore, & this is the central point of the survey, the choice of lang in the exchange reflects social movements in the deeper sense of the word; if the market generates signs, these signs reveal something about society & its relationship of forces. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13754 / ISA / 1982 / 3206

Calvo, Beatriz (Matamoros y Hidalgo, Tlalpan México DF), *Proceso de capacitación formal del maestro indígena en la región mazahua* (The Process of Formal Preparation of Indigenous Teachers in the Mazahua Region). (SPA)

¶ The formal preparation of primary school teachers in the Mazahua region of Mexico is studied from the standpoint of institutional analysis to show how official institutions reproduce themselves, reinforce present

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 country & provide upward social mobility; & by law all 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. Brookings

S13755 / ISA / 1982 / 3207

Camaioni, Luigia (Insti Psychology, 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 lang, defining it not so much in cognitive terms (transformation of nonverbal sensorimotor schema into symbolic linguistic schema), but rather in interactional & social terms. The aim here is to show a structural continuity—&, consequently, at least a partial derivation of the second from the first—between prelinguistic categories, eg, adult-infant, mother-child “interactional formats” & the subsequent linguistic categories exhibited by the infant. Up until now, this attempt has encountered serious difficulties due to the fact that whereas interactional formats represent adequate interactional categories, the same cannot be said of linguistic categories, which are defined at the single utterance level. An interactional approach 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 infants utilize prelinguistic interaction schemata as an “operational space” in which they construct their initial lang & that, consequently, the intrasubjective 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 Italian children followed longitudinally from 6 to 18 months of age are presented & 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, Aspásia (Centro Pesquisa Documentação História Contemporânea Brasil FundacFLCão Getúlio Vargas, Caixa Postal 9052 20000 Rio de Janeiro), **The Split Elites—The Uses of Oral and Life History.**

An attempt is made to reconcile qualitative & quantitative research procedures, & presented are new possible combinations of research techniques & 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. Introduced 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 actors” of charismatic influence—provide better understanding of the nature 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 Insti Studies Education, 252 Bloor St W Toronto M5S 1V6), **The Codification of Caring: Canadian Hospital Nursing in Transition.**

Presented is a qualitative analysis of contemporary nursing in Canada, using ethnomethodological insights & ethnographic techniques in conjunction 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 initiated inquiry into current developments in the Canadian health care system, particularly into the importance of administrative innovations 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 nursing is adapting to new (economic) conditions by redefining its professional 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. Comments on the meaning of these changes for a traditionally F occupation are offered.

S13758 / ISA / 1982 / 3210

Campero, Guillermo (Insti Latinoamericano Estudios Transnacionales, Providencia 175 Depto 42 Santiago Chile), **El sindicalismo Chileno en el capitalismo autoritario: el proceso 1973-1981. Un intento de reflexión y perspectiva** (Chilean Syndicalism and Authoritarian Capitalism: The Process between 1973 and 1981. Reflections and Prospects). (SPA)

Some historical hypotheses are presented with respect to the development of the Chilean trade union movement from 1930 to 1973; these are used as the basis for an analysis of the situation that emerged after the installation of the military government in 1973. Before 1973 there was a close relationship between trade unions & political parties, a system that generated a negotiated approach to social problems in which the trade union movement sought to bring pressure through democratic institutions in favor of redistributive policies. This trade union approach, although it ended in a crisis in the 1960s, was generally compatible with the goals of industrialization & the democratic system. The military regime is an authoritarian response from the Right to the crisis of capitalist development. Its main characteristic is negation of the relationship between democracy & development. The result is an authoritarian regime accompanied by an ultraliberal economic model. In this context, the trade union movement is in a state of crisis: political (loss of representation through the parties), structural (change in economic structure in favor of the tertiary sector), ideological (weakening of socialist thought), & organizational (loss of unified national organizations). While trade unions have not managed to develop a common strategy toward the government, the government has failed to form viable unions subservient to its policies. The adjustments & prospects of trade unionism in Chile under the present regime point toward a fundamental reconstruction of the labor movement. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

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 sociology of science has diverse roots: general sociology, philosophy of sciences, 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 progress (in both Italian & foreign scientific & technological communities) are 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, Washington DC 20016), **Writing Magazine Fiction for Fun, Profit, and Therapy.**

A historical structural analysis of the content of women's magazines, consisting of 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** (Indigenous Mexicans as an Object of Parliamentary Debate). (SPA)

Examined are legal texts & parliamentary debates referring to the indigenous 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 most debates are only a ritual of the government apparatus; 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 Creekhous 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 causal manner (Fox's total income model). (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 &, as a result, are pressured to discard their native lang in favor of Eng. The data presented result from a national study of people of Mexican descent conducted in 1979 by the Inst for Social Research at the U of Michigan. The measurement of lang shift focuses on several dimensions of family lang usage: (1) the dyadic differentials of lang use that exist between pairs of family members (eg, Rs-mother) are assessed. This way it is possible to use the relative differences between the lang a R speaks to his mother & the lang his mother speaks to him as an indicator of lang shift. (2) trigenational comparisons are made to discover the linguistic range across generations (R's parent-R-R's children), & also to measure the direction, rate & stability of linguistic change that occurs in this same trigenational relationship. (3) A brief discussion of intragenerational lang usage patterns (R-spouse & R-siblings) & their implication for measurement of lang shift is presented. It becomes apparent that lang shift occurs in varying degrees not only between generations but also across & within generations.

S13764 / ISA / 1982 / 3216

Carrilho, Maria, **The Social Origins of the Portuguese Officers Corps in the 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-

cruitment. Results suggest that in spite of efforts to produce homogeneous behavior & ideology in officers, certain social circumstances, when systematically common to a considerable number of individuals within the institutional group, have an effect on the character of the institution itself, including its political aspect. In the case of Portugal, these factors may have contributed to a specific kind of participation & intervention by officers in the great politico-social conflicts of recent Portuguese history: the change from monarchy to republic (the revolution of 5 Oct 1910); the military coup of 28 May 1926, which paved the way for fascist dictatorship; & the military intervention of 25 Apr 1974, which put an end to the dictatorship & established parliamentary democracy.

S13765 / ISA / 1982 / 3217

Case, Robert W. (Coll Great Falls, MT 59405), **Spectator Violence in Sport: An Examination of North American Research Trends.**

¶ 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 crowd violence in sport. Neil Smelser's "Value-Added Theory of Collective Behavior" (1962) has been the collective behavior theory used most often in the sport setting. Third, other sport researchers 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 civilizing 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 SoIK 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 &, in general, the twin social processes of rationalization & value privatization are examined in connection with the correlate social processes of deideologization, deutoianization, axiological neutralization, & abstractness to determine their role in deciding the validity of socially based thought & the possibility of a guarantee of validity. This investigation is then extended to the sociology of science.

S13767 / ISA / 1982 / 3219

Chaklader, Snehmay (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 be assimilated 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. Tripura is a typical example of this pattern. Assam stands midway between these two patterns. With the growing number of Bengali immigrants, the Assamese at first tried to meet the challenge by forcible assimilation of the Bengalese; but they have become so apprehensive of their own identity that they cannot rest unless a large portion of the immigrants is deported from the state. The issue is not confined to the sociocultural

sphere of the state, but has become a major political issue within the country, involving the questions of national unity & integrity.

S13768 / ISA / 1982 / 3220

Chaklader, Snehamoy (U Burdwan Golapbag, West Bengal India), **Cultural Homogenization and the Problems of Linguistic Minorities in the States of India.**

¶ 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 up 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.

S13769 / ISA / 1982 / 3221

Champoux, Joseph E. (R. O. Anderson Graduate School Management U New Mexico, Albuquerque 87131), **The Multidimensional Relationship between Work and Nonwork.**

¶ The various regions within the work & nonwork sectors of life space are viewed as articulating in a manner that forms multiple links between the two major sectors of social experience. Each of the dimensions is viewed as possibly following the spillover or compensatory models, or both. Data from over 1,800 employees of two R&D organizations were examined to establish some of the empirical dimensions linking work & nonwork. The analysis disclosed a complex set of links between the two spheres of social experience. Most of the links were spillover in nature & reflected the structural aspects of organizations or activities in the job itself. Although the connection between work & nonwork was clearly multidimensional, the strength of the links was weak, indicating virtual independence between the two spheres.

S13770 / ISA / 1982 / 3222

Chang, Yü-hung (National Taiwan U, Taipei 107), **Superstitious Verbal Taboos versus Hypocritical Verbal Taboos in the Taiwanese Context.**

¶ Two types of verbal taboos are observed in Taiwanese Hokkien, superstitious & 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. Colloquial Taiwanese Hokkien lexical items & expressions containing morphemes of 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 lang 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 & excretion 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.

S13771 / ISA / 1982 / 3223

Chari, V. K. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Dance as Abhinaya (Enactment): Grammar & Practice Yesterday and Today.**

¶ The root concept underlying the Indian theory of dance & dramaturgy is *abhinaya*, or enactment. Etymologically, *abhinaya* means "carrying toward." That which carries spectators toward the *rasas* (dramatic emotions) is *abhinaya*, & dance itself formed an essential feature of stage-acting. Although dance was a physical form of enactment (*angikabhinaya*), as opposed to play-acting, which was predominantly verbal (*va-cikabhinaya*), it often accompanied a song or lyric & interpreted verbal meanings through facial & body gestures. Traditionally, though, a distinction was made between expressive or interpretive dance (*nrtiya*), which translates the meanings of words into gesture language, & pure dance (*nrtta*) consisting of rhythmic movements only (*tala-layasayam*). 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 *nrtta* 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.

S13772 / ISA / 1982 / 3224

Chase-Dunn, C. (Johns Hopkins U, Baltimore MD 21218), **Interstate and Transstate Socialist Democracy and the Formation of a World Socialist Mode of Production.**

¶ 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 yet 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.

S13773 / ISA / 1982 / 3225

Chaudhuri, K. K. (Indian Instit Management, Joka D H Rd P B No 16757 Alipore Post Office Calcutta 700 027), **Industrialization, Employment and Industrial Democracy in India.**

¶ In a study of the problems of industrialization in the broad context 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.

S13774 / ISA / 1982 / 3226

Checole, Kassahun (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **Eight Years in a War Footing: Military Rule in Ethiopia.**

¶ Since 1974 Ethiopia has been ruled by a military junta. The popular revolution of the Ethiopian people, which led to the overthrow of the regime of Haile Selassie, floundered 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 housing cooperative is not just another physical structure for human habitation. It is generally directed toward developing a particular lifestyle among its members. They are expected to cherish values such as sharing, self-help, cooperation, & participation in decision making. Active involvement in policy planning, construction, &/or acquisition provide a learning experience & help reinforce values pertaining to cooperative living. However, this "ideal type" housing cooperative is not always a reality. Delineated are the values, principles, organizational structure, & membership of housing cooperatives. Is the housing cooperative a viable alternative or solution to the current problem of housing in Ur industrial societies? Has it been successful as an economic venture? What are the intended & unintended consequences of housing cooperatives? What is the extent of member participation in decision making? Can housing cooperatives be instruments of community development & change? Some of these basic questions are explored by observing & evaluating a few experiments in housing cooperatives in Winnipeg, Canada.

S13776 / 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.**

¶ Economic development & modernization policy in China emphasizes industrial democracy in the management of enterprises; enterprises should, theoretically, be managed with direct participation of the workers. In the Special Economic Zones (SEZ), which are opened to joint-ventures & compensation ventures, etc, with foreign investors, industrial democracy is also being attempted. However, differences of interests & ideologies between the Chinese Government, Chinese workers, & capitalist foreign investors gradually seem to complicate the implementation of industrial democracy. Related issues were examined using secondary data from articles, periodicals, papers, & books published in China, Hong Kong, & other places, as well as factory visits & field research in the SEZ. Intensive interviews were conducted with factory managers, leading cadres, & workers. SEZ & factory organizational & management structures were carefully studied. Findings include: (1) While differences of interests between the Chinese Government, the workers, & the foreign investors are apparent, the gaps are smaller than expected. (2) The government & the workers seem to be ready to tolerate such differences of interests, but the government has been active in educating the workers to keep capitalist ideas away & in encouraging factories to practice industrial democracy. (3) The introduction of advanced technologies & management methods in the SEZ seems to be successful & much welcomed; while the concept of personnel management seems inappropriate, some systems have been attempted in the SEZ. (4) Chinese style industrial democracy seems workable in factories having foreign investment & is welcomed by foreign investors. (5) The introduction of the Individual Labour Contract system seems to help increase productivity; the government seems able to balance the bad effects of individualism by having the Workers' Congress or Workers' Representatives' Congress systems practiced in the SEZ factories. (6) The SEZ has proven beneficial to the people of China; a "Triangle Combination" model is suggested for extending these benefits to the rest of China. (7) A Cognitive Reinforcement Model & a SEZ Economic Development model are also suggested, to mitigate the problems possibly faced in the practice of industrial democracy in enterprises using the SEZ Triangle Combination model.

S13777 / ISA / 1982 / 3229

Chen, Yong-ling (Central Instit Nationalities, Peking China), **The New Socialist Relationship between Nationalities in the People's Republic 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 invaders & internal reactionaries. 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 socialist, unitary, multinational country, & 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 national 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 / 3230

Cherns, Albert (Loughborough U, Leicestershire LE11 3TU England), **Alienation, Artists and Autism.**

¶ While society is a shared construction, art is reconstruction, reinterpretation. The artist recombines elements in novel forms; his work is art because it opposes a new insight to social constructions. The artist, like the mystic, is confronted with the insoluble problem of order. Order & structure confine, control, & conceal the essence he wishes to experience; without order 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 frequently noted. The significant distinction, however, lies in the degree to which the artist's reconstruction evokes recognition, the extent to which his meanings & interpretations are shared. Social mechanisms have developed to mediate these meanings & interpretations, to moderate alienation, & to channel the autism inseparable from artistic experience.

S13779 / ISA / 1982 / 3231

Chuprov, V. I. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 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, & behavioral 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 & responsibilities, & the application of these factors in communist construction, work attitudes formation, the struggle against prejudices of the past, bureaucratism, bribery, etc. The managerial aspect of PC consists in: mastering social policy, learning the essence & functions of labor under norms of production, working out stable forms of behavior, increasing leadership skills, & developing a personal interest in enriching the material & spiritual values of the country. PC & work attitudes are interrelated. The degree & forms of labor activity are influenced by PC norms & vice versa. Political & work education are linked together. Political consciousness is displayed in enthusiastic work, the spirit of emulation, collectivism, raising the productivity of labor, participation in self-government, & the struggle against waste & uneconomic attitudes.

S13780 / ISA / 1982 / 3232

Cipriani, Roberto (Institut Sociologia U Roma, Via V E Orlando 75 00185 Italy), **Histoires de vie et phénomènes religieux: culture populaire 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 Cerignola, Italy, starting with a survey in 1975, data collected by means of interviews, life histories, etc, were subjected to historical, anthropological, psychological, & symbolic analysis. Particular attention is paid to the phenomenon of "Red Christs," 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. Karaganovic

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 liberated 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 in 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

Clarke, Susan E. (Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60201), **Form and Function in Urban Economic Development Partnerships.**

¶ 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 anticipated to influence whether the city assumes an entrepreneurial approach & stipulates 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 SoFk 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 *Naturwissenschaften*, etc. An argument is offered against dichotomies such as these in favor of a "realist" resolution that explores 'structural' 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

Cochran-Smith, Marilyn (Graduate School Education U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), **'What Is Given Is No More than a Way of Talking': Children Learning to Make Sense of Texts.**

¶ 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 one 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 fictionalized in the texts & 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

Coee, 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" with declines from previous levels of literacy. More typically, 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 Albani 26 A Rome 00198 Italy), **Long Term Planning and Indicators of Strategic 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 conducting sociological inquiries in 4 countries: France, Italy, Hungary, & 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), **Improved 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 typicality as a decisive character of subjective meaning, the central focus was the 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. Insights presented include motor & perceptual aspects of: how deaf 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 built up; & how the children communicate with the nondeaf environment. Criticized are common concepts & uses of standardized 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 related to change & 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 taking, time span, & command over resources, that neither tariffs nor subsidies, but rather the actual participation of the state as an entrepreneur seems necessary. State-owned transnationals like Petrobras & Technip enjoy a specific advantage vis-à-vis their private counterparts—ie, they can engage in a wide & rich variety of different tradeoffs thanks to their long-term business horizon, their 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

Colwell, Jane (U Western Ontario, London N6A 3K7), **Sociocultural Determinants of International Sporting Success: A Test of a Conceptual Model.**

¶ 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

Comstock, Donald E. & Fox, Russell (Washington State U, Pullman 99164), **Participatory Research as Critical Theory: The North Bonneville, U.S.A. Experience.**

¶ 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

Conein, Bernard (Centre recherche sociolinguistique-pragmatique-linguistique, 2 rue Liberté Saint Denis 93200 France), **Quelles Hypothèses 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 to conversation, allows a description of another type of relationship in a political document. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

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 collabo-

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.

S13796 / ISA / 1982 / 3248

Conte, Rosaria (Instit Psicologia U Rome, Italy), **Conflicts in Doctor-Patient Interaction.**

¶ The goal is to define the "professional" as opposed to other work roles. The definition proposed stresses the nature of the aid provided by professionals: (1) due to both the degree of the client's self-disclosure & face-to-face interaction, professional aid is viewed as differing from other social exchanges that take place in work life; & (2) instrumentality & lack of individualization make professional aid different from the helping behavior that occurs in personal relationships. An additional focus is to provide a contextualized, qualitative description of some psychological phenomena occurring within medical interviews. An attempt is made to outline some general goals of both the MD & the patient, & to explore potential conflicts within & between those goals. Data were collected at the outpatient facility of the Division for Rheumatic Diseases of an Italian general hospital. They consisted of the transcripts from three kinds of recordings: (A) medical interviews; (B) spontaneous conversation among the patients in the waiting room; (C) direct information delivered by the patients to the observer. Conversational & other interactive behavior were examined in terms of discourse &/or goal-directed analysis. Direct & indirect information from the patient supplemented data from the interviews & provided evidence with regard to the patient's expectations & complaints about his/her interaction with the MD. Results show the occurrence of conflicts within the MD's goals, especially those concerning his behavior toward the patient (eg, being understanding & reassuring vs being impartial & detached). Conflicts were found between the goals of the MD & those of the patient concerning the MD's interactive behavior; the treatment; the objectives of the medical aid; & as a consequence, the role of the MD. Comments & complaints by the patients are examined with regard to the above conflicts.

S13797 / ISA / 1982 / 3249

Coontz, Phyllis D. (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), **Ethnographic Study of Women on Death Row.**

¶ Women currently under the death sentence in US prisons ($N = 10$, of 924 persons currently sentenced to die) are located & the conditions under which they live are examined. Since no studies about these women exist, research is at baseline & is exploratory. The ethnographic record is the basis for analysis. Therefore, analysis & interpretation of the data flow from the record itself, as opposed to bringing interpretation to the data. Salient features in the study are those identified by the informants themselves as they talk about their own involvement in creating the world of death row.

S13798 / ISA / 1982 / 3250

Cornelis, Arnold (Epistemological Foundations & Research Methods Sociological Instit, Oude Hoogstr 24 1012 CE Amsterdam Netherlands), **Towards a New Concept of Scientific Learning?**

¶ Proposed is a logical reconstruction of the dynamics of scientific learning. In a number of technological & methodological steps that ask for empirical & specialized historical reconstruction, the developmental process of scientific learning has transformed itself from essentially adaptive forms into constructive forms. For adaptive learning, reality is a fundamental basis of research, while objectivity is the ideal of any research method. For constructive learning, reality is produced, or at least reproduced, by forms of scientific learning. Hence, the relation between scientific learning & reality is progressively turned upside down. In the constructive forms of learning, value-orientation becomes the fundamental basis from which reality will be derived by methodological & technical means. This gradual transformation of the nature of scientific learning explains the emphasis on methodology & technology in the contemporary concept of science. For the future theory of science, a shift toward learning processes of evaluation as constitutive for a new concept of scientific thought can be expected. This shift will take the form of an avant-garde focusing on the new problems of ecology, social responsibility,

& the foundations for a theory of steering the dynamics of scientific learning.

S13799 / ISA / 1982 / 3251

Cornforth, Christopher (Cooperatives Research Unit Systems Group Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA England), **A Comparative Analysis of Decision-Making and Control in Producer Co-Operatives.**

¶ 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, Tlalpan 14000 Mexico DF), **Hegemonia lingüística. Resistencia comunitaria** (Linguistic Hegemony: Community Resistance). (SPA)

¶ 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. Brooking

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 clue 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 doctrines that would lead to social change.

S13802 / ISA / 1982 / 3254

Costello, Michael A. (Research Instit Mindanao Culture Xavier U, Cagayan de Oro Philippines), **Changing Patterns of Ethnic Diversity in a Developing Nation: The Philippines, 1948-1975.**

¶ 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 & correlates of local area ethnic diversity levels 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 nonlinear trends toward increasing interethnic contact will occur over time. A path analysis of the impact of three causal variables (urbanization, in-migration, & provincial proximity 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 17972), **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 entrance 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 can operate 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 DoF 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 (Insti 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 very 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 & indetermined, 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

Csákö, 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 in 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 (Insti Sociology Hungarian Academy Sciences, Uri u 49 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 Viá, Sarah Chucid (Escola Comunicações & Artes U São Paulo, Cidade Universitária 05508 Brazil), **The Ideological Process in the College Entrance Examination. Presentation in Spanish.**

¶ An analysis 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-splitted 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 program 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, is 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 Biltwijk 78, Oude Biltzyl 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 turntaking & related formal mechanisms of timing, both global & local; (2) conversation is characterized by the diachronic structure of topical flux & related substantial systems 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 can satisfactorily be 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 Instit 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 mother tongue as the 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 & gesticulation shows 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

Davidiuk, G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 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 choate 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

Davydov, Yu. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 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 (& inevitably sociology) into different subject areas; phenomenological sociology is the final stage in this process.

S13817 / ISA / 1982 / 3269

Dayan, Daniel & Katz, Elihu (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram Israel), **Political Occasions in the Age of Electronic Transmissions: Roles of Television in the Royal Wedding (England, 1981).**

¶ 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 essentially indebted to Barthian semiology, specifically to the theory of connotative structures.

S13818 / ISA / 1982 / 3270

De Castell, Suzanne & Luke, Allan (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby British Columbia V5A 1S6), **Changing Paradigms of Literacy Instruction in North America: Socio-Historical Conditions.**

¶ 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 situate modern instruction, identified are three paradigms of literacy 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 the pragmatics of interpersonal communication 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 & universally verifiable forms of literate behavior. 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 partially based on its recurring Freudian dramas & stereotypical sex roles. The Captain & his science & medical officers symbolize a traditional sexual DoF/L & enact romantic scripts in which women desire love & marriage while men want sex & adventure. Threats to M authority are possible only between men or between men & machines. Goffman's frame analysis provides a theory to interpret these scripts as cultural artifacts rather than primordial drives. A vocabulary for conducting a frame analysis of *Star Trek* is developed. A detailed description of this interpretive frame is then presented using one script.

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 potentialities & 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, Haim (Ben-Gurion U, Beersheva 84105 Israel), **From Dialogue 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 & work in 6 learning 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 lang-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, Tiensestr 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 practices, 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 spatiotemporal dimensions of funerary practices, inasmuch 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 by 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

Dhanagare, D. N. (U Poona, Pune-411 007 India), **Agrarian Reforms and Rural Development in India: Some Observations.**

¶ 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

Di Tella, Torcuato (Facultad Latinoamericana Ciencias Sociales, Federico Lacroze 2101 Buenos Aires Argentina), **Approaches to the Study of Political Power and Class Structure.**

¶ 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 macrophenomena. 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

Dienes, Gedeon P. (Instit Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), **Some Preliminaries to a Sociology of Dance.**

¶ 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 being associated with dancing. All of these dance communities, whether institutionalized or transitional, have their artistico-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

Dietrich, Luisa (Nordbergstr 6-4, 1090 Vienna Austria), **Situación de la mujer en un país de América Latina: Perú** (The Situation of Women in a Latin American Country: Peru). (SPA)

¶ 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), women being 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 pro-

mote equality between the sexes. Analyzed are the SE characteristics of Peruvian society, the socialization of men & women (cultural & biological determinism), & feminist movements in Peru during the last twenty years. Data were obtained from national & regional censuses published by the National Instit 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

Dilworth-Anderson, Peggie & Butler, John S. (Northeastern Illinois U, Chicago 60625), **A Comparative Analysis of the Social Aspects of Aging between Blacks in the United States and the Caribbean.**

¶ 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 hypothesis 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

Dittmar (Freie U, 1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Social Dimensions of Second Language Learning by Immigrant Groups in Germany: State of the Art.**

¶ 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 quality of learner varieties of German. Methods of German projects 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 & maximize profits in an era of economic crisis. This search for cheap labor entails profound changes in the economies of all the capitalist nations, & has significant implications for the workers' movements in both peripheral & advanced capitalist nations. The earliest & most visible manifestation of these changes was the new pattern of relocating industries 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 Wc—immigrants, 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 demonstrate more clearly than ever before that 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.

S13834 / ISA / 1982 / 3286

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.**

¶ 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 relationships over time, patterns of seeking help from acquaintances & social agencies, & responses to such requests. Considered here are the changing responses of the women's movement and the state in several countries, specifically GB, the US, Sweden, & Norway, & the impact of the general economic & political changes affecting women in these countries.

S13835 / ISA / 1982 / 3287

Dobriyanov, Velichko (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, boul Vitosha 39 1000 Sofia), **Basic Principles and Elements of the Marxist Macrosociological Paradigm.**

¶ Karl Marx's dialectical-materialistic interpretation of social reality & of human knowledge was realized in the form of a philosophical-sociological paradigm known as historical materialism. This paradigm contains the basic elements of an abstract model of sociological description & explanation of the processes & phenomena of social reality. Unlike in the case of the political economy, here Marx did not provide a systematically developed model. Following Marx's principles & elements, it is possible, however, to create a highly differentiated conceptual apparatus for sociological explanation. The first step in this endeavor is to substantiate an abstract "triadic model" of social interaction, whose basic elements are the notions of 'social subjects', 'social activities', & 'social relations'. Presented is such a model, which reveals the structure & interaction of these elements in improved form, defined as a developed model of social interaction. It contains all the necessary prerequisites for sociological investigation of the processes of society's functioning & change, of its driving forces, & of social development trends & stages.

S13836 / ISA / 1982 / 3288

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

¶ The social indicators movement, which has attained world-wide significance, is based on awareness of the increasing necessity for a conscious regulation of social processes, as well as on the successful utilization of the 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 involvement in the purposeful regulation of the social processes. An outline is provided of the basic requirements for a general system of social indicators.

S13837 / ISA / 1982 / 3289

Dobriyanov, Velichko (Instit Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, boul Vitosha 39 1000 Sofia), **Social Activity as an Indicator of the Way of Life.**

¶ 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. In 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

genera & 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.

S13838 / ISA / 1982 / 3290

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

¶ Duncan (1969) has distinguished two major approaches to the study of interaction: structural or lang-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 themselves 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.

S13839 / ISA / 1982 / 3291

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

¶ An examination of the contribution of socialist feminism to an understanding of women's health issues. Analyzed is the relationship between women & the health care system, examining first their role as producers of health care & then their situation as consumers of health care. Provided is a discussion of their position within the DoFL of health work, comparing this with the sexual DoFL elsewhere in the economy. The discussion of women as users of health care is focused around the concept of reproduction. The medical treatment of women must be seen as part of the process by which the sexual divisions of society are maintained. At a more material level, control over biological reproduction is an important task for any society & one that is increasingly mediated through the health care system. While women are the major producers & consumers of health care, medicine remains an institution both patriarchal & capitalist in its orientation.

S13840 / ISA / 1982 / 3292

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

¶ Public discussion of management decisions became a tradition in Bulgaria during the last decade. The more people are involved in discussing a question on which a certain decision will be made, the more actively they will participate in carrying out the decision, since they will feel like coparticipants in the decision-making process. The population's participation in fulfilling the decisions is determined by: (1) degree of participation in public discussion; (2) degree of identification with the managerial body; (3) the way the decisions are popularized; & (4) the degree & specificity of translating the decisions into the language of primary work teams.

S13841 / ISA / 1982 / 3293

Dronkers, Jaap (SISWO, PO Box 19079 1000 GB Amsterdam Netherlands), **Do Unequal Educational Chances Decrease by Laws, Put Through by Political Movements?**

¶ The educational attainment processes of three generations (born 1940, 1947, & 1965) were compared on the basis of historical longitudinal data. Between 1945 & 1980 several aspects of Dutch society changed, eg, the relation between town & countryside, educational levels of the

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 already changing due to societal developments, & the laws provided 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 longstanding movements, connected with societal developments, are the main factors in changing educational opportunities.

S13842 / ISA / 1982 / 3294

Dubois, Pierre, Casassus, Cecilia, Barisi, Julio & Le Maitre, 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), fragmentation of tasks, & greater intensity of labor. Some of the workers are therefore necessarily displaced, & training periods for those who remain are shortened as a result of the simplification of their tasks; for management, there is both a relative & an absolute diminution in salary costs. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13843 / ISA / 1982 / 3295

Dubost, Françoise (Centre Européen sociologie historique, 54 blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France), *La Nouvelle Profession de paysagiste: l'art et la ville* (The New Profession of Landscaper: Art and the City). (FRE)

¶ Self-employed 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

Duda, Joan L. (Institut Child Behavior & Development U Illinois, Urbana-Champaign 61820), *The Goals and Achievement Orientations of White and Mexican-American High School Students*.

¶ 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

Duhart, Jean & Charton, Jacqueline (UER Sociologie-Ethnologie U Aix-Marseille 1, 13100 Aix-en-Provence France), *A Critical Analysis of an Aspect of the Division of Labor: The Access to and the Structuring of Information in the French Hospital Nursing Team*.

¶ Analyzed are the relations of "cognitive production" that 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

Dunbar, Ellen Russell (Eastern Washington U, Cheney 99004), *Failure in Correctional Reform: Special Interest Politics in Social Control Mechanisms*.

¶ Intense interest in correctional issues is stimulated in the general population because of the pivotal place of corrections & law enforcement in the social structure. Control of behavior that is unacceptable to the dominant 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 review 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

Dunlap, Riley E. & Catton, William R., Jr. (Washington State U, Pullman 99164), *Environmental Sociology: An Ecological Perspective*.

¶ 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 additions & withdrawals, & (2) the resultant societal impacts of such 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 is discussed in the light of present-day uses of Eng in Switzerland. Of particular interest are 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 langs? Are attitudes toward Eng similar or different in the various parts of Switzerland? Is the function of Eng different in the diglossic German-speaking part of Switzerland from that in the more homogenized French- & Italian-speaking parts? To what extent can Eng be said to be on the way to becoming a nationally shared additional lang?

S13849 / ISA / 1982 / 3301

Dürmüller, Urs (U Bern, CH-3012 Switzerland), **Problems in the Writing of Varieties Grammars.**

¶ A varieties grammar (VG) attempts to provide a key to different lang varieties from a unifying perspective & within an integrative model. Once the question of the desirability of such a grammar is 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 in between the mass of the total lang & the infinite number of idiolects? (2) How should varieties be related to each other? 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.

S13850 / ISA / 1982 / 3302

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 is used to establish how dentists in GB formed professional associations 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.

S13851 / ISA / 1982 / 3303

Echterhoff-Severitt, Helga (Donors' Assoc Promoting Arts & Sciences Germany, POB 230 360 D-4300 Essen 1), **Research and Development (R and 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 process; problems of 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.

S13852 / ISA / 1982 / 3304

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 detoured 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 "the 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: F1s—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, unfilled pauses between & within turns, functions of turns, etc). The detour 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 F1s, 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.

S13853 / ISA / 1982 / 3305

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 interaction among sixth, 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.

S13854 / ISA / 1982 / 3306

Edmondson, William H. (Bedford Coll U London, Regent's Park NW1 England), **Sociolinguistic Factors in the Achievement of Sign Language in Some British Children.**

¶ Several factors in sign lang achievement in an educational setting in the UK have sociological implications. These include the need for the lang achieving child to be exposed to more adult-like lang models; the need for the child to be encouraged not to depend on his lang models (especially important in the context of the predominantly peer group setting for lang achievement in the deaf); & the protracted nature of lang 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.

S13855 / ISA / 1982 / 3307

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

¶ 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.

S13856 / ISA / 1982 / 3308

Ehrenfeld, Rachel & Sebba, Leslie (Instit Criminology 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 conflicts inherent in 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

Eichner, Klaus (Institut Soziologie U Hamburg, Sedanstr 19 D-2000 Federal Republic Germany), **The Application of an Identity Test to the Evaluation of Social Change.**

¶ Demonstrated 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

Elizaincin, Adolfo (Facultad Humanidades & Ciencias U Republica, Montevideo Uruguay), **Variabilidad 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 of those dialects was established as a function of geographic zone. Some linguistic phenomena known to be naturally variable in unstable dialects were taken into account. Variability was measured statistically, correlating it by % of difference in the occurrence of variable forms. However this phenomenon must also be studied in conjunction with structural instability & communicational vitality; the first, being strictly linguistic in origin, may be regarded as a cause of variability, while the second might be seen as a perceptible consequence. Finally, the pressure of Spanish on the users of those dialects is detailed, with instances of linguistic discrimination cited. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

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 of Germany, United Kingdom 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 history & strength of the workers' movement was found to be an important determinant of the adequacy of specialty services for occupational safety & health (OSH). But linkages between OSH & primary health care (PHC) were poor in all the study countries. Some important OSH-PHC variations are discussed. Implications are considered in terms

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

Elu de Leñero, Ma. del Carmen (Asociación Mexicana Población AC, Ave Cuauhtémoc 1486-5o piso 03340 Mexico DF), **La incorporación 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 experience, & 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. Karganovic

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 (*Verschriiftlichung*) 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 lang, & (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 French Revolution, discussed is the "pendular movement" 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 intelligentsia, the tensions between scientism & romanticism, technocracy & populism, remain to this day.

S13864 / ISA / 1982 / 3316

Enninger, Werner (U Essen-Gesamthochschule, Fachbereich 3 Postfach 103764 D-4300 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Inferencing 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 is, 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 serving survival 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 what 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 activities. It is concluded that inferring from appropriate social action of any kind may, under screening conditions, provide sociostructural information that is not obtainable by the classical instruments of empirical sociology.

S13865 / ISA / 1982 / 3317

Enninger, Werner (U Essen-Gesamthochschule, Fachbereich 3 Postfach 103764 D-4300 1 Federal Republic Germany), **The Significance of Garment in Face-to-Face Interaction.**

¶ From the perspective of communication, the institutionalization of garments can be conceived of as the codification of interactionally relevant social information. The codification implies typification of garments into distinctive (emic) configurations, & the assignment of these distinctive configurations to specific membership categories in specific social events. The institutionalization/codification constitutes a code in which the distinctive configurations are the signal space in which the membership categories & the social event are two dimensions of the meaning space, & in which the mutual assignment of configurations & social categories relates the signal space to the meaning space so as to constitute the interactional garment code. The extent to which a social unit institutionalizes garments determines the degree to which garments can assume functions in the overall face-to-face communication system of the social unit. The concepts of "fashion," "folk-costume," & "uniform" imply low, medium, & high degrees of institutionalization. The validity of these assumptions is assessed with reference to the folk costumes of Old Order Amish. In conclusion it is noted that garment "utterances" are prefabricated in anticipation of a particular social event, & once the event has been staged, admit of little repair & thus do not encode novel information. However, their situational irreparability/inflexibility 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.

S13866 / ISA / 1982 / 3318

Erck, Alfred & Riese, J. (Technische Hochschule Ilmenau, German Democratic Republic), **Profile of Personality of a Sample of 100 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 research: (1) longitudinal representation of characteristic features constituting personality profiles; (2) cross-sectional representations, based on the suggestions of C. Bühler, distinguishing biographical phases of significant events, personal experiences, & active work; & (3) cluster analysis of a sample of 100 Nobel Laureates. The features chosen for the cluster analysis are listed, & the advantages & expected results of the method explained.

S13867 / ISA / 1982 / 3319

Ervin-Tripp, Susan, **Activity Structure as a Scaffolding for Second Language Learning.**

¶ Six children aged 5-12 were observed learning a second lang in peer play over a period of several months. The children's previous knowledge of normal peer activities prepared them to recognize the meaning of features of the second lang as they heard them in context, & also helped the children locate appropriate responses since they shared knowledge regarding anticipated moves in peer play. Children's knowledge of peer activities can be seen as providing a scaffolding of known meanings for

the transformation of previous activities & for their understanding & appropriate production of new lang forms.

S13868 / ISA / 1982 / 3320

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 population. 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 American 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 effect of underdevelopment & political upheaval on the very young & the very old (the two dependent strata) among this population is illustrated.

S13869 / ISA / 1982 / 3321

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 drugs prescribed; 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.

S13870 / ISA / 1982 / 3322

Evans, Sandra S. & Scott, Joseph E. (Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), **Analyzing the Perceived Seriousness of Crime Cross-Culturally: The Impact of Respondent Characteristics.**

¶ 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 to this is a tremendous variation in the perceived seriousness of moral crimes; this divergence is analyzed in detail.

S13871 / ISA / 1982 / 3323

Eve, Raymond A. & McCall, Patricia Lou (U Texas, Arlington 76010), **An Empirical Assessment of the Utility of Becker's Concept of "Master Status".**

¶ It was hypothesized from Becker's writings that if a deviant label assigned by the public was sufficiently onerous: (1) all other statuses would be overshadowed, (2) the deviant would be perceived as unable to perform conventional roles, (3) the public would anticipate continued deviance, & (4) the public would anticipate deviance in roles outside of those directly associated with the master status label. Questionnaires

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 Swahili 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 Wc) 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 & insights derived from sociolinguistics, the ethnography of speaking, & the theory of lang & culture. Special 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

Fabio, Taiti (Fondazione Censis, Piazza di Novella 2 00199 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. New Social 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 consumption, transportation means, telephones, 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 accomplishments 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 of People.**

¶ 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 re-

search 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 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. Described are a new set of research principles & the instrument developed to assist people in producing action-knowledge & stimulating the undertaking of innovative actions.

S13875 / ISA / 1982 / 3327

Fainstein, Susan S. & Fainstein, Norman I. (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **Regime Strategies, Communal Resistance and Economic Forces: A Comparative Analysis of Urban Redevelopment in the United States.**

¶ The questions addressed are: (1) How are local regimes' strategies affected by Ur 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 Mexico 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 Sociology 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 deterministic 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 Sociology 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" models 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

the future, the model may be suitable as a framework of interpretation for the organizational-institutional framework of technological development. The principal lesson to be derived from this research is that, paradoxically, technological & economic development, which need the most expensive investments, can be accelerated through the cheapest resources, i.e., through liberating the energies hidden in social circumstances.

S13879 / ISA / 1982 / 3331

Fayyaz, Muhammad (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6), **Community Development in Pakistan: Socio-Historical Problematics.**

¶ Community development programs commensurate with distinct local cooperative patterns were always a part of community living in precolonial India. Centuries of feudalism & absolutism did not tamper with their essence. However, with the expansion of colonialism, formal & highly bureaucratized programs were initiated in order to change these patterns & bring autonomous communities, Ru ones in particular, within the fold of statehood & into productive units of the British Empire. This attempt was seen as facilitating administration & control, & consequently, as conducive to manipulation of community resources. Alien & 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 & interblending occupational castes. All other structures are considered to emanate from this kinship-caste structure, which also provides the meaning of existence & sense of identity to the individual. Community development programs of the past & the present mistakenly, so it seems, have taken economic motives of self-improvement as an all-pervasive motive & have imposed rearrangements in social life that are not compatible with the traditional way of life, which sees social structure, meaning structure, & moral structure as a single, synthetic reality.

S13880 / ISA / 1982 / 3332

Fayyaz, Muhammad (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6), **Muslim Intellectuals: Imperatives of Tradition and Transcendence.**

¶ Presented is a historical overview of Western domination of the Muslim world, & a discussion of the Muslim intellectual's responsibility to interpret the traditions of the social & political orders of the classical Islamic period. However, the harsh realities of modern times intervened & posed the serious problem of attempting to create the desired order within a context of unwanted constraints. Submission to constraints implied compromises & negotiations with alien ideological systems, e.g., nationalism, capitalism, & communism, that are the creations of human intellect & expediency, & are aimed unambiguously at displacement of the very order sought through negotiations. Such efforts are thus perceived as resulting in an infraction of the belief in the divinely ordained order that is at the core of tradition, & therefore considered irrelevant. Within the parameters of this background, it is argued that this thought pattern faithfully represents the consciousness of the Muslim majority & tends to unfold itself in concrete collective forms of revivalistic (indeed, close to being rebellious) movements operating in nearly every Muslim state at the grass-roots level. The states & their political mechanisms, however, are not supportive of such movements; in many instances, they are repressive. Although caught in this arena of antagonistic forces, Muslim intellectuals continue to be actively & successfully engaged in steering these movements against the individual states that are incapable of establishing promised Islamic order.

S13881 / ISA / 1982 / 3333

Feld, Simón (Arce 797 6° piso, 1426 Buenos Aires Argentina), **Impacto de la tecnología médica reciente en las condiciones de salud de los países en vías de desarrollo** (Impact of Recent Medical Technology on Health Conditions in Developing Countries). (SPA)

¶ Examined are the results of recent advances in applied medical technology in the health of populations of peripheral nations in Latin America. Interviews were conducted with U professors, specialists in medical techniques, & health administrators, focusing on: (1) sciences of computation associated with radiodiagnostics, echography, clinical laboratory testing, & nuclear medicine; (2) the use of radioactive isotopes in diag-

nosis & treatment; & (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 & Modified by D. Brooking

S13882 / ISA / 1982 / 3334

Feldbusch, Elisabeth (U Paderborn, Warburgerstr 100 479 Federal Republic Germany), **The Communicative and Cognitive Functions of Written Language: Its Emergence and Development in Relation to Society Exemplified by Considerations of Written German. Counter Arguments to the Prevailing Thesis in Linguistics of the Secondary Importance of Written Language.**

¶ That written lang is not an image of oral lang can be deduced from its functions; it has an independent role in linguistic communication. As systems of signs, written lang mediates between its producers, recipients, & reality. The fact that various written langs have made use of essential principles of oral lang can be attributed to methodological economy. In this respect, the stages of phonetization are no doubt remarkable events in the history of written & oral lang. They are of fundamental importance for the further development of both. Investigated are the effects of written lang & its motivation. Taking historical determination as a basis, both of them lead from the contemporary, manifold interrelations between oral & written lang to the search for the original causes & conditions for the emergence of written lang. The emergence of written lang results from social needs & the individual needs these include, which are in turn conditioned by concrete historical circumstances.

S13883 / ISA / 1982 / 3335

Fenger, Pim (Lomanstr 12, 1075 RA Amsterdam Netherlands), **An Analysis of Visual Arts Policy.**

¶ Dealt with are the structures & processes of policy making in the field of visual arts in the Netherlands. Systems analysis was used as a general 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; & 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.

S13884 / ISA / 1982 / 3336

Ferdinand, Theodore N. (Coll Criminal Justice Northeastern U, Boston MA 02115), **The Theft-Violence Ratio in Antebellum Boston.**

¶ 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; Ferdinand, 1978). As the same community achieves industrialization, violent offenses subside & property crime emerges as the dominant crime problem. Such communities, therefore, display a transitional crime pattern as they move from a preindustrial to an industrial pattern of organization. Data gathered from records of the police & municipal courts from 1814 to 1850 reveal the same phenomenon in antebellum Boston, Mass. Information was collected on all criminal cases appearing in both courts during the even-numbered years of this period. Year-by-year analysis shows that the high incidence of violent offenses in Boston during the 1810s & 1820s resulted from a policy of the lower courts to control even the most simple forms of assault & battery. As the period wore on, the courts apparently relaxed their policy toward minor violence, & the relative number of simple assault & battery cases decreased. Later, when Boston emerged as a commercial, financial center, violent crimes diminished & property crimes became the dominant form of serious crime. For Boston, the transitional crime pattern appears to reflect a shift in court policy, which probably arose as a result of the inability of the lower courts to

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 (Inst Socology Hungarian Academy Sciences, Uri u 49 1014 Budapest), **The Development of Sociological Theory regarding the Educational System.**

¶ 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 (Inst Socology Hungarian Academy Sciences, Uri 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 converging 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

Ferraro, Joseph (U Autónoma Metropolitana, Iztapalapa México 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. Councilar 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 reinterpretation 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 Councilar 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 in favor of uniting mankind under Christ within the Church, & in this way, bring peace to a world divided by ideological differences.

S13888 / ISA / 1982 / 3340

Ferreiro, Emilia (Dept Investigaciones Educativas, Apartado Postal 19-197 Mexico 19 DF), **El proceso cognitivo de apropiación 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 restructures the system internally. Illiterate adults show the same kind of assimilation process. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S13889 / ISA / 1982 / 3341

Figueiredo, Vilma (U Brasilia, 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 new conditions in 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

Filippov, F. R. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The Role of Education in the Development of the Social Structure** (Problems of Sociological Theory and Social Practice).

¶ 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 Adolescent Gossip: 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 three 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, & deaths 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 talk in principle. Described are 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-

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phisticated methodology for assessing the social impacts of constructing major facilities is explained in detail. Several innovative research techniques or methodologies have been adapted to SIA requirements & are reviewed. New directions in SIA are identified, including cumulative impact analysis, accounting positive social impacts, monetizing stress factors, & new public involvement techniques.

S13893 / ISA / 1982 / 3345

Fisher, Sue (U Tennessee, Knoxville 37916), **Doctor-Patient Communication: A Social and Micropolitical Performance.**

¶ 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 Ur 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 pervasive 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 patterned behavior supported by a technology that preserves the fine structure of interactional 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.

S13894 / ISA / 1982 / 3346

Fishman, Gideon & Eisikovits, Zvi (School Social Work U Haifa, 31 999 Israel), **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 felon's life span. 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 offenses. A similar relationship was found between drug-related offenses & violent crime.

S13895 / ISA / 1982 / 3347

Fishman, Robert (Yale U, New Haven CT 06520), **The Organization of Labor and the 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 is very low for a democracy. Sensitive to the difficulty of consolidating democracy & eager 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 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 Mc & Uc, & the action chaste & genteel. However, as creation & production shifted to the New World, the traditional *rosa* genre of Cinderella-like escape stories shifted to a more realistic *suave* type, maintaining Mc 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 *picaresca*, 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 Tlalpan 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 Otomí Communities," an investigation of the Otomí/Spanish linguistic conflict. The conflict is not stable, with partial bilingualism & shifting diglossia, demonstrating the principal tendency of displacement of Otomí, & the secondary tendency of the retention of Otomí 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

S13898 / ISA / 1982 / 3350

Flores Macías, Reynaldo (Chicano Studies Research Center Instit American Cultures U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Institutional Language Policies: Spanish Language Needs, Resources, and Conflicts in United States Public Service and Political Institutions.**

¶ The internal 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 broadcast media, & a greater consciousness of lang issues in the US have stimulated a need to review & establish local & institutional lang policies where public services are provided or public access is required. The Latino population increased 60% from 1970 to 1980, to an estimated 14,600,000 persons; in 1976, about 14% of them were Spanish-lang monolingual, while over 50% were bilingual. This population is projected to increase to over 22 million persons by the year 2000. Increasing attention is being paid to lang conflicts between the lang service & access needs of the Spanish-speaking (& other non-Eng lang background) groups, & the lang policies of public service & political/electoral institutions. Discussed are: (1) precisely what & how extensive these needs are; (2) what lang policies

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 (Institut Afrikanistik U Köln, Federal Republic Germany), **The Growth of Vocabulary in Language Modernization: Borrowing or Coining?**

¶ 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 coining) 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 adapts 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.**

¶ 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 needs close to the athletes' basic interests, the subjective "valency" of their group membership decreased. This issue appeared with increasing intensity in the case of sportswomen.

S13901 / ISA / 1982 / 3353

Folin, Marino (Istit U Architettura Venezia, Tolentini 191 Italy), **Housing Needs, Market and State Supply and Political Answers in the Experience of the Left Councils in Italy 1975-80.**

¶ Examined are housing & town planning policies in Venice, Rome, & Milan, Italy, in the period 1975-1980. Election victories in 1975 gave left-wing coalitions control over the city councils, which resulted in new & intensive Ur planning activity. Despite this activity, at the end of the period studied few of the initial aims had been achieved & housing problems had worsened. Reasons for the councils' failure to intervene effectively are delineated.

S13902 / ISA / 1982 / 3354

Foster, Arnold W., Chamlin, Mitchell B. & Standing, Theodore G. (State U New York, Albany 12222), **The Legitimation of Sociology in the U.S. through Recognition by the Federal Government.**

¶ Three orientations found in early US sociology—theory, criticism, & social problem orientation—all played a part in its development. The social problem orientation became central in the institutionalization & legitimation of sociology, partly because it was supported by the other two. The theoretical orientation was largely pragmatic & pragmatism is, in a sense, atheoretical. The critical orientation was humanistic & supportive of means to improve the human condition. As a result, sociology in the US became accepted as a social problem centered enterprise that was atheoretical & melioristic, rather than revolutionary. Sociology was legitimated by the US government in this form. Data from sociologists who worked in government programs during the New Deal period of the late 1920s & early 1940s support the thesis.

S13903 / ISA / 1982 / 3355

Fougeyrollas, Dominique (Centre anthropologie économique & sociale, 2 rue de Rouen 92001 Nanterre cedex France), **Productive System and Family Structures Articulation: Comparative Men-Women Approaches Methodology.**

¶ Analysis of differentiation between the sexes can no longer be held within the confines of the sociology of the fields, eg, the sociologies of work, health, & leisure, & Ur sociology. In France, for example, a good number of contributions have insisted on the interrelations existing between work situations & the family system, emphasizing the complexity of the interactions observed between the two spheres. Another example is the use of concepts from economic theory: from a Marxist perspective, domestic work is analyzed with reference to the theory of value. Recent works on the Wc emphasize occupational integration, professional mobility, & qualification structures differentiated in terms of men & women in such a way that it would be more apt to speak of specific class destinies for the two groups. The notion of SC is therefore at the forefront in comparisons between men & women. This is why, when numerous investigators are trying approaches concerning the social division between the sexes within all the areas of sociology, it seems opportune on the occasion of the Tenth World Congress of Sociology to organize a dialogue between them. Such an encounter would have the objective of bringing to light & discussing the different research orientations & the conditions that lead to the formulation of new working hypotheses. Taking account of the often intersecting character of these diverse research themes, suggested is organization of an ad hoc group for a more profound consideration of related problems.

S13904 / ISA / 1982 / 3356

Frank, Andre Gunder (U East Anglia, Norwich NOR 8CC England), **World Crisis and Political Economic Realignments.**

¶ 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 or relinking of 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 blocks; & notwithstanding resurgent nationalism, the apparent inability of any part of the world to effectively disengage from the capitalist world economy today.

S13905 / ISA / 1982 / 3357

Frank, Francine Wattman (State U New York, Albany 12222), **Guidelines for Non-Sexist Writing: Sources and Consequences.**

¶ A brief discussion of lang reforms & planning is followed by consideration of the following factors: (1) Sources—early discussions of sexist lang 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-

naire distributed to 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 & after their adoption. Nonsexist 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 Basic 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, i.e., those elements of affect & orientation that operate between MD & patient & that also compose a mutual focus of attention in & 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) were invited to review & 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 commentaries 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 communication 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 International Perspective.**

¶ 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 across 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), **Is the Social Environment in Venezuela Favorable to Scientific Research?**
Presentation in Spanish.

¶ Although a historical review of the growth & institutionalization of science in Venezuela over the last three decades suggests that this country provides an environment favorable for research, interviews with a random sample of scientists (N = 473) working in Caracas between 1976 & 1978 revealed a contradictory outlook: 50% felt that the government did not have a positive view of research activity; 61% criticized the budget; 82.4% criticized the quality of scientific & technological person-

nel; 78.4% found it difficult to purchase equipment; 74.4% criticized the lack of relationship between science & industrial productivity; 71% felt that good libraries were scarce; & 51% were unhappy with their SS & salaries. However, 58% appreciated the possibility of contact with the international scientific community; 82.7% applauded Venezuela's freedom of publication; 61.7% thought Venezuela provided the best conditions for scientific work in Latin America; & only 1.8% wished to migrate permanently. These apparent contradictions are examined.

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 two dimensions: (a) perception of the positions available or places where it is most feasible 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 (Institut Soziologie U Hamburg, Sedanstr 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 3,000 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 Ur structure was reflected by the fact that subcenter-visits considerably outnumbered "CBD"-visits. Path analysis to explain "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

Frogner, Eli (U Bremen, 2800 Federal Republic Germany), **An Empirical Explication 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 complex & cover "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 multiperspective model; (2) estimation of the relevance of isolated factors such as age, sex, & sociocultural 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 multiperspective model. A significant confirmation of the "sport specific" submodel was found.

S13912 / ISA / 1982 / 3364

Frolov, S. F. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 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

Fujii, Masao (Taisho U, 3-20-1 Nishisugamo Toshima-ku Tokyo 170 Japan), **Traditional Customs and Religious Death-Related Behaviors: Their Maintenance and Change in Modern Japan.**

¶ Buddhist rites for the dead, encompassing both the funeral & the memorial services that follow, are prevalent in Japanese society. These rites, though Buddhist in form, are actually a rich blend of Indian thought, Confucianism, Taoism, Chinese folk-customs, & indigenous Japanese faith & practice. Structurally, they are deeply rooted in the ancestral cult tradition. Since WWII, many changes have occurred in ancestral cult rites. Examples of these changes are the diminution of pollution- & taboo-related beliefs & practices, the abbreviation of mortuary rites, etc. Two keys are proposed for the analysis of these phenomena. One is found in the dynamics of the religiously floating population, the other in the development of the funeral business. The ancestral cult tradition will persist in a restricted form that places more emphasis on the recently deceased than on remote ancestors, but continues to find support in the belief that spirits of the deceased exist, in a renewed form of the customary temple-supporters' organization, & in the mutual-aid society with its custom of "incense-money." The tradition will persist because the funeral & subsequent series of mortuary rites, by providing an important occasion for widely scattered family members to meet, function to strengthen their spiritual solidarity.

S13914 / ISA / 1982 / 3366

Fukász, György (Liszt F ter 8, Budapest 1061 Hungary), **Some Methodological Aspects of Leisure Research: Panel Method.**

¶ Summarized are opinions on the utilization of the panel method in leisure research, particularly problems of its use in longitudinal investigations, based on such an investigation begun in 1969 (expected to be completed in 1985) on the leisure habits of a sample of 400 Hungarian workers—an attempt to analyze basic trends & changes in leisure habits in order to understand the dynamics of leisure processes, values, motivations, etc. Some of the major problems have to do with the sample, the primary danger being its diminution during the long-term course of research. To overcome this problem, a control sample is to be established toward the end of the investigation, which can simulate the parameters of the original sample.

S13915 / ISA / 1982 / 3367

Fuller, Theodore D. & Lightfoot, R. Paul (Virginia Polytechnic Inst & State U, Blacksburg 24061), **Toward Migration Management: A Field Experiment in Thailand.**

¶ 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 northeast 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

Gaertner, Adrian (Fachhochschule Bielefeld, FB Sozialwesen Postfach D-4800 Federal Republic Germany), **Research on Therapeutic Discourse: An Approach to the Sociolinguistic Reconstruction of Socialization Process in Psychoanalytic Group Therapy.**

¶ Discussed is a longitudinal study of three therapeutic groups. Data derive from transcriptions of group sessions. To avoid the deficiencies of conventional studies, a specific method called the "contrastive method" for qualitative research, was developed. This method is an attempt to find solutions for some of the most crucial problems regarding therapeutic-related research. Considered are: (1) reconstruction of expectations & perspectives of group members in their own terms, rather than those of the therapist; (2) adequate representation of process dimensions; (3) description of the social matrix of socialization; (4) adequate handling of emotional data. Using the contrastive method, material is evaluated on four different levels: (A) To discover what happens in each session, a modified type of conversational analysis is used to describe the specific interaction & to formulate the normal type of interaction in group therapy. (B) Latent themes are evaluated by using a special procedure of paraphrasing the original texts of the groups. It is hypothesized that latent themes arise at conflict points of the group interaction. These conflict points can be easily identified by analysis of the formal interaction process. (C) Evaluation of unconscious themes is absolutely necessary. Since there is no sociological method to reconstruct this level of knowledge, the material is interpreted by trained psychoanalysts using the psychoanalytic frame of reference. (D) Finally, there is a systematic comparison of stages (A)-(C). This comparison occurs for every research group, but it is not generally used as a vital resource for interpreting the latent group process & analyzing emotional data.

S13917 / ISA / 1982 / 3369

Gagliani, Giorgio (U Calabria, 87030 Arcavacata Rende CS Italy), **Long-Run Changes in Stratification in Theory and Practice.**

¶ Long-run changes in LF or employment distribution by occupation are seen as dependent on supply & demand factors. Interaction of these factors causes the structure of available jobs to change over time. Certification, union protection, & discrimination create & implement entry barriers into various jobs or groups of jobs, thus influencing supply. "Inside" or "sheltered" jobs will pay more than compensating wages. The Wc is segmented into three main factions, according to type of work performed (manual/nonmanual) & degree of protection ensured (sheltered/unsheltered). Production structures & techniques change with the imposition of new barriers or the overcoming of old ones. A historical trend toward an increase in the nonmanual section of the Wc is detected & explained, & a distinction is made between mature capitalist countries & latecomers to industrialization.

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.

S13919 / ISA / 1982 / 3371

Gallagher, Eugene B. (Coll Medicine U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), *Saudi and Western Medical Roles: A Sociological Comparison.*

¶ Important characteristic cross-national differences have been shown to exist in the practice of medicine, in the matrix of social values that motivates & legitimates the professional behavior of MDs, & in the articulation of the medical profession with other elements of society. Medicine is rapidly evolving in Saudi Arabia under a unique set of societal needs, opportunities, & constraints, which invites comparison with its position in Western societies. Saudi wealth, based on oil revenues channeled through government, fosters a rapid expansion of medical training & treatment resources in the public sector of the Kingdom. At the same time, no restrictions apply to the growth of private medicine; & the spread of affluence in Saudi Arabia provides a fertile "market" base for 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 be equal to 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

García Hernández, Abraham & Henne Pontious, David (Asociación Escritores Mayances, Apdo 168 Quezaltenango Guatemala), *El desarrollo y la actividad de la Asociación de Escritores Mayances* (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 lang 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 Assoc's principal objectives is to conduct workshops for writers stressing appreciation for the lang, 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, Lourdes (Coll México, Mexico 20 DF), *Lenguas en 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). (SPA)

¶ 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 Cambonne, 75015 Paris France), *Créativité 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 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 Cambonne, 75015 Paris France), *Réformes et contre-réformes éducatives: les pays du "centre" et de la "périphérie"*

"rie" (Educational Reforms and Counterreforms: Countries of the "Center" and the "Periphery"). (FRE)

¶ Educational policies can be adapted to the international DoFL & thus work for the independence & interdependence of individuals & nations. The significance of bilateral & international assistance is explored in relation to the goals of educational reform & self-realization in education & culture. The difficult struggle to develop an independent secondary curriculum in technology in "peripheral" countries is analyzed. The possibility of the entire population making decisions on educational goals & assessing the impact of reforms is considered as the key to implementation of democratic reforms & to opposition to counterreforms. The history of counterreforms is analyzed in relation to social, cultural, & political conflict. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

SI3927 / ISA / 1982 / 3379

Gelpi, Ettore & Ramirez, Gloria (11 rue Cambonne, 75015 Paris France), **International Division of Labour, Policies and Activities of Lifelong Education.**

¶ Educational policies & activities are being transformed in relation to the new international DoFL, which involves: segmentation of the production process & changing locations of certain industries from the center to the periphery; industrial & agricultural extroversion; redeployment of industries; deindustrialization & reindustrialization; concentration of scientific & technological research; transfer of technologies; changes in consumption structure & consumer demands; accelerated multinationalization of financial & industrial capital; concentration of certain services & peak industries in the central countries; decentralization of those industries 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 recurrent 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 technological areas. In agricultural developing countries, large-scale Ru/Ur & international emigration will accentuate the gap between basic training & the qualifications required for productive life. Implications of the new international DoFL for formal educational & informal training systems are analyzed.

SI3928 / ISA / 1982 / 3380

Genishi, Celia (U Texas, Austin 78712), **The Social Organization of Knowledge in Bilingual Preschoolers.**

¶ Investigated is the oral language of bilingual preschoolers during sociodramatic 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 construct called a "script" (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?

SI3929 / ISA / 1982 / 3381

Genov, Nikolai (Institut Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 39 Blvd Vitosha 1000 Sofia), **Rationality and Sociology: Towards a Synthetic Approach to the History of Sociological Ideas.**

¶ 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 rationality 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.

SI3930 / ISA / 1982 / 3382

Genov, Nikolai (Institut Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 39 Blvd Vitosha 1000 Sofia), **Universality and Indigeneity 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 contradictory phenomena are recognized: a multitude of diverging trends in contemporary sociology; restricted interest in cumulative theoretical developments; correspondence between particularization of theoretical sociology & fragmentation of its social context; particularization of theoretical sociology because of the variety & development of its subject field; & the influence of methodological programs in which a nonuniversal 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 theoretical sociology. The Bulgarian national experience in combining universal-ity & indigeneity in developing theoretical sociology is discussed.

SI3931 / ISA / 1982 / 3383

Gershuny, Jonathan (Science Policy Research Unit U Sussex, Falmer Brighton England), **Household Work Strategies: Sexual Segregation and Inequality.**

¶ Examined are two competing hypotheses concerning the evolution of the sexual DoFL within households: the "adaptive partnership" model, 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 irrespective of F employment patterns. Utilized are the results of time-budget 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.

SI3932 / ISA / 1982 / 3384

Gerstl, Joel (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **American Attitudes toward Retirement in Recent Decades.**

¶ Assessed are attitudes toward retirement expressed in media addressed to several audiences. Publications of mass audiences, those specifically 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 retirement 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 problems at hand.

SI3933 / 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 concepts, in that biological & cultural factors, while part of the socially defining 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 capitalist world-system or as a result of labor migrations from peripheral core areas. In either case, one must recognize that many members of such solidarities are members of the We experiencing class exploitation in addition to a national oppression. However, some are not workers. It is precisely 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

Geuder, 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 Candelaria, 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, Candelaria 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 "Norteamericano."

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 intertwined 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. Studied 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

Giachello, Aida, 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 is 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 (regretfully) 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 potential of science for politics 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 consid-

ered 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, Anderton, Terry & Collis, 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 explicable 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 continuance of occupational gender stratification, & are incorporated as such in the structure of work institutions.

S13939 / ISA / 1982 / 3391

Giilliam, 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 dialectical & contrapuntal relationship between lang politics & economic power.

S13940 / ISA / 1982 / 3392

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

¶ The possibilities for a diachronic sociolinguistic theory are examined. Synchronic variability—geographic, social, & functional—is a direct reflection 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 & explain the process of linguistic change from the correlations between linguistic & social factors, & would be a multilectal grammar, based on the concept of multilingualism. Tr & Modified by D. Brooking

S13941 / ISA / 1982 / 3393

Girod, Roger (U Geneva, CH-1211 4 Switzerland), **The Obscure Problem of the Evolution of the Intellectual Content of Work.**

¶ One deliberate goal of technology is to diminish the complexity of work. But modernization also stimulates an increase in professions & technical branches. The total impact of these contradictory tendencies is

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 & the customary ranking of occupations indicates trends to some degree. Careful analysis of the imperfect indicators available lends support to an optimistic thesis: the average degree of job complexity is rising in the more developed countries.

S13942 / ISA / 1982 / 3394

Gitlin, Todd (U California, Berkeley 94720), **Sources of Program Choices at U.S. Television Networks.**

¶ The commercial TV networks in the US aim to develop programs for mass audiences, but are constrained by uncertainty as to the ways in which audience dispositions will translate into the popularity of new shows. One consequence of this uncertainty is that the networks have evolved a number of mechanisms to help them make decisions more or less automatically: they select producers with tested "track records"; they extend program commitments to producers, actors, & former executives whose ability to command the market has been amply demonstrated; & they rely on prominent agents. These forces become powerful because they fill the power vacuum left by the abstraction of the idea of "the mass market." The networks' dependency on these forces is masked by the social-scientific trappings of market research, & by the claim that the networks program entertainment in a democratic fashion. In fact, despite this structural dependency, the network decision-making process is decidedly haphazard & extra-scientific; the networks' discourse about programming is characterized more by knowingness than by knowledge. And yet at the same time, network TV does succeed in selectively absorbing popular ideology & packaging it to keep up with larger cultural change. Data are from 200 interviews with network executives, producers, writers, actors, & other principals in Los Angeles & New York City.

S13943 / ISA / 1982 / 3395

Giuriati, Paolo (Seminario Padova, via Seminario 29 35100 Italy), **Childhood, Leisure Time, Feast and Religion.**

¶ In contemporary societies, leisure-time activities, feasts, & holidays have become more important than in the past. At the same time, the acculturation & socialization of children have become more a part of the secular social system than of churches & religion, whose roles as agencies of social & cultural legitimation & control have lessened. Based on data from Church archives in the city of Padua, Italy, described is how, during the nineteenth century & until approximately 1915, the Catholic Church was almost totally responsible for the leisure-time activities of its younger members (at least until age 15) & for the socialization processes leading them into mature adulthood, countering the secularizing effects of industrialization & modernization. Its active role during & even since that time has helped to restrain the secularization process in Padua, or at least to contain its consequences.

S13944 / ISA / 1982 / 3396

Glück, Helmut (U Osnabrück, FB 7 Federal Republic Germany), **Some Methodological and Conceptual Problems in the Analysis of Linguistic Policies.**

¶ It is held that there are no structural properties of linguistic varieties that could give rational grounds for a classification into langs vs non-langs. Usually, those classifications are based on sociological ('linguistic community', 'linguistic group', etc), political ('national lang', *Staatssprache*, etc) concepts, or on concepts of social psychology ('linguistic consciousness', 'feeling of linguistic allegiance', etc), which often are not made explicit as concepts of this order, but are handled as if they were fully integratable into the structuralist paradigm of contemporary linguistics. The French Africanist Calvet (1974) has shown how theoretical & methodological idiosyncracies of this type become a kind of ideological masquerade for colonialism & racism in linguistic science. Until quite recently, such problems had scarcely been discussed in West Germany. At present, the most productive concept is the outline of a *politische Sprachwissenschaft* (political linguistics) by U. Maas (1980) & F. Januschek & U. Maas (1981). This concept stresses the importance of the social experience of individuals & groups that constitutes lang as a human faculty. It develops a notion of lang that incorporates 'subjective features' & focuses on social interaction as opposed to the current notion of lang as an ensemble of formal petrefacts: linguistic forms.

S13945 / ISA / 1982 / 3397

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 lang politics research. 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 L vs non-L 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 Iberoamerika Kunde, Alterglacis 8 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 & multiorganizational 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, motivation-satisfaction, & 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

Goertzel, 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 questionnaire 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.

S13950 / ISA / 1982 / 3402

Gold, Thomas B. (U California, Berkeley 94720), **Patterns of Transnational Corporation Activities in the Third World: The Taiwan Case.**

¶ 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 & 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

Goldberg, Albert I. (Israel Instit Technology, Technion City Haifa 32 000 Israel), **Commune Professionals: The Impact of Social Structure on Work Commitments.**

¶ Professionalism as developed 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, Verner (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 unwritten 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 acts 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 measures as a mechanism 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

Golenkova, Z. T. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Social Power Sources.**

¶ Examined are social power problems, sources, structure, functions, & approaches to their analysis in various sciences. Utilizing historical & so-

ciological 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

Golosenko, I. A. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The "Universal" and the "National" in Sociological Science.**

¶ Analyzed are the main causes & traits 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

Gonzalez, Iris Grace (U Puerto Rico, Rio Piedras 00931), **Some Aspects of Linguistic Sexism in Spanish: A Sociological Study.**

¶ 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, values, & behavior limit & denigrate 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, Krastio (Instit Sociology, 39 Blvd Vitosha 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 perception & 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, Krastio (Instit Sociology, 39 Blvd Vitosha Sofia Bulgaria), **Historicism as the Principle of Sociology of Art.**

¶ Studied are 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 to 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'.

S13958 / 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.

S13959 / ISA / 1982 / 3411

Gormly, Chloris M. R., Chapman, Antony J., Foot, Hugh C. & Sweeney, Carol A. (Instit Science & Technology U Wales, Cardiff CF1 3NS), **Children's Verbal and Non-Verbal Behaviour in Same-Age and Mixed-Age Interactions.**

¶ Reported is research on the contributions that interactions among children differing in age by more than one year make toward general social development. Of primary interest is the extent to which children adjust both verbal & nonverbal behaviors according to the ages of their companions. A series of studies was instigated to investigate the behaviors of children aged 5-9 at play in same- & mixed-age, same-sex dyads. These studies took place in a mobile-laboratory on location in primary schools in a large city in southern Wales. The larger compartment of the laboratory was designed as a children's playroom & was equipped with video-cameras & microphones. Employing a controlled observational technique & repeated measures factorial designs, a variety of games & tasks were utilized. Transcripts were made of the children's speech from the videotapes, which were also analyzed for nonverbal behavior. For later studies a computer-linked event-recording system was used, giving cumulative duration & *f* scores for individual behaviors & combinations of concurrent behaviors, as well as frequencies of selected behaviors occurring within 4 seconds of each other. Thus in later studies the patterning of the initiation & termination of verbal exchanges with certain nonverbal behaviors were examined. Analysis of data indicates that, for both younger & older children, same-age differ from mixed-age interactions, & that changes in behavior were made between same- & mixed-age dyads. Often these changes appear to be increases (in a measured range of verbal & nonverbal behaviors) when with a companion of the same age. In addition, in general, interactions with siblings resemble interactions with friends of the sibling's age more closely than interactions with friends of the same age. Possible reasons & mechanisms for these behavior changes are presented.

S13960 / ISA / 1982 / 3412

Gorshkov, M. K. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The World's Public Opinion: Conception, Essence, Functions.**

¶ 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.

S13961 / ISA / 1982 / 3413

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

¶ Sociolinguistically interesting is a 1955 census of all primary school-children. The results point to two types of lang 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 lang while another uses Dutch or Frisian. Dutch is not attached to any geographic area. It is the lang of the Uc. Dutch is also the lang of the school, the government, & almost all written communication. A situation exists of stable diglossia, with Dutch as High variety & Frisian & the local dialects as Low. A 1967 survey indicated that in the home, Frisian was dominant, but to "persons of higher status" Dutch was the commonly used lang. The SE boundaries between Dutch & Frisian were not as sharp as sometimes described, although Dutch was dominant among the Uc. The fact that Frisian was still in common use by a majority as means of daily communication was "proved." This fact has influenced lang policy in the 1970s. In 1980 a questionnaire study was used to obtain data on lang 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.

S13962 / ISA / 1982 / 3414

Goudena, Paul P. (State U Utrecht, Heidelberglaan 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), but 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 (equivalent jigsaw puzzles). All Ss were videotaped during (non-)collaboration & task behavior. In analyzing the results, a scoring instrument for verbal utterances was used that permitted parallel analysis of the structure of social & private speech. The nonverbal stream of behavior during the cognitive tasks was also categorized, by means of a scoring system for nonverbal task behavior. Sequential analysis was used to investigate the functional relation between verbal & nonverbal behavior. The two predictions were proved correct. In discussing the results, attention is paid to speech act theory, especially to the concepts of "conversational implicature" & "cooperative principle" (Grice), in order to make the child's verbal behavior understandable from a broader perspective.

S13963 / ISA / 1982 / 3415

Goudy, Willis J., Burke, Sandra C., Powers, Edward A. & Keith, Patricia M. (Iowa State U, Ames 50011), **Job Deprivation among Older Men: A Nonmetropolitan Test.**

¶ Data are from a 1974 study of 1,332 men in Ru Iowa, who were 60+. When first interviewed in 1964 they all were fully employed in one of five occupational categories: farmers, blue-collar workers, sm. businessmen, salaried professionals, or self-employed professionals. Job deprivation was not as high as expected; further, actual job deprivation was lower than anticipated deprivation. Selected work retirement, & sociodemographic variables were related to the job deprivation of retired, partly employed, & fully employed older men. In a multivariate,

blocked test, however, only retirement variables, such as the difficulty of adjusting to retirement & negative attitude toward retirement, explained much variance in job deprivation. Surprisingly, work variables (eg, attitudes toward work & work satisfaction) & sociodemographic variables (eg, financial situation, net worth, or health) were relatively unimportant for either anticipated or actual job deprivation. It seems that at least in the Ru US only a limited number of measures of retirement experience determine the job deprivation of older men.

S13964 / ISA / 1982 / 3416

Gough, Ian (Manchester U, M13 9PL England), *The Welfare State and the British Crisis.*

¶ Analyzed is the strategy of the "New Right" in GB, showing that the welfare state has been attacked as much for ideological as for economic/political reasons (to augment the reserve army of labor & to weaken the trade unions). Considered are some of the problems this policy has generated for the private economy, state expenditure, the welfare state itself, & the political future of the Conservative Party. Noted are the successes of the New Right strategy in curbing wage demands & fragmenting opposition to government policies. Alternative policies for employment & welfare services are considered, including the Labour Party's alternative economic strategy & more radical alternatives developed by movements that constitute "the new politics of need."

S13965 / ISA / 1982 / 3417

Gouveia, Lourdes (Instit Aut6nomo Biblioteca Nacional, Caracas Venezuela), *Capitalist Development, the Persistence of Dependency, and the Venezuelan Elderly.*

¶ As a result of the discovery of oil resources in 1917, the Venezuelan agricultural sector, on which that country's economy had until then rested, was suddenly relegated to a rather insignificant position. In addition, the increased accumulation of oil revenues by the Venezuelan state generated a capital-intensive, outward-oriented industrialization process. Neither the changes described above, nor the subsequent nationalization of the oil industry, has meant the eradication of the external structures of dependence. It is in fact the persistence of these structures, albeit in a redefined form, that has determined the distorted nature of capitalist development in Venezuela. Such a pattern of development has failed to benefit the mass of the Venezuelan population. It has most severely affected the older members of the LF, who are largely unskilled & had traditionally engaged in agriculture & other indigenous industries which have virtually disappeared. It is this situation of dependent capitalist development generated by the existence of an oil enclave that constitutes the theoretical framework under which the situation of the elderly within the Venezuelan LF is examined. Foci are: (1) the resultant changes in the employment characteristics of the Venezuelan elderly; (2) the progressive adjustments that the state & private industries have had to make in order to accommodate for the mass of unskilled elderly, such as changes in retirement policies & the increasing concern with a "rationalized" system of welfare for the aged; (3) the contention that the severe lack of skilled labor generated by the Venezuelan development pattern contributes to the retention of the older, more experienced & better trained population within the LF. Data derive from the Venezuelan census, review of relevant policies, & interviews with management officials of state & private corporations.

S13966 / ISA / 1982 / 3418

Graff, Harvey J. (U Texas Dallas, Richardson 75080), *Reflections on the History of Literacy: Overview and Critique.*

¶ A detailed analysis of the development of systematic historical studies of literacy during the past two decades has as its goals to: (1) present to nonhistorians the parameters, approaches, & results of the first generation of new historians of literacy; (2) comment critically on the questions, methods, sources, interpretations, & epistemology of this work; (3) present an outline of the requirements for a consistent, systematic, & critical historical approach to literacy studies; & (4) suggest the possibilities for interdisciplinary conversation & collaboration in these tasks. The historical study of literacy is an unduly limited area, needlessly bound by: no longer convincing or documented assumptions & expectations of the independent transformative powers of literacy as a social or psychological factor; linear, evolutionary conceptions of literacy's relationship to processes of change & development; a time frame limited to the post-Gutenberg era; & an excessive reliance on description & narrative, rather than analysis & interpretation. At the same time, it has added much to our knowledge, historical & contemporary. The use of social scientific methods, the exploitation of quantitative & qualitative primary

sources, & a critical examination of theory have all marked this first generation of studies.

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 Prerequisite for a Higher Level of Sporting Activity.*

¶ Need & motive represent two related, although different, stimuli of individual participation in sports; both are influenced by social conditions. Theoretical understanding of the dialectical relation 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 those 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. Theoretical & methodological 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.*

¶ 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 aphasics 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 conversations 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—like that of monolingual retardates studied by Bedrosian & Prutting—has been underestimated. The range of communicative functions attributed to this population deserves further study.

S13969 / ISA / 1982 / 3421

Grigorescu, Victor, *Emerging Non-Antagonistic Contradictions in Socialist Economies: Rumanian Experiences.*

¶ 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, & 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 newer 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

Gromyko, A. A. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Social and National Character: Social and National Liberation Movements.**

¶ 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 ethnonational factor gains priority over the social one. But 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

Grønberg, Kirsten A. & Street, David P. (Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626), **The Hidden Crisis in Social Welfare Policy: Disciplinary Tunnel Vision and the Professionalization of Reform.**

¶ 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 welfare are identified, as are those of "intermediary" 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; their action radius & potential are outlined. Reasons are offered for expanding 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 risks, by means of an "ideal-typical" classification. 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).** (FRE)

¶ 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, & 40 nondirected interviews (Grossin, W., "Des Résignés 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 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

Gruenais, 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 lang 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

Gruenwald, 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 swift 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 sex, race, 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

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for these differences lay in the contrasting nature of the social relations of production at the two plants. Ryton workers were better organized & more militant on the shop floor than were Poissy workers (eg. Ryton workers continually bargained with managers over working conditions & 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 found that the accident rate (ie, the severity rate) was about 40 times higher at Poissy than at Ryton, which provides strong support for the interrelationships proposed. Suggestions are made for future research.

S13978 / ISA / 1982 / 3430

Grunow, Dieter (U Bielefeld, D-4800 Federal Republic Germany), **Debureaucratization and the Self-Help Movement: Toward the End of the Welfare State?**

¶ 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 that contends that these developments are to be considered as first steps toward a large-scale reduction of the institutions & services of the welfare state is rejected. Using research findings, it is shown instead that these tendencies constitute important steps to further developing the functions of the welfare state, making them more effective, &, at the same time, less expensive in the future.

S13979 / ISA / 1982 / 3431

Guillemard, 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 three 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 underlie 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 solving 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.

S13980 / ISA / 1982 / 3432

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 subsystems, & (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 partes* organization producing the only culture that is organic & homogeneous in a complex society.

S13981 / ISA / 1982 / 3433

Gulati, Leela (Centre Development Studies, Ulloor Trivandrum 695011 Kerala India), **Impact of Technological Change in the Fishing Industry on the Lives of Women in Three Indian Villages.**

¶ A research study was conducted of three Indian fishing villages following the introduction of technological change in fishing methods by means of a project initiated in 1952 with the help of Norwegian personnel. Two of the villages are largely Christian & the third predominantly Hindu. The latter has been the slowest to accept mechanized fishing. Examined is the interaction between: (1) technological change, primarily that of mechanized fishing; (2) changes in the concept of "women's work"; & (3) changes in fertility, mortality, & morbidity.

S13982 / ISA / 1982 / 3434

Haas, Ain (IUPUI, 925 West Michigan St Indianapolis IN 46202), **Social Bases of Support for Workplace Democracy: Trends in Sweden.**

¶ Reported are changes in the attributes of advocates of workplace democracy, during the first 3 years of the implementation of Sweden's Codetermination Law. Data are taken primarily from mail surveys of 2 independent random samples of residents in the Gothenburg area in 1977 & 1980, with supplementary findings from personal interviews. Among the variables examined are family background, working conditions, & political attitudes. The study relies on several indicators of support for workplace democracy & also notes changes in consistency of responses. The focus is primarily on full-time workers, but some findings regarding part-time & nonworkers are also presented.

S13983 / ISA / 1982 / 3435

Haas, Linda (Indiana U, Indianapolis 46202), **The Effects of Motherhood on American Women's Labor Force Participation.**

¶ Explored are the effects of motherhood—both as a personal experience & as a social institution—on women's participation in the labor market. Data from a 1980 survey of a random sample of US working wives are used to assess the relationships between several aspects of a woman's reproductive role (eg, the number & age of her offspring, her work stoppages for child care, her identification with the mother role, her sharing of child care with her husband & outsiders, her attitudes & those of her significant others toward women's role as mothers) & several aspects of her productive role (eg, work hours, job type, job status, income, enjoyment of work, opportunities for advancement). Also investigated is whether certain groups, like younger women, black women, & educated women, are less likely to experience motherhood as a handicap to their employment. Results are used to predict whether or not reproduction will be less of a barrier to women's future participation in production. The survey contains a number of closed-ended & open-ended questions, as well as responses from both wives & husbands. Multiple indicators of women's reproductive & productive roles are thus available. Results are presented primarily in statistical format.

S13984 / ISA / 1982 / 3436

Haavio-Mannila, Elina (U Helsinki, 00500 Finland), **Caring in the Welfare State.**

¶ Since 1979, the European Coordination Centre for Research & Documentation in the Social Sciences (Vienna Center) has coordinated a study in 14 countries on "changes in the life patterns of families in Europe." The main goal of the work is to reveal alternative patterns of resource utilization in problem-solving situations when traditional patterns do not give the desired results. In Finland, data were collected through 40 life-history interviews using open-ended questions, & by a multiple-choice survey of a national Ur sample of 1,000 persons aged 25-64. The spouses of the interviewees replied to a shorter, mail questionnaire. The data are analyzed according to age, sex, & occupational group of the R. The roles of family members, other relatives, friends, & formal organizations as caretakers of the children of the interviewed families are compared with the same groups' roles in the Rs' own childhood. The caretaking of sick & aged family members was also surveyed, & problems connected with it are exemplified by case studies. Preferences for informal or formal organizations in solving family problems—financial, marital, child care—shed light on the growing role of professional helpers, es-

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.

SI3985 / ISA / 1982 / 3437

Hackler, James C. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **The Shift of Emphasis from White Collar Crime to Violent Crime: Are the Two Independent?**

¶ 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.

SI3986 / 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.

SI3987 / 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

SI3988 / 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, 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 include: 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 F supervisors unable to discipline their subordinates. The systematic undermining of F authority within the M-dominated bureaucracy of the development services is documented. The women were ignored by M superiors, & their disciplinary actions overruled. 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.

SI3989 / 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 conceptual scheme was guided by the principles of grounded theory, & sensitizing concepts & theories were generated inductively. The reunion occasions the coming together of people with shared memories after years of separation. Ss 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.

SI3990 / ISA / 1982 / 3442

Hall, Richard H. (State U New York, Albany 12203), **Theoretical Trends and the Applicability of the Sociology of Work and Occupations.**

¶ 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 & Occupation*, & a growing concern with issues such as satisfaction & the quality of working 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.

SI3991 / ISA / 1982 / 3443

Halley, Jeffrey (State U New York, Purchase 10577), **Dada and Its Ideological Practices: Radical Resistance to Rationalization.**

¶ 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 reenchantment of the world. Dada's outrage consists in the total objection to & renewal of mystery against the total revelations of power & science; it is perpetrated 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.

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S13992 / ISA / 1982 / 3444

Halliday, Jon (3 Blenheim Rd, London NW8 0LU England), **The CMEA and the Third World.**

¶ 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 is 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 relative 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 DofL?" (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 restructuring a formerly dependent economy or in providing techniques for sustained high growth?

S13993 / ISA / 1982 / 3445

Halliday, Terence C. (Research School Social Sciences Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2600 Australia), **Lawyers, Legal Education, and the Rationalization of Law in Australia and the United States.**

¶ 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 professional education, eg. development of U legal education, emergence of an academic legal profession, jurisprudence, & ties between the academic & practicing professions.

S13994 / ISA / 1982 / 3446

Hamel, Rainer Enrique & Muñoz Cruz, Héctor (Yolanda Lastra de Suarez Instit Investigaciones Antropológicas U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico 20 DF), **Diglossia and Linguistic Consciousness within the Conflict of Spanish and Otomi in a Bilingual Indian Area of Mexico.**

¶ Analyzed is the relation between communicative strategies & linguistic consciousness as exemplified in the diglossic conflict between Spanish & Otomi 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, eg. macrosociolinguistic & microsociolinguistic, were integrated by means of a typology that considers the distribution of the langs, the process of displacement of Otomi 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 Otomispeakers. The method used to determine the possible consciousness of the Ss transcends the ideology expressed in stereotyped statements, compares the metalinguistic discursivity of Otomi & 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

S13995 / ISA / 1982 / 3447

Hamm, Bernd (U Trier, 5500 Federal Republic Germany), **Cities and Nations—Societal Influences on Urban Development.**

¶ Within a research project on comparative Ur structure, two sets of variables were produced: (1) describing nations according to different aspects of their SE development; & (2) describing the ecological structure of Ur areas in highly industrialized societies. Systematic covariation between the two sets of variables is revealed. Evidence is presented & its theoretical implications discussed.

S13996 / ISA / 1982 / 3448

Hammond, Michael F. (Scarborough Coll U Toronto, Ontario M1C 1A4), **Evolutionism in Early French Social Science.**

¶ Evolutionary analysis followed two main traditions in early French sociology & anthropology. Many argued a direct link between biology &

society; that the same pattern of change marked both the natural & social worlds. Societies varied like species, & could be aligned along a developmental ladder. Each stage represented a qualitative change, as in animal speciation, & there was a teleological drive rooted in the Lamarckian tradition. The circle at the Ecole d'anthropologie developed this line of thought, & neo-Lamarckian ladders emerged in all areas of the social sciences. In contrast, Emile Durkheim & his followers attempted to create an evolutionary model that was not dependent on a direct tie between biological & social change, either in a Lamarckian or Darwinian manner; they focused on the continuity of certain social elements, eg. solidarity, the form of which varied historically according to degree of social density. The evolutionary vision was not in terms of speciation, but of variation within parameters. Unfortunately, due to a commitment to establish sociology as a discipline independent from biology & psychology, Durkheim only sketched these evolutionary parameters; but it can be shown that they were based on physiological limitations in human bodily tools for the social construction of reality. Most importantly, affectivity represented a historical universal, a species characteristic the consequences of which varied, but in a law-like evolutionary manner. Given the crucial role of affective arousal in the social fabrication of meaning, this meant that the social DofL, solidarity, the family, etc. varied in terms of an evolutionary model that was not based on cosmic biological teleology, differential economic efficiency, or adaptive up-grading. Such closet biosociology would long mark French social science.

S13997 / ISA / 1982 / 3449

Hankiss, Elemer, Manchin, Robert & Fustos, Laszlo (Center Value Sociology Hungarian Academy Sciences, Uri u 49 H-1250 Budapest), **The Impact of Socio-Economic Changes on Value Systems: The American versus the Hungarian Case.**

¶ Using data from two national surveys, compared are structural changes in the US & Hungarian value systems due to SE changes over the last 3-4 decades. Using the MINISSA program, & the PROFIT & PREFMAP multidimensional scaling methods, interaction between the underlying SE systems & the value systems is explored; the impact of SE changes on people's value patterns are precisely described. Focus is on two basic questions: (1) continuity vs discontinuity in the processes of change in the two value systems; & (2) the differences in the processes of value modernization in the two countries. Results point to a slowing down of value modernization in the US & an "overmodernization" of the value system in Hungary.

S13998 / ISA / 1982 / 3450

Hardin, Bert L. & Kehrer, Günther (U Tübingen, 7400 Federal Republic Germany), **Some Social Factors Affecting the Rejection of New Belief Systems.**

¶ Offered is a model for comparing ways in which a society that teaches tolerance & pluralism may nevertheless reject a new religious movement by ensuring that one or more of four characteristics of a belief system are defined as illegitimate. These characteristics are: content of the belief, degree of commitment, type of action involved, & the nature of its carrier—the organization's internal structure & processes. Distinguished are four types of possible rejectors: the individual citizen, organized alternatives to new religious movement, the mass media, & governmental institutions. The degree to which the four rejectors are able to work in concord will determine their success. The model is then employed to evaluate German reaction to the Unification Church.

S13999 / ISA / 1982 / 3451

Harris, Robert (U Coll North Wales, Bangor LL57 2DG Gwynedd), **The Family, the State and Welfare Professions.**

¶ Discussed is the opening up of the family through penetration by welfare professions, particularly psychiatry & social work, during this century. Two items of British legislation—the Mental Treatment Act of 1930 & the Mental Health Act of 1959—are regarded as providing the legal framework around which the deprivation of the family has occurred. The first removed the barrier of certification prior to admission to a mental hospital & thereby promoted the access to psychiatry to the insane; the second provided legislative authority for the normal control of the insane in their own homes through the policy of community care. The development of these welfare professions is seen therefore to rely on the actions of the state. It is argued that the role of the state is neither neutral nor benign, but provides legislative supports for the socialization of one class by another. Thus, major concern is in the domain of social reproduction.

S14000 / ISA / 1982 / 3452

Hartig, Matthias (Fachbereich Sprachwissenschaft U Paderborn, Warburgerstr 100 D-4790 Federal Republic Germany), **The Conception of Applied Sociolinguistics.**

¶ 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 & concepts of foreign lang teaching. Also, there are problems surrounding lang & terminology used for special purposes. The results of a questionnaire concerning applied sociolinguistics provide information about the methods for determining possible strategies for lang planning, & for solving lang conflicts. Such results also contrast the targets & possible methods to be used for dealing with different types of lang 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.

S14001 / ISA / 1982 / 3453

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 SS. Suggested are future methodological approaches that could improve the study of the relationship between international migration & SS, by: (1) introducing cohort analysis into the analysis of the changes; & (2) considering 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.

S14002 / ISA / 1982 / 3454

Hartmann, 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) 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 (*Stufentheorie*) 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.

S14003 / ISA / 1982 / 3455

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.**

¶ Past attempts to measure quality of life (QoL) through time-budget analysis have focused on social indicators or other 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 superseded in an attempt to provide a more adequate basis for transnational comparison of 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, utilizing "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 activity settings. It shows that in all survey sites a very few activity settings account for a large portion of time, & that there is considerable cross-national stability in the major settings.

S14004 / ISA / 1982 / 3456

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 minors 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 "favored" sociodemographic variables relative to other groups of offenders; 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.

S14005 / ISA / 1982 / 3457

Haug, Frigga (Hochschule Wirtschaft & Politik, Von-Melle-Park 9 2000 Hamburg 13 Federal Republic Germany), **The Crisis of the Craftsmen.**

¶ 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 the 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 considered important, 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.

S14006 / ISA / 1982 / 3458

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 adult 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.

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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 Rs who experienced minor symptoms. 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, & health 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.

S14007 / ISA / 1982 / 3459

Hayashi, Chikio (Instat Statistical Mathematics, 4-6-7 Minami-Azabu Minato-Ku Tokyo 106 Japan), **Changes in Belief Systems, Quality of Life Issues and Social Conditions over 25 Years in Post-War Japan.**

¶ Changes in PO in postwar Japan are discussed based on longitudinal social survey data obtained every 5 years since 1953 from a nationwide random sample of Japanese adults over 20 years old. Cohort analysis by age is also adopted & the structure of change in PO is revealed in terms of aging & social change. Patterns of change are classified by age & time into 6 types, although some compound types exist: (1) change both by age & time; (2) change only by age but not with time; (3) change only with time but not by age; (4) change neither with age nor time; (5) another type showing no change with age or time; & (6) a new type. Hitherto, younger groups have shown more modern responses than older groups. But in 1978, the younger group, 20-24 years old, gave more traditional responses to many questions than the 25-29 age group. Belief systems about *Giri-Ninjo* & traditional/modern ideas evince stability & rigid structure over the years. On the other hand, belief systems about science & civilization change. The relation between the stable structure of Japanese PO & changing individual opinions reveals the gradual transformation of society.

S14008 / ISA / 1982 / 3460

Heath, Christian (U Surrey, Guildford England), **The Maintenance of Participation in Social Interaction.**

¶ Discussed are two investigations: (1) How a speaker, actually within the production of an utterance, employs body movement to elicit reciprocity, or attention, from a coparticipant. A range of body movements are employed to elicit reciprocity, including gestures, kicks, & head nods, & they occur within various locations within the production of an utterance. Of particular interest is the design of the body movement with respect to contingencies of interactional occasions. (2) How a speaker 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 vocal & nonvocal action. The analysis draws upon ethnomethodology & conversational analysis. The data employed are videotape recordings of naturally occurring social interaction, in particular professional client consultations.

S14009 / ISA / 1982 / 3461

Hegedűs, József & Tosics, Ivan (Instat Sociology Hungarian Academy Sciences, Budapest H-1250), **Housing Classes and Housing Policy: Changes in the Direction of the Housing Market in Budapest.**

¶ Discussed is the relationship between social structure & the housing system, as experienced in Budapest, Hungary. Focus is on changing 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 interpretation, identifying certain physically & socially defined types of housing; & (2) a dynamic interpretation, defining mobility among housing classes. The mechanism relating 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 in-

teractions 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, the state recognizing certain limits to its activities. After 1967 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.

S14010 / ISA / 1982 / 3462

Hegner, Friedhart (International Instit Management, Science Centre Platz der Luftbrücke 1-3 D-1000 Berlin Federal Republic Germany), **The Reception of Social Science Paradigms at the Level of Field Agencies of Welfare Delivery Systems in the FRG.**

¶ The diffusion of social science paradigms is described with regard to different types of service delivery systems at the local level: the cash benefit department, the personal service division, & the department for management & personnel of local government; the home care centers run by churches & private welfare associations; & the interorganization network of public authorities & private charities. Three scientific paradigms are described with a view to their reception or rejection by welfare organizations: (1) the responsiveness of welfare agencies to clients' needs as a fundamental supplement to the quantity & quality of services delivered; (2) the relevance of the social setting (eg, community, social networks) for the effects of health care services (eg, home nursing) on the well-being of out-patients; (3) the activation of individual self-help & social self-help arrangements as an important means of improving the situation of the handicapped & the chronically ill. Based on twelve years of empirical research & counseling in the area of social welfare administration, the main conclusion is that the diffusion of scientific paradigms cannot be conceptualized as a hierarchically structured paradigm implementation process. Therefore, a more complex taxonomy is outlined: (A) a multilevel model (ranging from the federal to the local level); (B) a two-pillar model (comprising relationships between public authorities & private charities); (C) a multichannel model (considering basic patterns & media for the diffusion of divergent paradigms); & (D) a model of service & paradigm coproduction (implying agencies & clients).

S14011 / ISA / 1982 / 3463

Heinze, Rolf G. & Olk, Thomas (U Paderborn, Federal Republic Germany), **The Development of the Informal Sector in West Germany.**

¶ 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.

S14012 / ISA / 1982 / 3464

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 indefinitely. 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 uncontested 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.

S14013 / ISA / 1982 / 3465

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

¶ Recent social, economic, & political developments 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 lang 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.

S14014 / 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.

S14015 / ISA / 1982 / 3467

Henderickx, Erik & Vandermassen, Kathleen (Faculty Applied Economic Sciences U Antwerp, Middelheimlaan 1 2020 Belgium), **Micro-Electronics, Situating and Defining Frames of Reference.**

¶ 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."

S14016 / 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 adoption of new technology; (2) 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.

S14017 / ISA / 1982 / 3469

Hennion, Antoine (Ecole mines Centre sociologie innovation, 62 blvd Saint-Michel 75006 Paris France), **D'une sociologie de la musique à une musicologie 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

S14018 / ISA / 1982 / 3470

Henzl, Vera M. (Stanford U, CA 94305), **Linguistic Means of Social Distancing in Physician-Patient Communication.**

¶ The analysis is based on a corpus of 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 vis-à-vis their 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 interrogation, 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.

S14019 / 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 endogenously constituted, produced, & reproduced on a turn-by-turn basis by the character of the participants' activities. Data are drawn from telephone conversations & courtroom, news interview, & classroom interactions, & focus upon sequences involving questioning & answering.

S14020 / ISA / 1982 / 3472

Herrera Carassou, Roberto (U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico 20 DF), **La perspectiva teórica en el estudio de las migraciones** (The Theoretical Perspective in the Study of Migration). (SPA)

¶ From a strictly methodological point of view, it can be seen that migration studies have been conducted at levels of abstraction that have not led to the formulation of a general theory, but only to laws & micro-analyses 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 historicostructural schemes & the theory of modernization, while US & many European investigators prefer the 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 quantity 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 documental & 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, Amílcar O. (Insti Geociências-UNICAMP, Cx Postal 1170 Cidade Universitária 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 developments are 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

Heydebrand, Wolf V. (New York U, New York NY 10003), **Technocratic Strategies of Innovation.**

¶ 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

Hilhorst, Henri W. A. (Agricultural U, Hollandseweg 1 6706 KN Wageningen Netherlands), **Religion and Euthanasia in the Netherlands: On the Clarification of Two Opposite Factors.**

¶ Empirical data are presented on institutional & personal attitudes & practices toward euthanasia in the Netherlands. Data reveal that: (1) On the attitudinal level, religion is not in favor of euthanasia, but 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 related to their religious beliefs or to religion in general. Their actual practice is guided by implicit religious values which are included in professional medical ethics. It is concluded that the process of seculariza-

tion 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 persons 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 professed 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 Nahuatl.**

¶ Nahuatl speakers (monolingual & Spanish-bilingual) in central Mexico use a rhetoric of lang attitudes & strategies of functional allocation of Nahuatl & Spanish expressing complex ambivalence. The syncretic usages 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 questionnaire, which shows that the most hispanicized speakers 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 "impoverished," or that concepts such as linguistic antistructure or covert prestige, or transvaluation & remodeling in dual systems such as Creole continua might handle the Nahuatl system. Descriptions of other "oppressed langs," such as European minority langs, Creoles, & other Native American langs suggest that comparably "ambivalent" systems of usage & attitudes 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 Nahuatl Narrative.**

¶ A volunteered narrative, recorded in 1976, provides a microcosm of the interaction of Nahuatl & Spanish in the Nahuatl-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 occasioning speech that appears to be quite unself-conscious & 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 Nahuatl 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 materialist methodology based on relations of production, gender divisions are necessarily seen as subordinate to those of SC. Such theories therefore implicitly take the dependence of gender divisions on the mode of production for granted & can neither be used to discuss their relative

significance in society nor incorporate any real interdependence. Theories that accord relations of production & sexual reproduction equal significance are similarly arbitrary & result in an insoluble dualism. Only theories free of any a priori assumptions about the relative importance of production & reproduction can hope to form the basis of a holistic explanation of a society divided along both SC & gender lines. By recognizing that the division between production & reproduction is itself historically specific, the questions of theoretical priority &/or dualism become empirical & historical rather than transhistorical problems of methodology. The existence of a separate category of "production" is shown to depend on certain historical conditions without which reproduction & production activities are inseparable. Thus the question of the dual relations of production & reproduction, & of consequent SC & gender divisions, are shown to be a problem of society rather than of theory alone.

S14028 / ISA / 1982 / 3480

Hindess, Barry (Eleanor Rathbone Bldg, Myrtle St PO Box 147 Liverpool L69 3BX England), **Class Structure and Politics.**

¶ Marxism regards classes as constituting the major conflicting forces in society, & 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 & 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 & relations between them because of their supposed significance as social forces. Here too there are serious problems of reductionism. What is at issue in Marxist & 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, & other significant political actors. The identification of classes tells us almost nothing about the social & political forces at work in a society. Nevertheless, reference to classes & their interests has an undeniable political significance in the modern world. Examined are the conditions under which the discourses of class analysis can function as significant elements of political practices & social relations.

S14029 / ISA / 1982 / 3481

Hinnenkamp, Volker (Fak Linguistik & Literaturwissenschaft U Bielefeld, Postfach 8640 D-48 Federal Republic Germany), **The Impact of Communicative Strategies by Government Officials on Migrant Workers' (Gastarbeiter) Second Language Acquisition.**

¶ It is hypothesized that an actual refusal to speak the host society's lang 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 lang learning. Presented are examples of how specific encounters with West German government officials to which the *Gastarbeiter* is permanently subjected (according to the Immigrants Act & its various regulations), reveal a structured interactional strategy that is not only specific to these institutions. 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 &/or nonratification 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 & regression phenomena in *Gastarbeiters'* second lang acquisition.

S14030 / ISA / 1982 / 3482

Hinnenkamp, Volker (Fak Linguistik & Literaturwissenschaft U Bielefeld, Postfach 8640 D-48 Federal Republic Germany), **"Infantilization" or "Functional Accommodation"? Theoretical Aspects and New Empirical Data concerning Native Speakers' Communication with Gastarbeiter (Migrant Workers).**

¶ An exploration of the sociolinguistic forces behind "foreigner talk" (FT). It is hypothesized that FT of native Germans vs *Gastarbeiter* is a conventionalized register of speech reflecting the *Gastarbeiters'* position in the host society: (1) It thus downgrades the *Gastarbeiter* & is used to maintain & reassert the social distance between native & nonnative. (2) The "correct use" of German is "monopolized" by the native speaker & thus withheld from the *Gastarbeiter* ("Linguocentrism"). (3) As a result

of depriving the lang learner of the correct model & restricting his/her contact to its purely referential aspect, fossilization takes place; a pidgin evolves. Interethnic communication between Germans & Turkish *Gastarbeiter* was tape-recorded & analyzed. Ss included Germans of both sexes & of various ages & social backgrounds. The Turkish informants were chosen according to their differing command of German. It was found that the function of FT could be differentiated along situation-, speaker- & hearer-bound variables such as grade of intimacy, length of contact, etc. The sociolinguistic hypothesis of FT solely as a "distance marker" must be rejected. It was found that the *Gastarbeiters'* knowledge of German was not of any major importance in switching to FT, nor was the speakers' SC, although FT is more often & more markedly used among Wc speakers. Thus, FT can be placed along a continuum with a "stigmatizing" or "infantilizing" variety at one extreme. In such cases it is sufficient only for the native German to be aware that his/her interlocutor is of *Gastarbeiter* nationality for him/her to switch into FT. The other extreme is represented by a purely functional variety, where the native speaker accommodates in order to maintain contact, as is the case with close partners, ie, when one spouse is of *Gastarbeiter* nationality. Common to all varieties of FT, however, is the fact that they have a negative effect on the *Gastarbeiter* as second lang learner.

S14031 / ISA / 1982 / 3483

Hochner, Arthur (School Business Administration Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **Worker-Ownership, Community-Ownership, and Labor Unions: Two Examples.**

¶ Presented are two cases bearing on the role unions play in: (1) a long-unionized group of well established, worker-owned refuse-collection companies run by Italian Americans in Calif, & (2) a Mexican-American community development corporation (CDC) in Tex, which includes local unions on its board of directors & whose employees are unionized. The CDC is a community-run organization that promotes local entrepreneurs or establishes its own ventures in an underdeveloped part of the city to create jobs & self-determination for the community. Qualitative observational & interview data are combined with statistical analysis of attitudinal data. Issues addressed include: Does the unions' involvement benefit or hurt itself &/or the enterprises? How do workers express & deal with possible split allegiances felt between the enterprise & the union? What impact does the union have on job quality & worker attitudes? Essentially, union presence in a worker- or community-owned enterprise is problematic for the union & the enterprise.

S14032 / ISA / 1982 / 3484

Hodara, Joseph (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan Israel), **Two Models in the Institutionalization of the Scientific Role: Center-Periphery and Dependency. A Step Farther.**

¶ Using the internalist-externalist perspectives, presented & codified are two models that emphasize the "center" for institutionalizing scientific roles & 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 & standards regarding research; (2) most "imperfections" or disturbances in the center-periphery linkage are minimal & can be corrected; (3) the transplantation of science to less developed countries must be governed by standards predominant in the center; (4) any communication (informal & formal) with the center is highly functional for research carried out in peripheral countries; & (5) the latter are truly interested in augmenting the level of support of domestic research. The "Dependency" model derives from neo-Marxist & structuralist tenets, which underline 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 & critical; (D) scientific communication with the center may amplify local imperfections; (E) peripheral countries are not socially/politically interested in supporting science. After codifying these two approaches, a typology of "centers" & "peripheries" is suggested in order to formalize a new conceptualization. Empirical & policy implications of the typology are considered, taking into account science formation in Mexico & Israel.

S14033 / ISA / 1982 / 3485

Hodge, Robert W., Semyonov, Moshe, Kraus, Vered & Biele, Deborah (U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588), **Sports and National Achievement: The Case of Olympic Gold Medals.**

¶ The relative significance of various determinants of Olympic success are examined. The success of nations at the Olympic Games is by no means the outcome of a random process. Nations drawing athletes from the largest pools of talent accumulate the highest medal total. However, economic development, urbanization, nutrition, & educational expenditures are also implicated in the standing of nations at the conclusion of the Olympics. Additionally, there is evidence that political structure & the SE organization of the sport labor market, particularly in the West, have consequences for how well or poorly a nation fares at the Olympic Games.

S14034 / ISA / 1982 / 3486

Hodson, Randy & Sullivan, Teresa A. (U Texas, Austin 78712), **Corporate Identification and the New Occupations.**

¶ It was hypothesized that the incumbents of new occupations, especially those in major corporations, have a high level of identity with the corporations rather than occupational communities. This hypothesis was tested with linear regression models using data from the Wisc Longitudinal Study of 1975. The Rs ($N = 4,500$ employees graduated from the high school class of 1957) were asked a series of detailed questions about job content, working conditions, & job satisfaction. These data were merged with characteristics of the employing firms. "New occupation" was defined as a technologically based occupation coded in that of 1970 US Census but not in that of 1960 (eg, computer programmers). The tests were repeated for unclassified occupations (the Census's "not classifiable" codes), on the assumption that workers will identify their employers, 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 DofL.

S14035 / ISA / 1982 / 3487

Hoëm, Anton (Instit Educational Research U Oslo, Blindern 3 Norway), **Urbanization, Revitalization and Language Development in the Same (Lapp) Society.**

¶ For the first time in history, the Same (Lapp) societies are undergoing a rapid & thorough urbanization. A vital force in this process is a renaissance of Same culture, especially the culture of reindeer-herding nomads. This gives the Same lang special importance & unique developmental conditions. This situation & the determining effect it has on the Same lang are the main topics of research.

S14036 / ISA / 1982 / 3488

Hoerning, Erika M. (Max-Planck-Institut Bildungsforschung, Lentzeallee 94 D-1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **The Female Social Climber: A Neglected Group in Life Course Oriented Mobility Theory and Research.**

¶ 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 method of tree-analysis. From the clusters, 17 cases were selected for interviews. These women, who face the task of life-course correction, are enrolled in day- & evening-classes in order to obtain educational certificates that would then permit them to study at the U. Rs had completed their initial education when they were 16 or 17 years old. Subsequently, they finished vocational training & now work as secretaries, nurses, or in other helping professions. They are able to run their own lives without support from their family of origin &/or their own families. The social background clusters show several life-course paths. The results suggest that F social climbing depends less on family background (eg, father's/mother's education, profession) & more on relationships to reference groups outside the woman's family. The findings also illustrate the gen-

eral usefulness of a hermeneutic strategy in both the process of model fitting & in the construction of hypotheses.

S14037 / ISA / 1982 / 3489

Hoerning, Karl H. (U Aachen, Kopernikusstr 16 D-5100 Federal Republic Germany), **Organizational Strategies and Changing Work Conditions of Office Employees.**

¶ Investigated is the relationship of certain enterprise strategies & organizational & technical changes of office work. The purpose is to demonstrate the utility of a strategy perspective in an area that in the past has been the object of a strong technological determinism. The employees ($N = 385$) are a group of "classical" white-collar workers (administrative staff); the companies involved are 9 banks, building societies, & insurance companies. Characteristic of all the enterprises investigated are certain strategies in the rationalization of office work. Autonomy strategies are guided by interest on the part of the enterprise in becoming independent of the conditions & fluctuations in the general labor markets; they are expressed by withdrawal from the external labor markets & the development 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.

S14038 / ISA / 1982 / 3490

Hoffer, Bates L. (Trinity U, San Antonio TX 78284), **White Noise, Interference and Communication in Verbal/Nonverbal Interaction across Cultural Typologies.**

¶ 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.

S14039 / ISA / 1982 / 3491

Holmila, Marja (Social Research Instit Alcohol Studies, Kalevankatu 12 SF-00100 Helsinki 10 Finland), **Educational Campaign towards Better Ways of Life in the Finnish Trade Union Movement: An Evaluation Study.**

¶ 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 up how greatly alcohol education would benefit from bringing actual campaigns & 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.

S14040 / ISA / 1982 / 3492

Holmstrom, Lynda Lytle & Guillemain, Jeanne Harley (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **Technology and the Proliferation of Intensive Care Units.**

¶ 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 for over a year; comparative 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.

S14041 / ISA / 1982 / 3493

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

¶ Discussed is the problem of cities & their role in the transitions to capitalism & socialism. Provided is a critique of the conceptual & empirical bases of theories by Weber, Pirenne, & others, whereby urbanity is seen as highly significant in explaining the historical development of capitalism in Western Europe. An alternative interpretation of capitalist emergence is suggested, stressing Ru rather than Ur initiatives. These findings challenge the hypothesis that differing historical levels of urbanity between Western & Eastern Europe may help to explain the contrasting developmental paths of these two regions toward capitalism & socialism respectively.

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.**

¶ Reported are 3-year average suicide rates in Bexar County (San Antonio), Tex, for 1959-1961, 1969-1971, & 1979-1981 by ethnic status, sex, & age. Data for 1979-1981 are still being analyzed, but standardized rates for 1959-1961 & 1969-1971 show that suicide among Anglos & Mexican Americans increased by about 25% over the decade; in both periods, rates for Anglos were comparable to 3-year average rates of suicide in the US, but rates for Mexican Americans were well below those for Anglos. The overall increase in rates over the decade was accounted for primarily by dramatic increases for Fs & for young Mexican-American Ms (rates for Anglo Ms & older Mexican-American Ms decreased). This resulted in a change between 1959-1961 & 1969-1971 in the age distribution of suicides for Mexican Americans, a pattern similar to that documented for blacks: the pattern for Mexican Americans was similar to that for Anglos in 1959-1961 (ie, risk increased with advancing age), but by the end of the 1960 decade it had reversed. Analysis of 1979-1981 data focuses on whether this trend continued during the 1970s. Methodological limits of the data are discussed & findings are examined in light of social & cultural changes that have occurred over the decades under study.

S14043 / ISA / 1982 / 3495

Hoss, Dietrich (Institut Sozialforschung, Senckenberganlage 26 6 Frankfurt 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Conséquences sociales de la micro-électronique et des machines à commande numérique dans l'industrie en RDA et en RFA (Social Consequences of Microelec-**

tronics and Robots in Industry in the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany). (GER)

¶ Social consequences of the increased industrial use of microelectronic technology (robots, etc) include: mass layoffs, retraining, changes in working conditions, emergence of new forms of labor control & communication, etc. Two questions are considered: What is the impact of various SE factors in the Federal Republic of Germany (FRG) & the German Democratic Republic (GDR) on the social consequences of microelectronics? What methods are employed by the two German states to deal with the problem? FRG data are derived from sociological research in various branches of the industry; GDR data are from a study on the scientific organization of work. In the FRG, discussion on this subject is dominated by concern over layoffs as the principal consequence of this technology. No new ideas have emerged on reorganizing the workplace to conform to new technological developments. Since workers are primarily concerned with keeping their jobs, employers are not under much pressure to improve the atmosphere of the workplace. In the GDR, discussion focuses on the contradiction between the high level of skill attained by most workers & the relatively low level actually required after the introduction of the new technology. The unavailability of a low-skilled LF willing to accept practically any job (eg, foreign workers in the FRG) has forced the GDR government to devote more attention to labor conditions & to experiment with incentives. Examined is the effectiveness of social influence over new technology. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14044 / ISA / 1982 / 3496

Houtkoop-Steenstra, Hanneke & Mazeland, Harrie (Spuistra 210, 1012 VT Amsterdam Netherlands), **Turns and Discourse Units in Everyday Conversation.**

¶ The Sacks, Schegloff & Jefferson turn-taking model for spontaneous conversation, does not agree fully with the way conversationalists themselves handle & experience turns in reality. Also, the turn-taking model cannot account for the fact that conversationalists might have a fairly concrete idea of what they will do when they start to speak, ie, give a motivated answer, tell a story, present an argument, etc. An argument is made for the notion of "discourse units" (DUs), which is defined syntactically, semantically, & pragmatically. A speaker who begins a DU, has the right to complete it; this implies certain constraints on the turn-taking model, as well as on the kinds of turns taken by speaker & recipient. Within this context, it is possible to discriminate between different kinds of turns taken by the DU recipient. In this way, one can account for the difference between minimal responses & interruptions—one of the problematic points in the original turn-taking model. An explanation is presented for how conversationalists handle larger turns, how they are recognized as conversational units, & how turns are started & completed. An effort is made to show that the concept of DU accounts for the negotiation characteristic of everyday conversation more effectively than the turn-taking model.

S14045 / ISA / 1982 / 3497

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

¶ Hitler's & Stalin's governing structures should be called "criminal governments" since systematic lying, theft, torture, & murder on a mass scale were among their regular features. Criminal governments still exist & enrich their forms of oppression, for example, by sending their critics to mental institutions. Human rights are systematically neglected & requests for them often answered by persecution. The use of illegal methods for silencing critics is spreading. Criminal governments create criminal societies in which almost everyone, in order to survive, must participate in actions normally considered criminal. (In a report from Poland, a worker complained that if he wanted to do his job he had to steal tools from his comrade.) Even in democracies of long standing, trends have appeared toward the use of criminal acts & criminals in government policies. There exist conspiratorial movements that believe in & practice violence, kidnapping, & murder for alleged political aims. Several governments organize & pay such groups for acts of terrorism in the pursuit of international ambitions. Political crime is now more general & much more dangerous than private criminal acts.

S14046 / ISA / 1982 / 3498

Hübner-Funk, Sibylle (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Saarstr 7 8000 Munich 40 Federal Republic Germany), **Adolescent Personality Development in Socio-Ecological Perspective.**

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¶ Adolescence is "one of the most written about, yet least understood stages of human development," as A. M. Kroll has stated. Sociology, stressing the relationship between personality development & culture or class structures, tends to overgeneralize the social elements of socialization. Psychology, concentrating on interindividual cognitive & moral structures, tends to overgeneralize the mental elements of the same process. In these approaches, the environment in which socialization takes place—be it family housing conditions, neighborhood, school, or the community context with its specific social settings—too often is seen only as an obstacle to representative results. Still, an increasing number of social scientists in the field of youth research demand that adolescents be regarded as actors who actively cope with their everyday environment &, by doing so, gain a widening view of themselves as well as the social world. The incorporation of socioecological factors into traditional research designs on youth may help to promote a dialectical & practical understanding of adolescent personality development.

S14047 / ISA / 1982 / 3499

Huerta Wilpert, Czarina (Institut Soziologie Technische U Berlin, Zi 420 Dovestr 1 1000 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 5th, 6th, & 8th 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, & their awareness of the occupational stratification system. Neither the length of time spent in Germany, nor integration into German classes is associated with educational goals for Turkish children. Thus, on the basis of these findings, the acculturation theory can be discounted as responsible for the high motivation of Turkish youth. The majority of all foreign children do not believe there is equal opportunity in Germany. Although this sentiment is strong for both nationalities, the Turks believe this more strongly than the Yugoslavs. Those Turkish children who attend classes with Germans are slightly more inclined to believe there are opportunities for foreign children. Segregated Turkish children, & 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 classic 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," anomie, 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 those entrusted with crime control in the Third World. Considered are who has the most to gain from defining 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), **Pouvoir et aliénation linguistique (Power and Linguistic Alienation).** (FRE)

¶ 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 within the Lcs, 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. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14050 / ISA / 1982 / 3502

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

¶ An analysis of ways affairers 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. Gumperz & Dell Hymes, & the formal sociological essays of Georg 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 affairers 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 affairers' speech acts & 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 affairers talk while in the act of having an affair.

S14051 / ISA / 1982 / 3503

Huszár, Tibor & Vitányi, Iván (Institut Culture, Corvint tér 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 specific 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, ie, 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.

S14052 / ISA / 1982 / 3504

Ibrahim, Barbara Lethem (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—helps clarify the complex dynamics of employment decisions in Ur 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

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 30 F factory 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 to meet perceived needs: a reduction in child labor in order to take advantage of expanded free education was possible so long as real earnings for Wc 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 in public industry have enhanced this sector as an employment 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 policy."

S14053 / ISA / 1982 / 3505

Illés, János (Planning Office, Pf 610 Budapest 1370 Hungary), **Social Indicators in Long-Term Social Planning.**

¶ Social goals were always considered in national economic planning in the socialist countries. Nevertheless since the mid-1960s a new awareness of the importance of the explicit specification of social goals, & of the consideration of the social preconditions & impacts of economic plans, can be observed in Hungary. Simultaneously, perspective plans 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 in the summarized form of social indicators. 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, & examples of the planning of some social processes are presented.

S14054 / ISA / 1982 / 3506

Ingram, Anne G. (U Maryland, College Park 20742), **Political Backlash and Implications to the Women's Civil Rights Movement Focusing 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 evidenced by the following factors: (1) Ronald Reagan is the first of recent US presidents to be opposed to the passage of the Equal Rights Amendment. (2) Conservative members of the government have been appointed 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 Orrin Hatch, it would destroy the effectiveness of Title IX. (4) The NCAA, which historically has fought Title IX, is now moving to assume control of women's athletic competitions, an action that may destroy the relatively young AIAW. The conclusion is that, when change occurs & a sense of power loss is felt by the dominant group, a counter movement occurs to regain the loss; SE reasons are advanced to delimit the maintenance & further growth of women's sport. In sport endeavors, women are viewed as aggressive & achieving: they become a symbol & focus for the opposition, & political backlash occurs.

S14055 / ISA / 1982 / 3507

Inowlocki, Lena (Institut Psychoanalyse im Fb Psychologie Goethe-U, Senckenberganlage 15 & 6 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany), **Cultural Continuities in the Talk of Right-Extremist Youth in the FRG.**

¶ Since 1975, there has been a growing membership in right-extremist youth groups in the Federal Republic of Germany. Through narrative interviews with members of different groups, their respective political culture was studied. Common to all these groups is a special kind of talk that carries their identification with aspects of the National Socialist era in Germany. This talk turns a generally repressed topic into a thing of everyday concern for members of these groups. In this sense, history can be repeated: National Socialism has the same daily significance for these youth as it had for their grandparents in the Third Reich; & these groups provide the social space in which they grasp German History & make it their own. The necessity to turn National Socialism into some-

thing concrete has to do with a "secret" history of power: the nonpublic channels through which the history is rendered, within the family or in significant encounters with persons of their grandparents' generation. Cultural continuities occur out of "classificatory agreements of people putting culture to use" (Edward Rose). The talk fashions a movement towards a uniform culture that expresses a continuity with the generation their age fifty years ago. Their accounts of relating their political & historical convictions to personal experiences they interpret as decisive have the character of "examples told as stories." The use of the word "history" is given special attention in the talks.

S14056 / ISA / 1982 / 3508

Invernizzi, Emanuele (Istit Superiore Sociologia, via Giovanni Cantoni 4 Milan Italy), **The Evolution of the Organization of Office Work and of Political and Union Behavior of White Collars and Cadres.**

¶ Two phenomena are studied: (1) the evolution of the content of office work & of the division of clerical work, & (2) the evolution of labor, political, & union behaviors, & attitudes of blue-collar workers, white-collar workers, & cadres (class position & consciousness). Two hypotheses are advanced: (A) there has been a reduction in the differences ("dedifferentiation") between workers & cadres—in life & work conditions, & in cultural, political, union, & work behavior & attitudes; & (B) dedifferentiation is linked to the increase of automation & to new patterns of organization & division of office & factory labor. These hypotheses are tested in 6 large Italian firms (public & private, manufacturing & services). Data include interviews with 1,010 Rs. Results indicate that the evolution of the content of work seems to be unhomogeneous & is linked to the level of automation. This is in turn dependent on top-management strategy decisions. Among white-collar workers, the most typical aspects of their individualistic & Mc ideology are becoming less important. Among blue-collar workers, there is a trend toward greater pragmatism & a departure from the traditional antagonistic view of industrial relations (class struggle).

S14057 / ISA / 1982 / 3509

Ionin, L. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Sociology on Ways of Reassessing the Sociological Classics (On the Meaning of the "Simmelian Renaissance").**

¶ A Marxist analysis of the conditions & causes of the "Simmelian Renaissance" 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" that may be explained by a change (1960-1980) in the dominant paradigm in sociological thinking, which has made Simmel more timely today than in the past.

S14058 / ISA / 1982 / 3510

Ivanov, V. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Socio-Political Activity of the Masses as a Factor in Attaining Social Goals.**

¶ A mature social society has many social goals, the major one being the harmonious development of each individual. Achievement of these goals depends on various conditions & prerequisites, of which the sociopolitical activity of the masses is the most important. Sociopolitical activity is, on the one hand, an integral characteristic of a developed individual, & on the other, a means of achieving all social goals. Investigated are forms of sociopolitical activity, its quantitative & qualitative characteristics, & problems of subjective evaluation of various sociodemographic & professional groups' attitudes toward their sociopolitical activity. Also examined are the conditions favoring a rise in social activity.

S14059 / ISA / 1982 / 3511

Jaakson, Reiner (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 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 forum 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-

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. Finally, assessed is the generalizability & transferability of the community conference method.

S14060 / 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 response to social change, eg, unemployment, the changing role 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.

S14061 / ISA / 1982 / 3513

Jackson, Robert J. & Gaboury, Jean-Pierre (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Political Culture and Social Change in a Quebec Village.**

¶ Dealt with are 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 of Quebec, 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 divided francophone population whose clashes provide the energy for promotion &/or retardation of social change. The research project is one of the only explicit studies of political values in a village in the province of Quebec. It confirms much but not all of the traditional sociological literature, as exemplified in the works of Everett C. Hughes, Horace Miner, & other Canadian sociologists. The research methods were threefold: (1) the records of the school board, town council, parish council, & church parish were examined for every meeting since the early nineteenth century; (2) 2 years of participant observation of the individuals, events, & organizations of the village; & (3) approximately 90 individuals were interviewed using a systematic questionnaire.

S14062 / ISA / 1982 / 3514

Jacobsen, Bo (Inst Education U Copenhagen, St Kannikestr 18 DK-1169 K Denmark), **The Longing for Utopia: Trends in Lifelong Adult Education in a Highly Developed, Technological Society.**

¶ Contrary to popular belief, serious social defects are to be found in the overdeveloped countries, eg, alienation, individual isolation, dissolution of family life, stress, value crises, instrumentalism, emotional unhappiness, resignation, & hopelessness as to the future. These defects show themselves very clearly in the workings of the educational systems of those countries, & can only be rationally understood as symptoms of overdevelopment within a global system. Reported are findings from an ongoing study of adult education in Denmark, the problems of which are seen as representative of adult education in other highly developed Western countries. Focus is on the opposition between outer (extrinsic, instrumental) & inner (intrinsic, self-worthy) motivational patterns. It is suggested that inner values are, at present, threatened & suppressed, while, at the same time, central to the fantasies & longings of Western adults. Empirical findings corroborate this thesis. The opposition between inner & outer patterns is dealt with at three levels of analysis: (1) psychological motivations (Berlyne), (2) social practice (J. Habermas), & (3) the DoFL in society (A. Gorz). Finally, discussed is whether the motivational, value crisis, methodical, & social climate problems of Western adult education can be solved through stronger & clearer recognition of the factual world situation: Would a stronger international

commitment to peace, to decent living conditions, & against oppression give a firmer direction to currently loose & casual adult studies?

S14063 / ISA / 1982 / 3515

Jahr, Ernst Håkon (Inst Language & Literature U Tromsø, PO Box 1090 9001 Norway), **How to Succeed in Language Planning: What to Learn from 100 Years of Norwegian Language Planning.**

¶ The goal here is to show that Uc speech has been affected by the official lang planning of the written lang. Norway has no officially recognized spoken standard. On the contrary, school teachers are forbidden by law to correct the spoken lang of their pupils. Still, the spoken lang of the Ucs in the capital, with its prestige & socially (though not officially) recognized high status, is often referred to as 'Standard Norwegian' or 'Educated Eastern Norwegian'. Described are the changes that have taken place in the Uc variety of Norwegian spoken in Oslo from about 1880 onwards; these changes are viewed in light of the very extensive reforms of the written lang in the same period (1907, 1917, 1938, 1959). These reforms were passed by the Norwegian parliament with a very conscious lang planning aim in mind: the Norwegianization of the predominantly Danish written lang used in Norway in the nineteenth century. Around 1880, Uc speech was greatly influenced by this written lang. The various lang reforms introduced into the written standard word forms & morphological features commonly used in most Norwegian dialects but previously unknown in Uc speech. These reforms were clearly felt by the Ucs as a vulgarization of the written lang, & a private written standard was introduced, reflecting purely Uc speech. Uc speech is shown nevertheless to have been affected by the official lang planning of the written lang.

S14064 / ISA / 1982 / 3516

Jain, Hem C. (Faculty Administration U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 6E5), **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 formation of 23 sector bipartite task forces 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 projects valued in excess of \$100 million. 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 impervious to the European type of industrial democracy. The collective bargaining system remains the corner-stone of industrial democracy in Canada.

S14065 / ISA / 1982 / 3517

Jain, Randhir B. (Indian Inst Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate New Delhi 110002), **Urban Development in Metropolitan Delhi: Some Sociological Issues in Residential Mobility and Neighbourhood.**

¶ Examined in detail is the comparative impact of policies relating to Ur 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.

S14066 / ISA / 1982 / 3518

Jain, S. P. (National Inst Ru Development, Rajendranagar Hyderabad 500 030 India), **Leadership Patterns among Rural Women and the Impact of Women's Groups in Social Change.**

¶ Presented is an overview of the planned efforts to bring about social change since India's independence. Touched on are the SES of women & the importance of their participation in the total development process. 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 to Ru 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.

S14067 / ISA / 1982 / 3519

Jazayeri, 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 lingua franca of the vast Persian Empire was not Persian, but Aramaic, a Semitic lang whose speakers never wielded great political power. With Islam, Arabic replaced practically all the spoken langs of the Middle East, except Persian, which, in fact, grew in prestige & expanded in use both within & beyond Iran's borders. In the twentieth century, Iran's ethnic, 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.

S14068 / ISA / 1982 / 3520

Jelin, Elizabeth (CEDES, Hipolito Yrigoyen 1156 1086 Buenos Aires Argentina), **Strength or Weakness in the Face of a Challenge: The Working Class and Labor Movement in Argentina since 1976.**

¶ Examined is the situation of the Wc & 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 the unions. Despite the fact that the 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- ing, & while labor organizations exist, the labor movement has been much less in evidence.

S14069 / ISA / 1982 / 3521

Jenkins, Mercilee 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 1.5 hours 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, & concluded in the course of talk. A sample of the first 8 sessions (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 each others' 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 requesting 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 that some of the rules 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 oneupmanship or to put down others, but to build a sense of a shared social reality that often seems invisible to others.

S14070 / ISA / 1982 / 3522

Jiménez Ottalengo, Regina (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico 20 DF), **Los medios de difusión como instrumento de planificación sociolingüística** (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 lang 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

S14071 / ISA / 1982 / 3523

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

¶ 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.

S14072 / ISA / 1982 / 3524

Johnson, Carlos & Tresierra, 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

Johnson, Graham E. (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 2B2), **Chinese Peasants as an Awkward Class? Some Evidence from South China.**

¶ 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 households, 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

Johnston, Denis F. (American Instits Research, 1055 Thomas Jefferson St NW Washington DC 20007), **National Social Reports: Needs and Prospects.**

¶ 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 UK, & the US. Focus is on the conceptual foundation of these reports—ie, 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 Nutrición & Tecnología Alimentos U Chile, Casilla 15138 Santiago 11), **La disociación aceptación-cumplimiento de normas en la programación 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 those 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, cultural, & biodemographic 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 ex-

perience 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: the 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, Uulkje (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 tradition of romantic love. Two of the most important changes were (1) the development of a highly ambivalent vocabulary, tending both to idealize & denigrate women, & (2) the loss of class markers on many terms, so that the courtly epithets gradually spread down the social chain & entered the lives of the average woman. The first point is illustrated by certain forms of pejoration that began at an early date. Terms such as maiden & damsel—which originally referred merely to young women—were increasingly "pedestalized," so they took on connotations of helplessness, chastity, etc. The terms quean, harlot, mistress, & numerous other lexical items were introduced or reinterpreted in such a way as to underscore feminine (sexual) treachery. The second development—the growing impact of romantic love on women of the Lcs—is illustrated by damsel, which was originally restricted to young women of noble birth. Increasingly, the connotations of rank or class were lost, so that even in medieval sources, a damsel could be a servant. The process of "democratization" is especially evident in nineteenth-century romantic writers, & signified the greater entrenchment of sexist lang in English society. Although romantic love is often thought to have played a positive role in women's history, in reality it gave rise to a highly conventionalized vocabulary emphasizing ambivalent attitudes toward the F. There can be no doubt that the courtly stereotypes of the "Fair Maiden" & "Dark Lady" remain deeply embedded in modern Eng. Therefore, if sexism is to be rooted out of our own society, one logical place to start is with the lang of romantic love.

S14080 / ISA / 1982 / 3532

Jules-Rosette, Bennetta (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), **Tourist Art and Ethnic Identity in East Africa: New Dimensions in the Emergence of Popular Culture.**

¶ In Ur Africa, 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 modified 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, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 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 the population, its ability to understand & comprehensively 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 (Institut 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 1900-1934. 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 & Schaeffle. Other figures analyzed are Tönnies, 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 Ul Semashko 1/12 Moscow 9 USSR), **The Interaction of the Russian and the Estonian Language in the Soviet Period.**

¶ Discussed is the process of elaboration of new lexical elements in the Estonian lang. 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, citing 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

Käkönen, Jyrki (U Turku, 20500 50 Finland), **The Struggle for Natural Resources and Hegemonical 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, Gesellschaftsstr 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 interactants in the encounter. The central focus is on how participants create & maintain mutual understanding in & through their use of language. This position is based on the work of Garfinkel (1967), Schegloff, Sacks & Jefferson (1974), & Turner (1972 & 1976), & is contrasted with the work of Labov & Fanshell (1977). Analyzed are such therapeutic practices as proffering, 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

Kanda, Michiko, Hirano, Takako & Kimura, Toshiko (Toyo U, Bunkyo-ku Tokyo 112 Japan), **Career Advancement for Women and Sex Roles in Japan.**

¶ 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-

image type, but many of the former are married, while many of the latter are not. This might be attributed to the fact that the process of advancement differs for various occupations.

S14089 / ISA / 1982 / 3541

Kaplan, Charles D. (Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften Abt Methodologie J-W-Goethe U, Senckenberganlage 15 6000 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany), **Worldly Selection in Heroin Treatment in Germany and the United States.**

¶ An ethnomethodology approach is used to analyze the "talk-in-the-work" collected in 2 therapy & counseling centers for heroin addicts in Germany & the US. Worldly selection is a basic mechanism whereby people & things are modified to create uniformity in a culture. Its connection with the Darwinian concept of natural selection is discussed. The talk in therapy centers in both the US & Germany involve an attempt to keep people in programs that aim at social adjustment. This involves a selection of addicts who are strong enough to withstand the rigors of therapy. It also involves conflicts between the cultures of drug addiction & drug therapy. The people involved in this talk do not simply represent dominant & deviant cultures, but rather local microcultures formed in the special localities of the center itself & in the community. The interaction form of imputing/disputing responsibility common to other types of "technological" work is seen to operate in the worldly selection of heroin therapy. The central role of language use is explored, & it is concluded that national differences apparent in the style of the talk often obscure the basic uniformity of culture that underlies any therapeutic organization for heroin addicts. Many problems of treatment are traced to the basic uniformity of the technology of drug therapy in whatever national culture it appears, & the essential diversity of the heroin-addict culture as the "state of nature" in the heroin world.

S14090 / ISA / 1982 / 3542

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 Interpersonal Supports.**

¶ 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 & reinterviewed as young adults in order to test theoretical statements regarding psychosocial factors associated with the adoption & continuity of deviant adaptations to intervening life stress. The data reported here are based on responses of the first 1,000 of the Ss to be reinterviewed. 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, attempted suicide, & substance abuse along with other modes of antisocial response. A psychopathological outcome was said to be present if one or more of the preceding episodes was reported, variously including & excluding the substance abuse & other modes of antisocial response. Although 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 levels 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 independently related to self-reports of psychopathology. The results were compatible with a theoretical statement that psychopathology is a function of the inability to forestall or assuage self-rejecting feelings, the absence of interpersonal supports that might mitigate these or other adverse outcomes, & the occurrence of life events that are either intrinsically disvalued, increase the probability of subsequent failure & self-devaluation, or disrupt the normal adoptive/coping/defensive mechanisms employed by the individual to forestall or mitigate stressful experiences.

S14091 / ISA / 1982 / 3543

Kapto, A. S. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Concerning the Orientation of Educational Work on Major Social Groups of Soviet Society.**

¶ Examined are the changes in social structure & life within Soviet society that create favorable conditions for educational work. Based on the Ukrainian SSR experience, presented is an analysis of educational work in such major social groups & strata as the Wc, collective farmers, the intelligentsia, & youth. It is stressed that successful educational work requires proper scientific, sociological consideration. The problems discussed proceed from social practice, & their solution contributes to improving the cause of communist education.

S14092 / ISA / 1982 / 3544

Kasarda, John D. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27514), **Technological Change and the Post-Industrial City.**

¶ Modern transportation & communication (information transfer) technologies 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 nations. It is argued that successful Ur policies must work with technologically generated Ur economic transformations rather than attempt to prevent them from occurring. Thus, it would be a mistake to attempt to draw larger manufacturing facilities back to metropolitan cores or to reconstruct 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 cities include administrative office activities & financial, marketing, 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 cities 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.

S14093 / ISA / 1982 / 3545

Kats, Rachel, Sharlin, Shlomo & Nahmani, Nurith (School Social Work U Haifa, 31999 Israel), **Commitment of Social Workers: Occupational and Organizational Incentives.**

¶ Results of a study on occupational & organizational commitment conducted in 1980 among graduates of the School of Social Work at the U of Haifa, Israel. Analysis concerns 303 Rs who worked as social workers, either full time or part time. Five elements—pay, autonomy, status, responsibility, & opportunity for self-development—were defined as minor or major incentives for the Rs to leave social work. Analyses were performed for the Σ group & for 3 subgroups: men (almost all working full time), & women, divided into those working full time & part time. Generally, these graduates were strongly committed to their occupation, & expressed an inclination to leave only when strong incentives were offered. However, occupational commitment proved to be stronger than organizational commitment. Men were more committed than women, while those women working full time were more committed than part-time workers. Opportunity for advancement was the major factor motivating graduates to leave, but also important were higher pay, status, & more responsibility.

S14094 / ISA / 1982 / 3546

Kattakayam, Jacob John (State Instit Encyclopaedic Publications, Thycad Trivandrum 695 014 India), **Women Power and Innovation: A Study of Women's Organizations and Social Change.**

¶ An effort to discover the ways in which women's organizations can introduce & institutionalize new patterns of behavior in a traditional society. 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 (on feeding, immunization, common ailments); (4) an applied nutrition program (distribution of free milk, vitamins & food supplements to pregnant women & children); & (5) cultural programs. Two of the MSs run nursery schools. A sample of 300 women beneficiaries & 30 women staff of the MSs was interviewed. Questions asked related to frequency & purpose of visit to the MS, type, quality, & quantity of services used,

changes in behavior after contact with the MS, & attitude change in areas where behavior 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. Small informal discussion groups were found most effective in communicating new ideas & having them accepted.

S14095 / ISA / 1982 / 3547

Kaufmann, 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" and the Labor Movement—Outline of a Political-Historical Interpretation.**

Presentation in French.

¶ Traced are the sociohistorical processes that have specifically produced the family unit in Wc Ur 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 & acquaintance with its 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

Kaul, Hjørdis & Lie, Merete (Instit Social Research Industry Norwegian Instit Technology, N-7034 Trondheim), **Women's Possibilities for Influencing Their Working Conditions.**

¶ 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 tautological 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.

S14098 / ISA / 1982 / 3550

Keil, 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 industry; it had a number of unique features. 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. They staffed 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, Krjjanovskogo 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 (Instit Psychologie Technische 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 Ms & 10 Fs), analyzed are the communicative structure of infant vocalization & subsequent parental behaviors in interactional situations.

S14101 / ISA / 1982 / 3553

Kelner, Merrijoy J. (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A8), **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 *f* 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

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measures, avoidance of health-limiting circumstances, & the enhancement 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 delivery system.

S14102 / ISA / 1982 / 3554

Kerimov, D. A. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 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 characteristic of management create a specific form of social relations. Thus, the nature & direction of management utilization are conditioned by the corresponding SE formation. Improvement of management in a socialist society must be carried out in the form of "outstripping reflection"—i.e., it must take into consideration the development tendencies of production, science, technology, & culture. Only then will it promote technological & social progress.

S14103 / ISA / 1982 / 3555

Kharchev, A. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 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 individual opinions & preferences. Often, Western sociologists (while speaking of the optimum organization of sexual life), suggest alternatives to "traditional 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 individual 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 between 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 pervasive influence of the family on consciousness & behavior makes it an optimum & irreplaceable form of public self-reproduction. The increasing 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 contradictions & problems within its development. It means that the new family requires the help & support of the public.

S14104 / ISA / 1982 / 3556

Kieffer, Carolynne M. & Anderson, R. Bruce W. (U Texas, Arlington 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 compared with data generated through interviews conducted by a bilingual interviewer through an interpreter. The interviewer's ability 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 gerontological 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.

S14105 / ISA / 1982 / 3557

Killian, Lewis M. (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003), **The Interaction 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 significance 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 as a classification with both biological & sociological validity. Another is

that they are merely reflecting popular definitions. Analysis of race-related terms in the US census since 1790 reveals many changes in usage, all of which can be related to both popular & scientific issues & debates. The question is then raised: Is there evidence that politico-administrative definitions have influenced popular definitions? The role of law in drawing the color-line at "one drop of 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 illustrations of the effect of law in creating racial/ethnic boundaries are found in the case of "Seminole Negroes" in Okla following statehood, & in the creation of a "Jewish race" in Germany through the Nuremberg laws. Despite world-wide revulsion at Nazi racism, there has been a resurgence since 1950 of the use of race-like political definitions. Some, like the South African Population Registration law of 1950, support negative discrimination. More characteristic of this period, however, is the use of official categories based on descent to facilitate benign discrimination. The implications of this policy, exemplified by protective discrimination for "scheduled castes" in India & affirmative action in the US, are explored & discussed.

S14106 / 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.**

¶ Examined is the general assumption that economic growth & industrialization encourage industrial democracy by providing certain facilitating 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 generally favorable SE conditions generated by rapid growth. This is demonstrated 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 regime. There are objective circumstantial factors that support this selectivity 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.

S14107 / ISA / 1982 / 3559

Kirk, H. David (U Waterloo, 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 those societies, adoption 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, atraditional, & without concern for the larger kin group. Such factors, plus information from researches carried out in the US, Canada, GB, & Sweden, 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, DoF, 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 empathic & communicative skills in lieu of traditional social controls to ensure the kin group's social solidarity.

S14108 / 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, suggest, 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 & situational 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 of the world. 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 interaction situation, reveals significant differences in the children's preferred way to achieve situational definitions & to transform 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.

SI4109 / 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 tension 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.

SI4110 / 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, LF, & 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.

SI4111 / 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 specific 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 countries 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.

SI4112 / ISA / 1982 / 3564

Knöcker-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 scientific 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-

tives are pioneers for the participation of public employees in the direct management of their working places. Here, the conditions of TAP participation & some of their positive & negative experiences are presented as a contribution to the discussion of developing democracy & participation in other fields of the public sector. Results of 3 years of observation, interviews, & questionnaires show that the TAP representatives, from the first timid & inexperienced participation to the present, more carefully planned & competent activities, have experienced positive personal development, & that TAP participation, in general, has led to more democracy in daily working life, more engagement, & better use of human resources. Cooperation has improved & the "gap" between academics & nonacademics has been reduced. The greatest problems are time pressures & difficulties in creating & maintaining sufficient contact between the representatives & the colleagues whom they represent.

SI4113 / ISA / 1982 / 3565

Klov Dahl, Alden S. (Australian National U, PO Box 4 Canberra ACT 2600), **Sport and Scientific Innovation: The Influence of the Kind of Sport Fostered in a Society on Its Rate of Scientific Innovation.**

¶ Focus is on a largely unexplored area: the possible effects of the kinds of sport encouraged in a society on its rate of scientific innovation (as measured by internationally recognized scientific contributions). Quantitative data relating to four societies (GB, Germany, France, & the US) for the period 1900-1960 are examined. Although these data do not provide conclusive proof of the existence of a sport-scientific innovation relationship, the results are sufficiently encouraging to suggest that more attention should be given by social scientists & policymakers to potentially wider implications of sport in society.

SI4114 / ISA / 1982 / 3566

Klov Dahl, Alden S. (Australian National U, PO Box 4 Canberra ACT 2600), **Urban Communities in an Age of Transition: Social Ecology, Energy Cost and Communal Networks.**

¶ Early students of twentieth-century cities pointed to the facilitating effects of improved transportation on outward Ur expansion, while noting the consequent collapse of inner-city neighborhoods. Later, social scientists observed that the decline of some inner-city neighborhoods & the drift to peripheral residential areas did not necessarily mean the demise of the metropolis. Instead, some argued, the changes symbolized the liberation of metropolitan man (if not woman) from the confinement of Ur villages. Yet the continuation of far-reaching community networks assumes the availability of low-cost energy to support highly personalized transportation systems. This assumption has become tenuous in an age of transition to new energy sources. Hence, it is important to consider the implications of a high cost/scarcely energy future for the ecology of cities, the viability of geographically dispersed social networks, & the state of Ur communities.

SI4115 / ISA / 1982 / 3567

Koch, Andreas & Kaplan, Charles (Goethe U, Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany), **The Vernissage—A Worldly Kind.**

¶ The *Vernissage*, a specifically European variant of art exhibition opening, is a cultural device for the preservation & maintenance of art for people to look at, reflect upon, & purchase. It is described here as a "worldly kind," instances of which form social events that are situationally accomplished through peoples' material practices. During each *Vernissage*, members construct segments of socially shared perceptual space through their context-bound work, ie, through affect-expression, description, & reference. This social space serves as the medium for the context-bound production of individual *Vernissage* & provides the ground where works of art can be upgraded & rendered worldly things to be encountered. Each situated production of social space at the same time carries on a tradition. The word *Vernissage*, in the flux of its social usage, acts as an index of this process. Observation methodology is treated extensively. Observation occurs, according to the theses put forth here, within the social event. This realization leads to an examination of editing techniques associated with the use of the video-camera as a measuring instrument. Only by reflecting on what was done with the camera within the event, as part of the event, could social space be discovered at all. In short, it is argued that the construction of social space can only be demonstrated with data that becomes accessible by means of reflexive literal observation, the complement of documentary observation.

S14116 / ISA / 1982 / 3568

Kohli, Martin, Rosenow, Joachim & Wolf, Jürgen (Freie U Berlin, Albrechtstr 36a D-1000 Berlin 41 Federal Republic Germany), **The Social Construction of Aging through Work: Economic Structure and Life-World.**

¶ Analyzed is the intermediate level of the industrial enterprise, & its processing of the careers of its workers. Emphasis is not on old age proper, but on aging during the second half of the work-life. This is an especially promising area for analyzing in detail some of the mechanisms of age stratification, including the dynamics that contribute to new forms & temporal schedules of retirement—forms which may then be extended to & ratified at the national level. 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

Kohr, Heinz-Ulrich (Schleissheimer 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 & indexes used included: intolerance of ambiguity, rigidity, conservatism, pessimism, political aberration, militarism, dimension of anxiety, dimension of threat, ratings on national security matters, interest in reception of & communication on defense, armed forces, & related matters. Data analysis used multiple r & regression techniques.

S14118 / ISA / 1982 / 3570

Kojuharova, Veska (Bulgarian Sociological Assoc, 27 b Moskovska St Sofia), **Interaction between Dialect and Literary Language in the Bulgarian Village of Today.**

¶ In the context of the major social changes within the Bulgarian village, & 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 in 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

Kojuharova, 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 continuous trend, among all strata, toward in-

terest in literature. One reason for this phenomenon is that after the socialist revolution, education flourished. Data from preliminary analysis 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 country, folklore 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 cases 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

Kolaja, J. (West Virginia U, Morgantown 26506), **Time and Participation.**

¶ 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 retraining 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. & Denisovsky, G. M. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 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 work; (3) an increase in the sociopolitical activity of the masses & their participation in the system of representative & immediate democracy; & (4) 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.

S14123 / ISA / 1982 / 3575

Kolosi, Tamás & Beskid, Lidia (Institut 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 significant. 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.

S14124 / ISA / 1982 / 3576

Kon, I. S. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 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).

S14125 / 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 treated well by agency personnel were far more likely to judge the bureaucracy's speed as reasonable or faster than expected than those who felt that they were 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.

S14126 / ISA / 1982 / 3578

Korobeinikov, V. S. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 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 means of ensuring 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.

S14127 / ISA / 1982 / 3579

Kos-Rabcewicz-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 provided that killing 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.

S14128 / ISA / 1982 / 3580

Kourchid, Olivier (Groupe sociologie travail CNRS U Paris VII, 2 place Jussieu 75251 Cedex 05 France), *Stratégies 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: violence & political action (France) & management & economic 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

S14129 / ISA / 1982 / 3581

Kouzman, Alexander (School Administrative Studies Canberra Coll Advanced Education, PO Box 1 Belconnen ACT 2616 Australia), *Centrifugal Organisations: Towards 'Voice' in Organisational 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 coopted 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.

S14130 / ISA / 1982 / 3582

Kramer, Joyce, Thomas, A. & Ingman, S. R. (School Medicine U Missouri, Columbia 65201), **Dependence on the Modern World System and Health Status: Kenya, Tanzania and Mozambique.**

¶ Kenya, Tanzania, & Mozambique are on a continuum in regard to their dependence on the modern world system (ie, the international capitalist economy). Kenya has exhibited a market dependence on the international capitalist economy for two decades. In contrast, Tanzania & Mozambique have resisted the control of their economies & nations by the multinational banking, extraction, agricultural, & manufacturing corporations. The three-way comparison is especially fruitful because of the distinctly different strategies in Tanzania & Mozambique for mobilizing the citizenry for socialist construction. Focus is on the health correlates (in organization & results) of the variable of resistance to foreign control.

S14131 / ISA / 1982 / 3583

Krause, Elliott (Northeastern U, Boston MA 02115), **Deprofessionalization, State Action, and the Advance of Capitalism: Toward an American/Western European Comparison.**

¶ 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 without (& now from 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.

S14132 / ISA / 1982 / 3584

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, indicated are its multifaceted 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.

S14133 / ISA / 1982 / 3585

Krüger, Arnd (Instiit Sportwissenschaften Georg-August-U Göttingen, Sprangerweg 2 D-3400 Federal Republic Germany), **Hobby, Job, or Profession? The Status of Coaches in the Federal Republic of Germany.**

¶ 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.

S14134 / ISA / 1982 / 3586

Kuhn, Elisabeth D. (U California, Berkeley 94720), **Sex-Related Differences in the Use of Speech Acts as an Indicator of Differences in Communicative Strategies and Their Effect on the Hearer.**

¶ In recent studies on differences in the use of speech by men & women, fairly consistent differences have been found, especially concerning weakening devices of various kinds & intensifiers. Here their use in directive speech acts are investigated through analysis of tape-recorded speech of German M & F U lecturers during seminars, with focus on the following: (1) the f of 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 compliance without being rude—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.

S14135 / ISA / 1982 / 3587

Kumagai, Fumie (Japan Instit Harvard U, 1737 Cambridge St Room 318 Cambridge MA 02138), **The Family Life Cycle and the Elderly in Japan.**

¶ The most serious problem of the aged in Japan is that increase in the population of the elderly is so rapid that neither social nor human adjustment can keep pace. A related problem is the increasing trend in the dependency ratio of the elderly on the productive-age population. This trend has been accentuated by the decline in the birth rate since 1955 & implies an increasing economic burden on the younger generations. Another related problem stems from the fact that the aged population has been getting older & older, mainly due to the prolonged life expectancy of the Japanese people. Noting different characteristics of the elderly depending on stage in life cycle, offered are separate social policy recommendations for each elderly age group: (1) The official retirement age should be extended from the current 55 to 60, as has been discussed recently among concerned officials & the general public. (2) The national budget for the elderly should be allocated based on the financial necessities of each age group. (3) An appropriate measure for the legal dependency system should be considered. Such policies, however, should encompass the idea of the multistage developmental perspective. There is some hope for the future of the elderly in Japan: they are still blessed with the Confucian ideology of respect for seniors & their social influence has not yet disappeared.

S14136 / ISA / 1982 / 3588

Kummer, Werner (U Bielefeld, 4800 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Bilingualism and Language Attitudes in Yucatan (Yucatec Maya, Spanish).**

¶ Data are based on an empirical project using a questionnaire on bilingualism, lang attitude tests, & interviews in the Maya-speaking regions of Yucatan. Results indicate that the bilingual situation in the area is a case of stable diglossia, in which Yucatec is appreciated as the lang of home & school, & Spanish is a highly valued prestige lang for official channels of communication & higher education. Mayan speakers of the two langs want, on the one hand, better facilities for learning Spanish, & on the other, broader use of Yucatec in public media. If this trend is taken into consideration, a lang policy of expanding the functional profile of Yucatec Maya & intensifying the teaching of Spanish is advisable.

S14137 / ISA / 1982 / 3589

Kuo, Eddie C. Y. (National U, Singapore 1025), **The Role of Mass Media on Language Planning: A Case Study of Speak Mandarin Campaign in Singapore.**

¶ Singapore society is characterized by three major ethnic groups (76% Chinese, 15% Malay, & 7% Indian) & four official langs (Eng, Chinese-Mandarin, Malay, & Tamil). Mandarin is spoken as the native mother tongue by less than 5% of the Chinese population; most Chinese Singaporeans speak one of the Southern Chinese dialects (ie, Hokkien, Cantonese, Teochew, etc) as their native tongue. Since 1979, the government of Singapore, with the support of Chinese community leaders, has conducted a "Speak Mandarin Campaign," designed to promote the use of Mandarin among the dialect-speaking Chinese. The campaign, as a strategy of lang-status planning, applies a multimedia, multichannel approach. Projected as a long-term campaign in which five- & ten-year objectives have been set, the campaign is certain to have significant social & political implications in the ethnically diversified society. Focus is on

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 used to play an important role in the promotion of lang planning 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 Neighbourliness in a 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

Kvasov, G. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjjanovskogo 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 Tiraspol clothes factory (Moldavian SSR). Analyzed were questionnaires, 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 management, top management, 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 coun-

tries, 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 Québec, 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. Karganovic

S14143 / ISA / 1982 / 3595

Ladányi, János & Csanádi, Gábor (U Economics Elte U, Budapest Hungary), **Advantages and Disadvantages in the Ecological Structure of the City. A Research Method.**

¶ 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 diglossie** (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 interpretive subterfuges, 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 Valéry, F-34032 Montpellier France), **Le Refus de la conscience de soi dans la communauté ethnique: l'exemple occitan** (Rejection of Self-Consciousness in Ethnic Communities: 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, & 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. Militance, 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. Karganovic

S14146 / ISA / 1982 / 3598

Lahav, Elchanan (Ministry Defence, Tel-Aviv 61909 Israel), **The Future of the Welfare State—A New Sociological Perspective.**

¶ The welfare state is conceived in terms of three main goals: constructive, preventive, & rehabilitative. It is society's response to challenges posed by anomie & 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's & 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 future of 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.

S14147 / ISA / 1982 / 3599

Laliv d'Epinay, Christian & Kellerhals, Jean (U Genève, 1211 4 Switzerland), **Intégration sociale et activités quotidiennes après 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, eg, hierarchy of work role. 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. Karganovic

S14148 / ISA / 1982 / 3600

Laliv d'Epinay, Christian & Kellerhals, Jean (Faculté sciences économiques & sociales U Genève, CH-1211 4 Switzerland), **Diverses retraites: classes sociales et signification de la retraite** (Different Types of Retirement: Social Class and the Meaning of Retirement). (FRE)

¶ 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 & "image-action" (stable value system associated with the individual's behavior). The model is applied to data derived from two independent studies: a questionnaire survey of 800 elderly Ss in a mountainous Ru area, & a nondirective interview study of a subsample of 150 aged persons, focusing on their daily activities & physical condition. Findings indicate that retirement raises problems of varying intensity & provokes different responses according to the S's SC background. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14149 / ISA / 1982 / 3601

Lamy, Paul (U Ottawa, 550 Cumberland Ontario K1N 6N5), **The "Language Auditing" Function in Language Status Planning.**

¶ Examined is the effectiveness of three sets of "lang auditing" arrangements for monitoring the success or failure of attempts to implement laws that seek to alter the status of one lang vis-à-vis another. The lang status planning efforts studied were undertaken by governments at approximately the same time. In all three cases, these governments (Can-

ada, Quebec, New Brunswick) have legally enshrined their lang status planning goals & have made legal provisions for the "lang auditing" function. Whereas the governments of Canada & New Brunswick have sought to achieve the equal status of Eng & French, the government of Quebec has sought to ensure that French becomes the predominant lang in economic, political, & social spheres. Despite a variation in lang status planning goals, the forms of government & the level of development of the societal units & subunits to which they correspond are essentially similar, the langs involved are the same in all cases, & the implementation process commenced at approximately the same time. A more accurate assessment of the effectiveness of the differing arrangements for "lang auditing" would seem possible under the above conditions than would be the case if cross-national comparisons had been attempted.

S14150 / ISA / 1982 / 3602

Landau, Simha F. (Inst Criminology Hebrew U Jerusalem, PO Box 24100 Mount Scopus 91 905 Israel), **Trends in Violence and Aggression: A Cross-Cultural Analysis.**

¶ In previous psychohistorical research by the author, trends regarding aggression in Israel were analyzed within a theoretical framework according to which the probability of aggression & violence as a reaction to frustration & stress will increase when social support systems fail or malfunction. Data included: (1) measures of stress & social change, (2) measures of social support & anomie, & (3) measures of aggression & violence. These measures are analyzed to ascertain cross-culturally the generalizability of the proposed model. Analysis includes modern Western societies (eg, the US, GB, Switzerland, Germany) as well as more traditional societies (eg, Japan, India). Special attention is paid to the way cultural factors mediate the interaction between the groups of variables included in the above model. Some methodological aspects of cross-cultural research on aggressive & violent behavior are discussed.

S14151 / ISA / 1982 / 3603

Landserberger, Henry A. (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27514), **The Underlying Dimensions of Health Policy: A Cross-National Study of Health Policy Elites and of Students in the Health Professions.**

¶ Presented are early results from an international study of the position on health policy issues of influential groups & organizations, & of students in the health professions. A health policy questionnaire (HPQ) was developed covering a wide range of issues, with questions phrased in such a way that most of its 100 items would be applicable to countries with very different structures for the delivery of health care. The purpose is not only to compare the positions of different health elites, but to discover the more basic orientations underlying positions on specific issues, & to investigate whether these dimensions differ from group to group & country to country. Specifically, the HPQ permits the identification of underlying concerns about: (1) professional status & power, (2) social equity & accessibility to valued resources, (3) the role of the state, & (4) innovative approaches to dealing with illness & the maintenance of health. Empirical data from the US & West Germany are presented.

S14152 / ISA / 1982 / 3604

Lane, Harlan (Northeastern U, Boston MA 02115), **Role of Oral Language in the Evolution of Manual Language.**

¶ 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 (Provençal in 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.

S14153 / ISA / 1982 / 3605

Lapin, N. I. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Social Factors of Technological Innovations.**

¶ Suggested is a new approach to the general theory of innovations; examined are specific aspects of a sociological approach to analysis of technological innovations. To describe the conceptual frame of innovations two notions are utilized: (1) activity—reproductive, productive, & innovative; & (2) institutionalized processes that differentiate into the processes of reproduction & change. Traced are the interrelations of in-

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.

S14154 / ISA / 1982 / 3606

Laponce, J. A. (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **Linguistic Minority Rights in the Light of Neurophysical and Geographical Evidence.**

¶ The need for original treatment of linguistic minority groups comes from the link between specific neurophysical & 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 historico-regional ethnicities, the protection of linguistic minorities is unlikely to be insured by means of classical individual rights; it requires group rights, & typically, 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.

S14155 / 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 lang situation. Discussed are changes in the lang situation as a result of the impact of lang planning. Questions are raised about the problems of measuring impact & of evaluating lang planning in general.

S14156 / ISA / 1982 / 3608

Läpple, 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 DoFL 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-à-vis kindred policies in Germany in the 1930s & their transformation into the aggressive "life-space" policy of German Fascism.

S14157 / 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 does not constitute 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 that history, & 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 con-

tinuously 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.

S14158 / ISA / 1982 / 3610

Laurell, Asa Cristina (Calzado del Hueso 1100 Colonia Villa Quietud, Coyoacan 04960 Mexico 23 DF), **Proceso de trabajo y salud en países subordinados (el caso de América 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 argued that the latter are marked by considerable heterogeneity, including a wide range of forms from precapitalist to market economies. Health problems are then specifically related to the economic structures in which they occur. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14159 / ISA / 1982 / 3611

Lavandera, Beatriz R. (CIAFIC-CONICET, Federico Lacroze 2100 Buenos Aires Argentina), **Stylistic Limitations of Italian-Migrant Spanish with Reference to Their Integration into the Recipient Society of Buenos Aires (Argentina).**

¶ 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", ie, 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 covariation of linguistic form & stylistic meaning, especially for the systems of personal pronouns, time & mood, direct & reported speech, & metalinguistic constructions. Nonevaluative 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.

S14160 / 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 40:0 to 51:0 months) were videotaped in a structured setting while performing some 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: "attention 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 visuo-motor & exploratory behavior & behavioral style of the children were assessed. Mothers of difficult children tended to have significantly greater variability in their 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

Leeuw, Frans L. & de Man, Reinier (Center Social Science Research/Working Group Energy & Environment U Leiden, Netherlands), **The Population Problem and the Energy Crisis: A Reconstruction and Critique of Implicit Theories Underlying Public Policies in Industrialized Nations.**

¶ 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 LF 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. Three 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.

S14162 / ISA / 1982 / 3614

Leffler, Ann, Gillespie, Dair L. & Conaty, 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 statuses 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. Ss 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 as 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.

S14163 / ISA / 1982 / 3615

Lehr, Ursula M. (U Bonn, An der Schlosskirche 1 D-5300 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Patterns of Aging—Biographical Determinants.**

¶ Citing life histories & data from the Bonn Longitudinal Study on Aging (BLSA) started in 1965 & terminated in 1981, investigated is the aging process in 220 Ms & Fs born 1890-1895 & 1900-1905, & followed over 15 years. The sample, now aged 87-92 & 77-82, has reduced to 51 persons. The BLSA data were gathered from a weekly testing program including very extensive interviews, intelligence & personality tests, & a general health rating by a specialist in internal medicine. Different patterns of aging of Fs are closely related to their family status: family-centered Fs showed more decrease in intellectual capabilities, interests, social participation, & in subjective feelings of health & certain other personality variables than family-centered or single Fs. These differences are explained in terms of the interaction of past experience, current situation, & future time perspective, seen in a social context. The complexity of the conditions underlying patterns of aging are shown through analysis of data on "survivors" vs "nonsurvivors." Findings underscore that no single factor determines longevity & psychophysical well-being; rather, there is a constellation of biological, psychological, & social factors influencing the whole life course of the aging individual.

S14164 / ISA / 1982 / 3616

Lele, Jayant K. (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6), **Colonial Heritage and the Theories of Community Development in South Asia.**

¶ An examination of changing theories of community, the associated plans & programs for community development, & the response of communities to these initiatives. It is argued that the initial vision of a harmonious village community emerged from disenchantment of British civil servants with the regional structures of power inherited by them, & their search for more than an instrumentally motivated loyalty of the subject population. The changes in this vision were introduced by the increasingly self-conscious nationalist elite, itself unable to share fully the life experience of the village communities, to justify its pursuit of political independence. Subsequent changes in theories of community development have also corresponded with changes in the political economy of the region. While relying mostly on material relating to India, parallels are also drawn from other countries of the region.

S14165 / ISA / 1982 / 3617

Lembcke, Jerry (Coll Wooster, OH 44691), **Class Fractions and Labor Internationalism: The Congress of Industrial Organizations.**

¶ In reexamining 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. Both points have been obscured by corporate liberal accounts of the period (Radosh, 1969). During the late 1930s, it appeared as though international ties might enable progressive forces in the CIO to "outflank" the repressive apparatuses of corporations & the state. This internationalization took the form of Canadian affiliates to CIO unions controlled or heavily influenced by Communists. This development, however, was defeated in its infancy as anticommunist factions within the CIO unions & their Canadian affiliates (also affiliated with the Canadian Congress of Labor) combined with the state to break the international links. This was done by (1) closing the US-Canadian border to virtually all Communists at politically critical junctures in 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 (Abella, 1973; Laxer, 1976), are incorrect. It is argued that the decisive alignments were political, with material bases in classes & class fractions that transcended national boundaries. Finally, the unions were the organizational bases for economic struggle upon which the capacity for the Wc to struggle in political & ideological arenas was dependent. The breaking 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

Lemkow, Louis (U Autònoma Barcelona, Bellaterra Spain), **The Ecological Paradigm—New or Reemergent?**

¶ A brief outline 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 an important & 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 environmentalism was seriously challenged by the newly emerging social sciences. Examined is the appearance during the twentieth century of theoretical positions that negated the role of the environment as a dynamic in social life. 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

Leonard, Wilbert M., II, Jensen, Ted & Liverman, Robert (Illinois State U, Normal 61761), **College Students' Attitudes toward Intercollegiate Athletics: An Exploratory Causal Model.**

¶ 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 instrument consisted of a 32-item Likert scale (the attitude toward intercollegiate 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 several theoretical frameworks for the development or formation of attitudes (attitudes toward sport in particular) were discussed. It was concluded that attitudes toward sports, like other attitudes, can be explained by invoking multiple explanatory principles.

S14168 / 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 the next 25-50 years. The transition we must make is from a society based on nonrenewable energy sources to one based on renewables. Involved in this transition are environmental & economic constraints, & uncertainties currently exemplified in double-digit interest rates, taxpayer revolts, & structural unemployment. Symbiosis describes the living together of two dissimilar organisms in an association that is mutually beneficial. Synergy refers to combined, cooperative action of two or more agents which, because it is combined & cooperative, increases the effectiveness of each agent & enhances the outcome of the action. Further social forms, which we can 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 Wc & Mc majority in the face of rising energy costs, high interest rates, & uncertain employment. Drawing on an extensive literature review, discussed are types & examples of symbiotic & synergetic social forms in various domains.

S14169 / ISA / 1982 / 3621

Levykin, I. T. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Social-Psychological Changes in the Environment of Collective-Farm Peasantry.**

¶ Changes in the social consciousness of the collective-farm peasantry are reflections of the process of the socialist transformation of agriculture. Social optimism, marked reorientation of the means of social self-strengthening & self-expression, advancement of the highest social needs & interests, & elimination of class perceptions of workers (the perception of workers as representatives of an indivisible community—the Soviet people) illustrate the high level of social maturity of the collective-farm peasantry. The analysis of PO in connection with great social-political actions of party & state permits discussion of the positive-critical trend of peasant thought that is characterized by a realistic appraisal of their own actions, the ability to recognize their own shortcomings, errors, & untapped reserves. Traditional rationalism continues to be one of the major features of the peasant's consciousness. Specific psychological traits of the peasantry are defined by the correlation of the traditional peasant & the Ur way of life, the existence of many small settlements in the country, the recurrence of agricultural production, & the peculiarities of the social-professional & psychological structure of Ru collectives.

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. Investigated is the way the two different health care systems began to influence each other after they developed, primarily 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 heavily in the competitive sector, 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 ethnic resources of entrepreneurship. Ethnic resources promote collectivistic 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 untubulated by government agencies.

S14172 / ISA / 1982 / 3624

Liljeström, Rita (U Goteborg, 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 unpaid 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

Limage, Leslie J. (75 bis rue Michel-Ange, 75016 Paris France), **Young Migrants of the Second Generation in Europe: Education and Labour Market Insertion Prospects.**

¶ Through an analysis of the literature available since 1975, examined are factors that condition the access of young migrants of the second generation to the labor markets that obtain in countries of employment. An attempt is made to compare & contrast the situation in these countries for young migrants with that in the countries of origin of the "first generation." A secondary focus is on intergenerational changes in aspirations & realities with respect to education, professional training, entry into the labor market, conditions of employment, unemployment, & further migratory experience (ie, return to countries of origin or expatriation to third countries). The employment situation of young migrants is examined with respect to that of young nationals in countries of employment. In this case, tradition as well as recent policy changes with respect to cultural & linguistic diversity are relevant. Examined are the prevailing attitudes toward linguistic & cultural diversity that affect access to formal scholastic knowledge. The educational experience of young migrants is described, with emphasis on intergenerational aspirations & realities. A final section touches on the situation in countries of origin for returned migrants & the options available to young migrants. Questioned is the extent to which alternatives are the result of choice or necessity.

S14174 / ISA / 1982 / 3626

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.

S14175 / ISA / 1982 / 3627

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 must 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 & consumers 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 exploited & may offer the next important task to be accomplished in the development of the field.

S14176 / ISA / 1982 / 3628

Littek, Wolfgang (U Bremen, D-2800 Federal Republic Germany), **New Technologies and the Development of Qualifications.**

¶ 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 whole 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 the qualifications necessary to perform the job. The employees themselves tended to stress abilities that are necessary to secure their employment rather than features concerning contents 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 changes relevant in practice. Office work, which had experienced little mechanization, is now greatly affected by electronic data processing. The example of rapid technological change in office work is particularly suitable for showing that job design is not simply the result of technology. Rather, evidence is found for the social construction of skill: the organization of work & the 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-Wolff, Jaime (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **La Modernisation capitaliste de la santé au Chili** (Capitalist Modernization of Health in Chile). (FRE)

¶ An analysis of 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 increase 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

Lo, Clarence Y. H. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **The Appeal of Tax Protest: Organizations in the U.S., 1945-1978.**

¶ The publications of 50 right-of-center tax protest organizations were coded for different types of ideological appeals—appeals to the economic interests of business, upper income earners, home owners, & workers; arguments about the excessive power of government; & arguments that taxes are communistic. Factors analysis revealed several types of tax protest organizations: business lobbies, anticommunist adjuncts, cross-class appealers, antistate protests, & property tax limiters. Changes in the numbers of these types of organizations & their appeals were plotted through time. Tax protest organizations in the 1940s & 1950s were ei-

ther: adjuncts to anticommunist groups mainly concerned with spending on "communistic" programs, or business lobbies arguing for tax reduction for business & the wealthy. The business lobbies managed to survive, based on corporate contributions, rather than popular appeal. Some of these business lobbies in the 1970s expanded their public information activities but generally avoided involvement in political campaigns or social movements. In the 1950s & 1960s, the governor of Utah, Bracken Lee, attempted to appeal directly to the economic interests of both business & workers. This approach, however, raised divisive issues about the distribution of income. Cross-class economic appeals were also tried by organizations supporting the Liberty Amendment, which prohibited the Federal income tax. These appeals gradually gave way to arguments about government power. The antistate ideology of organizations in the 1970s sometimes led to sentiment against all large organizations, including big business. Some antistate tax protest organizations were further isolated by their extreme tactics, such as the refusal to pay taxes. Howard Jarvis's organization to limit the property tax in Calif succeeded in forming a new coalition. While Jarvis's movement consciously avoided right-wing extremism, it borrowed much of the rhetoric of antistate protest. In addition, Jarvis made frequent appeals to small property owners & small businesses, rather than the large businesses that supported the established business lobby, the Calif Taxpayers' Organization.

S14179 / ISA / 1982 / 3631

Lockett, Martin (Imperial Coll London U, SW7 2PG England), **The Collective Sector in Chinese Industry: Origins, Development and Current Situation.**

¶ Analyzed are the 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 CCP (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 have either 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 provider 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, is 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 & growth, & remain more like 'local state' enterprises than producer cooperatives.

S14180 / ISA / 1982 / 3632

Lodi, Giovanni (Istit Sociologia U Statale, Milan 21122 Italy), **Collective Youth Mobilization in the 1970s and in the 1980s: Crisis or Transformation?**

¶ Posed are the questions of whether a youth movement exists in Italy today, & if so, if there is continuity with the movement of the 1970s? Data derive from interviews with militants from the 1970s & 1980s & participant observation in youth groups. Content analysis was done on documents by the data-gathering process. The two periods were compared on the bases of: form of mobilization, ideology, leadership, & organization. The results demonstrate that today's youth are participating in the Peace Movement. Although mobilization of youth is cyclical, it does persist. Nevertheless there are elements of difference: until 1977 mobilization was based on very ideologically characterized objectives & within the perspective of radical social change. By the beginning of the 1980s the objectives of mobilization were specified temporally, with consequent change in form of organization, leadership, & ideological & cul-

tural background. These changes can be viewed as part of a general process of dissemination of conflict, beyond the spheres of production.

S14181 / ISA / 1982 / 3633

Loffland, John & Richardson, James T. (U California, Davis 95616), **Religious Movement Organizations: Elemental Units.**

¶ Finding a viable means of classifying basic types of religious organizations has been a central preoccupation of sociological scholars of religion. Unhappily, no scheme thus far proposed has escaped serious criticism. Nonetheless, the task is necessary & important in the analysis of new religious movements. Employing the idea of the "religious movement organization" (RMO), examined are the elemental units of RMOs in terms of the degree of their "corporateness," the extent to which a set of persons actively promotes & participates in a shared & collective life. Arrayed in order of increasing corporateness, five basic operating units of RMOs are isolated: clinic, congregation, residential commune, temporary commune, & village commune. These elemental units allow a much more precise depiction of RMOs. Study of how RMOs develop & change over time is also facilitated by examining how their elemental units are concatenated.

S14182 / ISA / 1982 / 3634

Lojkine, Jean (Centre étude mouvements sociaux, 54 blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France), **The Working Class and the State: The French Experience in Socialist and Communist Municipalities.**

¶ Being the meeting place of a political state that seems to ignore the class struggle & workers' movement that grew inside the factories, the French municipal institution offers an ideal setting for observing their confrontation. Described is an ongoing historical & sociological investigation conducted in workers' municipalities of long standing, both socialist (in Lille & Marseilles) & communist (in Ivry & Montreuil, in greater Paris), that reveals the fundamental ambiguity of the French workers' movement's "apprenticeship of republican life," ie, whether it leads to an "earnest" management of state affairs, dissociated from the workers' struggle, or to a relative warping of the republican institutions in order to connect the workers' struggles for better conditions at work to their struggles for more culture & better schooling for their children. These connections between life at work & political citizenship, however, were established in the first half of the twentieth century & the workers' movement will now have to reconsider them entirely as a result both of the deep mutations that have taken place in the last twenty-five years in the Wc & the salaried Mcs, & of the new characteristics of the workers' movement & other sociocultural movements.

S14183 / ISA / 1982 / 3635

Lojkine, Jean (Centre national recherche scientifique CEMS, 54 blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France), **Les Potentialités sociales nouvelles de l'automatisme (The New Social Potentials of Automation).** (FRE)

¶ The dispute, started in the 1960s & the 1970s, between the technocrats (advocates of the scientific/technical revolution) & the antitechnocrats, runs the danger of completely obscuring the social potential of automation in industry. Automation offers exciting new possibilities in training, organization of work, & above all, management. In the latter area, thanks to the decentralization that follows automation, the salaried staff should be able to make a much more important contribution than has heretofore been the case. However, those possibilities are still hypothetical, & the attraction of the "Japanese model" in Western Europe should not be carried to the extreme. The data are drawn from available literature & a study, in progress, about the French automobile industry. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14184 / ISA / 1982 / 3636

Lopata, P. P. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The Possibilities, Contrasts and Prospects of Social Policy in the World Today.**

¶ The second part of the twentieth century has been marked by considerable expansion of the possibilities for traditional social policy & an increase in its role in societal 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 constantly 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-

ism & the liberation movement, & a deepening of detente & cooperation between countries & peoples within the international arena.

S14185 / ISA / 1982 / 3637

López Villegas-Manjarrez, Virginia (Instt Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico 20 DF), **La comunicación política en México: el discurso político (Political Communication in Mexico: Political Discourse).** (SPA)

¶ Political discourse in the communication process between the government & the governed is discussed, in particular its connotation & 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 although 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

S14186 / ISA / 1982 / 3638

Łoś, Maria (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), **Corruption in a Communist Country: A Case Study of Poland.**

¶ Analyzed are the nature & sources of corruption in communist countries with specific focus on Poland. During the fourteen months of the Polish renewal, an unprecedented amount of information has been published on the corrupt practices of the communist leaders. The prevailing pattern emerging from these publications is one of mutual corruption within the network of ruling cliques formed by the occupants of key positions in the Communist Party, state administration, economy, & police. These officials organize their mutual relationships in such a way that every member of the clique has an opportunity to take advantage of the public resources controlled by other members. Their corruption consists mainly in the totally unhampered private use of public resources. Scrutinized are those features of the political & economic organization of communist societies that yield top level corruption on the one hand & workers' alienation on the other.

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 & specialities (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 homogeneous families 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.

S14188 / ISA / 1982 / 3640

Lötsch, Manfred & Wittich, Dietmar (Academy Social Sciences, Dieckmannstr 19-23 1080 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Technological Change and Social Structure.**

¶ Two major scenarios are distinguished, based on the many theoretical approaches to the effects of the technological revolution: one anticipates increased alienation & technological subordination of blue- & white-collar workers, & domination by technical or intellectual elites; the other the Marxist view, holds that technological advances can promote reduction of social inequality. This latter view is explored in detail, citing ongoing research in the German Democratic Republic. Applications of research findings & theoretical generalizations in societal strategies & corresponding sociopolitical decision making are pointed out.

S14189 / ISA / 1982 / 3641

Lowe, Graham S. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **Transforming the Clerical Labour Process: Technological Change and the Feminization of Clerical Jobs in the Canadian Office, 1900-30.**

¶ Examined is the relationship between the sex structure of clerical work & the development of office technology. Office mechanization has been a decisive factor in the rationalization of the office & the extension of managerial control over the administrative labor process. Through an analysis of a variety of primary-source data on office technology, organization, & working conditions, documented is an equally important relationship between mechanization & the influx of women into office jobs. Early machines contributed to the destruction of the nineteenth-century "craft era" of the office. This occurred not through the debasement of M clerical jobs, but by the creation of a new layer of jobs at the bottom of the office hierarchy into which women were increasingly recruited. A labor market segmentation perspective is utilized to show how machine-related jobs quickly became labeled as "women's work." Specific technologies examined in this respect include typewriters, typing pools, accounting machines, & Hollerith punch card machines. Noted is an absence of overt resistance to the factory-like conditions that often accompanied mechanization & rationalization. One possible explanation of this may be found in the nature of clerical ideologies at the time.

S14190 / ISA / 1982 / 3642

Lubek, Ian R. (U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), **French Origins of Social Psychology: Tarde and Hamon.**

¶ A brief survey of the wide variety of social psychological views expounded between 1875 & 1908 focuses on works by Chasles, Palante, Duprat, etc. The social psychological perspectives of philosopher-criminologist-sociologist Gabriel Tarde (1843-1904) & anarchist-publicist-activist Augustin Hamon (1862-1945) are contrasted—each had published a book entitled *Etudes 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 the writing of 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.

S14191 / ISA / 1982 / 3643

Lük, Albina Nečak (Instit Ethnic Problems Ljubljana, 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 as 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 four different settings (ie, at home, at school, among friends, & at a public place) are analyzed.

S14192 / ISA / 1982 / 3644

Lukwaro, 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.

S14193 / ISA / 1982 / 3645

di Luzio, A. (Philosophische Fakultät/Fachgruppe Sprachwissenschaft U Konstanz, Postfach 5560 7750 1 Federal Republic Germany), **On the Meaning of Language Variation and Code-Switching for the Sociocultural Identity of Bilingual Children of Immigrant Workers.**

¶ 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.

S14194 / ISA / 1982 / 3646

Maas, Utz (U Osnabrück, Postfach 4469 4500 Federal Republic Germany), **Towards a Theory of Linguistic Policies, with Special Reference to the Language Switch in North German Towns in the 16th Century.**

¶ Development of a linguistic policy theory is approached through a case study: the change from Low German in a town of northern Germany in the sixteenth century. Analysis reveals the complexity of the processes involved, requiring examination of the public sphere of the town, the bourgeois family, etc, as well as of official politics. The case study helps clarify some central categories of linguistic policies needed for analysis of modernization processes in cultural areas.

S14195 / ISA / 1982 / 3647

Macias, Reynaldo F. (Instit American Cultures U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Institutional Language Policies: Spanish Language Needs, Resources and Conflicts in the United States Public Service and Political Institutions.**

¶ 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, & in 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 the lang minorities.

S14196 / ISA / 1982 / 3648

Macintosh, Donald, Bedecki, Tom, Franks, Ned & Gruneau, Richard (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6), **Canadian Federal Government Sport Policy-Making since 1961: The Early Years.**

¶ Analyzed is the Canadian federal government's involvement in amateur sport legislation from the viewpoint of the larger political goals & workings of the federal government, & in the context of social changes in sport & Canadian society. A review of related literature identified a number of analytic themes, eg, the nature of political & administrative structures, the distribution of power among various actors, & the changing views of the role of sport in society. Presented is a framework devel-

oped to organize these themes in explaining government activities; an "open system" approach was adopted in which complex interactions were analyzed among external forces & agencies & a central core of actors. This analytic framework is applied to the period preceding the 1961 passage of Bill C-131, illuminating the key forces & events that culminated in the passage of this Act to Encourage Fitness & Amateur Sport. Subsequent analysis focuses on problems surrounding the federal government's attempt to implement & administer related social programs. Policy issues are enunciated.

S14197 / ISA / 1982 / 3649

Mackensen, Rainer (Institut Soziologie Technische Universität Berlin, 1000 Federal Republic Germany), *On New Urban Change—Development in Settlement and Housing Patterns as a Consequence of Social and Cultural Change.*

¶ Some unconventional characteristics of urban development during the last decade in the Federal Republic of Germany are: (1) decrease of inhabitants in large agglomerations with increased demand for space & housing in fringe areas; (2) stationary or increasing population in medium-sized cities; (3) deterioration of housing areas built more than fifty years ago; (4) conflicts between inhabitants & rebuilding & modernization authorities; (5) occupation of houses, due to be demolished, by unauthorized groups; & (6) activation of neighborhood community relations. Conventional concepts from social ecology seem inadequate to interpret these characteristics comprehensively. Sociological concepts for application are rare. Abstract theories of modernization & anomie are unable to explain the observed phenomena. The consideration of a general sociocultural explanation is suggested.

S14198 / ISA / 1982 / 3650

Macnicol, John (Bedford Coll, London NW1 4NS England), *The Development of Family Allowance Systems in the 20th Century.*

¶ Demands for a "family wage" arose in Europe in the late nineteenth century; in France & Belgium in the 1920s, employer-run "equalization fund" schemes developed in the context of industrial strategies. Developments also took place in Australia & New Zealand vis-à-vis minimum wage discussions. In the 1930s, Germany & Italy introduced schemes as part of Keynesian economic management. Developments since the 1940s have reflected a complexity of motivation. The variety of impulses that have produced family allowance systems thus raises the question of whether family allowances represent a clear, unequivocal example of family policy; or whether in practice there can be such a thing as family policy.

S14199 / ISA / 1982 / 3651

Madella, Alberto (Via Brenta 37, 96100 Siracusa Italy), *The Phenomenological Theory of Concept Formation and Development.*

¶ Most studies of concept formation have paid too little attention to the phenomenological approach, which provides an interesting frame of reference & useful considerations for further research. A number of these considerations are described, including focus on language as the chief instrument of intersubjective knowledge & conceptual transmission. It produces a particular pattern of reference determining which abstractions, generalizations, typification, & henceforth, conceptualizations are relevant in a particular social group. Language also provides the means for the objectification of new experiences & their inclusion in conceptual systems. Age, sex, SC-membership, role, & occupation are the main elements determining the different levels of conceptualization. There is no difference between scientific & prescientific concepts vis-à-vis their gnosological status & their relationship with the *Lebenswelt* in which they both originate. A deeper study of the phenomenological theory of concept formation & development should point to new directions in gnosological thought.

S14200 / ISA / 1982 / 3652

Mahler, Fred (Youth Research Centre, Sos Kiselef 24A Bucharest 71269 Romania), *L'Intégration de l'école avec le travail productif dans la perspective du plein emploi des jeunes et de l'accomplissement de leur personnalité* (The Integration of School and Productive Labor from the Perspective of Full Employment and Self-Realization of Youth). (FRE)

¶ Given adequate macrosocial conditions, public policy should aim toward: (1) congruence between the aspirations of young people & social needs & available opportunities, & (2) an optimal relationship between skills acquired by students & requirements of the economy. The

integration of school, productive labor, & scientific research in Romania in 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. Its ideal 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 wherever corresponding macrostructural conditions are found. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14201 / ISA / 1982 / 3653

Mahler, Fred (Youth Research Centre, Sos Kiselef 24 A Bucharest 71269 Romania), *Education and Youth Movements: Self-Education and Anticipatory Socialization.*

¶ To fulfill the actual needs of youth movements, stressed is the importance of a new concept & practice of education: anticipatory, participatory, emancipatory. Explored are the historical & logical definitions of the roots of youth movements, their characteristics, & their functions in modern society as the objects of a convergent & complementary approach in the sociologies of education & youth & political sociology. The impact of the youth revolt of the 1960s on current youth movements is analyzed. An apparent contradiction exists between a society with a paternally oriented educational system & the genuine needs of youth movements which are dedicated to a more just world. Such an "external" contradiction is often reinforced by an "internal" contradiction between the actual needs of the youth movement, & the conformist education within these very movements. For youth movements to become factors of change, there must be a new understanding of both the "external" & "internal" educational aspects of such movements & in the overall society as well.

S14202 / ISA / 1982 / 3654

Mahler, Fred (Youth Research Centre, Sos Kiselef 24A Bucharest 71269 Romania), *L'Approche sociologique d'un nouvel ordre éducatif mondial* (Sociological Approach to a New World Educational Order). (FRE)

¶ Discussed as pertinent to the development of a new world educational order are: (1) economic & educational underdevelopment under current conditions of the international DoFL; (2) international relationships of domination & imposed educational models; (3) Romanian experiences & contributions in the development of continuous education; & (4) the significance of continuous education for the new world educational order. The new educational order cannot be implemented without radical changes in the economic & political domains. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14203 / ISA / 1982 / 3655

Maier Hirsch, Elizabeth, Moscardi Cervera, Alicia & Velazquez Corona, Odette (Ramón Alcázar 20, Colonia Tabacalera Mexico 1 DF), *La mujer joven en México: tres aspectos de su realidad* (The Young Woman in Mexico: Three Aspects of Her Reality). (SPA)

¶ An analysis of changes being undergone by the Mexican woman of today & her relationship to various production activities. The major hypothesis is that the traditional family structure is changing as a result of economic factors, & that the role of the woman in society is, accordingly, being modified. That modification is reflected in social institutions, thus becoming part of a new process of socialization for young women. Three types (aspects) of the young Mexican woman are identified: (1) village & indigenous women; (2) women in the tertiary sector (eg. secretaries, salespersons); & (3) educated women. It is theoretically difficult to define "young" because the concept of youth evades concretization; a somewhat arbitrary choice was made to study women aged 12-24. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14204 / ISA / 1982 / 3656

Majka, Lorraine (Research Division Chicago Ur League, IL), *Organizational Linkages, Networks and Social Change in Detroit.*

¶ Investigated are the actions & linkages of organizations that shared a pro status quo & patriotic goal orientation in order to explain their overall roles as social control agents 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 & private police forces, & de-

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partments of the federal government. The analysis examines the utility of a network perspective in 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 consolidated 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.

S14205 / ISA / 1982 / 3657

Makhoul, Najwa (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram 91905 Israel), **Agricultural Research and Malnutrition in the Framework of Commodity Production.**

¶ Findings from a comparative study of agricultural research in a variety of social environments including the US, Israel, Brazil, & Cuba are used to illustrate structural determinants of the direction of agricultural research & its actual impact on agriculture. The evidence poses a challenge to the notion of "autonomous technology" & to the "theory of two sciences." The form of appropriation of surplus labor, the form of appropriation of scientific inventions, & the relation between value & market prices, are considered 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.

S14206 / ISA / 1982 / 3658

Malhotra, Valerie Ann (Texas Women's U, Denton 76204), **Demystification and Appreciation Modes in the Sociology of Music.**

¶ 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 overburdened with ideologies & that phenomenological approaches illuminate the possibilities for freeing consciousness through music. Both the demystifying & the appreciative modes of the sociology of music are necessary.

S14207 / 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.**

¶ 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.

S14208 / ISA / 1982 / 3660

Manning, Frederick J. & Ingraham, Larry H. (Walter Reed Army Instt Research, Washington DC), **Psychological Autopsies after Deaths and Near-Deaths from Drug "Overdoses" among U.S. Soldiers.**

¶ 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 ethnoinquiry based on the "psychological autopsy." A major stimulus to the adoption of this approach was the in-

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.

S14209 / ISA / 1982 / 3661

Mansfield, Alan J. (U College, Bangor Gwynedd North Wales), **Northern Ireland: A Problem for Every Solution!: Sectarian Common Sense: Some Discursive Elements.**

¶ 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 langs. 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.

S14210 / ISA / 1982 / 3662

Mansurov, N. S. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Theory and Practice of Control over a Collective and an Individual.**

¶ Analyzed are the principles & mechanisms of social control in a developed 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 capitalist society. Social control over industrial collectives & individuals in a socialist society are analyzed in detail, with focus on organizational & educational means.

S14211 / ISA / 1982 / 3663

Marbach, Giorgio (Istit Statistica Economica U Rome, Piazza A Moro Italy), **Problems and Perspectives in Future Studies.**

¶ 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.

S14212 / ISA / 1982 / 3664

Margolis, Efraim (21 de Setiembre 3065 Ap 602, Montevideo Uruguay), **Actitudes del personal de la salud y del público hacia la atención médica** (Attitudes of Health Personnel and the Public toward Medical Care). (SPA)

¶ 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. Brooking

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 policies & 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, Krjijanovskogo 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. & Machalek, 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, ie, members of 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 contest between the reinvigorated 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 Consciously 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') some characters of their object-field which happened 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 legitimized 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 & Lembanaka, 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 (Instit 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 schools, & minority lang literacy, including work carried out both in 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 études sciences sociales Centre Européen sociologie historique, 54 blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France), **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-

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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 parties to the designing process. The malaise 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 56082), **Family Intimacy and Affection: Sweden and the U.S.A..**

¶ Reviewed & 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

Martinussen, 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 SC identification & growth of the new Mcs 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

Måseide, Per (Rogalandforskning, 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 analyses. It considers successful communication as 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 possible. Data were 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 & analyses of parts of therapeutic conversation.

S14225 / ISA / 1982 / 3677

Måseide, Per (Rogalandforskning, 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 Bertoloni 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 from 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 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

Matejko, Alexander J. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H9), **The Style of Life and Leisure: The Issue of an 'Understanding' Sociology.**

¶ 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.

S14230 / ISA / 1982 / 3682

Matoesian, Greg (U Missouri, Columbia 65211), **Complaining about Complaining: The Art of Managing Complaints as an Aspect of Organizational Work.**

¶ 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 posed by the data.

S14231 / ISA / 1982 / 3683

Matuljonis, A. A. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **New Trends in the Development of the Humanitarian System of Education in the Light of Sociological Theory.**

¶ 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.

S14232 / ISA / 1982 / 3684

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

S14233 / ISA / 1982 / 3685

Maurice, Marc (Laboratoire économie & sociologie travail, 35 ave Jules Ferry 13626 Aix en Provence Cedex France), **New Technology and Evolution of Skills: A Critical Perspective of Analysis.**

¶ Current discussions among sociologists & labor economists about the effects of "new technologies" on the structure of work qualifications rekindles the 1960s debate regarding the effects of automation on work. Using an international comparative approach, examined are the theoretical implications of these discussions. Focus is on the relative social uses of new technologies in societies with different SE, cultural, & historical characteristics. In contrast to theoretical orientations presuming technological determinism, the ongoing research described here views work qualifications as primarily social constructs linked to each society's systems of DoFL, education & training, & social relationships. Data come from case studies of similar enterprises in France, West Germany, GB,

& Japan. The "societal effect" approach is proposed as a heuristic-theoretical device.

S14234 / ISA / 1982 / 3686

Maurice, Marc (Laboratoire économie & sociologie travail, 35 ave Jules Ferry 13626 Aix-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 explanation 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

S14235 / ISA / 1982 / 3687

Mchedlov, M. P. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The Theory of World and Local Civilizations.**

¶ Examined is the interaction of universal & particular values. The concept of civilization is viewed both as a concrete phase of development, characterized by the community of social, material, & spiritual values, & as a consistent synthesis & accumulation of these values, which enrich human culture. The class bases of civilization are noted & the relation of socialist civilization to universal human values pointed out. Underscored are the opposite natures of socialist civilization & those based on class antagonisms.

S14236 / ISA / 1982 / 3688

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 impetuses 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.

S14237 / ISA / 1982 / 3689

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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S14238 / ISA / 1982 / 3690

McMullan, John L. & Ratner, Robert S. (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **Social Control and the Rise of the 'Exceptional State' in Canada, the United States, and Great Britain.**

¶ Drawing on the work of Miliband, O'Connor, Panitch, & others, examined is the growth of criminal justice politics, especially the ideological use of crime, law, & order, in recent electoral campaigns in GB, Canada, & the US. Through an interpretation of these secondary sources, electoral campaign documents, & media accounts, investigated are: (1) relevant theories of state control & criminal justice; (2) the SC basis to the rise of new state formations & crime policies; (3) the content of law & order ideologies; (4) the context of these ideologies; & (5) the variable appropriation of such ideologies by different states. Assessed are the durability of the "exceptional states" in each of these countries, & their respective capacities to respond to the continuing economic & political crises of late capitalist society. Discussed is Wc resistance to these new forms of state domination.

S14239 / ISA / 1982 / 3691

Meillassoux, Claude (2 rue Mirbel, 75005 Paris France), **Reproduction sociale (Social Reproduction).** (SPA)

¶ Social reproduction relies on both a mode of recruitment of the population at large & an institutional mode of renewal of each of the social components when they are not homogeneous, such as SCs. These processes are identified for different forms of social organization, eg, bands, agro-warlike societies, domestic communities, slavery, serfdom, capitalism, & bureaucracy. Examination of how these processes operate & interact is used to determine the extent to which social reproduction & mode of production are associated. This research area converges with studies on the relationship between modes of production & "laws of population."

S14240 / ISA / 1982 / 3692

Mella, Orlando (U Uppsala, 751 05 Sweden), **Religious Models in the Chilean Press.**

¶ Chilean newspapers, usually related to some source of political or economic power, publish & spread different models of religion, depending on different encoding processes. Through content analytical procedures, articles on religion are divided into meaning units & classified in a theoretical context. Descriptions of the religious system as reflected in the press & of the interplay between religious processes are offered. How contradictions or congruences between these processes influence the conflict level within the Chilean church is discussed. Newspapers' treatment & placement of different religious actors are analyzed, as well as the interaction of religious phenomena with nonreligious environments, especially politics. Analysis is based upon three Chilean magazines, using all issues from 1977.

S14241 / ISA / 1982 / 3693

Melossi, Dario (Faculty Law U Bologna, Italy), **Strategies of 'Soviet Control' and 'the State': Some Comparative Problems.**

¶ An effort to limn the theoretical issues that result from the comparison & critique of such concepts as "social control" & "the State." Michel Foucault's treatment of "penal discipline" & Melossi's work on "social control strategies" are confronted with reflections rooted in the traditions of jurisprudence & the sociology of law. Results lead to a definition of which questions must be asked in order to characterize the ongoing Marxist debate on the State & its comparative role in social control.

S14242 / ISA / 1982 / 3694

Menger, Pierre-Michel (Ecole 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)

¶ Reported are the results of a survey investigating the social & economic conditions of musical creativity in Europe & a study of the gap between the demand & supply of serious new music in France since 1945. It is paradoxical, considering the official backing it has received over the last twenty years, that musical creativity has not managed to break out of the social isolation to which it is condemned by virtue of its present innovation, disregarding traditional laws of the tonal system. The relationships that underlie the growing autonomy of the field & the SE autarchy of the system of production, distribution, & consumption of serious new works are discussed. The problem of relations between external & internal analysis is noted. Music is by definition a pure art; it

exists for no other purpose than itself, & it is now, more than ever, subject to autonomous aesthetic principles of composition. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14243 / ISA / 1982 / 3695

Mergenthaler, Erhard & Kächele, Horst (Abteilung Psychotherapie U Ulm, Hochstr 8 D-7900 Federal Republic Germany), **Changes of Latent Meaning Structures in Psychoanalysis. An Empirical Study of a Long-Term Treatment by Computer-Aided Content Analysis.**

¶ The basic therapeutic procedure of psychoanalysis aims at structural change of latent meaning. The formal criteria stem from information theory, & are expressed in terms of redundancy. Grammatical information arises from the role words acquire from their linguistic categories. The content of speech is tapped by about 24 "primitive concepts" developed in accordance with the principles of cognitive psychology & concept theory. Latent meaning is expressed as the coincidence of role & primitive concept in a single word. The universe of different meanings is made up by the number of roles times the number of primitive concepts. Word order within a textual unit forms typical meaning structures. A differentiation of the primitive concepts or roles, respectively, & an increase of ordering, result in a wider spectrum of latent meaning structures. Tested is the hypothesis that patients, during psychoanalytic treatment, show significant change of latent meaning structures as measured by their quantitative occurrence. The data base consists of 115 fully transcribed psychoanalytic sessions—a systematic sample of a 517-hour treatment of a F patient suffering from virile stigmatization. Analysis utilizes computer programs developed specifically for this purpose. Aspects of the qualitative analysis of findings regarding psychoanalytic theory are outlined; further applications are discussed.

S14244 / ISA / 1982 / 3696

Merz, Peter-Ulrich (Institut Sociology U Zurich, Wiesenstr 9 8008 Switzerland), **The Stranger as an Object of Migration Theory—The Subjective and the Objective Points of View.**

¶ Alfred Schütz's concept of the "stranger" & the distinction between objective & subjective points of view are cited in a theoretical approach to migration & the problems of assimilation & integration. The general aim is to discuss the possibility of doing empirical research on the situation of the stranger in the context of a general theory of migration.

S14245 / ISA / 1982 / 3697

Metzing, Dieter (U Bielefeld, D 4800 Federal Republic Germany), **Process-Oriented Representations of Verbal Interactions.**

¶ Focus is on two questions regarding verbal interaction: What kind of acts & act sequences can be observed? Which linguistic realizations of these acts occur? An empirically based procedural model of direction-giving dialogues is implemented. The process-oriented representation lang chosen is a generalization of so-called Augmented Transition Networks (Woods, 1973, 1980; Christaller, 1981). The model accounts for the fact that speakers associate dialogue utterances with their corresponding task-oriented act &/or interaction-oriented act such that utterances may be associated with several acts at the same time or with different acts at different positions of an interaction. The model incorporates different types of general knowledge about direction-giving, with knowledge represented in four kinds of schemata constructed as interacting procedural networks (a task-specific network & different interaction-specific networks). The networks represent general knowledge about a special type of verbal interaction (aspect of competence) & about how to apply it to concrete dialogue utterances (aspects of performance). The role of the networks is to construct (revise) the interactional meaning of utterances, to modify speakers' beliefs, to indicate next interactional steps & to describe a concrete direction-giving as an instantiation of more general schemata. Three contexts guide the analytic process: a sequential context, a speaker's belief context, & a previous result context. The following conclusions are drawn: (1) A procedural model (or functional system), constructed from the viewpoint of an observer, seems to be a useful & necessary tool for a controlled understanding of the verbal interaction process. (2) Procedures, used by two interacting functional systems in order to adapt different meaning constructions produced, should be a necessary element of a procedural model of verbal interactions. (3) Dialogue utterances should be analyzed as embedded in a social activity. Verbal interactions of rather special kinds of activity should be explored further.

S14246 / ISA / 1982 / 3698

Meulemann, Heiner (Zentralarchiv empirische Sozialforschung U Köln, Federal Republic Germany), *Value Change in the Federal Republic of Germany 1950-1980: An Essay on Integrating Empirical Evidences.*

¶ From Emile Durkheim's theory of the DofL, four values central to social integration are derived: equality, achievement, codetermination, & acceptance. Time series data from national surveys conducted in Germany between 1950 & 1980 lead to 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.

S14247 / ISA / 1982 / 3699

Meuter, Hartmut (Federal Research Instit Regional Geography & Regional Planning, Michaelshof 8 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 construction 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 Ur development policy goals.

S14248 / ISA / 1982 / 3700

Mey, Jacob (Odense U, DK-5230 Federal Republic Germany), *Your Loss: My Gain—Zero Profit in Language Use.*

¶ The notion of "power" in lang 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) hearer(s). People having this "gift" (ie, of gab) are often thought to be responsible for possible hearers' actions: the classical examples are ringleaders 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 legitimizes. 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 gainer. The linguistic power user is him- or herself dependent on the people he or she manipulates. 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 functions that determine people's possibilities in using lang in accordance with the public interest (including their own).

S14249 / ISA / 1982 / 3701

Meyer, Chris (U Helsinki, Finland), *The Welfare State's Organization of Domestic Life: Patriarchy in a New Form; A Case Study of Women and Welfare Policy in Finland, 1950-1980.*

¶ The welfare state's intervention strategies (family policy, unemployment benefits, etc), have mainly concerned women as mothers, not as wage laborers. The determinants of the social relations of human reproduction constitute the starting point for the analysis. The welfare state's organization of domestic life can be conceptualized as a transformation of patriarchal organization of women's reproductive & productive capacities. Historically, the emergence of the two-wage-laborer family has meant a weakening of patriarchal domination within the sphere of reproduction. Within the scope of welfare theory, participation in paid labor is defined as a basic resource for both individual & collective realization. This assumption will continue to apply primarily to men, as long as women are responsible for the reproduction of the LF, paid & unpaid. The impending economic crisis of the 1980s can be discerned in the state's changing strategies in relationship to women (longer maternity leave, part-time work, etc). Raised is the question of other strategies women can develop.

S14250 / ISA / 1982 / 3702

Migueluez, Roberto (U Ottawa, Ontario K1H 5Y2), *Analyse idéologique et analyse de classe (Ideological Analysis and Class Analysis).* (FRE)

¶ Class reductionism & the autonomization of politics thwart the ideological analysis of the social & political demands of the popular classes. The view that to each class there corresponds a paradigmatic ideology has led to very incorrect interpretations. On the other hand, the autonomization of politics tends to regard all social demands as an expression of a generalized opposition to authority. Such analyses are incapable of grasping the functional character of certain conflicts that come under the notion of "reform." Class reductionism is particularly dangerous for peripheral social groups in which progressive proletarianization tends to push toward collaboration with revolutionary movements. On the other hand, the reformism implicit in the autonomization of politics is dangerous for centrist groups. Rejecting both interpretational extremes, the role of class in the formation of ideology should be recognized. Class affiliation acts as an ideological matrix in which the course of ideological conflict is reflected. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14251 / ISA / 1982 / 3703

Mikhailchenko, V. (Instit Linguistics Academy Sciences USSR, UI Semashko 1/12 Moscow 9), *The Problems of the Planned Influence of Society upon Language, Discussed for the Lithuanian and Latvian Languages.*

¶ Problems of the planned influence of society upon processes of lang development are discussed using the examples of Lithuanian & Latvian. These Baltic langs have old writing traditions. The principles of Lenin's national politics underlie the theoretical basis of lang planning in the USSR. The conscious impact of society on lang includes creation of writing systems for previously unwritten langs, expansion of the social functions of langs, development of bilingualism among native speakers, & formation of terminological systems. The notion of "lang building" is used to indicate realization processes of programmed lang planning. Society may have an impact on lang development in two ways: (1) maximal application of an orientation toward the growth of the cultural potentialities of the people, & (2) further democratization of historically formed literary norms of lang.

S14252 / ISA / 1982 / 3704

Milam, Mary Justina (6222 Malcolm Dr, Dallas TX 75214), *Factoring Small Talk in Cornish Pubs.*

¶ Conversation in Cornish pubs differs in content & method of accomplishment from such talk in other pubs & bars. Data were collected in Penzance & nearby villages. Observations were made through invited participation, intrusive participation, & eavesdropping. Nonparticipant observation corrects for the modifications in pub talk in the presence of women. The research sought to catalogue contrasts in pub interactions & to explain the differential structuring of paradigmatic exchange. A lexicon of standard usages in pub settings was collected. Ordering of data was accomplished by a feature analysis, following the style of Noam Chomsky. Features that regulate small talk were discovered, & sociogrammatical exchanges were generated. Exchanges & variants are related to the material & cultural heritage of Cornwall, & to the use-value

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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, 123 Wilkeson Quad Ellicott 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 utilized in studies of QoL. QoL 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 (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 networks 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 are considered: (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 & substitute contention for cooperation in the development of external ties.

S14255 / ISA / 1982 / 3707

Miller, Max (Max-Planck-Institut 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, how 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 argumentations are utilized; the data consist of videotaped spontaneous argumentations of children aged 3-12 about moral conflicts of their own, & moral argumentations 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 transition between different ontogenetic levels of the logic of moral argumentation &, as a developmental motive, necessarily depend on the dynamics of collective argumentations, 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 argumentations (supra-individual social structures) determine the emergence of specific &

hierarchically ordered models of argumentation, ie, ontogenetic concepts of morality.

S14256 / ISA / 1982 / 3708

Miller, S. M., Tomaskovic-Devey, Barbara & Tomaskovic-Devey, Donald (Boston U, MA 02215), **Neo-Marxists and the Welfare State.**

¶ A critical theoretical review of current work by neo-Marxists on the nature, function, & constraints of the welfare state. Poulantzas, O'Connor, Offe, & Weinstein are singled out, but many other authors are discussed. Delineated are three separate neo-Marxist approaches to the state & their weaknesses. Analyzed is the neo-Marxist discussion of state legitimacy. It is concluded that neo-Marxists are in fact radical functionalists who ignore the absurdity of capitalism, the interpenetration of government & business, & the genuine benefits of the welfare state to the Wcs. Neo-Marxists are correct, however, in their observations on the limited possibilities for the welfare state within capitalist society.

S14257 / ISA / 1982 / 3709

Millot, Benoît C. (IREDU Faculté Sciences Mirande, BP 138 21004 Dijon Cedex France), **L'Education dans une nouvelle division temporelle des activités: raisonnement sur deux cas nationaux** (Education in a New Temporal Division of Activities: Reflection on Two National Cases). (FRE)

¶ Discussed is the probability of the break-up of the rigid cycles of initial formation, productive activity, & inactivity, & of the internal rhythms of each of these cycles, under the pressure of three concomitant phenomena: a generalized extension of education, the underemployment of youth, & the feminization of the labor market. Questioned is whether the new international DoFL inhibits or encourages the rearrangement of the time cycle insofar as it concerns formal education. Two factors are considered—the rationality of the economic agent, & differentiation strategies of various social groups—using data bearing on the three phenomena for an industrialized European country & for a developing African country. The present rigid organization of the educational & production systems will most likely be maintained to the breaking point. The three phenomena studied, as well as the international DoFL, coexist with this organization, & the cycles probably will not be readjusted until their economic & social advantages cease to exist. Resistance exists, but differs according to distance from the periphery. Tr & Modified by S. Stanton

S14258 / ISA / 1982 / 3710

Mishra, Ramesh (School Social Work McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M2), **Sociological Analysis and the Future of the Welfare State.**

¶ Postwar theories of the welfare state have been heavily weighted in favor of integration & harmony. These views are encapsulated in such concepts as industrial society, convergence, citizenship, & postcapitalism. While Marx has been virtually ignored, the ideas of Durkheim & Weber have been used selectively to sustain the view of a nationally integrated, smoothly evolving social order. Such macrotheories have not been helpful in making sense of the current crisis, which centers on dysfunctions associated with the welfare state. Conflict theory has also proved irrelevant, as it eschews the institutional or systemic perspective & restricts itself to the analysis of group conflict alone. The resulting vacuum has been filled by the "political economy" approach of Marxists & market liberals. This approach offers a more adequate basis for understanding current problems. Yet it has serious limitations. A social structural analysis of the postwar welfare state thus remains an urgent task. Such analysis would do well to employ an action frame of reference, ie, examine welfare in terms of the unintended consequences of rational action by politicians, voters, bureaucrats, professionals, & others. Such an analysis would highlight the complex relationship between the normative & positive aspects of welfare, provide a framework for understanding this relationship, & help us rethink the connection between social policy & social change.

S14259 / ISA / 1982 / 3711

Mitchum, Patricia A. (Main Street, PO Box 369 Erin TN 37061), **The Use of Verbal and Nonverbal Aspects of Communication in the Family Practice Consultation: A Focus on the Physician-Patient Interaction.**

¶ Videotape recordings of 6 MD-patient consultations were analyzed with regard to language, paralinguistic, & nonverbal aspects of communication. The consultations were conducted in an examination room of

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

Mitev, 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 new generations & related problems, (2) the multifaceted process of youth self-realization, & (3) methodological issues vis-à-vis youth organization.

S14261 / ISA / 1982 / 3713

Mitin, M. B. & Ryabushkin, T. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **On the Correlation between Theoretical and Empirical Sociology.**

¶ 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 Instit 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

Molnár, László (Simmelweis Medical School, Nagyvárad-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

Molnár, László (Simmelweis Medical School, Nagyvárad-tér 4 1445 Budapest Hungary), **Out-of-Wedlock Birth and the Female's Course of Life.**

¶ Hungary 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

Momdjan, Kh. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 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 "satanic technology," & the inevitability of thermonuclear 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, António Brando (U Açores, Rua da Mãe de Deus 9502 Ponta Delgada), **Système culturel et mouvement social aux Açores: sa signification pour les études de sociologie régionale** (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 in 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-

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ment selected for consideration. The symbolism in the Azores' cultural system (especially on the island of São Miguel) is transposed into the objectives of the autonomist movement. The movement's treatment in the local press is noted. The symbiosis & interrelations 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

S14268 / ISA / 1982 / 3720

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. This Mc 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

S14269 / ISA / 1982 / 3721

Montes, Rosa G. (Centro Investigaciones y Estudios Superiores en Antropología Social, Hidalgo y Matamoros Tlalpan Apdo Postal 22-048 Mexico 22 DF), *Reelaborations and Repetitions in Conversations with Children*.

¶ Examined are the interactional 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 metaconversational 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 language use, the functional importance of repetitions decreases, with a concurrent decrease in their frequency.

S14270 / ISA / 1982 / 3722

Montmarquette, Claude & Nerlove, Marc, *Deterrence and Delinquency: An Analysis of Individual Data*.

¶ Tested is the hypothesis that the commission of crime is deterred by fear of arrest. Analyzed are individual data on the commission of 3 crimes (shoplifting, drug use, & stealing an item worth more than \$50.00) & on perceptions of the probabilities of arrest. Data come from a survey of more than 3,000 French-speaking teenagers from the Montreal school population in 1974. The questions permit an analysis of the relation between age, sex, previous arrest record, & both the frequencies of crime commission & perceived probabilities of arrest. The data are all categorical & require special techniques for their analysis. A multivariate log-linear probability model is estimated in order to test hypotheses concerning the direction & magnitude of bivariate associations among types of crimes & perceptions of the probability of arrest, & the SE & demographic characteristics of Rs. Also presented is an overview & evaluation of the literature on deterrence.

S14271 / ISA / 1982 / 3723

Mordkovich, V. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjjanovskogo 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.

S14272 / ISA / 1982 / 3724

Moreira Alves, Maria Helena (Instit Brasileiro Assessoria Comunitaria, Rio de Janeiro), *The Period of the Abertura and the Popular Movement: A Challenge to the National Security State*.

¶ 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 & nontolerable 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.

S14273 / ISA / 1982 / 3725

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 social scientists 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.

S14274 / ISA / 1982 / 3726

Morrison, Kenneth L. (Bethune Coll York U, Downsview Ontario M3J 1P3), *Philosophers' Pedagogy: Refute Sequences in G. E. Moore's Demonstration and Proof of a Material World*.

¶ 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.

S14275 / ISA / 1982 / 3727

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

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 hierarchical 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, Jeylan T., Lorence, Jon & Kumka, Donald (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **Work Experience and Psychological Change.**

¶ Relatively few studies have examined the impacts of work experiences on individuals over long periods of time. 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 performance & change, for shifts in attitudes & values during this 10-year period. Independent variables included career pattern (indexed by experiences of unemployment, subemployment, & 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 (Institut 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, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Some Specific Features of the Formation of Social Theory.**

¶ Discerned 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 context), 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.

Sociology, to be a true science & contribute to social progress, should be objective & humane.

S14279 / ISA / 1982 / 3731

Motte, Dominique & Ganne, Bernard (Groupe Lyonnais sociologie industrielle ERA 633 U Lyon II, ave de l'Université 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 4 enterprises in a middle-sized town in southeastern France in order to discern the logic of professional reclassification. According to classical SE criteria, such reclassification would appear quite 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 Institut Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto M5S 1V6), **Accounting 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 lang 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 K1N 6N5), **Les Bases théoriques 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

Mühlich, Eberhard (Institut Wohnen & Umwelt, Annstr 15 6100 Darmstadt Federal Republic Germany), **Future of Work and Future of Housing: New Functions in Housing Policy and New Agencies Engaged in Provision of Living Space.**

¶ 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

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.

S14283 / ISA / 1982 / 3735

Mulherin, James P. (203 Palo 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. Ruml, & the Rockefeller Foundation staff. The main actors aimed to discover & disseminate scientifically sound methods for controlling class consciousness. Presented is a case study of the relation 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.

S14284 / ISA / 1982 / 3736

Münch, Richard (Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut U Düsseldorf, Universitätsstr. 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 confirm Talcott Parsons's 1937 thesis of 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 value principles. The sacred must always possess universal affectual anchoring, whereas, according to Weber's rationalistic premises, charisma must always remain particularistic.

S14285 / ISA / 1982 / 3737

Murray, Stephen (Language Behavior Research Laboratory U California, Berkeley 94720), *Unexpected Language Use as a Basis for Gatekeepers' Shared Procedures in Rejecting 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 lang 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 & resumes validly indicated ability & 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 ap-

plicants 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 these forms in Eng. Departure from conventional practices in building sentences, whether by fragmenting or running-on, led to judgments of illogicality. Odd lexical choices (eg, "no defects") 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.

S14286 / ISA / 1982 / 3738

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 sensori-motor 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 modalities at first parallels verbal forms & 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.

S14287 / ISA / 1982 / 3739

Musil, Jiří & Ryšavý, Zdeněk (Research Instit Building & Architecture, Letenská 3 118 00 Prague 1 Czechoslovakia), *Urban and Regional Processes under Capitalism and Socialism: A Case Study from Czechoslovakia.*

¶ Analyzed & interpreted are data on: (1) Ur growth & changes in regional population distribution in Czechoslovakia in period 1850-1980; (2) polarization & suburbanization processes in the period 1869-1980, & (3) social-structure changes in communities classified according to their size. The growth of Ur communities with 10,000+ & 100,000+ inhabitants was measured using census data on average annual growth rates. Regional processes were studied using data on changes in the proportion of population in individual Czech regions & by indicators measuring the variability of population density by region & district in the past 130 years. Results point to the differences between Ur & regional processes in the same country under different societal conditions. It is noted that large industrial cities no longer function as strong growth poles stimulating development of smaller towns in less or more distant locations. Stress is placed on the effects on Ur areas of changes in the basic economic mechanisms connected with the transition from a market economy to a planned economy, & on specific social & cultural conditions in Czechoslovakia.

S14288 / ISA / 1982 / 3740

Nagy, Emil (Military Academy, Budapest Hungary), *Some Remarks about Social Dimensions of Security and Military Threat.*

¶ In the West an increasing number of publications are preoccupied with what is called "the military threat posed by the East." This threat is sheer slander. In fact, the military threat comes from the US & NATO. The Hungarian People's Republic, in taking necessary measures for its security, does not threaten any country. Its foreign & military policies, based on an envisaged lower level of armaments, serve no other purpose than political & military security on mutual, equitable, & guaranteed terms. The Hungarian social system is incompatible with aggressive imperialistic endeavors or militaristic tendencies. Civil military sociological surveys show that in Hungary, economic cultural activities & the education of youth are permeated by a strong commitment to the causes of socialism, progress, peace, & security throughout the world.

S14289 / ISA / 1982 / 3741

Nair, Shobha (Loyola Coll Social Sciences, Trivandrum India), *The State and the Weaker Sections: Social Policy in a Welfare State.*

¶ 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 & commitment 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, marriage of children, 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.

S14290 / ISA / 1982 / 3742

Nandi, Proshanta K. (Indian Instit Technology, Huaz Khas New Delhi 110 016), **Professionals' Central Life Interest in a Non-Western Society.**

¶ Measured is the extent to which work constitutes the central life interest (CLI) of professionals in a nonwestern society, viz, India, where, for a long time, professions have been intimately involved with their complex social & cultural systems. A representative sample of 5 groups of professionals: engineers, nurses, office clerks, research scientists, & blue-collar workers is examined in terms of their job, nonjob, & unfocused orientations about work & work place. Compared to findings reported elsewhere, a wide variation in CLI scores leading to a conspicuous lack of uniformity or pattern, was reported.

S14291 / ISA / 1982 / 3743

Naai, Atsushi & Schooler, Carmi (National Instit Mental Health, Bethesda MD 20205), **Occupational Conditions and Psychological Functioning in Japan.**

¶ Three conclusions emerge from this analysis of the relationships between occupational conditions & psychological functioning in Japan. The central result is the generalization to Japan of US findings on the effects of occupational self-direction. In Japan, as in the US, occupational self-direction leads to ideational flexibility & a self-directed orientation to self & society. A second result is the replication of the effects of time pressure, which leads in both countries to an increase in anxiety & a decrease in conformist thinking. The third finding is the more extended relationship in Japan between position in the occupational structure & psychological functioning. In Japan, as opposed to the US, ownership, hierarchical level, & bureaucratization increase both self-esteem & authoritarianism.

S14292 / ISA / 1982 / 3744

Narang, Gopi Chand (Jamia Millia Islamia U, New Delhi 110025 India), **Development and Use of a Writing System across Culture: The Case of the Arabo-Persian Urdu Orthographical Model.**

¶ The Urdu lang, along with Hindi, is widely spoken in India & Pakistan, & is generally understood throughout the southern Asian countries & in the sheikdoms of the Persian Gulf. Urdu uses a writing system that is alien to its Indo-Aryan origins: it originated for the Semitic group of

langs & 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 reacted to the constraints of the other, & the extent to which the cross-cultural challenges of the spread of reading & writing have been accepted.

S14293 / ISA / 1982 / 3745

Navarro Solano, Sonia (Apartado 10-338, San José Costa Rica), **Estudio de victimización para impulsar programas de prevención del delito dentro de los planes nacionales de desarrollo** (A Study of Victimization to Promote Crime Prevention Programs in National Development Plans). (SPA)

¶ 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 was objectively 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 significantly 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

S14294 / ISA / 1982 / 3746

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. Questions were related to caste, family life, education, economic status, Ru-Ur residence, health, social interaction, social attitudes, social adjustment, & attitudes toward the pension scheme. The data support the hypotheses. It was also found that: the aged destitute, M & F, preferred to live with a F relative (daughter or granddaughter) than with a M relative (son or grandson); those living with kin were happier 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 support was found to be the largest single variable contributing to adjustment & life satisfaction.

S14295 / ISA / 1982 / 3747

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 lang must be understood more as an expression of social identification & adherence to group loyalty than as objective reflexes in their primary tool of communication: the social conscience of the individual is the determining 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 lang as observed in Brussels. The critique is directed at the phenomenon of statistical data, ie, the census, which frequently falsifies or distorts linguistic reality in favor of the dominant lang. The following points are stressed: (1) The desire for SE mobility to a higher SC, which demands for itself social exclusiveness, will lead either to a lang shift & a cultural change, or to lang & cultural conflict. (2) Lang & cultural alienation of the Lcs & Mcs have continued, since an appropriate status group using the same lang does not exist. (3) The causes for the phenomenon of lang shift in this environment can be illuminated by investigating the linguistic be-

havior 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, Bertil (U Gothenburg, S-413 45 Sweden), **Defining Culture in Cross-Cultural Research.**

¶ Introduced 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 related to the concept of symbols; 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 & Arafat, 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, Basaisa, where the various possibilities of alternative technological solutions 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

Nelson, Geoffrey K. (City Birmingham Polytechnic, 'C' Block Perry Barr B42 2SU England), **Re-Animating the Sociology of Religion.**

¶ Sociology had 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 developmental process of sociology 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 (Institut Studi Sociali U Firenze, via Parione 7 50123 Italy), **Eglises Chrétiennes et la grande transformation industrielle en Europe occidentale dans une perspective socio-historique** (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 re-

spect 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 the 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

Newman, Barbara M. (315 Campbell Hall, 1787 Neil Ave Columbus OH 43210), **The Parent-Child 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. Nevertheless, 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), **Black 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. Older 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: Kiswahili, 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-

cial, & administrative elites communicate in French, but much of the country's international trade must be conducted in Eng because Burundi is a landlocked country & its nearest ports of access are in Tanzania or Kenya, both English speaking countries. Consequently, more people are studying Eng, officially or privately. This privileged situation of Eng is paralleled by that of Kiswahili, a lang widely used in neighboring anglophone countries & the *lingua franca* for peddlers & foreigners in Ur agglomerations in Burundi. After a brief diachronic description of the status of various langs used before, during, & after the colonial era, reviewed are their general social & administrative roles on national & local levels.

S14303 / ISA / 1982 / 3755

Nijhoff, Pieter (Sociological Instit U Amsterdam, Oude Hoogstr 24 1012 CE Netherlands), **Sorel and Sociology.**

¶ Apart from highlighting certain important legacies of Georges Sorel (1847-1922) 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 partial—brought freelance *moralistes* such as Sorel, into marginal positions, we are able to demarcate Durkheimian academic 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 academic discourse as being 'unscientific' 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.

S14304 / ISA / 1982 / 3756

Nippert, R. Peter (Lehrstuhl Medizinische Soziologie Westf Wilhelms-U, Hufferstr 75 44 Münster Federal Republic Germany), **Dentists and Their Auxiliaries: Relations and Conflicts.**

¶ The use of auxiliaries is chance, necessity, & threat to both professionals & auxiliaries. Dealt with is the background of this configuration. The possibilities & hindrances for the practice of dentistry are discussed. Delineated are the coping strategies of the two parties who deal with the problem in conflicting situations; several possible solutions are proposed.

S14305 / ISA / 1982 / 3757

Nordeng, Halvor, Martinsen, Harald & von 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 lang determines a person's SS. For one particular group, the deaf, there is a direct causal relation between the lang used & SS. The deaf, who are mostly native sign users, tend to have low status jobs, low incomes, & little education. This is directly linked with their communication & hearing problems in school & on the job. Deafness acquired in adulthood may be regarded as a forced lang change. The person can no longer use the lang he grew up with, but must learn sign lang in order to communicate. The adventitious deaf lose their SC membership & natural reference group. This situation usually engenders anger & denial, often followed by resignation, which in some cases leads to depression & inactivity. Fifty persons attending rehabilitation courses including sign lang were compared to the Σ population of those who became deaf as adults on sex, age, educational level, employment status, etc. The sign lang group was interviewed concerning its motivation for attending the course, expectations about learning to sign, size of social network before & after the course, contact with other signers (prelinguistic deaf & adult deaf), & use of sign in everyday life. It was hypothesized that age & educational level would be the best predictors of lang change. Also discussed is the extent to which those who became deaf as adults were integrated in the deaf community, & the extent to which they form a separate subgroup.

S14306 / ISA / 1982 / 3758

Norem, Rosalie H. & Abbott, Eric A., Kinship Patterns in Rural Central American Families and the Use of Information and Social Service Support Systems.

¶ It is estimated that in developing countries throughout the world, one out of three families has a F head of household. This trend is more pronounced as the SES of families declines. Migration within Ru sectors tends to include the total nuclear family. However, migration to Ur areas tends to involve individuals, often in search of improved employment opportunities. Described are various kinship structures within Ru families in Guatemala & Costa Rica. Differences among various family types in their knowledge & use of information & services available to families are examined. Data were collected from 2,000 families living in the Pacifico Sur region of Costa Rica & 300 families living in Guatemala in 1980. Examined are the relationships among variables involving sources of information for farm families, family labor patterns, use of available services to families, & participation in community groups.

S14307 / ISA / 1982 / 3759

Novak, Maria & Pal, Laszlo (Ministry Justice, Hungary), **Social Background of Recidivist Criminals.**

¶ Although Hungarian crime statistics cannot be compared with those of other nations, it is assumed that crime in Hungary is decreasing. A demographic investigation that included sociological, psychological, psychosociological, & criminal-pedagogical methods, was conducted among 7,000 repeaters; 300 were subjected to intensive study. An attempt was made to determine the repeater's background, type of everyday life, conditions responsible for deviance, & the social strata that were most affected. The relationship between social background & social reintegration was also explored. The reintegration of the criminal into society is hindered by social handicaps, eg, low income, lack of education, poor housing, & displaced socialization. Typical of the repeater is the limited nature of interpersonal relations (50 per person). Moreover, the repeater's relations are confined to contacts with other deviants, eg, alcoholics, antisocial individuals, psychopaths, & criminals. Basic repeater types are: repeater-deviants whose lifestyles are causally related to the repeater's offenses, & repeaters whose deviance is occasional. Both types can be rehabilitated. An examination of the typological characteristics of the repeater indicates that personality & the micromilieu of the offender are related & interdependent.

S14308 / ISA / 1982 / 3760

Novoa Cota, Victor Javier (Ramon Alcazar 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. Private violence is contrasted with legitimate violence exercised by public authorities. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14309 / ISA / 1982 / 3761

Nunn, Frederick M. (Portland State U, OR 97207), **Rittertum and Rôle 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 content of military literature changed little despite the passage of time & superficial sociopolitical change; (3) South Americans re-

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tained their European outlook on civilian society & the role of the state; & (4) South Americans advocated a greater professional role in the nation-building process well before WWII.

S14310 / ISA / 1982 / 3762

Nwa-Chil, Chudi C. (School Technical Teacher Education Instit Management & Technology, Enugu Nigeria), **The U.P.E. in Nigeria—Theory and Practice.**

¶ In 1976, the government of Nigeria launched a universal primary education program, popularly known as the UPE. The scheme was to provide 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 available for further education or as a LF. An attempt is made to assess the achievements of this program since its inception. Using available statistics, 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.

S14311 / ISA / 1982 / 3763

Nyonyintono, Rebecca M. N. (U Nairobi, Kenya), **Basic Education and 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 citizenship & 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, & general 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?

S14312 / ISA / 1982 / 3764

Nyonyintono, Rebecca M. N. (U Nairobi, Kenya), **Education and Poverty: The Case of Girls and Women in Kenya.**

¶ A comparative analysis of the educational situation & status of women & men in the modernizing economy of Kenya, using a structural-theoretical framework. The data are derived from various surveys of the Kenya Central Bureau of Statistics various international organizations dealing with women & girls in development situations, & several studies that have been conducted in the region by the Instit of Developmental Studies of the U of Nairobi. The basic argument is that the nature & extent of achievement of women & girls are, in the final analysis, a reflection of the institutional framework of the society. The high incidence of low education & poverty among women in Kenya is no exception. The general subordination of women's roles & activities is discussed as a relationship between educational attainment, development policy, & the institutional rights of women in the society, particularly the modernizing economic institutions. Several aspects of this basic argument are emphasized: (1) patterns of enrollment, (2) longevity & waste in the educational system, (3) attainment & achievement, & (4) the general profile of the Kenya woman as it relates to income distribution & SE responsibilities.

S14313 / ISA / 1982 / 3765

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, produced by several national & international agencies, to assess the innovative potential & power base of women as agents of change in Kenya today. 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 & Ur-oriented 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 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 attitudes & practices of years of subordination, & lack of representation on decision-making bodies. There is potential for negative reaction & backlash when men feel threatened by the improved status of women. The need to socialize everybody toward a changed order, especially women, to meet the challenges of changing roles is a major task of our time. There may be hope for the future as more families see girls & boys as equals, & encourage both to achieve high goals.

S14314 / ISA / 1982 / 3766

O'Barr, William (Duke U, Durham NC 27706), **Language of Advertising.**

¶ Research on American TV commercials provides the basis for a discussion of the relations between linguistic devices & the memorability &/or convincingness of advertisements. The study is based on a content analysis of the lang of more than 300 TV commercials, for which actual market-test scores were provided by an advertising agency. A variety of linguistic features (including syntax & organization of information in the commercial as well as lexical items) were found to be related significantly to higher or lower scores of recall &/or persuasion. Preliminary research has also shown variations in responses to different types of messages 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 manipulation through mass media & communication generally. Included is a critique of current social criticisms of advertising, suggesting that such criticisms have failed almost completely to include a consideration of the instrumental role of lang in advertising.

S14315 / ISA / 1982 / 3767

O'Neill, John (York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 1P3), **Philosopher's Artifacts.**

¶ The philosopher's page is shown to be a lively organizational object whose constitutive features can be described empirically as both a topic & 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 sense. Similarly, the artifactual troubles of contrastive structures & of argument sketches are shown to require closure through a number of ad hoc practices, ie, weak negators that allow the argument to proceed despite its mock features.

S14316 / ISA / 1982 / 3768

Odebiyi, A. I. & Togonu-Bickerteth (U Ife, Ile-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" patients, & toward revealing their preferences for patient types. Data from interviews with 95 randomly selected nurses in Ile-Ife & Osogbo, Nigeria, show that the issue of "control" is central in nurses' preferences for patient types, ie, 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 increase 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-

tween sex of nurse & preference for same or opposite sex patients, there was no r between nurses' age & preferences for patient types. It is established that nurses do not adhere to universalistic norms, in the Parsonian sense, with regard to their patients; demographic & SE characteristics of the patients & the nature of their illnesses are the primary influences.

S14317 / ISA / 1982 / 3769

Ogilvy, Ewan (School Environmental Planning U Melbourne, Parkville Victoria Australia 3052), **Land-Use Deregulation and the Social Investment, Social Consumption Provisions of the State: An Australian Example.**

¶ An investigation of the land-use regulatory system in Victoria, Australia. 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 instruments (including the Central City Local Development Scheme), & 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.

S14318 / ISA / 1982 / 3770

Oikawa, Shin (School Law Kwansei Gakuin U, Uegahara Nishinomiya 662 Japan), **Conflict between Law and Custom Centering around Common Rights in Forests and Fields.**

¶ Focus is on the problem of common rights *iraiiken* 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.

S14319 / ISA / 1982 / 3771

Oliven, Arabela Campos (Rua Barão Amazonas, 472 90 000 Porto Alegre RS Brazil), **The Expansion of Higher Education in Brazil as a Cooption Mechanism.**

¶ Analyzed are 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-cooption process, which has characterized the relationship between the Mc & the state in the present SE political model. A new term, "parochialization," is coined, expressing the process of interiorization of higher education through the mushrooming 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 Mc in order to enlarge the legitimization base of the government.

S14320 / ISA / 1982 / 3772

Oliven, Ruben George (Rua Barão do Amazonas 472, 90 000 Porto Alegre RS Brazil), **The Production and Consumption of Culture in Brazil.**

¶ Analyzed are 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, reelaborate, & 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, reelaborate, & transform into national symbols, cultural manifestations that were identified with the dominant classes & that frequently conferred a mark of distinction.

S14321 / ISA / 1982 / 3773

Ollik, Teodor (Instit Marxism-Leninism Slovak Technological Instit, Radlinského 11 800 00 Bratislava Czechoslovakia), **Contribution of Technology to Cultivation of the Way of Life.**

¶ Under discussion is the impact of technology on way of life through its cultural influence on social groups. Using data from sociological research conducted in Czechoslovakia, the following conclusions are drawn: (1) It is necessary to distinguish between technology's civilizing role & its cultural role. The former does not necessarily lead to the latter in all its manifestations. (2) The cultural values of technology & its various social & cultural roles are created by the social system. (3) The immediate cultural impact of technology on way of life is partial & limited; it does not encompass the totality of the social & cultural life of man. Modern technology facilitates development of the arts, creative activity, the cultivation of man, & humanization of his way of life. The realization of these possibilities, which are the main goals of the social & cultural development of mankind, depends not only on technology, but on the social system: social, cultural, & art policy.

S14322 / ISA / 1982 / 3774

Olson, David R. (Ontario Instit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto M5S 1V6), **Meaning and Authority in Oral and Written Language.**

¶ Focus is on the management of the social & logical aspects of meaning in oral & written lang. The primary differences between oral & written lang & their uses are traced to the fact that writing preserves the surface form of lang & thereby separates the speaker from his words or "text." The "text" therefore comes to have a meaning somewhat independent of the meaning-intentions of the writer. The consequence is a greater reliance on the literal/textual meaning of what is written, rather than on the intentions of the author, & the attribution of authority to the written artifact on the basis of the truth & validity of the textual meaning, rather than on the personal authority of the writer. These dimensions are examined by reference to children's developing oral & written competence.

S14323 / ISA / 1982 / 3775

Oltra, Benjamin (U Alicante, Spain), **Nationalism: Culture, Ideology and Symbolism. Presentation in Spanish.**

¶ Cultural features of Spain are related to the universal process of nationalism. Ideological & symbolizing mechanisms are indispensable elements in the maturation of nationalism from a mass affective & cultural phenomenon into an established & institutionalized reality. If this is so, nationalism is more a class movement than an integrative & interclassist one, as it is usually presented. Specific forms of ideological/symbolic nationalism are discussed, & three dimensions of nationalism are articulated: (1) the very nature of nationalist culture & the rich multiplicity of roles of nationalist leaders; (2) the hallmark of national "space" in the new world order; & (3) the time of nationalist objectives as *longue durée*.

S14324 / ISA / 1982 / 3776

Orkin, F. Mark (U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg South Africa), **'A Divided Struggle': Alienation, Ideology and Social Control among Black Students in South Africa.**

¶ In a survey of 312 black high school students in South Africa, using an anonymous self-administered questionnaire, log-linear analysis uncovers two second-order interactions concerning alienation (measured by a summative index over yes/no questions about political incomprehension & powerlessness). In the one interaction, students from Soweto are more alienated than those elsewhere, unless they are Zulu. In the other, students are more alienated if their political allegiance (canvassed by an open-ended question) transgresses the Zulu ethnic boundary, ie, if they are non-Zulus who support the Zulu premier Buthelezi, or Zulus who do not. These phenomena are explained as facets of the social control function of apartheid ideology, which forces political interaction into a framework of ethnicity (understood as the form taken by ruling class ideology in a racially heterogeneous internal-colonial situation). Seemingly primordial value-rational considerations are thereby intruded into the students' action orientations, & the resulting identity conflict manifests politically as alienation. Among non-Zulus, moreover, supporters of Black Consciousness are more alienated than those of the nonracial African National Congress, because the former merely mirrors apartheid & so lacks a concrete program & specific goal.

S14325 / ISA / 1982 / 3777

Orletti, Franca (Istit. Linguistico Facolta' Magistero U Studi Roma, Via Magenta 2 00185 Italy), **Oral Narrative Competence in Italian Pre-Adolescents.**

¶ Since Labov's classical study on "the transformation of experience in narrative syntax" in the context of the Black Eng vernacular culture, very few studies have dealt with the oral narrative competence of adolescents & 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, is based on the interaction of linguistic, cognitive, & social 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 narrated events; (B) types of linguistic cohesion adopted & dependence on extralinguistic factors (knowledge & beliefs about the outside world) & on inferential reasoning in the linking of events; & (C) assumptions made about the world that emerge from the narration of the stories.

S14326 / ISA / 1982 / 3778

Orzack, Louis H. (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **International Authority and Professional Sovereignty: The European Economic Community and the Health Professions.**

¶ The European Economic Community's (EEC) mandate to encourage national equivalence of qualifications for specialists by passage of "directives" 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 element, largely unknown elsewhere, of international liaison committees of national professional associations. Variations in key details such as scope of practice, specialty 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 challenged the acumen & 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.

S14327 / ISA / 1982 / 3779

Osipov, G. V., Il'yichov, L. F. & Rutkevich, M. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The Achievements and Problems of Contemporary Sociological Theory.**

¶ Analyzed are the main stages in the development of Marxist sociology in the USSR. The theoretical & methodological principles of Soviet sociology were originally elaborated by V. I. Lenin. Examined are the problems of the subject of sociology, the role of historical materialism as a general sociological theory, development of such fundamental categories as "public" & "social," etc. Also analyzed is the important interaction of the theory & practice of social control & planning under the conditions of developed socialism. The necessity to work out a scientifically substantiated system of development of Soviet sociology is characterized by a transition from analysis of individual aspects of society's vital activity (work, everyday life, work collectives, the family, working time & leisure, etc) to an integral study of these features as interconnected aspects of the socialist way of life.

S14328 / ISA / 1982 / 3780

Osipova, E. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **V.I. Lenin on Theory and Practice of Sociological Research.**

¶ Explored is the role of V. I. Lenin in the elaboration of the fundamental 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 underlined by Lenin in his polemics with various theoretical opponents of Marxism, does not supplant applied sociological research. Emphasis is on Lenin's later works, which are of principal importance to applied sociology.

S14329 / ISA / 1982 / 3781

Osmond, Marie Withers & Tallman, Marilyn Ihinger (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), **Policy, Family, and Gender Equality in Post-Revolutionary Societies.**

¶ An overview of data on family-related changes in contemporary post-revolutionary 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 problematics 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.

S14330 / ISA / 1982 / 3782

Ostroot, Nathalie M. & Snyder, Wayne W. (Grand Valley State Colls, Allendale MI 49401), **Influences of Community Mood on Quality of Life Perceptions.**

¶ Described are the results of two identical quality of life surveys conducted among the residents of Springfield, Ill, & Aix-en-Provence, France. In spite of obvious cultural, historical, & geographical differences between these two middle-size cities, they exhibit strikingly similar SE characteristics. The research instrument, a 90-item questionnaire, offered 4 response categories ranging from "very satisfied" to "very dissatisfied" for 13 domains of life satisfaction. It was administered to a random sample of heads of households in both cities. The inhabitants of Springfield expressed higher levels of satisfaction in every life domain than the residents of Aix, confirming at the community level a pattern of differences previously established by international surveys. The differences in perceived satisfaction can be conceptually attributed to differences in the objective conditions of human well-being, differences in community mood (ie, cultural bias), & other residual factors. A second questionnaire was subsequently administered to a random sample of inhabitants in the two cities to obtain their perceptions about the standard of living in four other countries: India, Japan, Mexico, & Sweden. These data were sought to establish a benchmark to evaluate the influence of community mood on residents' perception of domain satisfaction. The pattern of responses from the two cities revealed a systematic & statistically significant cultural bias that accounts for about 50% of the total differences originally observed between their respective domain satisfaction scores. The remaining 50% of the higher satisfaction revealed by the Springfielders may be the result of several residual factors, but the evidence suggests that differences in objective conditions are the major element.

S14331 / ISA / 1982 / 3783

Otto, Rosemarie (La Trobe U, Bundoora 3083 Melbourne Victoria Australia), **Work, Alienation, Stress, and the Question of 'Mental Health': Some Empirical Data and a Problem of Theory and Practice.**

¶ Using empirical data from the study of a restricted sample of factory workers (35 from a car plant & 63 from a government-owned factory), explored is the relationship between workers' alienation, experienced stress, a symptom measure, & the meaning of 'mental health'. Alienation was assessed in terms of the structural conditions of work which, in Marx's terms, represent a denial of human needs & capacities; & stress, as experience of related 'distress', was taken to indicate a degree of consciousness of such denial. Data were gathered through interviews containing open & prestructured questions; coping modes that could serve to minimize stress were also examined. Both high stress & high symptom scores were significantly more frequent among the workers from the car plant, who had to function under more alienating conditions than those from the government factory; & women had higher scores than men.

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 question is posed: 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

Owomero, B. O. (Nigerian Law Reform Commission, Lagos), **Inaccessibility and Inadequacy of Records: Problems of Criminological Research in a Developing Country.**

¶ 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 episodic 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. The incipient state of criminology as a discipline & the inadequacy 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 are absent from official records. (3) Rs are uncooperative. It is hoped that scholars from developed countries may be able to suggest solutions to some of these problems.

S14333 / ISA / 1982 / 3785

Pace, Enzo (Facoltà Scienze Politiche U Padova, Italy), **Une Génération du "bon sens" (A "Common Sense" Generation).** (FRE)

¶ Results of a research project carried out in Italy under the auspices of the World Futures Studies Federation, subsidized by the Ministry of Education. A survey sought to clarify the attitudes of young students of 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.**

¶ 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 modify 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 & affluence "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 citizenship rights to services outside the 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.**

¶ 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 theories of 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?**

¶ 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 of 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.

S14337 / ISA / 1982 / 3789

Pagelow, Mildred Daley, **Mothers, Maltreatment of Children, and Social Policy.**

¶ 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 & theoretical reports are reviewed; it is contended that there are a number of biases operating that tend to focus on mothers & overlook fathers. Even when children are sexually abused by fathers in secret, mothers are frequently blamed. The proportion of mother maltreatment compared to father maltreatment is examined, & suggestions for revisions in social policy are offered.

S14338 / ISA / 1982 / 3790

Pagelow, Mildred Daley (California State U, Fullerton 92634), **The "Cycle of Violence" in Families: Fact or Fiction?**

¶ Whenever any form of family violence is under discussion by social & behavioral scientists, professionals & paraprofessionals in the field, or the media, inevitably the idea of the "cycle of violence" or the "intergenerational transmission of violence" is raised. Commonly accepted as a truism by field workers, the idea is proposed as a "theory" by some scientists & debated as a "common-sense assumption" by others. Examined are claims & counterclaims, & research findings; proposed are reasons for the popularity of the "theory." As a blanket assumption, the "cycle of violence" has received popular acceptance, but little scientifically sound empirical support. However, when it is modified to focus on a more specific target category of violent actors & victims of violence, there is stronger support, & it then becomes a much more useful perspective for explaining family violence. When controlling for gender of violent actors & victims & when controlling for witnessing adult violence & being victims of violence as a child, there is much stronger evidence that boys who witnessed paternal violence are likely to become violent adults than is found when using a generalized & nonspecific "cycle of violence" perspective.

S14339 / ISA / 1982 / 3791

Pankhurst, Jerry G. & Houseknecht, Sharon K. (Ohio State U, Columbus 43210), **The Family, Politics and Religion in the 1980s: In Fear of the New Individualism.**

¶ The New Right &, particularly, the New Christian Right have defined the American family as a social problem & have initiated a large-scale political movement in support of traditional family values. The movement, based on various social changes affecting the family & the political organization of the US, is a "normative reaction to normlessness" which seeks to take away the legitimacy of most alternative lifestyles found in our society & to enforce social control favoring traditional family forms. It seeks a return to an "old individualism" based in a paternalistic nuclear family structure. While a "new individualism" respects the developing extrafamilial prerogatives of Fs, the young & the elderly, the "old individualism" allows such prerogatives only for adult Ms. Various developments may provide further success or failure for the "profamily" movement, but its dynamics so far indicate some needed changes in US politics. To the extent that the "liberal" views on family matters prevail, advocates must respond to the need to develop a greater vision for the US as a society alongside their increased options for personal expression.

S14340 / ISA / 1982 / 3792

Paolo, Gian Paolo (Istit Sociologia U Studi Bologna, Via Altinate 88 35100-Padova Italy), **Socio-Cultural and Structural Characteristics of Lawyers in Italy.**

¶ Compared are the sociocultural & structural characteristics of a national sample of Italian lawyers (1966) & of a regional sample in the industrial area of Milan & Lombardy (1979/80). The results & their interpretation lead to a broad analysis of the structural position of lawyers & of the legal profession in Italy today.

S14341 / ISA / 1982 / 3793

Paradeise, Catherine (LERSCO U Nantes, France), **Changes in the Structural Pattern of an Occupational System and Career Behavior: The French Merchant Fleet.**

¶ An analysis 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, restriction in the labor market, but that since this restriction is due to structural phenomena (reorganization of the DoFL 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

S14342 / ISA / 1982 / 3794

Paradeise, Catherine & Tripier, Pierre (U Nantes, 44035 France), **La Mobilité des jeunes chômeurs** (The Mobility of the Young Unemployed). (FRE)

¶ 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

S14343 / ISA / 1982 / 3795

Paris, Arthur E. (Rutgers U, Camden NJ 08102), **The Politics of Lower-Class Afro-American Religion.**

¶ The conventional social science critique of religious organization & belief arising out of the American Protestant Evangelical tradition is a variant on the "opiate 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.

The issue of political orientation is reformulated as it applies to one of the varieties of Lc black religion—black Pentecostalism. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in a northeastern US city, questioned is that tradition of religious organization according to this reformulation. Such churches & their members are found to be "political" in a number of ways—internally, & in regard to the wider society. Some of the important constraints on their (secular) political vision & consequently their action are revealed through this analysis.

S14344 / ISA / 1982 / 3796

Passeron, Jean-Claude (Centre national recherche scientifique, 15 Quai Anatole France 75700 Paris France), **Theory of Social Reproduction as a Theory of Change: A Critical Appraisal of the Concept of "Internal Contradiction".**

Presentation in French.

¶ Taking as a point of departure the theory of functions of reproduction in the modern educational system, an attempt is made to answer the most frequent objection leveled at models of social & cultural reproduction, ie, that they are insensitive to change. The principal critics have been structuralists who, not unlike the Marxists, have sought to highlight the internal contradictions of the system, which they opine will lead to a crisis & eventual replacement. An alternative model of social change is proposed, denying the existence of any systematic models of change whether they be evolutionist, dialectical, or structuralist. Change is envisioned as the confluence of independent processes &, therefore, as incapable of being reduced to a model. The reproduction model should not be mistaken for a general model of society; it applies at best to social subsystems & then only as an approximation. Change always comes from outside a given system; no social system is so all-embracing that nothing exists outside of it. That is why historical change is possible. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14345 / ISA / 1982 / 3797

Paterson, Alan A. & Nelken, David (Law Faculty Edinburgh U, Old College South Bridge EH8 9YL Scotland), **Evolution in Legal Services: Practices without Theory?**

¶ Presented are the definition & redefinition of the legal needs of the poor. It is argued that the introduction of a state funded legal aid scheme in 1950, far from revolutionizing the profession, merely reinforced the status quo. The profession continued to control the services that would be offered, & to whom. Many of the legal problems of the poor were dismissed as merely social, & those that were recognized were "defined" in ways that accorded with the interests of the profession. The maturing of the welfare state in the 1960s, with proliferation of welfare, consumer, & employment rights, was accompanied by empirical studies showing that these rights were largely unenforced & that the poor were being denied equal access to justice. Only in the 1970s did the theoretical & ideological debates of sociologists & sociologists of law begin to effect the provision of legal services in practice. Despite the theoretical advances of the 1970s, The Royal Commission's recent inquiry into legal services in England pursued the welfarist lines of the 1960s. Its report undermines reversals suffered by the profession in its continuing struggle to retain control over the provision of legal services—to define legal needs & how they should be met. The Scottish Commission's report is shown to have been influenced by the debates of the 1970s, but, as in the case of the English Commission, the implementation of its recommendations has been hampered by economic recession & the opposition of the profession.

S14346 / ISA / 1982 / 3798

Patrushev, V. D. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Possible Future Changes in Free Time Use and Time Budget of the Working People in the USSR.**

¶ Using research conducted in 1963 & 1977-1980, shown are the major changes that occurred in the time budget of industrial workers; leisure time is included. Problems that still need to be solved are explored. There is evidence of the need to improve time use by the working people. To facilitate such change, desirable changes in the time spent on various activities must be defined. Suggestions are considered on the basis of four research methods: (1) the forecasting of time budget on the basis of the various factors that influence it; (2) estimation by experts; (3) analysis of past tendencies in changes of time budget; (4) the modeling of time budget. Actual time budgets & prognostications until 1990 & 2000 are presented.

S14347 / ISA / 1982 / 3799

Pattanayak, Debi Prasanna (Central Inst Indian Languages, Manasagangotri Mysore 570006), **Language as a Source of Socioeconomic Inequality.**

¶ Lang use in education, administration, & mass communication is a rallying point for power. In developed countries, use of a single lang for all these purposes has not only resulted in denial of minorities' right to education in their mother tongue, but has also resulted in the annihilation of minor langs. In many parts of the world, job discrimination & social advancement are direct consequences of discriminatory lang use. In Third World countries, which are primarily multilingual, multiethnic, multicultural, & multireligious, dominant monolingualism also encourages replacement of many patterns of culture by one, & is thus responsible for numerous social movements & political behaviors.

S14348 / ISA / 1982 / 3800

Paulin-Siade, Georgina (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico 20 DF), **Posición de las lenguas indígenas, de las alienígenas y de la oficial de México: evaluación y promoción diferencial** (The Position of Indigenous, Foreign, and National Languages in Mexico: Evaluation and Differential Promotion). (SPA)

¶ A nation's official lang is an important medium for facilitating the participation & integration of its inhabitants; indigenous langs are in a marginal position in both domestic & foreign communication; foreign langs, 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 & groups that make up Mexico's society; & (2) to promote similar channels of communication between Mexican nationals & foreigners. Care should be taken not to stress a single unifying tongue, however, at the expense of other forms of expression & communication. Clarification of Mexico's sociolinguistic situation is a project of the Instit of Social Research of the National Autonomous U of Mexico, in progress since 1967. Statistical data collected on indigenous langs have already been useful in making policy decisions on which regions of the country need more emphasis on the teaching of Spanish & which would benefit from greater bilingualism. With respect to Spanish, its teaching should be adapted to the SE needs of potential users. Foreign lang teaching should be heavily oriented toward the sciences, to aid Mexico's development by keeping up with technical & other forms of cultural progress around the world. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14349 / ISA / 1982 / 3801

Pêcheux, 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). (FRE)

¶ Discourse analysis developed in the 1960s inspired by structuralism; it was both a linguistic theory & a philosophical thesis. The landscape of the social sciences has had to be partially altered, particularly the relationship & borderlines between disciplines, as a result of the new awareness of symbolism & of lang 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 metalang for translation, constructing an a priori semantic dictionary; & (3) document description based on an analysis of pertinent lang facts in order to discern the discourse-object as a sociohistorical fact. These propositions are articulated & argued based on the results of 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

S14350 / ISA / 1982 / 3802

Pechler, Henk & Molony, 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"**.

¶ The some 3,000 Moluccan elementary school children in the Netherlands today are from families of Dutch soldiers in the former Dutch East Indies; they & 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. Dealt 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.

S14351 / ISA / 1982 / 3803

Peil, Margaret (Centre West African Studies Birmingham U, B15 2TT England), **African Urban Life: Components of Satisfaction.**

¶ Previous studies of the quality of life in Africa have seldom differentiated by 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 Ur 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).

S14352 / ISA / 1982 / 3804

Peirano, Luis (Centro Estudios & Promoción Desarrollo, Lima 14 Peru), **El teatro popular en el Perú** (The Popular Theater in Peru). (SPA)

¶ As part of the reforms initiated by the revolutionary military government in Peru, increasing attention has been paid to the needs of the people. The emergence of a popular theater is one manifestation of that concern. Although many of the theatrical groups are politically motivated, their activity has stimulated a fruitful analysis of popular culture, providing, in particular, a platform for the cultural uplifting of the Ru & semi-Ur migrant populace. There are no systematic studies of Peruvian 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

S14353 / ISA / 1982 / 3805

Peñalosa, Fernando (California State U, Long Beach 90840), **Ensayo de un estudio comparativo de la situación sociolingüística de los chicanos y de los boricuas en los Estados Unidos** (A Comparative Study of the Sociolinguistic Situation of Chicanos and Puerto Ricans in the United States). (SPA)

¶ 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-

try. However, these two minority groups manifest similar SE & sociolinguistic characteristics. This is explained by the semiperipheral position of Mexico & Puerto Rico within the global economic system & the consequent economic exploitation, as well as by the political & educational discrimination to which both Chicanos & Puerto Ricans are subjected. Tr by S. Karganovic

S14354 / ISA / 1982 / 3806

Pérez Islas, José Antonio (CREA-Dirección de Planeación, Ramón Alcazar 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 & of segmentation of the labor market are used to set the stage for the discussion. An examination of the hypothesis that education is an instrument of social mobility between generations leads to the conclusion that much depends on the social origin of the child. Within the labor market itself, it is shown that young people must 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 Sociology, 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 has 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 directions 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), **Paradigmatic Anomalies within Methodology: Toward a Scientific and Humanistic Dialectic.**

¶ Uncovered 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 Haïtien 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 global 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, dysfunctionality, & 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, Krjijanovskogo 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, sociophilosophic teachings, dominated by various factor theories of social determinism. Stressed is the importance of a dialectical idea of the interrelation of all social phenomena—materialistic & idealistic—with a determining role of an economic factor first introduced through the Marxist concept of social determinism. The bourgeois theories of social development are criticized, & their idealistic character & scientific groundlessness are revealed. Also criticized are the approaches to social life analysis by western sociologists (eg. Talcott Parsons & Daniel Bell), their idealistic & metaphysical contraposition of "cultural" & social subsystems whose discrepancy is viewed by them as the cause of social contradictions.

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 facades. 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 & nonduality. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14361 / ISA / 1982 / 3813

Pinto, Jenny Aisenberg de Carvalho (School Communication & Arts U São Paulo, Cidade Universitária Brazil), **Kafka: An Attempted Genetic-Structural Approach.**

¶ Based on Lukács's & Goldmann's works, & within the framework of historic 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.

S14362 / ISA / 1982 / 3814

Piperno, Aldo (U Naples, Italy), **Medical Practice in a Time of Transformation: The Implementation of the Italian National Health Services Act.**

¶ 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.

S14363 / ISA / 1982 / 3815

Pitrone, M. C. (U Catania, Italy), **Indicators and Operational Definitions: The Case of Social Class.**

¶ 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, Mc, 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.

S14364 / ISA / 1982 / 3816

Pitts, Ruth Ann (Faculté Saint-Jean, 8406 91 St Edmonton Alberta T6C 4G9), **Alienation from General Values & Low Self-Esteem.**

¶ 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.

S14365 / ISA / 1982 / 3817

Piven, Frances Fox (Boston U, MA 02215), **Dynamics of Deprivation.**

¶ 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 societies. This work was useful for 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.

S14366 / ISA / 1982 / 3818

Piven, Frances Fox & Cloward, Richard A. (Boston U, MA 02215), **The New Class War.**

¶ The Reagan administration's social policies represent a determined corporate effort not only to redistribute income, but to weaken worker power by 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.

S14367 / ISA / 1982 / 3819

Portwood, Derek & Fielding, Alan (Polytechnic Wolverhampton, WV1 1LY England), **Privilege and the Professions.**

¶ 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.

S14368 / ISA / 1982 / 3820

Poshekhonov, U. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Scientific Activity and Social Practice.**

¶ 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 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 collectives 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.

S14369 / ISA / 1982 / 3821

Presdee, Mike (Hartley Coll Advanced Education, McGill Campus South Australia 5072), **Invisible Girls: Unemployed Working Class Girls' Sub-Culture.**

¶ At times of high unemployment, minority groups, especially young girls, will find it difficult to find work. In July 1981, there was a Σ 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-

beth, South Australia, & their solutions to collectively experienced problems.

S14370 / ISA / 1982 / 3822

Price, Susan Leitch & Cummings, Victor H. (Teachers Coll Columbia U, New York NY 10027), *Off the Wall: An Investigation of Restroom Graffiti in Manhattan Bars.*

¶ 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 tariffs 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 graffitiists 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 Σ interpersonal relationship graffiti ($N = 219$) appeared in F restrooms. Internal/external orientations were evidenced by a greater f 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 syntactic scale. Although these phenomena suggest pervasive gender differences, social context & SE factors also help to determine the form, function, & topic of graffiti. The implications of the aggression coding seem to undermine the sex-role leveling 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

Prigozhin, A. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), *Purposes of Organizations: Essence, Problems, Development.*

¶ The unsatisfactory state of the organizational goals problem complicates the development of the sociology of organizations. As for working organizations (enterprises & institutions) in a socialist society, the next major goals are proposed: goals-tasks (concrete demands produced by the wider organizational system), goals-orientations (staff interests in different versions of these tasks), & goals-systems (organizations in need of stability & equilibrium). The interconnections of the above goals pose specific & separate questions of organizational design & management.

S14372 / ISA / 1982 / 3824

Prior, James B. (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby British Columbia V5A 1S6), *A Deductive Scheme for Classifying Leisure Activities.*

¶ Leisure has been defined variously by a number of scholars: Veblen's conception of "nonproductive consumption of time" is too negative for fruitful use by researchers. The definition of leisure as "a state of being free from everyday necessity" by de Grazia has some philosophical merit, but is too vague for operational research. Another attempt, by Murphy, which calls leisure "that portion of time which remains when time for work & the basic requirements for existence have been satisfied" is straightforward & may be used by researchers, but the narrowly quantitative conception of time implied will lead to an essentially trivial analysis. A definition of leisure by Kando as "not . . . an absence of things to do, but . . . an opportunity to do things" is somewhat vague, but suggestive. The focus on activity makes leisure more amenable to field research: the notion of "opportunity" could take on spatial as well as temporal & attitudinal dimensions, so Kando's definition provides a useful kernel for penetrating research. If a researcher is studying one kind of leisure activity, then the analytical scheme would be tailored to the characteristics of that activity. However, if a constellation of leisure activities is being studied, then a general scheme is necessary for classifying activities as varied as watching TV, bowling, or backpacking. A profile is proposed as a basic tool for analysis of leisure activities, comprising the following discriminant variables & their components: muscular motility, social tenure of space required, immediate environment, spatial relation to dwelling, mode of social intercourse, pecuniary cost, occasions, temporal duration, & purpose. This scheme may be used first to analyze one kind of leisure activity of an individual, & then to provide a composite profile of the major leisure activities of that person or a

whole group of people. Its use is illustrated by application to the activities of a group of healthy retired people from southwestern Canada.

S14373 / ISA / 1982 / 3825

Pronovost, Gilles (U Quebec Trois-Rivières, CP 500 G9A 5H7), *The Sociology 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-Rivières, 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 legitimize the role of specific social actors (intelligentsia, artists) or the control of the dominant classes over the interpretation & meanings of culture.

S14375 / ISA / 1982 / 3827

Pronovost, Gilles (U Quebec Trois-Rivières, CP 500 G9A 5H7), *Trends in the Emerging Socio-Cultural Movements in Quebec Society.*

¶ A brief outline of some of the main current social & cultural features of Quebec society provides some key issues for interpreting the sociological backgrounds out of which emerged new forms of sociocultural movements. The core aspects of those movements, as a consequence & the counterpart of Quebec's changing society, are summarized: (1) they are deeply embodied in a "cultural space," either as a by-product of local & regional cultures, or as an authentic expression of them; (2) there is a contradictory relationship with the political system, in being strongly supported & heavily subsidized by public funds (as a matter of a national policy of cultural development) while fighting for an image of authenticity & autonomy; (3) a growing institutionalization can be observed, along with a professionalization of cultural animators; & (4) there are dominant cultural patterns, providing legitimation for those movements, & leading to the promotion of specific cultural forms & activities.

S14376 / ISA / 1982 / 3828

Prujiner, Alain (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4), *Aspects juridiques de la planification linguistique* (Juridical Aspects of Language Planning). (FRE)

¶ Law & lang planning have a complex relationship. Lang planning involves several fields of the law. The characteristics of many of the facets of that complex interrelationship are described. The notion of lang planning implies the existence of a social decision-making agency within a given linguistic community capable of setting goals, selecting means, & assessing the results. Consequently, two kinds of rights are distinguished: (1) the right to plan, & (2) the normative process itself. The first right logically precedes & sets the parameters for the second insofar as it prescribes the limits of public intervention in lang affairs. The model proposed embodies an integral vision of the state-linguistic community relationship in the planning process. The role of each domain of the law is precisely articulated with respect to the pertinent aspect of lang planning. A complete juridical analysis is thus rendered possible; the model also makes possible the judicial expression of a community's ethnolinguistic vitality. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14377 / ISA / 1982 / 3829

Quah, Stella R. (National U Singapore, Kent Ridge 0511), **Social Discipline and Democracy: Alternatives for the Resolution of Social Problems.**

¶ 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.

S14378 / ISA / 1982 / 3830

Quasthoff, Uta M. (Freie U Berlin, Habelschwerdter Allee 45 1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Children's Worlds in Children's Stories and Story-Tellings.**

¶ Reported on is part of an interdisciplinary research project on the development of the structures of story telling. The data are conversational narratives describing the same (staged) incident experienced by children aged 5, 7, 10, & 14. Story telling was recorded in two types of situations: a "natural" & a clearly experimental setting. In analyzing these conversational narratives, the approach chosen is the analysis of categorization devices (cf, Harvey Sacks) children use in reference to persons they discuss in their story telling. Children's worlds as viewed in children's stories are revealed in terms of how they categorize the "characters" in their stories, revealing their development of important conversational principles for accomplishing personal reference.

S14379 / ISA / 1982 / 3831

Rafie, Marcel (U Quebec, Montréal H3C 3P8), **Durkheim: Facts and Their Reasons.**
Presentation in French.

¶ Emile Durkheim's positivism is nowhere so apparent as in his *Suicide*. Here data drawn from official registers & statistics serve to illustrate Durkheim's famous theses on the correlation between the suicide rate in a society & the degree of that society's integration. The goal is not to question 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.

S14380 / ISA / 1982 / 3832

Rahav, Giora (Tel-Aviv U, Israel), **Anomie and Deviant Behavior: A Reexamination.**

¶ R. K. Merton's seminal discussion of social structure & anomie is a cornerstone in the study of deviant behavior. It is usually interpreted as claiming that a disjunction between the means & goals of a society's structure & culture lead to the development of anomie which, in turn, causes deviant behavior. A reexamination of Merton's discussion leads to rejection of this argument on several grounds: it overdetermines the deviance of certain strata, it does not require the disjunction hypothesis, & it is fraught with ambiguities concerning the meaning of deviance & anomie. The theory should, therefore, be considered a conceptual framework, rather than an explanation.

S14381 / ISA / 1982 / 3833

Rains, Prue (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T7), **The Production of Fairness: The Hidden World of Officiating in the National Hockey League.**

¶ Based on interviews with National Hockey League referees & line-men, 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 character-

ize the social control apparatus in sports (eg, the supervision of officials' performance, the assembling 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.

S14382 / ISA / 1982 / 3834

Ramalingaswami, Prabha (Centre Social Medicine & Community Health Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Attitudes of Young Physicians in India toward Primary Health Care and Related Issues.**

¶ 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 Colls 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.

S14383 / ISA / 1982 / 3835

Ramos, Reyes (U Colorado, Boulder 80309), **Ethno-Inquiries: To Weave and to Unravel the Social Fabric.**

¶ Ethnoinquiries are defined. Methodological & theoretical aspects of ethnoinquiries are outlined & compared to other ethnographic procedures used in field research. Ethnographic data are presented to document the analytical & practical aspects of ethnoinquiries.

S14384 / ISA / 1982 / 3836

Rappe, Kornelia (Im Kloster 1, 4806 Werther Federal Republic Germany), **The Discussion of Cases in 'Balint-Groups' Seen as a Completion of a Narrative.**

¶ 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 ethnomethodological 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.

S14385 / ISA / 1982 / 3837

Rawlings, Barbara (Manchester Business School, Booth St West M15 9PL England), **Turn-Taking as an Organisational Matter: An Analysis of a Routine Meeting in a Therapeutic Community.**

¶ Examined is how one of a series of daily organizational meetings is collaboratively produced as a routine event. Using transcribed tape-recorded data from the beginning of the meeting, examined is the simultaneous production & recognition of an unfolding format. Two features constitutive of the routine character of the meeting are analyzed: the lack of explicit procedural information for participants, & the situated lack of opportunity for participants to speak other than to the whole group. Thus concern is with the private, practical reasoning of the participant. The allocation of speaking turns is seen as a local organizational matter, being both derivative & constitutive of participants' knowledge of each others' contextually relevant rights & obligations within the organization. Discussed is how such attributions of rights to speak can themselves be used, by hearers, as resources for understanding the illocutionary force of utterances, & provide participants with a strategy for deciding when to speak themselves.

S14386 / ISA / 1982 / 3838

Rawlings, Barbara (Manchester Business School, Booth St West M15 9PL England), **A Use of Video for Ethnography.**

¶ Video is treated as a tool for explicating aspects of local organizational knowledge that are known but uninteresting to members & inaccessible but interesting to the ethnographer who has no opportunity to

achieve 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 unexplicated 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

Real, 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, Welfengarten 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 involves institutional 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 within the minority population—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 resettled in a US west coast 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 & Alutiiq (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 outside powers, 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 Alutiiq 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 Structures 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 the organization uses its power to harm others. Data are from three main sources: (1) 5 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 Narcissist: 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. After 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. Discussed is 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

SI4394 / ISA / 1982 / 3846

Renfrow, Vickie R. (Indiana U, Bloomington 47405), *Economic System and Sales Law: A Comparative Analysis.*

¶ Discussion deals with the "market" economy model of the US, the "command" economy model of the USSR & other Eastern European countries, & the so-called "mixed" economy model employed by the Scandinavian countries, with emphasis on Sweden. A case-study approach is utilized to ascertain the nature of the sales law in each society examined & its relationship to the economic system of that society. Two aspects of sales law are dealt with. First, is an examined is whether the sales law of each society demands a showing of fault for a breach of contract, or whether contracting parties are held to a strict liability standard where fault or negligence is immaterial & the fact that the contract terms have not been met is the only relevant issue. Societies with a more "normative" orientation in their sales law tend to require the finding of fault in order to prove breach of contract in a sales transaction; but this "normative" orientation also has a practical side in those societies where the organization of the economic enterprise is such that alternative sources of the goods contracted for cannot be found. The second aspect of sales law examined is the nature of remedies generally available to the injured party when a breach of contract occurs. While some societies allow only money damages in all but a few situations of breach of contract, others offer "specific performance," ie, enforcement of the terms of the contract itself rather than a money equivalent for the loss suffered by the injured party. In command economies where there are no alternative suppliers for a given quantity of contracted for goods, one finds that specific performance is the remedy of choice, while in market economies money damages is the remedy of choice. After dealing with the extremes of the continuum of market vs command economy, the mixed economy is examined to ascertain the points of similarity & differences between the sales law in these systems & to attempt to understand their connection with the underlying economic systems, as well as other factors that shape the legal institution of a society. The additional factor that is found to most strongly affect the aspects of sales law considered here is that of the civil vs common law legal tradition of the societies considered.

SI4395 / ISA / 1982 / 3847

Rév, István (East & East Central European Research Center Hungarian Academy Sciences, Dimitrov ter 8 Budapest 9), *Splits of History: Historical Possibilities of Autonomous Local Institutions in East Central Europe.*

¶ Critically evaluated are two interwoven ideas with regard to the course of history. The first is the well-known tradition that the mere succession of events determines history—the historical process is a "success story" of the strongest forces. Thus, a lack of local democratic institutions would be the necessary consequence of the historically antidemocratic centralization characteristic of East Central Europe. According to the statist tradition, the historical path of East Central Europe was predetermined during the early feudalistic period. This tradition considers general historical patterns to be more relevant than the actual institutions of various levels of society at different times & locales. However, an in-depth overview of the history of East Central Europe, particularly of Hungary, shows that while certain Western-type local organizations failed over the course of history, other local institutions, traditionally neglected by historians, existed & succeeded, eg, county towns & self-organized villages during the time of the second serfdom. Not only has this area known a strong historical tradition of local autonomy, but since WWII new local organizations, without historical antecedents, & despite centralizing efforts, have emerged, eg, peasant movements, soviets, & local committees. The future course of history is not always to be found in the past.

SI4396 / ISA / 1982 / 3848

Rezsohazy, Rudolf (U Catholique Louvain, 1348 Belgium), *Valorization 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

SI4397 / 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.

SI4398 / ISA / 1982 / 3850

Ricardo, Stella B. & Guimaraes, Lytton 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 Ru migrants living in Brazlandia, 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. Brazlandia 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, such as a sense of common territoriality & relatively low status 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 Brazlandia.

SI4399 / ISA / 1982 / 3851

Rich, Richard C. (Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061), *Urban Development and the Political Economy of Public Service Production.*

¶ 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.

SI4400 / ISA / 1982 / 3852

Rilling, Rainer (Institut Soziologie Fachbereich Gesellschaftswissenschaften & Philosophie Philipps-U Marburg, 355 Federal Republic

Germany), **New Developments in Military Research of the Federal Republic of Germany.**

¶ Military research & development in the world science system has been almost completely ignored, even by a sociology of science distinctly politics-oriented. The sociology of science thus repeats, in barely diminished form, taboos within national & supranational scientific communities against the military. Through discussion of armament & national security, which has erupted in Europe since 1979, the role of military research 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 Germany not only requires a far larger % of national science potential than that quoted in the state science administration, but also represents an extremely functionalized, highly developed social science.

S14401 / ISA / 1982 / 3853

Rindfuss, Ronald R. & Morgan, S. Philip (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27514), **Modernization and Coital Frequency: Implications from the Analysis of First Birth Intervals in Asia.**

¶ Davis's & Blake's classic article on intermediate variables has provided the framework for much social demographic analysis of fertility. However, researchers have not directed equal attention to all intervening variables. In terms of explaining variation in birth intervals, contraceptive use & duration of breastfeeding are commonly assigned primary importance. Analyzed was the first birth interval (the interval between first marriage & first birth) in some Asian populations not using contraception in that interval, thereby controlling for the effects of lactation & contraception. Even with these controls, there is substantial variation in the length of first birth intervals by country & ethnicity, & across time. Groups with a Chinese/Confucian heritage (Chinese in Malaysia, Taiwanese, & South Koreans) generally have shorter first birth intervals than Thais & Malays. Across time, all country/ethnic groups display a shorter interval between marriage & first birth & most have an increase in age at first birth. After considering a range of explanations, it is argued that cultural variation & change in the meaning of marriage influence coital frequency &, thereby, the length of the first birth interval.

S14402 / ISA / 1982 / 3854

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 relationship of 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 individuals to meet the demands of the market. The shrinking of the labor market, especially during the current economic recession, has created a crisis for 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.

S14403 / ISA / 1982 / 3855

Roberts, Catrin & Bollom, Chris (U Manchester, M13 9PL England), **Sociolinguistics: The Discourse of Power.**

¶ Critical sociolinguistics has advocated the development of discourse analysis as an analytic tool that supercedes the classical distinction between formal linguistic structure & the production of meanings, in asserting that realities & ideologies are created through discourse so that lang becomes an active agent in the constitution of subjects & the formation of the social process. Thus it is claimed that treating discourse as infused with ideology will overcome the problem of using preexisting categories for analysis. Categories will be generated through discourse rather than having previously been established within an inevitably normative sociolinguistics. While it may be true that the problem is overcome to an extent in that the subjective process of 'setting up' research is dispensed with, it is also true that this particular view of lang contains a theoretical paradox of paramount significance, namely, that in applying the rules of analysis to the explanation of a particular discourse, a discourse *sui generis* is being created. Inherent to this paradox is the fundamental contradiction implicit in applying Marxism as science to explaining Marxism as ideology. It is held that the key to resolving this paradox lies in an understanding of the relationship of philosophy & common sense, & the location of sociolinguistics within this relationship.

S14404 / ISA / 1982 / 3856

Roberts, Hayden W. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2E1), **Culture and Adult Education—A Study of Alberta and Quebec.**

¶ A comparative study of Alberta & Quebec designed to explore the relevance of a continuum of purposes into which adult education programming falls, & the proposition that the place along that continuum where adult education in any given country/region tends to fall is influenced primarily by the dominant culture, expressed through a social philosophy, of the country/region, & the ascription of adult education needs that reflects that philosophy. The influence is traced through a study of statements of social philosophy as published in, or inferable from, government documents & scholarly interpretations; the principal structures of government involved in adult education & the financial extent & direction 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 incomes. Adult education for remedial purposes (literacy & adult basic education), coping (in a low-level vocational sense), & social development, lie mainly in the public sector; in Alberta the stress is heavily on vocational training, with very limited remedial & social development programming, 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 purposes occurs to some limited extent among the native people, though there is an internal tension between this need & the need to join & cope with the dominant culture. In Quebec there is a good deal of government 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. Countercultural education in a broad sense, ie, global & futures-oriented, appears to be minimal in both provinces.

S14405 / ISA / 1982 / 3857

Robillard, Albert B., White, Geoffrey M. & Maretzki, Thomas W. (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), **The Paradox of "Objective" Methods of Communication.**

¶ Outlined is a model of clinical encounters in which conversational participation is analyzed as an interactive construction based on actors' cognitive 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 introduction, movement across sequential phases of the encounter, & introduction of "persons" or the encounter itself. Consistent clusterings of conversational devices in the speech of MDs & patients are interpreted as expressions of cultural models that generate distinct cognitive constructions of the event & of the interactants as persons. Specifically, it is noted that MDs' conversational formats are often characterized by topical directness & by tacit definition of the situation as instrumentally specific & affectively neutral. In cross-cultural encounters, particularly with Polynesian & Hawaiian patients, the style of this medical model is frequently diffuse, affectively involved, & based on a cultural form of discourse in which symptom expressions are deeply embedded in the narrative. This lack of consensus or complementarity is frequently given tacit recognition by the interactants. However, the asymmetrical relation of MD & patient in the clinical situation will often result in the MD's greater reliance on the "objective" features of the medical format, such that the instrumental purpose of the occasion is given greater prominence, questioning becomes more direct, topic shifts are more abrupt, & MD-initiated & patients' symptomatology & selfhood are probed more overtly. The force of the medical model as a conversational format may have the effect of "interrupting" the patient's syntax of symptom presentation & self-disclosure, thus making his/her model of illness more inaccessible & possibly truncating the desired course of diagnostic reasoning.

S14406 / ISA / 1982 / 3858

Robins, John R. (U Adelaide, South Australia 5001), **South Australian 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 country 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 still 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 *r* of 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.

SI14407 / ISA / 1982 / 3859

Robinson, Ian (Brunel U, Uxbridge Middlesex England), **Reconstructing the Plasticity of People: An Alternative Sociological Strategy for a Finite World.**

¶ The plasticity of people, demonstrated either through face-to-face interaction, or in the moulding of the social framework within which they live, is a constantly recurring theme in sociological thought & analysis. This quality is argued by many to show itself in people's capacity conceptually to recreate the world in which they function, leading to the possibility of actually recreating the world. The act of reconceptualization is seen as a means to increase people's adaptability to what might seem hostile physical environments. However, these views are open to empirical criticism, since they rest on debatable assumptions about the plasticity of people. Two such assumptions are: (1) the dominant sociological view that the human species is constituted only by its unique capacity for thought & symbolism, which has led to the denial of any commonality of interest with other species & an exaggerated reinforcement of the mind-body dualism—the infinitude of mind emphasized at the expense of the finitude of the body, & both mind & body treated as independent entities; & (2) the notion that people are not only masters of their physical environment, but in some sense are that environment, in that social relationships are perceived as the real environment. To reconstruct the plasticity of people it is necessary to fundamentally alter these assumptions. To recognize a finite world it is necessary to recognize the finiteness of people, in particular, the biological constraints, temporal limits, & spatial boundaries that influence their lives. An alternative sociological strategy would place greater emphasis on these factors, thereby producing a less elevated view of the plasticity of people.

SI14408 / ISA / 1982 / 3860

Robinson, John P. & Horowitz, Harold (Survey Research Center U Maryland, College Park 20742), **Public Participation in Cultural Life: A Social Indicators Approach.**

¶ Few sociological studies of cultural participation have been able to measure the extent of cultural behavior or to employ national probability samples. This makes it difficult to assess the role & importance of cultural behavior in a society generally, or its importance to various substrata of the population. A large-scale study of public participation in cultural activities in the US is being undertaken using a national probability sample, with particular attention paid to collecting parallel data on each R's participation in cultural life as a spectator & as an active participant to examine this important interaction. Under study is how both forms of participation are affected by various social & ecological barriers to participation, media exposure to cultural content, participation in other free time activities, & traditional demographic factors. When the study is completed, interviews will have been conducted with more than 15,000 persons aged 18+. Preliminary results are compared to similar participation data from other societies & to data from more intensive behavioral studies of everyday life. The ways in which such social indicator data can be used to enhance the value of cultural studies done with non-representative samples are discussed.

SI14409 / ISA / 1982 / 3861

Roby, Pamela (U California, Santa Cruz 95060), **Expanding Leadership for Social Change.**

¶ 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." Most studies of leadership have focused on 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 humanistic 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.

SI14410 / ISA / 1982 / 3862

Roby, Pamela (U California, Santa Cruz 95060), **Education for Peace: The Communication of Important Information.**

¶ Focus is on communication & learning processes that enable US adults to reevaluate previous 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, which blocks thinking 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.

SI14411 / ISA / 1982 / 3863

da Rocha Lima, Valentina (CPDOC/Fundação Getúlio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro Brazil), **Memoirs of a Project: Memórias do Exílio. Steps of a Methodological Search.**

¶ 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 expressed 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.

SI14412 / ISA / 1982 / 3864

Rodriguez-Sala, M. L. (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico 20 DF), **Sociología de la ciencia y sociolingüística: problemas de comunicación y de terminología científica** (The Sociology of Science and Sociolinguistics: Problems of Communication and Scientific Terminology). (SPA)

¶ Communication methods of scientists & terminology in scientific language 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, based on %

calculations. The symbolic functions of lang (unification, separation, & prestige) in the national scientific system are examined on both internal & external planes in terms of scientific diffusion, Spanish terminology, & the communicative & linguistic behavior of the Ss. Results show that while desiring to communicate with a wider public, Ss find that linguistic difficulties, especially in the exact sciences, are an obstacle. Spanish is considered to possess an adequate terminology, & the Ss professed to have a positive attitude toward Spanish; however, they keep up with advances in the international sphere mainly through communication in Eng. Linguistic approach is found to depend on the nature of the activity: for general communication, Spanish prevails, but in pursuing their discipline, a mixture of terminology from Spanish & other modern languages is used. Tr & Modified by D. Brooking

S14413 / ISA / 1982 / 3865

Roman, Richard (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **The Intended and Unintended Consequences of the Workers' Administration of Mexico's Railways.**

¶ The Mexican government nationalized major railways in 1937 (previously the government had been 51% owner) in a move that came as a surprise to virtually everybody. The sudden character of the nationalization 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.

S14414 / ISA / 1982 / 3866

Roos, J. P. (U Helsinki, Franzéninkatu 13 00500 50 Finland), **Comparing Finnish and Polish Ways of Life: Methodological Questions and Research Findings.**

¶ 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 a suburb of a large city, & 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.

S14415 / ISA / 1982 / 3867

Rose, Hilary (U Bradford, West Yorkshire BD7 1DP England), **The Poverty of Theory and the Poverty of Women.**

¶ 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 M 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.

S14416 / ISA / 1982 / 3868

Roy, K. K., **Axiological Concepts in Death Behaviour.**

¶ 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.

S14417 / ISA / 1982 / 3869

Rubin, Joan, **Issues of Language Rights for Migrants, Tribes and Minorities.**

¶ Reviewed are ways in which lang rights have been defined by different national & international organizations, as well as by state & national governments. Discussed is how the definition of lang rights interacts with definition of such labels as "migrants," "tribes," & "minorities" in order to gain insight into the dynamics of the process of claiming lang rights. Both temporal & geographical comparisons are made to try to better understand the concept of lang rights.

S14418 / ISA / 1982 / 3870

Rubin, Nissan (Bar-Ilan U, 52100 Ramat-Gan Israel), **Encounter with Death: A Religious Problem in a Non-Religious Kibbutz.**

¶ 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 those rejected 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 no less sacred, 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.

S14419 / ISA / 1982 / 3871

Rudnycky, J. & Jaroslav, Bohdan (Academie Ukrainienne Sciences, 5790 Rembrandt Montreal Quebec H4W 2V2), **Constitutional versus Conventional Language Protection: Canadian Pattern.**

¶ The Canadian Constitutional Package of 1981, including the Charter of Human Rights, specifies legal protection of Eng & French only. Based on the Official Languages Act of 1969, the linguistic section of the Package of 1981 recognizes the constitutional protection of both official langs on federal & provincial levels, introducing the notion of "official lang minorities." As far as the langs of other ethnocultural groups are concerned, they are considered not minority langs, but the "ancestral tongues" of various ethnic groups, with no actual constitutional protection. The only recognition they enjoy in Canada is their support within the framework of the policy of multiculturalism, which started in 1971 as the responses of the federal government to the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism & Biculturalism of 1963-1971.

S14420 / ISA / 1982 / 3872

Ruffier, Jean (Groupe Lyonnais sociologie industrielle ERA 633 U Lyon II, ave Université 69500 Bron France), **Automatisation du travail et socialisation de la qualification (Automatization of Labor and Socialization of Qualifications).** (FRE)

¶ The debate on the link between automatization & 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 automatization 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. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14421 / ISA / 1982 / 3873

Rupel, Dimitrij (U Ljubljani, Kardeljeva ploščad 5 61000 Yugoslavia), **Conflicts in Culture and the Problem of Artistic Autonomy.**

¶ Posed is the question of relationships between dominant ideology (politics) & artistic production. After reviewing the most relevant answers to this question in sociological literature & cultural policies, examined are the possibilities for a "conflict-preserving" relationship under socialism. This triggers the question of artistic autonomy & the question 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 particular cognitive style, the isohypses of relevance that "separate" the different 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.**

¶ A study of the tendency of producers' cooperatives to degenerate over time, concerning the question of how this tendency can best be prevented or controlled. Focus is on the taxi industry, because this economic 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. Special attention is given to the overwhelming role played by local governments in determining the kinds of organizations that provide taxi services on their cities' streets.

S14423 / ISA / 1982 / 3875

Rutkevich, M. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Dialectics of Social Development and Sociological Theory.**

¶ 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 dialectics. 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, Gainesville 32611), **Women and the Social Reproduction of the Urban Working Class.**

¶ Compared are the contributions of F factory workers in the US, Puerto Rico, & Brazil to the social reproduction of their Ur Wc households. 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 payments, & stages of economic development. In advanced industrial countries 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, married women & migrants. In Third World countries such as Brazil or Puerto Rico, younger women are often forced to accept these lower-paying jobs due to higher levels of unemployment, less access to social services & transfer payments, & management's preference for a younger, more docile LF. In both cases, however, F factory workers make a vital 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

Safir, Nadji (Centre recherches économie appliquées, 20 rue Chahid Khallef El Biar Algiers Algeria), **Les Indicateurs sociaux du développement à l'horizon 2000: le cas algérien** (Social Indicators of Development by the Year 2000: The Algerian Case). (FRE)

¶ At the beginning of the 1980s, Algeria's experience with development reached a turning point. After twenty years of development efforts (& 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 become more relevant as reliance on purely economic variables has declined. This new awareness 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 importance of social indicators of development in a global context. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14426 / ISA / 1982 / 3878

Sagatun, Inger J. & Edwards, Leonard P. (U California, Riverside 92521), **Attitudinal and Behavioral Effects of Court Ordered Therapy for Incest Offenders.**

¶ The growing incidence of reported incest abuse has created a pressing need to develop effective treatment & prevention strategies. The traditional incarceration of the incest offender typically leads to a loss of family resources as well as personal trauma. In order to deal more effectively with the complex interpersonal patterns surrounding incestuous relationships, some Calif counties are now requiring forced therapy as a condition of probation, & often therapy is used instead of incarceration. Studied is the effectiveness of court ordered therapy for incest offenders in terms of recidivism rates & reported behavioral & attitudinal changes. Measures of effectiveness are obtained through therapy case records & interviews with therapy & court personnel. It is hypothesized that court enforced therapy will produce lower recidivism rates & more positive attitudinal rates than will other treatment approaches. The contributions of dissonance theory, self-perception theory, & attribution theory are used to analyze the assumptions underlying the use of forced therapy in behavioral change. About 1,000 case records will be examined over a 10-year period since the start of the enforced therapy program. Preliminary data analysis indicates that the program has the desired effect. Recidivism rates under this program are compared with jurisdictions that only use the traditional methods of incarceration & probation.

S14427 / ISA / 1982 / 3879

Sági, Mária (Instit Culture, Corvin ter 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), **Creativity in the Sociology of the Arts.**

¶ The causality of creativity is gaining ground in modern sociological & psychological literature—not only artistic creativity but other forms as well. Leisure time, rising living standards, & increasing numbers of facilities & opportunities now allow people to seek their identities in some kind of creative activity, so much so that sociologists speak of the society of the future as a "creative society." The relation of artistic creativity to other creative forms, eg, as expressed in work & social activities, is examined. One type of individual will find his identity fundamentally in work or social activities. This is what M. Csikszentmihályi calls "flow," because the individual identifies him-/herself with the activity performed. This type will seek a similar experience in the arts. Another type will not find "flow" in either work or social activity &, as compensation, will turn to the arts to find his/her identity, or merely to escape. Creativity itself may turn into microcreativity or—to use Adorno's term—pseudocreavity. Experiments were conducted to illustrate these phenomena empirically.

S14428 / ISA / 1982 / 3880

Sági, Mária (Instit Culture, Corvin ter 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), **Methodological Problems of Research in the Sociology of Leisure of Workers.**

¶ Investigation of recreational habits & of cultural activities as a recreational form is part & parcel of leisure research in Hungary. In addition to studying time allotted to various recreational activities, such research also endeavours to reveal motivation. A study was conducted of persons actively engaged in the arts in their leisure time—reading, theater, concerts, & amateur artistic activities—to determine the personality properties of these individuals—political & social interests & activities, relation to work & to the workers' movement, & the pattern of leisure activities. From a sample of 1,400 skilled workers of a large Budapest factory, interviewed about how they spend their free time, a computerized summary yielded two large groups: those engaged in cultural activities & those not. Members of the active group were studied by means of in-depth interviews, subjected to content analysis. Results revealed that personal & social benefits derived from leisure activities are determined

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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; & (2) those for whom daily work is a necessary evil. The properties of these two large groups coincide with those of M. Csikszentmihályi. It is on this basis that leisure activities should be classified, since any of them can have a complementary, recreational, or compensational character.

S14429 / ISA / 1982 / 3881

Sági, Mária (Institut Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), *Transmission of Cultural Values through the Family in the Conditions of the Scientific-Technical Revolution.*

¶ 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 prewar large peasant family has been replaced with the nuclear family & an Ur-industrialized way of life; the 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

Sági, Mária (Institut 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 social 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 Québécois has been "We are distinct," i.e., 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 language planning & cultural awareness, & perhaps ultimately in the making of a new nation in the modern Western world.

S14432 / ISA / 1982 / 3884

Salamini, 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 lang: (1) linguistics concerns itself with the history of langs; (2) the history of langs is the history of semantics; (3) the source of "meanings" in lang is history; (4) meanings are ideological in nature insofar as they reflect a dialectic taking place in society; & (5) linguistic truths are established by the political praxis of a class that has become or is becoming hegemonic in a given society. The history of the Italian lang is shown to illustrate Gramsci's methodological & theoretical criteria.

S14433 / ISA / 1982 / 3885

Samoilenko, V. F. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijanovskogo 24/35 b5 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

Sankoff, D., Cedergren, H. J., Kemp, W., Thibault, P. & Vincent, D. (U Montréal, Québec H3C 3J7), *Montreal French: Language, Class and Ideology.*

¶ 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), *Labor Migrations 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 intraperiphery 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 South-east Asia & the Caribbean to Ur 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

Saurien, Detlef (Forschungsgruppe "Industriangestellte" U Bremen, Postfach 33 04 40, 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 internal & external labor markets. The reactions of white-collar 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, & with shop stewards, labor union representatives, & employees. Results reveal changes in all dimensions of work. In technical as well as commercial divisions, qualifications have been tightened, traditional lines of mobility have been cut, & 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 becomes stronger as the economic crisis within the plant intensifies.

S14438 / ISA / 1982 / 3890

Saussois, Jean-Michel (ESCP, 79 ave de la République 75011 Paris France), **L'Agence Nationale pour l'Emploi au centre de la crise: bouc émissaire 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 Agence Nationale 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

Sbytov, V. F. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanvoskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The Ends of Society and Social Policy as a Means of Their Achievement: Types of Social Policy in Various Socio-Economic Systems.**

¶ 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 in time & space, & its nature is determined by 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 home 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 of how, 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 birth. 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)

¶ Discussed 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 Lcs"; 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 mobility for the Ru population. The discrimination 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

Schlender, 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 ethnoinquiry, 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 "devil" in it, but it can be used for extraordinary purposes under proper social control. The use of cocaine releases the "mama" experience—the

opening of both head & mouth. The association between this experience & modern therapy & the ethnoinquiry of language are discussed.

S14443 / ISA / 1982 / 3895

Schmidt, Joachim K. H. W. (SoReGa eV Hülchrather Str 25, 5000 Köln 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Roles of Politicians, Experts, and the Public.**

¶ 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.

S14444 / ISA / 1982 / 3896

Schooler, Carmi (National Instit Mental Health, Bethesda MD 20205), **Occupational Status and Occupational Conditions.**

¶ 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 & 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 limited SC effects that are not reducible to the linear effects of occupational status, ownership, or hierarchical level.

S14445 / ISA / 1982 / 3897

Schor, Juliet B. & Bowles, Samuel (Williams Coll, Williamstown MA 01267), **The Growth of State Redistributive Expenditure: Implications for the Power of Capital over Labor in Production.**

¶ 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 by the state in the past 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 consumption of workers provided by the state on the basis of citizenship, rather than sale of labor-power. The level of citizen income, relative to income from the sale of labor-power, together with employment conditions determine the opportunity cost to workers of slower promotion, firing, or other disciplinary action. This in turn largely determines the supply of effort & the degree of worker resistance in production. Wages are shown to be functionally related to supply of effort & degree of worker resistance. Thus, welfare state policies & expenditures have direct effects 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.

S14446 / ISA / 1982 / 3898

Schütze, Yvonne, Kreppner, Kurt & Paulsen, Sibylle (Max-Planck-Institut Human Development & Education, Lentzeallee 94 D-1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **The Social Construction of the Sibling-Relationship.**

¶ 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 the parents, this represents a complex situation. 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.

S14447 / ISA / 1982 / 3899

Schweitzer, David (U British Columbia, 6303 NW Marine Dr Vancouver V6T 2B2), **Alienation Theory, Dealienation, and Social Practice.**

¶ An important, neglected area in recent literature on alienation concerns the question of dealienation & the bearing that theory & research have on practical strategies for change & action. Implicit in all theories & concepts of alienation—even those that appear to be value-neutral—are certain underlying assumptions & ideological commitments concerning the nature of a genuinely human life. Inherent in all theories & concepts of alienation are normative-evaluative judgments of one kind or another concerning the undesirability of certain existing conditions, a conception of the way things ideally ought to be, & how this might be realized. Investigated are the ideological underpinnings & implicit normative directives that determine the way questions & answers about alienation are formulated, researched, & ultimately acted on. Implications for social practice, policy formation, & theory-guided strategies for reducing or overcoming some of the specified forms of alienation are examined from this metatheoretical starting point.

S14448 / ISA / 1982 / 3900

Sebba, Leslie (Instit Criminology Faculty Law Hebrew U, Jerusalem Israel), **Attitudes of New Immigrants to White-Collar Crime: A Cross-Cultural Study.**

¶ A questionnaire study focusing on the attitudes to white-collar crime of two recent immigrant groups in Israel coming from diverse cultures & economic systems, the USSR & the US, with a comparison group of native-reared 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 to deal with such deviance. Rs were presented with a description of 6 white-collar offenses (or deviant acts) & 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 religiousness. 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 hold views counter to the prevailing norms in that 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.

S14449 / ISA / 1982 / 3901

Seferagić, Dušica (Instit Social Research U Zagreb, 41000 Yugoslavia), **The Housing Problem in Yugoslav Socialism.**

¶ 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, deagrarianization, & concentrated urbanization. Class & strata inequalities, as well as inequalities between more & less prosperous institutions & production branches, produce inequalities in housing. The only real attempt to control the housing problem is so-called "socially aimed 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 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.

S14450 / ISA / 1982 / 3902

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 subfield 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.

S14451 / ISA / 1982 / 3903

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 import 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 Ur ghetto of developed 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.

S14452 / ISA / 1982 / 3904

Segalman, Ralph & Basu, Asoke (California State U, Northridge 91330), *Welfare Dependency as Deviance*.

¶ Deviance has been defined as behavior that departs from or conflicts with standards that are socially or culturally accepted. If the accepted standards are those used in the mainstream of business, employment, education, & social process, then an intergenerational welfare dependency can be considered as deviance. Examined is how the standards of the mainstream & welfare dependency differ, focusing on theories of causation & perpetuation of welfare dependency. Also examined are the developmental dynamics of welfare dependency; derived is a schema similar to that of differential association (Sutherland-Cressey). Alternative welfare reform approaches are discussed in light of their potential success in relation to the developmental schema.

S14453 / ISA / 1982 / 3905

Séguin-Bernard, Francine & Hubert, André (Ecole hautes études commerciales Montréal, 5255 ave Decelles Quebec H3T 1V6), *Professions et déqualification du travail* (Professions and Job Displacement). (FRE)

¶ The sociology of work has long been interested in the displacement of man by machine, scientific organization of labor, & managerial bureaucracy. However, it has studied only cursorily the displacement of professionals. The professions are in an increasingly paradoxical position in industrial societies: on the one hand, they seek to preserve their practical monopoly & prestige, eg, medicine, engineering, law, accounting; but on the other, they represent increasingly dispensable fields of work, eg, as in the case of professional accountants, for whom the evolution of eco-

nomic structures (increased size of enterprises, concentration, centralization, & internationalization of capital) has resulted in DoFL specialization, differentiation of employee status, & loss of autonomy, so that the professional is becoming increasingly part of the corporate machine. At the same time, professional organizations have changed & demands for unionization have emerged. Similar developments have been noted in such professions as engineering & law, which are also progressively losing the attributes traditionally associated with genuine professions. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14454 / ISA / 1982 / 3906

Seidman, Steven (New Mexico State U, Las Cruces 88003), *Beyond Presentism and Historicism: Studying the History of Social Science*.

¶ 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 "historical" historiography. Reviewed are the principles of a presentist & historical 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 historiographic model of social scientific development.

S14455 / ISA / 1982 / 3907

Selden, 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.

S14456 / ISA / 1982 / 3908

Senn, Peter R. (Wilbur Wright Coll, Chicago IL 60634), *What Is the History of the Social Sciences?*.

¶ Reasons for the desirability of a history of the social sciences are given. Basic problems cannot be resolved without defensible meanings for the key terms "history," "social," & "science." Examined are the wide variety of meanings of these terms & their relationships as conceived by those working in the field. Certain goals, definitions, assumptions, viewpoints, & methods that appear to be universal are taken as a starting point. Examples are science as a search for truth & a body of knowledge, the existence of time & space, problem formulation & explanation as parts of the system of inquiry, the use of different methods for different problems, & measurement as a method. A defense of the position that the history of the social sciences is part of the history science is followed by a discussion of what it is not—a collection of histories of the subjects or disciplines of social science.

S14457 / ISA / 1982 / 3909

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-

ties. Looking closer, there is much divergence. Comparing national budgets & recent public debates, one can easily label the US as a reluctant 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.

S14458 / ISA / 1982 / 3910

Shamgar-Handelman, Lea (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram Israel), **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. Irrespective 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.

S14459 / ISA / 1982 / 3911

Shamir, Boas (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram Israel), **The Relationships 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 & nonmembers: (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.

S14460 / ISA / 1982 / 3912

Shamir, Boas & Ruskin, Hillel (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram Israel), **Factors Related to Adults' Participation in Physical Activity during Leisure Time—An Israeli Study.**

¶ Among factors studied were: sociodemographic background, personal characteristics, social support & family climate, socialization to physical activity & sports, the nature of the individual's work, the availability of sports facilities, & the motivations behind participation & nonparticipation in physical activity. These aspects were investigated using a sample of 480 young Israeli Ms (mean age 29) & 191 of their wives. The results emphasize the importance of physical activity during childhood & youth in determining the level & range of physical activity in adulthood. The role of social & family support for physical activity in adulthood is also clearly demonstrated. In terms of the motivational structure behind it, physical activity during leisure time is different from other types of involvement in sports.

S14461 / ISA / 1982 / 3913

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 have identified women as an effective force of social change. Women are important members of the family; when they start playing an active part in the LF 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.

S14462 / ISA / 1982 / 3914

Shaw, Susan M. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **The Paradox 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 scientific principle of objectivity, its validity may be questioned. More recent studies have been concerned with the meaning of leisure & the way people define leisure in their own lives. Emphasis on the subjective aspects of leisure can lead to more valid research methodologies. Reported are results of a study combining a time-budget technique with interviews & emphasizing the subjective & perceptual dimensions 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 & sometimes 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 understanding of the meaning of leisure, to develop reliable methodologies that do not disregard the question of subjectivity.

S14463 / ISA / 1982 / 3915

Shelley, Louise I. (School Justice, Washington DC 20016), **American Crime Patterns: An International Anomaly?**

¶ The crime patterns of the US are similar to those of other industrialized 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 justice 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, industrialization, & 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.

S14464 / ISA / 1982 / 3916

Shin, Doh C. (Center Community & Regional Studies Sangamon State U, Springfield IL 62708), **Ecological Sources of the Quality of Life in Korea.**

¶ The environments in which people live are widely believed to influence the quality of their lives. Yet the exact nature of environmental effects on life quality is not known, mainly because prior research on the subject has been concerned with either the positive or negative aspects of life experiences. Examined were the individual impacts of community, 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 not influence the human lot uniformly. Sense of well-being appears to be influenced mostly by type of community, while sense of ill-being is likely 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.

S14465 / ISA / 1982 / 3917

Shkaratan, O. I. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **On the Methods of Measuring the State of Development of Social Structure.**

¶ Many problems of both a theoretical & applied nature run into the issue of comparability. The only way to solve such problems successfully is to change from multimeasuring procedures to more compact techniques that provide for measurement of the system as a whole. Social progress results in the complication of both human activities & social structures. There is a definite relationship between the level of progress in the social structure & the state of development of the structure of human activities. The state of human activities reveals the state of the social structure. Methodologically, this represents a classifying task. Applied & compared are methods of heuristic modeling & metric invariable scaling. Data from studies of Ur populations served as the empirical material for the calculation.

S14466 / ISA / 1982 / 3918

Shlonsky, Hagith R. (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Givat-Ram Israel), **Principles Regulating Selection into Poverty: A Re-Examination of the Notion of "Cycle of Poverty"**.

¶ Criticized are the premises underlying the notion of "cycle of poverty," the implications of this notion for social policies, & the research evidence taken to substantiate it. As an alternative perspective, relative poverty is viewed as deriving from the logic of a stratified society—as an inherent feature of the structure of such a society, rather than a curable social malaise. The processes by which stratified societies said to be welfare societies allocate persons to the lowest social stratum (relative poverty) are examined, & intergenerational continuity in poverty is discussed as a possible measure for selection into poverty. To control the volume & composition of relative poverty, the measure of intergenerational continuity can follow two alternative principles: selection of some families from among all or most poor families, & selection of some individuals from within all or most poor families. Circumstances under which such alternative principles are socially sponsored are illustrated in the context of the Israeli society by means of findings of a survey of all adult siblings ($N = 282$) in a sample of 64 families of origin (parents) residing in 4 poor neighborhoods in Jerusalem. Two modes of intergenerational mobility, "familial" & "individual," are identified. It is suggested that social policies & services in various spheres of intervention (eg, income maintenance, housing, occupation, education) differentially facilitate one mode of intergenerational mobility over another.

S14467 / ISA / 1982 / 3919

Shubkin, V. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 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

Shuravlev, 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

Siebert, Michael T. (Max-Planck-Institut Human Development, D-1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Adult-Elicited Child Behavior—The Paradox of Measuring Children's Social Competence through Interviewing**.

¶ 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. Ascriptions of peer-group related social competence on the basis of children's performances in such interviews remain inherently problematic. However, the study did provide data on children's strategies for coping with dilemmas in adult-child interaction.

S14470 / ISA / 1982 / 3922

Siegmán, Jack (U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588), **Alienation and Creativity: A Study of Political, Social and Artistic Movements**.

¶ The conceptual model of alienation & creativity is based upon a paradigm of the interaction between self & society. It distinguishes between two types of alienation—self & social—and 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 seen 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**.

¶ Studied was 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 Dhari Coll, Jaunpur Uttar Pradesh India), **Land Movements among Tribals: The Indian Scene. (A Study in Peasant Movements)**.

¶ 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 tribals 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 phenomenological 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 demographical, 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**.

¶ The various regional problems & conflicts that have emerged in Latin America cannot be effectively understood unless they are situated in a determining context of the requirements & expressions of capital accumulation. At the same time, a study of such requirements & expressions naturally necessitates an analysis of the different roles played by the capitalist state & the variegated responses of SCs to apparently regional questions. Needed is an examination of the highly complex social roots of these questions, & avoidance of an approach that takes as its conditioning orientation an autonomous existence of regions & regional problems. A possible typology of "regional questions" is developed in the context of the following aspects of capital accumulation in peripheral Latin American societies: (1) capitalist penetration, (2) competition, & (3) valorization & devalorization of capital. Historical evidence is provided from an analysis of the Peruvian experience, although reference is made to other Latin American societies.

S14476 / ISA / 1982 / 3928

Smith, Dorothy E. (Ontario Instit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto M5S 1V6), *The Investigation of Textual Communication: An Analysis of Two Texts as Constituents of a Social Relation.*

¶ Concern is with general methodological & conceptual issues in the investigation of textual communication & with the presentation of the findings of a particular analysis. Textual communication is a largely neglected area of study in sociology. The investigative strategy adopted here is one that embeds the text in a social relational sequence to which the text is integral, sees the text as actively organizing that sequence & determining its character, & is concerned with developing methods of textual analysis to explicate the relational & actively operative features & properties of the text. Analysis is seen as a process of explicating the interpretive procedures as actual practices that are temporarily located in social relations as sequences of concerted action. The text depends on & intends members' interpretive competencies (lacking these, the text as a whole or parts of it would not be fully intelligible), & in this sense, the researcher explicates in the text his/her own interpretive competence as a member (ie, it is not idiosyncratic). Discussed are two texts that present contradictory versions of a single event, an incident of conflict between street people & the police that took place in Berkeley, Calif, in the 1960s.

S14477 / ISA / 1982 / 3929

Smolicz, J. J. (U Adelaide, 5000 South Australia), *Language Policies and Core Values of Culture: Three Approaches to Australian Multilingualism.*

¶ At the end of WWII, Australia was regarded as one of the most monolingual countries in the world. There followed an influx of over 3 million immigrants, of whom almost 50% came from non-Eng-speaking backgrounds. These immigrants brought with them over 40 different linguistic & cultural traditions. Since the mid-1970s, government policies have supported Australia's internal multicultural orientation, involving scholastic & other public support provided for langs that were already being spoken in Australia by Australians from non-Eng-lang backgrounds (Italian, Greek, Dutch, Polish, Serbo-Croatian, etc). Analyzed are the policies that have accompanied Australian multilingualism. The ethnic range of Australia's population will remain largely unchanged at the beginning of the next century, with about 25% of all Australians being of non-British origin. It is likely, however, that those of British ethnic background will become proportionally fewer, while the number of Australians of Asian ancestry will increase. The question in doubt is the extent to which growth in the non-British ethnic origins of the population will be paralleled by minority lang retention.

S14478 / ISA / 1982 / 3930

Sobel, Richard (Princeton U, NJ 08540), *'Workers' and 'Authors' in the Job Structure.*

¶ Images of the classic proletarian worker & of the free professional are distinctive, if imprecise. Provided are empirical descriptions of such occupational situations. Based on examination of the diverse conditions of employment, a distinction is made between proletarian "workers" & "authorized employees" (or "authors"), who are relatively unrestricted & empowered employees. A review of the literature of objective occupational dimensions identified factors defining the groups. Discriminant analysis applied to the "Survey of Working Conditions" determined which dimensions best distinguish the groups. These variables include, among others, authority level, decision-making power, & creativity. A metric was devised & persons in the LF were assigned to class categories

by scores on the scale. Contingency tables produced respective class-categorical compositions for the major occupational groupings.

S14479 / ISA / 1982 / 3931

Soemardjan, Selo (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, with or without changes in 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 (& 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 sanctimony 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 a 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

Solá, Donald F. (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853), *Conceptualizing and Quantifying Means and Ends in Language Planning.*

¶ A typological model called FLEX (Solá, 1980) locates all instances of lang 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 lang planning.

S14481 / ISA / 1982 / 3933

Solé Planas, Maria Rosa (U Autònoma Barcelona, Bellaterra Spain), *Les Manifestacions lúdiques del llenguatge en els intercanvis verbals a l'escola (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 (N = 61, aged 5) in a Catalan-speaking school. The study found rhythmic, phonetic, & structural manifestations of linguistic playfulness; in the last category, it was clearly shown that the youngsters were not overly attentive to grammar. Ss 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, Krjijanovskogo 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 structure, stages of its development, & forms of its resolution. Proved is the scientific correctness in 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

Somers, Margaret R. (Center European Studies Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), **Political Structure, Proto-Industrialisation and Family Economy: The Institutional Basis of Class Formation in Early Nineteenth Century England.**

¶ 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 Statute of Artificers, the illegality of wage regulations, & 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 Wc & 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 & the Tory-radical alliance. The Factory Movement is contrasted with Chartism—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 demarcations of productive relations, but by the institutional formations of social life.

S14484 / ISA / 1982 / 3936

Sørensen, Knut Holtan (Norwegian Instit 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 by discussing the differences & similarities of democracy at the level of society & within a work organization. It is shown that there are important dissimilarities between the meaning of democracy in these two contexts. Discussed are three views of technology: (1) a sociotechnical view, which argues that technological development means improved possibilities for democratization of work organizations; (2) a view of technology as a materialization of authority that secures leadership's dominion over workers; & (3) a view of technology as a way of increasing the profitability of production. The three views are discussed by drawing on the literature of technology, & by using examples from recent Norwegian history.

S14485 / ISA / 1982 / 3937

Sorge, Arndt, Hartmann, Gert, Warner, Malcolm & Nicholas, Ian (International Instit 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

Soulaire, Bernard (IREP-Développement, 38400 Saint-Martin d'Hères France), **L'Eclatement du marché du travail en France. Approche des causes et des conséquences économiques** (The Break-Up of the Work Market in France. The Economic Causes and Consequences Approach). (FRE)

¶ 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—& 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 socioeconomy." One of the stakes of the recent change in France involves the possibility of reunifying the work collectivity while keeping the constitutive elements of an economic & principally industrial fabric competitive. Tr & Modified by A. Rubins

S14487 / ISA / 1982 / 3939

Sparer, Michel (Conseil langue française Gouvernement Québec, Québec), **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. Lang 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 prescribing lang use implies that one has duly reflected on what a lang comprises. Above all, such legislation presupposes knowledge of the kind of linguistic behavior 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 legislative enactments. The question raised is: How can the notions 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

Spindel, 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 bigger 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 Relationship 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 apropos 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-

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trast to the strictures coming from either rigid rules or precise managerial directives. In contrast, the experiences of Us indicate that, as with any genuine work democracy, formalization is essential, not detailed regulations, imposed by management or anyone else, but legally-binding documents detailing rights & processes, thereby establishing, for work organizations, a feature considered necessary for democracy in the macroscopic society. Focus is on recent experiences in US Us, to illustrate how striving for formalization has been crucial in efforts to achieve more collegial self-government. This thrust 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. Unionization represents an effort to establish more formality in all areas of U life, including appeals to external legal authorities, with the possible consequence, among other things, of more collegial determination of responses to ambiguous task assignments in a turbulent environment, to borrow another concept from organization theorists.

S14490 / ISA / 1982 / 3942

Spinrad, William (Adelphi U, Garden City NY 11530), **Work Orientations of Professionals: Intrinsic Job Perspectives of Engineers.**

¶ A common feature of professions in developed societies may be the importance of intrinsic work motivations, craft, or service, as opposed to extrinsic reward inducements. Studied were electronic engineers in a research-development laboratory, about 50% of whom were members of an industrial union. Union-management relations were turbulent, & collective bargaining conflicts dealt mainly with extrinsic job features. Attitudes toward the work situation were dominated, however, by an intrinsic job perspective emphasizing creativity, responsibility, & the meaningfulness of the work. Craft & service considerations, while often discounted, are seen as key features of orientations to occupations that are self-identified as professions. Any increase in productivity for such occupations depends less on technological development than on intrinsic job involvements.

S14491 / ISA / 1982 / 3943

Spolsky, Bernard (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan Israel), **Avoiding the Tyranny of the Written Word: The Development of Jewish Literacy from the First to the Tenth Centuries.**

¶ In the first century of the common era, the Jews of Palestine distinguished sharply between the Written Law, which had to be transmitted in writing & learning from a written text, & the Oral Law, which could only be transmitted & learned orally. In succeeding centuries, social turmoil made it necessary to write down the Oral Law, but it was done in such a way that access to it continued to require the mediation of a teacher. Mediated literacy thus became central to Jewish tradition, & provided a continued means of dynamic transmission. This development is traced, describing the language use that accompanied it, & detailing the later growth of unmediated literacy in a context where the written word was not assumed to be autonomous or an ultimate authority.

S14492 / ISA / 1982 / 3944

Sreberny-Mohammadi, Annabelle (Center Mass Communications Research U Leicester, England), **Media Events: The Case of Khomeini's Return.**

¶ 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, & allusive 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.

S14493 / ISA / 1982 / 3945

Srivastava, R. N. (U Delhi, 110007 India), **Consequences of Initiating Literacy in the Second Language.**

¶ There are several situations in India in which literacy skills are being initiated in the second lang. The first involves tribal or minority (nonliterate) lang speakers. Other situations are exemplified by literacy patterns from the Hindi region. Literacy here is initiated through primers written in 'Standard Hindi', irrespective of linguistically distinct dialects in which learners have exclusive communicative proficiency. Another instance of initiating literacy in the second lang can be seen in Eng medium schools. In spite of the fact that these learners are brought up in the environment of written regional lang at home & in society, literacy is imparted through Eng. This practice of initiating literacy in the second lang violates the operational efficiency condition that literacy is most effectively achieved in the mother tongue, & leaves certain negative effects on lang & social organization. Among these effects are: (1) many learners remain at the level of semiliteracy, (2) an intellectual imbalance is created between standard lang literacy & mass illiteracy, (3) the learners' mother tongue is downgraded, (4) there is interference with the channel for cross-cultural communication that could serve as a bridge between oral culture & written culture, & (5) a disharmonious relationship emerges between the functions of literacy (ie, what literacy does for learners) & the uses of literacy (ie, what learners do with literacy skills). An attempt is made to analyze the different settings in which literacy is initiated in the second lang; discussed are the consequences for the cognitive, verbal, & social behavior of learners. Proposed is a model for literacy education best suited to yield effective results in a multilingual & pluricultural context.

S14494 / ISA / 1982 / 3946

Srivastava, R. N. (U Delhi, 11007 India), **Language Modernization in an Indian Setting.**

¶ 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 one kind of evaluating capacity to the other. Discussed within the Indian context is how the modernization process of lang is a phenomenon of transforming the elements of expressive culture into that of progressive culture. 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.

S14495 / ISA / 1982 / 3947

Stacey, Margaret (U Warwick, England), **Who Are the Health Workers? Patients and Other Unpaid Workers in Health Care.**

¶ Conceptual problems abound in health work; some of the work is paid, some is not. We are unclear what the work is & who are the workers. Many of these problems arise because health work straddles the private (domestic) & the public domains. Health work, ie, the production, maintenance, & restoration of health goes on in the home as part of the duties & rights associated with the familial system. Essentially similar work takes place in the public domain with labor sold & paid for in the market place, although some public domain health work involves a highly specialized DoFL & high technology not replicated in the private domain. But the large overlap for most everyday health care means we need to understand the relationship between the work in the two domains; the problems are particularly acute for women in the home & for the misnamed "semiprofessionals," also mainly women. We cannot understand health work in the home with market place concepts, nor can we understand health work in the market place with concepts from productive industry. The state intrudes in all types of economy, in both private & public domains, where health work is concerned. For clearer sociological analysis, the solution of practical problems in health care, these analytical difficulties about the nature & rewards for health work must be faced & resolved. The role of the state in the Thatcher government in the UK is examined vis-à-vis both public & private spheres of health work, including the impact of cutbacks in public funding on the public-private DoFL in health work. The theoretical arguments are illustrated with substantive data drawn from empirical work relating to hospital & locality services for children, the elderly, & the handicapped in the UK.

S14496 / ISA / 1982 / 3948

Standefor, Roma L., Women as a Force for Change and Development in India.

¶ In a society that has been as dominated by tradition as India (at least until recently), one would expect that the role & status of women would be as restricted as it is in other tradition-bound societies. This, however, has not been the case. Throughout Indian history there have been many outstanding women leaders. In the modern setting there have been a woman Prime Minister, two Chief Ministers, governors, ambassadors, judges, & U professors. One woman, Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya, was even offered the position of Vice President. Women have played an important role in many of the professions for which they are thought to have a special aptitude, eg, teaching, nursing, social work, law, & medicine. In recent years they have also become prominent in the superior services (the Indian Administrative, Police, & Forest Services) & therefore involved in regulatory work. Women have also played an important role in three major development areas: the Green Revolution, family planning, & industrialization (particularly in the areas of research, middle management, cottage industries, & handicrafts). To what can the significant role of women in Indian society be attributed? Its roots can be traced to the major role played by the Great Mother, Kali, & the Goddess of Learning, Saraswati, in the Hindu pantheon. The status of women has generally tended to be high in Hindu society because of the important role ascribed to them in Hindu mythology. As a result, there has always been room for the talented woman in Hindu society, & now, in modern Indian society as a whole.

S14497 / ISA / 1982 / 3949

Star, Susan Leigh (U California, San Francisco 94143), Using Terminology as a Map of Segmentations and Intersections in Scientific Work.

¶ Changing nomenclature in a scientific line of work may be used to map processes of specialization, segmentation, & intersection in the occupational world. Data from a historical sociology of research on localization of function in the brain is used to illustrate the substantive & methodological issues involved in such mapping. Beginning with the professionalization of British & US neurology in the mid-nineteenth century, traced is the development of terminology to the present day. Issues of terminological overlap & confounding are considered, as well as the problem of historical reconstruction in using secondary sources. The role of technological innovation & the changing shape of the debate about localization are considered.

S14498 / ISA / 1982 / 3950

Stark, David & Sabel, Charles (Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), Planning, Politics, and Shop-Floor Power in State-Socialist Society.

¶ An examination of the politics of industrial relations in Eastern Europe. "Planning" in state-socialist societies is a complex system of three-sided bargaining among central planners, enterprise managers, & workers, in which each group takes advantage of conflicts between the other two in attempts to advance its perceived interests. These conflicts give rise to chronic capital hoarding & labor shortage, which provide a basis for workers' bargaining power on the shop-floor & in the "second economy." This bargaining power, in turn, influences national politics, as is shown by analysis of the shifting conflicts & alliances among competing groups in the late 1960s & 1970s in Hungary, Czechoslovakia, & Poland. Drawn on are publications by East European sociologists & economists; data on investment cycles, earnings, household incomes, & welfare benefits from official statistical bureaus; & reports & interviews with factory managers, manpower planners, & labor ministry officials in the East European business press, translated in the Economic & Industrial Affairs Series of the Joint Publication Research Service.

S14499 / ISA / 1982 / 3951

Stark, Ruth D. (Primary Care Associate Program Stanford U Medical Center, CA 94305), Sociopolitical Issues in the Utilization of Non-Professional Primary Health Care Workers.

¶ 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 community 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 providing health care for the medically underserved, PHCWs are pointing out & treating the ills of the social system.

S14500 / ISA / 1982 / 3952

Starr, Jerold M., Generational Politics: Continuities of the 1960's in the 1980's.

¶ The youth protest movement of the 1960s had a profound impact on the culture of the period, including social science. Most sociological literature examined 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.

S14501 / ISA / 1982 / 3953

Starr, Paul (Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), Doctors, Corporations, and the State: The New Structure of Power in American Medicine.

¶ American MDs have successfully resisted corporate competition & control 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, corporate 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 autonomy & power in American medicine.

S14502 / ISA / 1982 / 3954

Stearns, Lisa Reeve (U Coll, Cardiff South Wales), From Promise to Action: A Case Study in the Role of Subordinate Legislation.

¶ 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 on the books to the law in action. The theoretical value of subordinate legislation is reviewed, eg, its benefits in terms of speed, flexibility, & expertise, & the disadvantages of this drafting choice are explored. Using historical research methods, the factual experience in elaborating the British & EEC legislation beyond promises is examined. The lack of crucial implementing 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 Commission (the bureaucracy empowered to stimulate proposals for regulations) & the restraints operative on the EEC working parties (those organs entrusted with powers of initiative to elaborate the social policy). An analysis of the relationship between enabling legislation & legitimacy is drawn from the data. Roberto Unger's observations that postliberal societies are characterized by a growing dependence on enabling legislation are reviewed. Applying this thesis to the data presented, it is argued that with regard to legislation seeking to redistribute power in the workplace, the choice to depend on subordinate legislation reflects the increasing 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 governments, bureaucracies, & industry to timetables, consultation, & accountability of the sort deemed adequate by those for whom the legislation is originally designed: the LF.

S14503 / ISA / 1982 / 3955

Stefan, Katherina (Institut Kulturanthropologie & Europäische Ethnologie, Cornflusstr 34 6000 Frankfurt Federal Republic Germany), La Donna È Mobile: Taxifahrerinnen im Nächtlichen Frankfurt (La Donna È Mobile: Women Nightshift Cab Drivers in Frankfurt). (GER)

¶ An attempt to illuminate the world of professional women cab drivers from within, ie, as reflected in their own understanding of their trade &

their lives as women & professionals, as well as that of their colleagues, customers, & employers. Analysis is based primarily on oral life histories; other data consist of tape recordings of naturally occurring "shop talk" during the drivers' shifts. The taxi trade is an ancient form of service; its recorded history reaches back to the seventeenth century. It is thus an enterprise that has survived the great transition from the feudal to the modern capitalist mode of production. Its oral history is traced back to the middle of the nineteenth century. It reveals deeply entrenched & at times contradictory organizational properties, professional practices, & modes of expression, that can be viewed as results of the pressures of the worldly selection to which it has been exposed throughout these two phases of its evolution. By contrast, the history of Frankfurt, the city in which the women work & live, has been hidden or even made invisible by war & postwar destruction. When & why women decided to change their lives & to become professionally "auto-mobile" are elaborated. Dealt with are patterns of encounters between women taxi drivers & M customers as recurrent accomplishments within situational contexts in which established rituals between men & women are simultaneously breached & artfully reproduced.

S14504 / ISA / 1982 / 3956

Steinberg, V. A. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Ecological Problems and Social Tension.**

¶ Critically examined is the problem of social tension as a result of war. Under the conditions of revolution in science & technology, the interaction of environments must maintain an achieved interrelation of man & nature. Not only nuclear war but local wars represent a great danger to man & nature. Immediate disarmament & a ban of ecological, chemical, & other types of war are indispensable for survival of man & preservation of nature. Also examined are the problems of scientific influence upon nature & the evils of chemical warfare.

S14505 / ISA / 1982 / 3957

Stern, Elliot (Tavistock Instit, 120 Belsize Ln London NW3 England), **The Relevance of Democratic Theory to Conditions of Employment Scarcity.**

¶ Described is the reduced support for some forms of industrial democracy in the UK during the present recession. At the same time, new aspects of democratic organization have become salient. Examples of such aspects are considered, particularly within community enterprises, cooperatives, & small company ventures. Concepts of individual autonomy & social solidarity based on democratic theories developed in industrial settings are then related to individual & community problems of employment scarcity. Included are propositions about the breakdown of the "employment paradigm" & its implications for democratic & participative organizations, particularly if the present recession anticipates permanent structural changes in employment prospects.

S14506 / ISA / 1982 / 3958

Steudler, François (U Paris I, France), **State, Profession, and Service in Mitterand's France. Presentation in French.**

¶ Using data from a recent national study of hospitals & health services in France, discussed is the social history of the relation of the medical profession to the state from about 1950 to the present; focus is on the impact Mitterand's policies will have on the delivery system in France, & on the autonomy & power of the French medical profession. Issues of insurance systems & their relation to the delivery system are considered, since these will or will not change during the transition from the government of Giscard to the government of Mitterand. The politics of the hospital sector is a primary focus of the analysis.

S14507 / ISA / 1982 / 3959

Stevens, Charles S. (DePaul U, Chicago IL 60614), **Artists and Audiences: The Dilemma of the Jazz Musician.**

¶ 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 & has created problems for them in acquiring an audience. The question is posed, how do art forms exist if they conflict with society? One approach focuses on jazz as a black folk art & the problem of assimilation into US culture. A second approach focuses on jazz musi-

cians 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 & to enhance their position in the larger society.

S14508 / ISA / 1982 / 3960

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 langs, many to the exclusion of Spanish. Social effects of this lang situation include the area of education, where the 62% illiteracy rate can be traced in part to the irrelevance of Spanish-lang schools in Indian areas, & to ethnic relations, where Mayan lang use 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-lang 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 Instit 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 lang interests of different groups in the country.

S14509 / ISA / 1982 / 3961

Stokvis, Rudolf (Sociologisch Instit U Amsterdam, Oude Hoogstr 24 Netherlands), **The Coming Crisis of Traditional Sport Organizations.**

¶ Traditionally, sport participation since 1870 has been organized by voluntary associations founded by amateurs to promote their favorite sport. Since 1960 one can discern three alternative trends in the way sports are organized: (1) "sport-for-all" organized by community officials; (2) commercial sport, in which private entrepreneurs invest in sport facilities & rent these to private individuals; & (3) commercial international events for top athletes. Using personal observations, systematic analysis of sport magazines, survey reports, & historical literature on sport, the following questions are answered: Are these new developments? What are the current conditions that favor them? What do these developments mean for traditional sport organizations?

S14510 / ISA / 1982 / 3962

Stollberg, Rudhard (Martin-Luther-U Halle-Wittenberg, German Democratic Republic), **Relation to Practice as Part of the Training of Sociologists in the German Democratic Republic.**

¶ Reported are the experiences of the training of sociologists 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 dissertations in plants & factories, with the participation of factory managers, & (6) activity of "student circles" to work out practical problems.

S14511 / ISA / 1982 / 3963

Stolte-Heiskanen, Veronica (U Helsinki, 00530 53 Finland), **Societal Utilization of Research Results: A Conceptual Framework and Its Application.**

¶ A conceptual framework for the study of societal utilization of scientific research results is presented & its potential applicability in concrete research illustrated by empirical data on research institutes. The problem of societal utilization of research results is examined from the point of view of interaction between identification of emerging societal issues & problems, creation & development of relevant knowledge, & application of results. Focus is on the extra- & intrascientific constraints on the set-

ting 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/department 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.

S14512 / ISA / 1982 / 3964

Stone, Philip J. & Lanzara, Giovan Francesco (Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), **Socio-Psychological Optima in Working Life.**

¶ Criticized is the social-psychological concept of "information overload" as it is used in evaluating quality of life. In its place, a more 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 extended 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.

S14513 / ISA / 1982 / 3965

Strauss, Anselm, Fagerhaugh, Shizuko, Suczek, Barbara & Wiener, Carolyn (U California, San Francisco 94143), **Medical Technology's Impact on Hospital Organization and 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.

S14514 / ISA / 1982 / 3966

Street, Susan L. (Fundacion Javier Barros Sierra, Apartado Postal 20061 Mexico 20 DF), **Bureaucracy and 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.

S14515 / ISA / 1982 / 3967

Strømsheim, Gunvor (Institt Social Research, Munthesgt 31 Oslo 2 Norway), **The Organization of Time and the Question of Equality: On the Distribution of Working Time in Paid Employment between Men and Women in Norwegian Families.**

¶ 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 re-

sulted 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?

S14516 / ISA / 1982 / 3968

Subramanian, V. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Caste, Tribe and 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 inferred as the cause & not 'ethnicity' itself. The root cause of preferential access to education of some groups may be traced to earlier & longer exposure to Western educational & societal values. The coastal areas in Asia & Africa & literary groups benefited early & retained these benefits through the motivations of the Mc family. This pattern is referred to here as the "divisive effect of Coastal Colonialism." Such overrepresentation becomes the target of attack only when the excluded inlanders & nonliterary groups win political power & challenge administrative & professional dominance from that vantage point.

S14517 / ISA / 1982 / 3969

Subramanian, V. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **The Dialectic of Sanskritization and Prakritization in Classical Music and 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 & Nattyadharmi in classical dance was originally based 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.

S14518 / ISA / 1982 / 3970

Suczek, Barbara, Fagerhaugh, 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 DoFL & 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—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.

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SI4519 / ISA / 1982 / 3971

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 the security of employment, the keener the interest & the stronger the involvement will be. The fact that "global" participation in managerial 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 whet 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.

SI4520 / ISA / 1982 / 3972

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 literal 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 to be an inadequate match 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.

SI4521 / ISA / 1982 / 3973

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 transfer of managerial authority to elected 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.

SI4522 / ISA / 1982 / 3974

Sundhaussen, Ulf (U Saarlandes, D-6600 Saarbrücken Federal Republic Germany), **Military Withdrawal from Government Responsibility.**

¶ The more sophisticated & developed a society becomes, the more will military regimes become anachronisms, irrespective of whether they are successful or not. This hypothesis is tested against sets of reasons that prompt military leaders to withdraw to their barracks, & sets of preconditions that have to be met to facilitate this process. Arguments for & against the hypothesis are based on data from states where the military has apparently withdrawn from government responsibility, has reintervened, or has not yet contemplated surrendering power. The qualified conclusion is that, in the long run, the hypothesis holds.

SI4523 / ISA / 1982 / 3975

Supiot, Alain (Faculté droit & sciences politiques U Nantes, 44036 France), **Les Stratégies judiciaires des syndicats français** (The Judiciary Strategies of French Trade Unions). (FRE)

¶ Methods of qualitative investigation, involving a mixture of interviews, systematic study of trade union & management periodicals, & direct observations, were used to establish the typical judicial attitudes of French trade unions & employers. Traditionally, both trade unions & management were anxious to keep the courts out of their disputes. Judges themselves were known to shun labor problems, preferring instead to relegate them to conciliation boards. This situation has changed completely over the last twenty years; trade unions have opted for offensive strategies to force judges to rule on labor issues. Some matters have, accordingly, been brought before criminal & administrative judges. At first restricted to the trade union confederation, this new attitude has now become the rule, so that making case law is one of the stakes in labor conflicts. Reliance on case law is reinforced by the basic incoherence of the Labor Code, which makes it possible to build conflicting judicial syllogisms. The judiciary strategies of the trade unions have the practical effect of preventing a unified interpretation of the Labor Code because they tend to magnify case law conflicts.

SI4524 / ISA / 1982 / 3976

Surber, Monica (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Work and Leisure: The Problem of Identity among Professional Workers.**

¶ What is the impact of alienating work on the value of leisure time to professionals? Tested is the assertion that for workers in large bureaucratic organizations, leisure is seen as a dominant source of intrinsic rewards & personal identity. Reliance on leisure for central identity is often assumed for manual & blue-collar workers because their work is dull & routine. Today, many suggest that the work of professionals lacks fulfillment in ways similar to blue-collar workers. Looking at over 400 aerospace engineers, addressed is the relationship of intrinsic work rewards to work & leisure identity. Findings indicate that, indeed, leisure is rated higher than work as a source of intrinsic satisfaction & self-identity; not, however, as compensation for deprivations felt at work.

SI4525 / ISA / 1982 / 3977

Suzman, Richard (Langley Porter Instit U California, San Francisco 94143), **The Impact of the Economic Cycle on Individual Mental and Physical Health.**

¶ In time-series analyses of national & state aggregate data, Brenner has shown that unemployment & inflation levels are powerful predictors of a wide range of mental & physical pathologies. Surprisingly, unemployment levels predict mortality rates for age groups not directly in the LF, such as the young & the elderly. However, the process by which this occurs & the mechanisms involved remain obscure. Reviewed are some strengths & weaknesses of models that relate the impact of macro-level social phenomena to health; outlined are a number of criteria that should be fulfilled by such models. In order to show that social factors are likely to account for a good deal of the variation in mortality & morbidity rates, cross-national, SE, & historical variations in these rates are presented. A number of criticisms of aggregate time-series analyses of health are noted. Studies that have replicated or extended Brenner's

findings & tested their validity are reviewed, with special attention given to cross-national replications.

S14526 / ISA / 1982 / 3978

Suzuki, Tatsuzo (Instat Statistical Mathematics, 4-6-7 Minami-Azabu Minato-ku Tokyo 106 Japan), **Ways of Life and Social Milieus in Japan and the United States: A Comparative Study.**

¶ Examined were Japanese & US Rs' attitudes toward "way of life" related to work. Two sets of data were utilized: (1) Cross-societal comparative data obtained through 1978 surveys carried out in the US & Japan, gathered from a national sample of adults in each society, chosen on the basis of a multistage probability sampling. (2) Time-series data collected at 5-year intervals since 1953 by the Instat of Statistical Mathematics. These data consisted of national samples of adults 20+ years of age. In order to delineate the character of interdependence undergirding the systems of beliefs in these two societies, factor analytic technique was applied to the data. Systems of attitudes in the US & Japan reveal similarities over a wide spectrum of issues & concerns. Results suggest an essential similarity in outlooks toward different lifestyles. At the same time, however, the results reveal fundamental differences. Results obtained for the US display a dominant system containing "core" outlooks. In comparison, the pattern for Japan evidences two competing systems of outlooks: "old" & "new." These differences derive from each society's sociocultural history, as well as its ecological setting.

S14527 / ISA / 1982 / 3979

Swantz, Marja Liisa (U Helsinki, Franzeninkatu 13 00500 50 Finland), **Women's Creative Role in Development in Tanzania.**

¶ African women have slowly become conscious of their important contributions to society. There is a need to incorporate the role of women in any analysis of the society of which they are a part. By means of participatory research, women can share in a dialogue with M members of their family & with local leaders in making concrete plans for the future. Women continue to play a central role in those societies that have a specific cultural identity expressed in handicrafts, apparel, music, dance, & ritual. Analyzed is women's potential in utilizing these skills & "secrets" in the process of development. Through participatory research, a situation can be prevented in which women become bulwarks of traditionalism, buttressing themselves against threats to their identity. Examples are presented of positive use of cultural traditions for building self-confidence & becoming leaders in local settings. The problem is how to prevent women's marginalization in situations in which they either deviate from the conventional code or resist new influences by withdrawing to their traditions. A pastoralist society in Tanzania is used to exemplify a situation of progressive liberation from the constraints of a local situation.

S14528 / ISA / 1982 / 3980

Swarup, Anand (SD (PG) Coll, Gaziabad India), **An Empirical Support for Mass Society Theory of Alienation: The Students' Case.**

¶ A study of alienation among Indian students (N = 500) at Meerut U. Personal sources of student alienation such as age, sex, & marital status, academic sources such as faculty of study, academic achievement, & academic standing, societal sources such as family size, family background, & SES, as well as father's education & father's occupation were the independent variables. Alienation & its four dimensions—powerlessness, meaninglessness, normlessness, & social isolation—were the dependent variables. A context-specific 16-item Intensity Scale was developed, comprising 4 items for each of the dimensions of alienation. Findings indicated that students are alienated but do not manifest feelings of powerlessness, meaninglessness, normlessness, & social isolation in a uniform manner. While supporting the mass society theory of alienation, the findings may be considered only part of the analysis; the causal sequence between mass society theory & alienation must undergo rigorous tests. The theory denies that student alienation would remain unchanged even if some of the structural traits changed significantly. It also denies that the behavior of students would remain unchanged even if the dimensions of alienation changed significantly. Data patterns disconfirming either or both parts of this sequence can be readily envisaged.

S14529 / ISA / 1982 / 3981

Sween, Joyce A. & Baker, Therese L. (DePaul U, Chicago IL 60614), **Intergenerational Production and Reproduction: An Examination of Educated United States Women and Their Mothers.**

¶ Because of societal changes in economic & social conditions across generations, mothers may undertake (or be excluded from) forms of productivity different from those of their grown daughters. At an individual level, the SE conditions of a particular family may necessitate, obviate, or facilitate a mother's participation in the LF. However, from the point of view of a daughter, a working mother may have a potentially critical effect on the daughter's socialization to adult role choices. Growing up in a family in which mothering & LF participation are combined may foster these dual activities of work & mothering in the daughter's family of procreation. Examined is the influence of mother's work & childbearing on daughter's fertility & propensity to work in conjunction with childbearing. A longitudinal study of a national sample of highly educated US women with comparable workforce potential presents evidence on how ultimate desired family size, early work patterns, & attitudes about child care are influenced by the roles of the R's mother.

S14530 / ISA / 1982 / 3982

Sweetser, Dorrian A. (Boston U, MA 02215), **Kinship in U.S. Households in 1900 and Today.**

¶ Ties of a married couple with wife's kin are likely to be closer than those with husband's kin in an industrial society that has a bilateral kinship system. A condition for this asymmetry is independence of men's work from a kin setting. If men's work requires or is aided by relatives, ties are likely to be closer with husband's kin. Another successful test of this general hypothesis is reported: household sharing by couples & parents. The indicator of separation of men's work from kin ties is occupation of the head of the household, classified as farm or nonfarm. Data are from the 1900 Public Use Sample of the US Census. Sharing with wife's parents was more common in nonfarm households, & sharing with husband's parents was more common in farm households, as had been predicted. Causal forces, including those arising from the social organization of household tasks, are discussed. Household size & composition in 1900, & the composition of family households are compared with those of the present.

S14531 / ISA / 1982 / 3983

Sweetser, Frank L. (Boston U, MA 02215), **Community Size and Neighborhood Differentiation: Is There an Urban-Rural Continuum?**

¶ In a test of the Ur-Ru continuum hypothesis, characteristics of 1,708 Ur & 559 Ru supervisors' districts, constituting the universe of Australian neighborhoods, are compared across 5 community-size categories from very large cities to Ru communities. Thirty-nine of 73 variables derived from the 1971 Census reveal significant gradients across some or all categories; about 50% involve city size differences & 50% show Ur-Ru differentiation. Ethnicity & migration variables are affected by city size, whereas occupation & age-sex variables show Ur-Ru effects. The Ur-Ru continuum hypothesis is rejected in favor of the view that in Ur-industrial societies, there are two distinct modes of linear neighborhood differentiation: (1) city size differentiation, reflecting urbanization, industrialization, & bureaucratization; & (2) Ur-Ru differentiation, reflecting the persistence of traditional patterns.

S14532 / ISA / 1982 / 3984

Swindell, Kenneth (U Birmingham, B15 2TT England), **Pre-Colonial and Colonial Labour Migration in West Africa: The Gambia and Northwest Nigeria, 1850-1980.**

¶ To what extent labor migration in West Africa was exclusively the result of colonial rule is one of the issues raised; it is discussed with reference to Senegambia & northwestern Nigeria. The Gambian material shows that migrant groundnut farmers present considerable continuity, as they were coming into Senegambia as far back as the 1850s, & their migrations still persist today. Material collected in Nigeria shows that while precolonial mobility of labor existed, the British presence extended & inflated the system. But how were changes introduced? Issue is taken with the notion of taxes & currency as initially the prime causes; more consideration is given to the abolition of domestic slavery, an event that undermined relations of production. But was there a sudden transformation & evisceration of the indigenous economy by European contacts, or was there gradual change by adaptation & devolution? Such considerations of continuity & discontinuity are central to discussion of labor migration. Data are based on colonial records, oral histories, accounts of early travelers, & a variety of surveys by social scientists & historians. It would seem that the development of labor migration has a complexity that belies some of the more rhetorical statements about its origins.

S14533 / ISA / 1982 / 3985

Symush, P. I. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The Problems of Industrialization of Rural Regions.**

¶ 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.

S14534 / ISA / 1982 / 3986

Szinovacz, Maximiliane 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 may also help them 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.

S14535 / ISA / 1982 / 3987

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, Trotsky, 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.

S14536 / ISA / 1982 / 3988

Tada, Hirokazu (Instit Developing Economies, 42 Ichigaya-Homura-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. An attempt is made 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.

S14537 / ISA / 1982 / 3989

Tahin, Tamás, Jeges, Sára & Füzesi, Zsuzsanna (Medical U Pécs, Szigeti 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.

S14538 / ISA / 1982 / 3990

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 & nonreal worlds.

S14539 / ISA / 1982 / 3991

Tamás, Paul (Instit Sociology Hungarian Academy Sciences, H-1014 Budapest), **Power Structures and the Functionality/Dysfunctionality of Research Activities in Modern Science.**

¶ 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.

S14540 / ISA / 1982 / 3992

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 vs empirical sensitivity; (2) the ratio of action knowledge needs to scientific knowledge stocks; (3) relations between new research programs & societal changes; (4) political involvement in research outputs; (5) the autonomy of science policy decisions; (6) organizational & ideological diversity vs homogeneity; (7) personal participational risk in a given sociopolitical environment for possible actors of social movements;

(8) the limits of social actions; & (9) the attainable action radius in social space.

S14541 / ISA / 1982 / 3993

Tarasov, E. F. (Instit Linguistics Academy Sciences USSR, Ul Semashko 1/12 Moscow 9), **Verbal Communication, Intercourse and Social Interaction.**

¶ A discussion of the adequate study of speech. A conceptual system describing the social interaction of communicators is used as an interpretational model. The interdependence of the notions "social interaction," "verbal communication," & "intercourse" is demonstrated.

S14542 / ISA / 1982 / 3994

Tarozzi, Alberto, Faccioli, Patrizia & Porcu, Sebastiano (Istit Sociologia U Bologna, Via Belle Arti 42 40100 Italy), **Qualitative Research and New Indicators in the Study of Rising Up Metropolitan Processes.**

¶ Discussed are the limits of quantitative research when it indulges in sociometric operationalism. Examined is the possibility of replacing fruitless quantitative models of research by an approach that makes available the prevision of a future process. Various qualitative methodologies & techniques & phenomenological approaches are reviewed. The merits & pitfalls of new methods of conducting research are analyzed. An attempt is made to discover new constant elements for a combined (qualitative & quantitative) approach. The problem is that of finding polyvalent indicators that can constitute the ready-made components of empirical hypotheses of research.

S14543 / ISA / 1982 / 3995

Tarrab, Gilbert & d'Aragnon, Pierre (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **La Participation dans les entreprises est-elle viable? A quelles conditions? (Is Participation in Enterprises Viable? Under What Conditions?). (FRE)**

¶ Discussed is to what degree concerted efforts to realize common objectives in an enterprise can check dissatisfaction & alienation felt by the workers, & whether it is possible to reconcile the interests of workers & of managers in the same enterprise. Examined is how, when, & why the participative model can be more advantageous for the whole work community than the traditional, nonparticipative, model. The results of research carried out in Ontario & Quebec, using 1,000 employees from 20 enterprises of both the participative & nonparticipative type, clearly show, by means of Snédécour's F test, that the employees of participative enterprises are more satisfied, feel less alienated, & have a more positive value system than employees of nonparticipative firms. The criterion of participation in the profits &/or in the decisions of an enterprise is used to determine participative character. However, the participative enterprise is not a panacea: this model cannot be systematically applied everywhere. But the tendencies observed in this research show that the participative model has a greater chance of functioning in a satisfactory manner for the totality of the work community than the classical model. Tr & Modified by A. Rubins

S14544 / ISA / 1982 / 3996

Tatarnikova, Irene (Dnepropetrovsk State U, 320625 USSR), **International Variation of a Statement in Reference to the Social Status of Interlocutors and the Relations between Them (Results of the Statistical Analysis on the Level of Perception).**

¶ Discussed are certain peculiarities of perception & identification of phonostylistic variation of intonational patterns of declarative statements in American Eng. made in conversations of M & F single-sex dyads. The experimental material comprised 870 autonomous declarative statements used in the initial position of dialogues that were represented by conversation in: a formal business-like setting in a work situation; an informal, everyday situation; between two strangers; or between two people only slightly acquainted. Before each recording, speakers received information about who was speaking to whom, the topic, & the setting. The stimulus tape with elicited dialogues was subjected to a two-stage auditory analysis. In stage one, Ss were asked to identify the phonostylistic type of statement (PTS), who is speaking to whom, & what the relations are between the speakers. In stage two, the task was the same, with the dialogic context eliminated. To avoid the influence of structural factors on the perception of intonation of initial control utterances, phonemic-syllabic composition & lexico-grammatical structures were kept identical in every set of the five PTSs. Among the results are: (1) On the level of perception, there was a consistent discrimination between the PTS under

study in M & F realization of the various types of dialogues. (2) The sex of the speaker was insignificant when correct identifications of one & the same PTS in context & outside of context were compared. (3) In cases of correct & incorrect identifications of the PTS, the differences between M & F realizations were insignificant. (4) The possible influence of listener sex on the perception of PTS was tested only in context. In cases of correct & incorrect identifications of the PTS, irrespective of speaker sex, the factor of listener sex was insignificant.

S14545 / ISA / 1982 / 3997

Taubert, Horst (Nationalkomitee Soziologische Forschung Akademie Wissenschaften, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str 19-23 108 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Social Equality and Inequality within the Development of the Socialist Society in the German Democratic Republic.**

¶ Discussed is the interrelation of social equality & inequality as an important feature of the dialectics of socialist society. Marxist explanation of social inequality determines ownership relations, which, as the main factor of social inequality in human society, are the basis of class division. Within socialist society, where classes still exist on the basis of socialist ownership of the means of production, a historically new proportion 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.

S14546 / ISA / 1982 / 3998

Taylor, Ian (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **The Riots in Britain in the Summer of 1981: A Requiem for the Welfare State.**

¶ An attempt is made to locate the riots 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 politics of social democracy. 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.

S14547 / ISA / 1982 / 3999

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 evolution based on technological considerations, or the conflicting imperatives of accumulation & legitimation, do not adequately explain variation in historical development, form, or resolution of health care crises.

S14548 / ISA / 1982 / 4000

Tchkhikvadze, V. M. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The Soviet Socialist Democracy as It Is.**

¶ Reviewed are problems of the further development & improvement of the Soviet socialist democracy, which have become an object of acute ideological struggle. Describing the principles, essence, main traits, & tendencies of socialist democracy's development as it is reflected in the new Soviet Constitution, documented are the advantages of socialist democracy over bourgeois democratism. Exposed is the bankruptcy of bourgeois theoreticians & revisionists. The Communist Party is the principle guarantee for the strengthening & development of socialist democracy.

S14549 / ISA / 1982 / 4001

Tellis-Nayak, V. (Saint Xavier Coll, Chicago IL 60655), **Power and Solidarity: Clientage in Domestic Service.**

¶ Investigated is a role-specific vertical solidarity in south India, where Ur Christian households employ Ru 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 employer & employee, the intermediaries between them, religious functionaries, & the audience of fellow religionists. The domestic clientage 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.

S14550 / ISA / 1982 / 4002

TenHouten, Warren D. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **The Alienation of Reason: A Neurosociological Study of Alexithymia.**

¶ Data are presented from an experimental study of cerebral commissurotomy (split-brain) patients & matched normal controls. In this experimental study of alexithymia (a lack of words for feelings), a videotaped film was presented to all Ss, four times, with differing verbal instructions. Data analysis consisted of three levels of content analysis of verbal responses to the showing of the film, & to continuously monitored electroencephalographic & electrooculargraphic tracks of data. The Hoppe-Bogen result of alexithymia in the split-brain patients was replicated & extended. Implications for consciousness of a dualistic nature, the alienation of the forms of reason lateralized to the left & right cerebral hemispheres of the brain, are drawn.

S14551 / ISA / 1982 / 4003

Teriet, Bernhard (Kleinsendelbacherstr 14, D 8524 Dormitz Federal Republic Germany), **The Concept of Time-Sovereignty and Working-Time-Flexibility as Strategies for a New and Better Ecology of Time in the Most Important Life-Spheres—Individual, Family, Employment 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, uniformity, tutelage, 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 & employment, many approaches have sought new mechanisms that would give people more time sovereignty & more flexible options in the utilization of their time. These options would affect the central employment sector, & have far-reaching effects on lifestyles as well as life-plans, family life, the organization of employment, social control & social life, & on the interrelations between temporal & spatial structures.

S14552 / 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 Intralinguistic Continuum and the Power of Language in Haitian Peasant Society). (FRE)

¶ Linguists generally speak of continuum when two langs 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 dialectal regions of Creole, but a more thorough inquiry reveals a sort of continuum from a simplified form of Creole used by bilingual intellectuals, who often speak Creole with French phonology & lexis, to a complex Creole used by the monolingual peasants, whose society attaches major importance to its spoken lang. In the speech of the *houngan* (voodoo priest) is found the key to the dynamics & evolution of Creole. Linguistics can be more easily understood through the ethnography of communication. 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 components 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.

S14553 / ISA / 1982 / 4005

Thibault, André, **Les Marges de l'ordre amoureux: aliénation ou désaliénation?** (The Margins of the Amorous Order: Alienation or Disalienation?). (FRE)

¶ The reified definition of the couple as the only "normal" formula for amorous 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- & interfamilial encounters. 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, examined is whether it is methodologically more fruitful to treat this marginality as a form of alienation or as a route to disalienation. The dominant US tendency, which values social integration as an absolute good, inclines toward the first hypothesis. Explored are the merits & advantages of the second. When a marginalized lifestyle involves self-exclusion, it lends itself to new alienating mechanisms that aggravate the social disadvantages of the actor. However, adoption of alternative lifestyles can force the social order to modify the rules of the game. Even the dominant models can find themselves redefined in terms of their practice. Tr & Modified by A. Rubins

S14554 / 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 cooperatives & labor movement organizations. From the early 1970s, trade unions 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 personnel in national & regional federations of workers' cooperatives, trade unions, & six cooperatives. Open-ended questions were asked in each cooperative, covering the history of formation, trade union involvement, changes of product & technology, size of LF, attitudes of workers toward trade union & cooperative principles, & problems created by trade union involvement. Literature concerning the history of Italian trade unions, political parties, & cooperatives was also utilized. The main factors contributing to the great popularity & encouragement of cooperatives have been: (1) New policies have emerged among the parties of the Left which stress the need to extend & develop democratic practices in all areas of life. (2) The links between political parties, trade unions, & federations of workers' cooperatives have begun to weaken over recent years. This has enabled the unions & federations to work more closely in developing common strategies for overcoming the major problems of Italian society. (3) The "hot autumn" of 1969 led to radical action on the shop floor, particularly among the so-called "new Wc." (4) A coincidence of interests has occurred between large capital & the unions, leading to agreement that workers should play a larger part in economic planning.

S14555 / ISA / 1982 / 4007

Tibori, Tímea (Institut Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), **Studying Aesthetic Reception.**

¶ Studies of aesthetic reception can focus on the relationship between personality & creation, reception as a process, or the typology of reception. Approached in terms of the psychology of personality, aesthetic reception can be viewed: (1) from the angle of experience & understanding; (2) according to behavior; (3) on the basis of the correlation between personality & aesthetics; (4) according to the motivation of the recipient; & (5) through the correlation between the personality & the creation, based on the S's vision of the world. In studying the process of aesthetic reception, perception, reception, & creation are correlated & 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 vision 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 approaches in order to define the different characteristics of various types of Ss with regard to aesthetic reception.

S14556 / ISA / 1982 / 4008

Titma, M. Kh. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Developed Socialism and Trends in the Development of the Social Structure.**

¶ The integral nature of socialist social relations determines the interconditionality of development of the main subtypes of social structure. Analyzing social structure as a unit whose development is based on changes in the DoFL (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. Deviations from the optimal development of these social structure components greatly influence the dynamics of social development. Therefore, modeling a harmonious development is an important & promising task.

S14557 / ISA / 1982 / 4009

Todd, Alexandra Dundas (Suffolk U, Boston MA 02114), **A Diagnosis of Doctor-Patient Discourse in the Prescription of Contraception.**

¶ 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 theory can be observed in the actual discourse as 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.

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.**

¶ 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 Australia in recent years. Just as substantial gulfs can be found within legal-professional cultural stereotypes, 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 antipathy & 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 sociolegal 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.

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 inadequacies 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-

agan government or a rational organizational model. A number of indicators are presented to demonstrate corporate nonrationality.

S14560 / ISA / 1982 / 4012

Tominaga, 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, & dialecticism. 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

Tomović, 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, labor 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 1968 & 1978, 25% of the immigrants from Yugoslavia had professional qualifications.

S14562 / ISA / 1982 / 4014

Tomović, Vladislav A. (Brock U, Saint Catharines Ontario L2S 3A1), **Academic Response to Deviance and Crime 1910-1980.**

¶ A systematic analysis of the types of sociology curricula that developed in 42 Canadian Us between 1910 & 1980. An attempt is made to explain the statistical findings on such variables as parochial & nonparochial institutions, size of the Us, size of faculty, "have" & "have not" provinces, & the role of Us in the US on the type of courses being developed in Canada. Academic sociology in Canada appeared in 1908 for the first time. Soon thereafter the development of sociology curricula reflected current social issues. Courses dealing with crime, delinquency, & deviance found their place in the programs. Over 300 U calendars are the main source of data. A diffusion model for theoretical explanation as well as innovation concepts have been applied. Discussed is how & when a society tends to respond or overrespond via academic teachings to social issues such as depression & war.

S14563 / ISA / 1982 / 4015

Tomović, Vladislav A. (Brock U, Saint Catharines Ontario L2S 3A1), **Institutionalization of Sociology in Canada: The Case of 42 English Language Universities.**

¶ Two hypotheses are tested: (1) The probability of finding sociology courses offered at the U level in the early part of the century was higher in smaller Us than in larger Us. (2) There is a relationship between the parochial/nonparochial character of Us & the time of inception of sociology courses. In explaining the institutionalization of sociology, utilized are Terry N. Clark's four models (1968) of the institutionalization of innovation: organic growth, differentiation, combined process, & diffusion. Data were gathered from U catalogues, 1908-1980. Descriptive statistics & matrixes were obtained; a generalization is offered as to when, why, & how sociology started & developed in the English language Us of Canada.

S14564 / ISA / 1982 / 4016

Toolin, Cynthia Ann (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003), **Civil Religion in Developing and Developed Countries: A Content Analysis of Speeches, 1972-1981.**

¶ Presented is a content analysis of 84 political speeches of leaders in developing & developed countries. The basic issue addressed was whether or not evidence of civil religion could be found in the speeches, & if present, how it differed between the two types of countries. It was found that a civil religious dimension could be detected in the speeches. In developed countries, it drew heavily upon the "message to the world" theme; in developing countries, it drew upon a "mighty deeds of the past" theme. The theoretical perspective concerned the functions of civil religion, which did not differ between the countries—in both types, legitimation & tightening of the social fabric were discerned.

S14565 / ISA / 1982 / 4017

Toren, Nina (School Business Administration Hebrew U Jerusalem, 91905 Israel), **National Styles of Orientation toward Scientific Work: A Comparison between Soviet and American Scientists Who Have Recently Immigrated to Israel.**

¶ Examined are the attitudes of scientists of different cultural backgrounds to a set of work characteristics. Two samples of scientists who have recently immigrated to Israel from the USSR & the US are investigated. The findings show considerable transnational invariance in Rs' importance rankings of a set of work characteristics. The hypothesis that US scientists will value individualistic work attributes while Soviets will put more emphasis on collectivistic elements is investigated. The findings support the first part of the hypothesis but not the second. Attempting to discern culture-specific meanings that scientists may attach to particular work characteristics, further data analysis reveals that the two national groups conceive of the "opportunity to contribute to society" within different frameworks & contexts of meaning.

S14566 / ISA / 1982 / 4018

Tornfelt, Evert E. (Outer Continental Shelf Office, Box 1159 Anchorage AK 99503), **Kinks, Twists, and Knots in the Time Line: A Social Analysis of Quality of Life in the Arctic Regions of Alaska, U.S.A..**

¶ Alaskan natives making judgments about their present quality of life, like others, often compare their past with their future expectations. These continuing comparisons, like a kinked, twisted, knotted cord, may be more stressing to those with internalized traditional norms than to more future-oriented, less traditional persons. Using comments presented by Alaskan natives at public hearings on future oil exploration & development in their region, a comprehensive survey of Alaskan native views on federal programs, & personal observations in numerous Alaskan villages, discussed is the perceived past, present, & future quality of life. These sources reveal an anxiety about leaving the practices of the past for an uncertain future. In addition to other goal attainment activities, Alaskan natives appear to be motivated to action by the need to adjust to such anxiety. Avenues of legitimate action open to villagers are discussed. Conclusions are derived through content analysis of the sources.

S14567 / ISA / 1982 / 4019

Torode, Brian (Trinity Coll, Dublin 2 Ireland), **Discursive Power: A Critique of Michel Foucault's Theory of Power.**

¶ Michel Foucault conceives of power as the property of a single discourse, which imposes a transcendental signified, the collective human will, upon an immanent signifier, the individual human body. In contrast to this positive depiction of discursive power, Jacques Derrida & Mikhail Bakhtin suggest a conception of power as constituted by a difference between discourses. Specific mechanisms can be identified that constitute both the power of one discourse over another & the desire of the second to identify with the first. This method is used to analyze certain of Foucault's recent texts, in order to reveal the practices of readership by which he differentiates his discourses from those that are the object of his reading. Foucault's theory is a new resource for positivism in sociology.

S14568 / ISA / 1982 / 4020

Tortosa, Jose M. (Centro Estudios Superiores Alicante, Spain), **From Fear to Fear: Values and Themes in Cultural Change.**

¶ 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 focuses on values & themes & their changes during this period of political, cultural, & social transformation; attention is given to the public attend-

ing 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.

S14569 / ISA / 1982 / 4021

Toshchenko, I. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjjanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **The Material Environment of a Person and Its Role in an Effective Functioning of the Society.**

¶ The 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.

S14570 / ISA / 1982 / 4022

Traver, Harold Henry (U Hong Kong), **Socio-Economic Change and Crime Rate Trends in Hong Kong.**

¶ Crime in Asia has received less attention than crime in other areas of the world. The assumption that unique cultural values & social organization have enabled many Asian societies to maintain low crime rates in the face of considerable social & economic change is not true of Hong Kong. Although Hong Kong has compressed much social & economic change into a brief period, this has been accompanied by a pronounced increase in crime. To determine what social & economic forces might lie behind this increase, crime trends in Hong Kong are examined for the period 1956/57 to 1980/81, using data derived from annual police statistics, with regard to violent & property crimes. Social & economic trends are measured by examining changes in population density, housing conditions, real wages, selected commodity prices, & distribution of luxury goods. Findings reveal that property crime declined in the 1960s, while violent crime increased, probably because economic hardship in the 1950s forced many people into criminal situations involving property; theft became the logical solution to the problem of staying alive. Rapid economic expansion in the 1960s largely eliminated the need to steal, but may have encouraged a sense of relative deprivation & frustration, resulting in a rising volume of violent crime in the 1970s. The implications are far-reaching. Crime is observed to increase in response to social & economic processes that are widely viewed as desirable & actively pursued throughout much of the world.

S14571 / ISA / 1982 / 4023

Treskova, S. J. (Instit Linguistics Academy Sciences USSR, Ul Semashko 1/12 Moscow 9), **Sociolinguistic Problems of the Mass Media.**

¶ Sociolinguistic problems of the functioning of langs in the USSR & the question of the impact of the mass media on the peculiarities of these langs are discussed, including the role of the mass media in the processes of normalization of speech practice.

S14572 / ISA / 1982 / 4024

Trigiglia, Carlo (U Firenze, 50121 Italy), **Labor Movements, Institutional Traditions, and Political Centralization in Western Europe.**

¶ A definition of the concept of political centralization & decentralization is proposed, which gives rise to a typology. Three different ideal types are identified: a centralized system, a decentralized system, & a mixed one. All of them involve a specific mix of external centralization (extent of political allocation) & internal centralization (center-periphery relations) & are influenced by both the strength of the labor movement & preindustrial institutional traditions. Is it possible to bring together in the same model capitalist, Western societies that are not characterized by corporatist arrangements? The tentative answer is yes & no. Yes, because we can identify crisis management models that are more decentralized than the neocorporatist one. No, because these models are not homogeneous, so that we have to distinguish between mixed systems & fully decentralized ones.

S14573 / ISA / 1982 / 4025

Trömel-Plötz, Senta (U Konstanz, D-7750 Federal Republic Germany), **The Construction of Conversational Differences in Women's and Men's Speech.**

¶ Women & men are said to exhibit differences in verbal behavior, speech styles, strategies of communication, & sensitivity toward phonological variables, the environment, status, visual cues, bodily orientation, etc. It has been pointed out that women are more interpersonally oriented, cooperative, sincere in their emotions, & conforming to social pressure. However, no explanation has been offered for these observations, nor is it clear why their interpersonal competence & sensitivity does not bring women success. Analysis of concrete conversations between women & men shows that these features of women's interactional style are a necessary response to unequal & unfair distribution of conversational rights. Women do not choose this behavior, but must behave thus to keep men's attention in conversation. Women do not use speech to suggest a higher SS than they actually have, but to counteract the lesser SS attributed them abilities do not explain why they nevertheless keep losing in mixed-sex conversations. Examples from TV discussions show how M dominance is supported by power gestures that suppress women. Thus, women's conversational competence does not necessarily lead to conversational success. Conversational success is constructed for the socially powerful, usually men, & not for the most conversationally able or fair.

S14574 / ISA / 1982 / 4026

Trommsdorff, Gisela (Instit Erziehungswissenschaft, 5100 Aachen Federal Republic Germany), **Assessment of Social Change: Selection of Relevant Indicators. Studies on Social Change in Japan as Examples.**

¶ In addition to the possible effects on unplanned & undesired consequences of political decision making, the biased assessment of social change may have serious effects on theories of social change. The advantages & disadvantages of certain methods for the assessment of social change are discussed. These include: (1) biographical, historical, & quasiexperimental research designs & related errors of measurement, & (2) indicators for the measurement of certain aspects of social change, & problems of reliability & validity. An example of studies of social change in Japan, subsuming such topics as delinquency, democracy, social welfare, & Confucian values, is presented. The study of conditions of & consequences for the retardation & development of social change can serve as a guiding principle for choosing adequate indicators for social change. It is shown that single indicators are not useful; social change indicators must be derived theoretically & studied in respect to their possible interrelations. From this perspective, Inglehart's theory of social change is viewed in respect to its ability to offer a theoretical framework from which adequate indicators can be derived. Possible consequences of this approach for social theory & research are discussed.

S14575 / ISA / 1982 / 4027

Tryban, Georgeanna M., **Effects of Work History on Aging Women.**

¶ When retired wage-earning women were compared with women who had been homemakers, the situation of the previously wage-earning women was more positive than that of the non-wage earners. Measures of current feelings of life control, happiness, & quality of life were consistently higher for previous wage earners than for non-wage-earning women. When the major areas of interaction were examined, previously wage-earning women showed increases in satisfaction & involvement with home & family, clubs & groups, & friends. Previously non-wage-earning women, in contrast, showed no increase in satisfaction or involvement. Data from these scales, combined with responses to open-ended questions, showed that the 27 women interviewed varied in a number of areas; implications for further research are discussed.

S14576 / ISA / 1982 / 4028

Tsujimura, Akira (U Tokyo, 7-3-1 Hongo 113 Japan), **Impact of Acceleration of Social Speed upon Mental Conditions.**

¶ The concept of speed can be broadened to include the time needed to accomplish a given goal, as in the push-button phone & 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 for 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 prefectures 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.

S14577 / ISA / 1982 / 4029

Tumanyan, E. G. (Instit Linguistics Academy Sciences USSR, UI Semashko 1/12 Moscow 9), **Language Situations and Their Modeling.**

¶ 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.

S14578 / ISA / 1982 / 4030

Turner, Ralph H. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Unanswered Questions in the Convergence between Structuralist and Interactionist Role Theories.**

¶ Five essential criteria for an acceptable theory of roles remain unsatisfied: that the use of the concept of role adds something that is not derivative from components such as norm & expectation; that the approach deals equally effectively with valued & disvalued roles; that the approach deals equally well with organizational & nonorganizational roles; that role change is treated as a normal & continuous process; & that creative role enactment is treated as a normal process. Several of the most fundamental interactionist assumptions remain in sharp contrast to structuralist assumptions: that the fundamental character of role behavior is the effort to construct & execute a meaningful & rewarding complement of behavior in a system of social relationships; that roles are primarily gestalts rather than collections of discrete behaviors; that the allocation of persons to roles is a matter of continuing negotiation in even the most rigid organizational context; that both ego & alter are both role senders & role receivers, constantly seeking to make sense of the interaction in role terms; that social norms are not internalized but learned in ways that link attitudes & behavior to particular role relationships, making hypocrisy prevalent & normal; & that the fundamental question of how particular conceptions of appropriate role differentiation come about must be answered before the dynamics of role conflict, role socialization, & related phenomena can be understood.

S14579 / ISA / 1982 / 4031

Turner, Stephen (U South Florida, Saint Petersburg), **"Contextualism" and the Interpretation of the Classical Sociological Texts.**

¶ "Contextualism," as an account of proper historical method in textual interpretation in sociology, derives its inspiration from Quentin Skinner's work on early modern political thought. Skinner is concerned with interpreting texts in terms of the conventions of the disputes of the author's era. However, classical sociologists were not involved simply in disputes with their historical peers, but wrote with a long tradition in mind. Contextualism also is concerned that the interpreter explain the text in the thinker's own terms. Performing this task involves translating their terms into our terms. Yet this is one of the aims of those interpreters whom contextualism polemicalizes against. Thus contextualism presupposes the very style of interpretation it rejects.

S14580 / ISA / 1982 / 4032

Ufimceva, N. V. (Instit Linguistics Academy Sciences USSR, UI Semashko 1/12 Moscow 9), **The Development of Word Meaning in Ontogenesis: The Social Aspect.**

¶ The development of word meaning may be looked at not only as a result of the socialization of the child, but as the means of its fixation. As a result of experimental analysis, it is possible to single out several stages in the development of meaning structure & to follow the process of accepting social roles in different periods of the child's life.

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S14581 / ISA / 1982 / 4033

Ugrinovich, D. M. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Principles for Analyzing Adherence to Religion and Atheism in Socialist Society.**

¶ 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

Uribe-Villegas, Oscar (Instit Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico 20 DF), **La planeación sociolingüística internacional en una visión de Gran-Salvaje** (Sociolinguistic Planning from the Standpoint of the *Gran Salvaje* [Great Savage]). (SPA)

¶ Sociolinguistics 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 sociolinguistics. Some of the points made are: (1) sociolinguistics 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 irrevocable 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. Complexity/manageability indicators include: density (per square 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 & increase of productivity, as well as indicators that depend on efficiency of storage & transportation systems, & on resilience of ecosystems.

S14584 / ISA / 1982 / 4036

Vági, Gábor (Central Instit Research & Development Services, Hegedűs Gy utca 13 Budapest 13 Hungary), **Is There Any Function of Territorial Inequalities? A Critical Approach to the Ideology Legitimizing Social Inequalities of Territorial Differences in Living Conditions.**

¶ 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) Largeness 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 Economics 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 to an analysis of economic impacts. These effects are examined from both allocative & distributive standpoints.

S14586 / ISA / 1982 / 4038

Vaillancourt, Pauline Marie (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Empirical Social Science Research Techniques and Dialectical Sociology.**

¶ Examined 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 dialectics, sociologists should reevaluate 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.

S14587 / ISA / 1982 / 4039

Valentinova, N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Women's Sport as a Sociological Problem.**

¶ The roles of sport during a woman's life span differ. Therefore, three age groups are distinguished: juvenile, young girls & women, & middle-aged & old women. An individual correlates the entire system of social relations. The sociological approach is conditioned by the sport's functional characteristics & the interrelation of women with family, contemporaries, school, trainers, sport stars, sport clubs, & mass media. The following sociological problems are distinguished: (1) forming attitudes & value orientations to sport activities in family & school settings; (2) sport as emancipation, extended contacts, solving the interrole conflict, strengthening a young family, & 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 Previsional Plans.**

¶ An efficient set of social indicators cannot stand only on theoretical statements, but must focus on two specific levels: (1) long-term technological perspectives, & (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 previsional plans, analysis of social structures, & terminal problems related to the project's realization. The solution of problems of technological development, which can-

not derive from science & technique, presupposes an educational & sociocultural organization able to face the change induced by scientific development in individual & societal lifestyles & values.

S14589 / ISA / 1982 / 4041

Vallverdú, Francesc (Trav de les Corts 261, Barcelona-14 Spain), **¿Existe o no existe diglosia en Cataluña? Análisis de un problema conceptual** (Is There Diglossia in Catalonia? Analysis of a Conceptual Problem). (SPA)

¶ The concept of diglossia, since it was defined by C. Ferguson in 1959, & reformulated by J. Fishman in 1967 & 1971, has not been accepted by all sociolinguists. The application of the concept raises difficulties in a case such as Catalonia where some sociolinguists, eg, R. Ninyoles, affirm the existence of diglossia, while others dispute it. It is argued that the Catalan case shows that linguistic conflict does not necessarily imply the presence of diglossia. The principal feature of that conflict is the process of linguistic substitution (lang shift) in favor of Castilian, with strong countervailing tendencies in favor of Catalan. The existence of diglossic attitudes in individuals does not mean that the sociolinguistic situation in the wider sense is diglossic. The concept of diglossia should be confined to clear instances of contact between two langs. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14590 / ISA / 1982 / 4042

van Alphen, Ingrid C. (Instit General Linguistics U Amsterdam, Spuistr 210 1012 VT Netherlands), **The Implications of the Claim "Girls Are Better, but Women Ain't" for Linguistic Research.**

¶ Literature on sex differences in lang acquisition (although contradictory & methodologically questionable) tends to support the claim that "girls are verbally better than boys." Literature on sex differences of adults tends to support the claim that "men are verbally better than women." Popular belief offers the same judgments. Assuming that both claims are true, one can hypothesize that there is a breaking point in the development of the verbal ability of girls; they seem to lose their linguistic advantage when they grow older. If, however, these claims are not supported by empirical evidence, there must exist a "breaking point" in attitudes toward the lang of girls vs the lang of women. Conducted was a theoretical & empirical investigation of the development of word meaning by Dutch speakers & the influence of sex & SC on this aspect of lang acquisition. The data consisted of the individual oral responses of 120 Ss to 4 different tests (naming, sorting, defining, choosing an ideal exemplar) involving 25 members of the semantic field "drinking vessels": *glas* (glass), *beker* (sort of cup), *kopje* (cup). All Ss (ages 3, 6, 9, 12, & adults) were native speakers of Dutch. In each age group, 50% of the Ss were Fs, 50% were Uc, & 50% were Lc. The results confirm the claim that "girls are better," but only up to a certain age. Support is given to the hypothesis of the existence of a breaking point, & an indication is given of where this might occur. Between age 9 & 12, girls seem to lose their "verbal superiority" & are socialized into "young women" with less capacity to express themselves. Children behave according to what is expected of them: boys better than girls, Uc better than Lc. Norms are internalized. The results do not confirm the claim that "men are verbally better than women." If this result is generalizable, this means that we must deal with stereotypical thinking about the lang of women vs that of men.

S14591 / ISA / 1982 / 4043

van Bijsterveldt, Q. M. (U Tilburg, 5000 Netherlands), **The Relevance of the Concept of Institutionalization to the Study of Leisure.**

¶ The concept of institutionalization seems appropriate to the analysis of modern leisure behavior, conciliating both the need for order & for freedom. At the same time, the concept permits the integration of more traditional sociological theories, such as structural-functional, conflict-theoretical, exchange-theoretical, & symbolic interactionist. Also, the concept does justice to the social relevance of the current phenomenon, offering an escape from super-individualization. Actual societal conditions that favor or hamper the process of institutionalization are indicated. The typical course of the process is traced briefly. The influencing conditions are analyzed, eg: a common experience of a more or less urgent problem, the possibility of mutual communication about this, its common relevance on the basis of a common culture, social disintegration, the availability of leadership & social support, & the compatibility of the solution with the existing institutional order.

S14592 / ISA / 1982 / 4044

van de Craen, Pete (Vrije U, Pleinlaan 2 B-1050 Brussels Belgium), **The Idea of a Social Linguistics, or Linguistics as Hermeneutics.**

¶ 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 problems of social man & his lang. 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 activities. 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.

S14593 / ISA / 1982 / 4045

van der Geest, Ton (Psychologisches Institut Ruhr-U, Bochum D-4630 Federal Republic Germany), **Therapeutic Communication: Verbal and Nonverbal Aspects.**

¶ 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 psycholinguistically 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.

S14594 / ISA / 1982 / 4046

Van Groningen, J. (Criminal Justice & Welfare Administration Philip Instut Technology, Coburg Victoria 3058 Australia), **Job Satisfaction in the Organizational Context: A Comparison of Uniformed Staff of Two Prisons.**

¶ Addressed are the measured differences of job satisfaction levels of uniformed staff of all ranks working in two prisons in Victoria, Australia. Results of a survey indicate that levels of job satisfaction differ significantly & that these differences relate to numerous factors, including: management style, attitude toward the treatment philosophy of the agency, & quality & quantity of interaction between superior & subordinate officers.

S14595 / ISA / 1982 / 4047

van den Heuvel, Wim J. A. (Instit Sociology, Grote Markt 23 9712 HR Groningen Netherlands), **The Concept of Health in the Elderly.**

¶ Because of expected demographic developments in so-called developed countries & because of the SE burden this development places on society, prognoses are often made about future care for the elderly. Questioned are some of the ideas behind the prognoses & planning of health care facilities for the elderly. Are the health care needs of the elderly really met by available facilities? So far, little attention has been paid to the concept of actual health among the elderly. This concept should be a criterion for development of care facilities. Data are from a survey of the elderly in the Netherlands.

S14596 / ISA / 1982 / 4048

Van Houten, Donald R. (U Oregon, Eugene 97403), **Contending for Control in Sweden: Dilemmas for Labor in the Political Economy and Regulation of Reform.**

¶ Sweden has received considerable international press over the past decade for efforts at reforming the organization & control of work. In the early 1970s, managerial efforts to introduce team production in auto assembly were trumpeted; in the mid-1970s, labor's legislative initiatives to democratize organizations were hailed as a significant transformation

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, & worklife 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 Houtte, Jean (Centre Sociology Law U Antwerp, Prinsstr 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 no longer 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 inculcation) & 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 Contrôle sur les systèmes 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 apparatuses 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 mayor, the officer of justice, & the commandant of the police brigade, at both the communal & provincial levels—which is nonexistent 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. Rubins

S14601 / ISA / 1982 / 4053

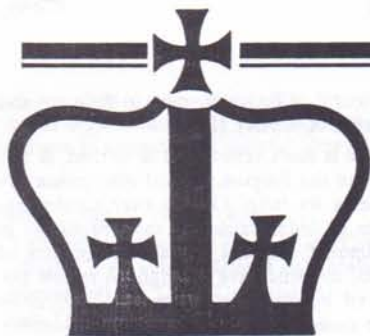
van Steenberghe, Bart (State U Utrecht, Heidelberglaan 2 3508 TC Netherlands), **The Sociologist as "Social Architect": The Possibilities and Pitfalls of Society-Designs.**

¶ 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 improvement of the "sociological imagination"; (2) improvement of the general political debate on the future; & (3) inspiration for planners & decisionmakers.

S14602 / ISA / 1982 / 4054

Van de Vall, Mark (Leyden Instit Social Policy Research U Leyden, 242 Stationsplein 2312 AR Netherlands), **The Value Context of Social Policy Research: Epistemological, Implemental and Strategic Parameters.**

¶ 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 trends, (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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S14603 / ISA / 1982 / 4055

van Wijngaarden, Piet (Sociological Instit State U Utrecht, Heidelberglaan 2 3508 TC Netherlands), **Income Distribution Policy in the Welfare State: Justification Grounds for Labor Income Differences.**

¶ 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 1970s a cultural revolution stimulated the government to develop 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 the 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.

S14604 / ISA / 1982 / 4056

Vann, Nigel (U Arizona, Tucson 85721), **A Cross-Cultural Analysis of Spectator Behavior.**

¶ A theoretical explanation of spectator violence in England, the Latin countries, & North America is postulated, central to which are the works of Smelser, 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.

S14605 / ISA / 1982 / 4057

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 class 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.

S14606 / ISA / 1982 / 4058

Varga, Károly (Instit Building Economy & Organization, PO Box 46 1251 Budapest Hungary), **Human Resource Development and Organization: Development Innovations in Hungary.**

¶ 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 by checking their impact on 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 task forces. Focus was on participation in learning & research activity, & the construction of a self-regulating & self-monitoring system.

ment projects; (3) theories of action & learning systems; & (4) action research task forces. Focus was on participation in learning & research activity, & the construction of a self-regulating & self-monitoring system.

S14607 / ISA / 1982 / 4059

Varlamov, K. I. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjjanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Social Aspects of the Leninist Conception of Social Organization of Control over Society.**

¶ Socialist society has worked out a qualitatively new form of social control that is determined by the new goals of control of societal life—subordination of economic tasks to social ends, & concrete care for a concrete man. Focus is on the correlation between the economy & democracy development—a problem that has been the key point of ideological struggle since the beginning of Soviet existence. Democratic centralism is the main Leninist principle of socialist control & economic management, & has had great influence on the social orientation of the present revolution in science & technology. In this respect, the most important problems are: (1) production, the organization of work on a national scale; (2) the combination of planned management & utilization of commodity monetary relations in the course of a socialist construction; & (3) implementation of economic methods of management.

S14608 / ISA / 1982 / 4060

Vásek, Antonín (Instit Czech Language Czechoslovak Academy Sciences, Mendlovo nám 1 Brno 60300), **On Language Conflict in Bilingualism and Plurilingualism and Its Solution: Methods of Research.**

¶ Lang conflict is the first consequence of lang contact in personal interaction. The solution to lang conflict is realized through penetration, interference, lang switch, functioning of coexisting langs & selection of registers, diglossia, lang shift, & lang replacement of the weaker/weakest of the contacted langs. The two main approaches of inquiry are: communicatively progressive & communicatively regressive. The axiomatic basis: (extralingual, intralingual, & interlingual) developmental factors function simultaneously.

S14609 / ISA / 1982 / 4061

Velasco-Ocampo, María Guadalupe, Olvera-Martínez, Rosalba & Pineda-Jordán, Bertha Alicia (Taxqueña 1381 Colonia Campestre Chur, 04200 Mexico DF), **El conflicto social en la metrópolis. El caso de México (Social Conflict in the Metropolis: The Case of Mexico).** (SPA)

¶ A report covering the following: (1) major theories of social change, including contributions by Marx & Dahrendorf; (2) factors that generate social conflict, including the principal models of Ur growth, the causes & consequences of migratory systems, levels of acculturation, & social pathology in the great cities; (3) social conflict in the Mexican City, with focus on living standards, social degeneration, & the social repercussions of the two preceding categories; & (4) social policies implemented to alleviate Ur problems, including: Ur development plans, eg, the plan pertaining to the Federal District & the surrounding zone; the policy of administrative decentralization; & preventive programs such as Alcoholics Anonymous, youth centers, family planning, etc. The government's Ur policies, in combination with great population density, have enhanced the alienation & dehumanization of the populace, raising the specter of aggravated social conflicts. Social conflict is directly related to the family & its level of cohesiveness. Hence, government policy should reinforce family cohesion. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14610 / ISA / 1982 / 4062

Veltman, Calvin (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Modernization and Linguistic Politics in Contemporary Quebec.**

¶ After the conquest of New France by the British in 1760, the English & French communities of Quebec developed separately. The English were concentrated in the larger cities, the French in Ru areas of the province. The English dominated business, finance, & the Canadian federal parliament; the French the liberal professions, the Catholic Church, & the provincial legislature. This traditional DoFL was supported by different values & patterns of social life, an indicator of which are the different demographic patterns observed by the two groups. The modernization of Quebec that followed WWII disrupted this traditional segregation & brought English- & French-speaking Québécois into direct & increasing competition in the marketplace. The urbanization & modernization processes eroded traditional factors that divided the two groups, leaving both with a set of similar North American values & lifestyles.

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

Venezky, 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 its 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 centrality within primary schooling, has been the main institutional vehicle 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

Verbarg 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, Cociuza, 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 Alcazar 20 Colonia Tabacalera, Mexico DF), **Conciencia de clase y cambio social en la juventud campesina** (Class Consciousness and Social 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 number of external factors, eg: sharpening of inequality between the countryside & the city; the narrowness of the internal market; & political, economic, educational, & other needs of the great masses of dispossessed. 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

Verdoodt, 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-

ondary 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 langs, 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 microsociological 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 children in Holland, 6-13 years old, whose speech was analyzed for various morphosyntactic & semantico-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, Carel 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 fabrication takes 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 visibility & content for the R that it could influence his construction of reality & the social reality of people in 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 (Istit 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

Viano, Emilio (School Justice American U, Washington DC 20016), **Domestic Violence: Legal Issues and Reforms in the United States.**

¶ 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

civil remedies that exist in common law even when special legislation is absent. Using examples from the various states, provided is a review of numerous policy choices & drafting problems that face the legislator when considering special legislation.

S14620 / ISA / 1982 / 4072

Vinaver, Krystyna & Schiray, Michel (Ecole hautes études sciences sociales Centre internationale environnement & développement, 54 blvd Raspail 75270 Paris Cedex 06 France), **Temps sociaux et progrès technique** (Social Time and Technical Progress). (FRE)

¶ 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. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14621 / ISA / 1982 / 4073

Vitányi, Iván (Institut Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), **Lifestyles and Free Time: Methodological Problems**.

¶ 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.

S14622 / ISA / 1982 / 4074

Vitányi, Iván (Institut 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 considerable proportions—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 practices 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.

S14623 / ISA / 1982 / 4075

Vitányi, Iván (Institut Culture, Corvin tér 8 H-1251 Budapest Hungary), **The Relationship between Sociology of Art and Sociology of Culture**.

¶ 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. Reflecting 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-

ety. (2) The question of approach consists of knowing more about the arts & thereby, about society. A correct approach to art sociology is closely linked not only with the sociologies of science, knowledge, beliefs, morals, ethics, emotions, etc, but also with the sociology of culture. In this respect, utilized is the widest conception of culture, which is no less extensive than the concept of society.

S14624 / ISA / 1982 / 4076

Volinn, Ilse O. (School Nursing U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Health Professionals as Stigmatizers and Destigmatizers: The Case of Alcoholism and Leprosy**.

¶ Two disease entities are used for the analysis of stigmatization processes within the health care system. It is shown how overall cultural norms, specific professional role interpretations, & certain characteristics of the diseases are contributory factors. Cultural norms of devaluing persons with disabilities, particularly those with visible physical or behavioral disabilities, are considered. Similarities between leprosy & alcoholism as conditions for stigmatization are discussed. Both are diversified & complex morbidity conditions, their etiology is little known, modes of treatment are not uniform, & manifestations are diverse & unpredictable & usually quite visible. Both diseases have been known in one form or another since antiquity. Discussion is based on well-known theoretical concepts, but terminates with the hope that further endeavors will lead to the improvement of treatment & rehabilitation of currently stigmatized diseases.

S14625 / ISA / 1982 / 4077

Volkov, Yu. E. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Social Changes, Social Policy and Sociology**.

¶ In a socialist society, social policy's influence occurs in the following directions: social orientation of state economic activity; social orientation of scientific & technological progress; utilization of organizational & economic changes in the various national economic branches; training of skilled cadres; raising the social consciousness & activity of different social groups; & utilization of distribution mechanisms in order to overcome discrepancies in the quality of life of different social groups. Sociology should systematically analyze the results of various social measures; therefore, the most important task for sociologists is to create a system of social indicators that would permit measurement of the results of innovations.

S14626 / ISA / 1982 / 4078

von Allmen, Alexander Frank & von Raffler-Engel, Walburga (Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37240), **The Relationship of Verbal Cues to the Image of the Speaker**.

¶ In a telephone conversation between people who have never seen each other, it appears that interactants form images of how their conversation partners look & that the images formed influence their verbal exchange. A sample of 80 undergraduate students at Vanderbilt U were shown pairs of slides while listening to single voices, & were asked to match the voice to one of the slides. The experiment revealed significant differences in the perceptive abilities of the judges. Members of fraternities & sororities performed better than others. People who would not reveal their family incomes scored better than those who did. Students who had attended private high schools performed more accurately than those who had attended public high schools. No difference was found between M & F raters nor among students of different revealed parental incomes.

S14627 / ISA / 1982 / 4079

Bredow, Wilfried (Institut Politikwissenschaft, Wilhelm-Röpke-Str 6 D-355 Marburg Federal Republic Germany), **The Peace-Movements in France and in the Federal Republic of Germany: Objective and Subjective Dimensions—A Comparison**.

¶ Peace movements in France & the Federal Republic of Germany seem to differ in their social composition & political goals. Described are the different shapes of the two movements; their differences are analyzed on the level of strategic situation, political culture, & national identity.

S14628 / ISA / 1982 / 4080

von Raffler-Engel, Walburga (Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37235), **The Coordination of Verbal and Nonverbal Interaction towards Three Parties**.

¶ Three talk shows hosted by Phil Donahue were randomly selected & videotaped from the TV screen. During these shows, Donahue inter-

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views a special guest in front of the studio audience. Eventually, the studio audience is encouraged to participate in discussions with both the talk show host & his guest. During the final phase of the show, telephone conversations from outside callers are heard & Donahue is seen answering their questions. Analysis of the paralinguistic & kinesic behavior of Donahue revealed that he interacts simultaneously with: (1) his direct partner (guest/individual audience-participant/telephone caller), (2) the studio audience, & (3) the TV viewers at large. To accomplish this, Donahue uses variations in paralanguage & synchronous movement of different parts of the body & eye gaze. He never interacts exclusively with only one of the three parties but indicates clearly to whom he is "officially" talking.

S14629 / ISA / 1982 / 4081

von Stutterheim, Christiane (Max-Planck-Institut Psycholinguistik, Berg en Dalseweg 79 NL 6522 BC Nijmegen Netherlands), *When Language Barriers Become Mind Blocks: Conversation Stereotypes in Fossilized Language Varieties.*

¶ The relation between linguistic behavior & social factors is discussed, focusing on how the lang competence of a second lang (L2) learner impacts his social situation in the host community. For guestworkers, the foreign lang is a communicative barrier rather than an effective working system. As a data base, the pidgin speech of Turkish guestworkers working in West Germany for at least 5 years was chosen; it is acquired only for indispensable practical needs & shows the relation of lang command & social situation. Data were collected in 1981 in West Berlin via tape-recorded interviews in the homes of Turkish factory workers, aged 27-45. Data collection techniques included guided conversation, story retelling, various sorts of ad hoc translation, & comparative use of L1 & L2. An analysis of the discrepancy between the information given by Ss in L2 & in L1 clarified how intentions are preshaped, deformed, or dropped because of linguistic inadequacy. Further evidence for the important role of lang competence was furnished by the selection of discourse topics. The highly stereotypic pattern of conversation could hardly be overcome; linguistic constraints functioned as a kind of censure for preverbal intentions. Linguistic constraints also led to very broad, "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.

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 lang change & social change. It has been claimed for vocal langs that rapid social change leads to a more rapid lang change than when social change is slow, but empirical evidence has been limited. Changes in the sign langs 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 langs. Differences in signing between M & F, white & black, & southern & northern users of ASL are discussed with regard to social changes in North America. The less favored social groups participate in fewer areas of social life, & social change will affect them at a slower rate. This is reflected in the more conservative signing of women, blacks, & southerners.

S14631 / ISA / 1982 / 4083

Vora, Dhairyabala P. (Smt 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 Colls 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 Colls.

S14632 / ISA / 1982 / 4084

Voss, Hans-Georg (Institut 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 behavior of 10 boys & 10 girls was 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 playful 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 accompany 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 language use 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 language patterns under quasi-segregated conditions. At first glance, under such conditions, one might expect that as English spread through the community, it might creolize under the influence of earlier generations of L2 English 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 English 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 English & Spanish in various vernacular forms are widely spoken. The social conventions for language choice in the community appear to reflect the prior history of attitudes toward these two languages, 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: ethnosémiotique et stratégies d'énonciation. Le Cas des couleurs en yakoma** (Processes of Definition: Ethnosemantics and Enunciation Strategies. The Case of Colors in Yakoma). (FRE)

¶ The systems of categorization that, according to classical ethnosemantics, characterize a culture, are seen here not as the organization (through a language &/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 & collective 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 I. (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

Wehbi, Timochenco, Silva, Dilma de Melo & Loge, Celso José (Escola Comunicações 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 Bradbury's play *The Pedestrian*, making use of theater as a means of pedagogical 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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S14640 / ISA / 1982 / 4092

Weidig, Rudi (Academy Social Sciences, 108 Berlin German Demo-
cratic Republic), **Sociological Theory of the Social Structure in So-
cialism.**

¶ Different sociological theories on social structure are an expression of
different reflections of practical needs, & also express different theoret-
ical & ideological strategies pursued by different sociologists. Sociology in
socialism, for the first time in history, faces the task of analyzing the de-
velopment of social structure in a society that has already overcome
class structure characterized by antagonism. Socialism raises new prob-
lems & 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 rela-
tions; (2) the main determining factors of development & convergence
of the classes; & (3) ways of enabling the Wcs to master their role as re-
cipients of scientific-technological progress & the augmentation of social
wealth.

S14641 / ISA / 1982 / 4093

Weinstein, Brian (Howard U, Washington DC 20059), **India: Plan-
ners and Poets.**

¶ Lang planning is government intervention into the communication
marketplace, but nongovernmental organizations & individuals can in-
fluence this process. Officially sanctioned change in the status & develop-
ment 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 authori-
ties 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 prod-
uct of changes in their societies, they also helped shape society through
freely chosen linguistic innovations.

S14642 / ISA / 1982 / 4094

Weiss, Pierre (U Geneva, 1211 4 Switzerland), **A Multidimensional
Analysis of Swiss Longitudinal Data (Geneva 1950-1980): New Re-
sults.**

¶ 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 accord-
ing to endogenous & exogenous criteria. Occupational mobility tables
are analyzed by "classical" & more recent methods. The countermobili-
ty hypothesis is tested, & profiles of intragenerational mobility are
drawn; a combined model of intragenerational occupational & income
mobility is presented.

S14643 / ISA / 1982 / 4095

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 col-
lected 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 & gener-
alization. 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 ex-
plained variance that may be considered as stable. Several hypotheses
concerning the causal relationship between mobility & political attitudes
are tested. The comparative perspective confirms the value of the pars-
imonious model of acculturation predicting intermediary attitudes for
mobile categories. Suggestions are made to improve the model.

S14644 / ISA / 1982 / 4096

Weissenborn, Jürgen (Max-Planck-Institut 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 Chil-
dren.**

¶ It was hypothesized that children's performance in establishing com-
mon referential frames would crucially depend on the development &

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/describer-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.

S14645 / 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 Torontonians' 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 DoFL: there are systematic differences according to sex, family status, & employment status.

S14646 / 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 *oeuvre*: humanist vs scientific, early vs late, mechanistic 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.

S14647 / ISA / 1982 / 4099

Wentink, Ton & Zanders, Harry (Tilburg U, 5000 Netherlands), **Office Automation, Organisation 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 (hierarchy 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.

S14648 / 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; Sacks 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.

S14649 / ISA / 1982 / 4101

West, W. Gordon (Ontario Instit 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/internal 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 pragmatist & symbolic interactionist roots would not only make ethnography more defensible, but would offer a better basis for cross-fertilization with neo-Marxism.

S14650 / ISA / 1982 / 4102

West, W. Gordon (Ontario Instit Studies Education, 252 Bloor St West Toronto), **Educating Legal Subjectivity.**

¶ Traditional theoretical paradigms for understanding schooling & deviance (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, civics classes, curriculum) are suggested as pertinent to contemporary world crises of deviance & control.

S14651 / ISA / 1982 / 4103

White, Rodney F. (Trent U, Peterborough Ontario K9J 7B8), **Professional Expertise and Power in Policy Determination: A Comparative Analysis.**

¶ 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 Elliot 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.

S14652 / ISA / 1982 / 4104

Wiener, Carolyn, Fagerhaugh, 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 subarenas, 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 macrosociological conditions that impinge upon the health-care arena as they intertwine with the major arena processes of segmentation, intersection, & legitimation.

S14653 / ISA / 1982 / 4105

Wierzbicki, Z. T. (Polish Academy Sciences, Nowy Swiat 72 Warsaw 00-300), *Changements dans la paysannerie polonaise et les syndicats des agriculteurs en Pologne contemporaine* (Changes in the Polish Peasantry and Agricultural Unions in Contemporary Poland). (FRE)

¶ 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 Ur population, the expansion of social services, a decentralization of power, & self-rule. Paradoxically, although the movement is partly anti-Leninist (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 liberty & 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

S14654 / ISA / 1982 / 4106

Wiggen, Geirr (Elverum Coll Education, N-2400 Norway), *The Question of Oral Language Interference in the Written Language of Primary School Pupils in Norway: A Survey and a Comparison with Non-Norwegian Data.*

¶ 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 command of orthographically & grammatically "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 controversy about democracy & power, rather than a question of linguistic regularity & pedagogical methods.

S14655 / ISA / 1982 / 4107

Wilbanks, William & Murphy, Dennis D. (Florida International U, Miami 33144), *The Elderly Homicide Offender in the U. S., 1980.*

¶ 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 (compared 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 incidents involving 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.

S14656 / ISA / 1982 / 4108

Williams, Colin H. (North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stafford ST18 0AD England), *Ethnic Regionalism in Wales.*

¶ Examined are the main characteristics of ethnic regionalism in Western Europe. Analyzed are several theories designed to explain the resurgence 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.

S14657 / ISA / 1982 / 4109

Williamson, Robert C. (Lehigh U, Bethlehem PA 18015), *The Problem of Linguistic Survival: A Comparative Study.*

¶ Analyzed are conflict in diglossic areas in which individuals are confronted with a choice between the official & minority lang, & the responses they make to this conflict. Based on interviews with 171 Pa German speakers, the processes of lang socialization, resocialization, & lang loyalty are examined in the context of code selection & interference, as well as the "subcultures" or social backgrounds the actor brings to the speech act. A principal concern is a comparison with the investigator's research in other minority langs (Friulan, Romansh, Breton, Welsh, & Gaelic) in order to analyze similarities & differences in these processes of lang maintenance & shift.

S14658 / ISA / 1982 / 4110

Williamson, Rodney (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), *Connectives, Textuality and Conversational Communication in Children of Marginal Families in the Mexican Capital.*

¶ Investigated were differences in the linguistic performance of six-year-old children across social groups, examining their speech in a number of communicative situations ranging from controlled interview to spontaneous interaction. A sample of children from economically marginal families was included. Described is the conversational style of the marginal group, comparing it with results for Mc & Wc groups. The issues addressed are cognitive complexity & textual coherence; they are approached through a consideration of the connectives used by children. Previous analysis has shown that marginals' linguistic performance offers no real evidence of cognitive deficiencies. The relevance of connectives to cognitive issues in child lang has been established; though most studies of connectives in child lang have been carried out from the perspective of the acquisition of syntactic form, focus here is on the acquisition of connectives, but on their use in the speech of children older than those previously investigated (Bloom et al). An attempt is made to examine a wider range of discourse functions than the simple consideration of cross-turn cohesion: established is how connectives reflect macrorelations within a text & different types of textuality.

S14659 / ISA / 1982 / 4111

Windisch, Uli (U Genève, 1211 4 Switzerland), *Pensée sociale, affectivité, symbolisme et efficacité des discours politiques* (Social Thought, Affectivity, Symbolism, and the Efficacy of Political Discourse). (FRE)

¶ Lang is both structured & structuring; it is from that epistemological perspective that sociolinguistics & discourse analysis could assist in the appreciation of certain ideological discourses. Selected as an example for study is the discourse of xenophobic movements. The empirical data include 500 readers' letters & 50 in-depth interviews. The discursive analysis is supplemented by analysis of the affective & symbolic aspects; affective, symbolic, & mythic elements predominate in this type of speech. With the aid of psychoanalysis & studies of myths & symbols, the importance of affective & symbolic logic is demonstrated to be on a par with the linear, grammatical, & "correct" logic of formal speech. The "alternative logics" are perceived on the level of form, not content. Discursive structures are displaced by cognitive-discursive, affective-discursive, & symbolic-discursive ones; these structures are outlined. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S14660 / ISA / 1982 / 4112

Winkin, Yves G. (U Liège, B-4000 Belgium), **Eating Topics and Talking Food: Conversational Rules in a Multicultural Residential Organization.**

¶ International Houses (IHs) are privately funded institutions, founded in the 1930s on several US campuses to foster international understanding. They provide food, shelter, & various activity programs. A few hundred students, representing several cultural traditions, live together for at least one academic year. Posed is the question: how are social-communicational predictability & regularity achieved in an organization specifically designed for the development of intercultural relationships. Data were collected on several visits to the IH of Philadelphia between 1978 & 1981, observation time totaling 7 months. Specifically studied were conversational interactions in the IH cafeteria. All social rules seemed to converge to one general precept: "Don't get involved; keep out of personal grounds; don't confront." This precept is reinforced by data from other IH social settings & related to the idea of a code of social conduct.

S14661 / ISA / 1982 / 4113

Winkler, Gunnar (Institut Soziologie & Sozialpolitik Akademie Wissenschaften, Federal Republic Germany), **Social Policy and Disarmament.**

¶ 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 possibilities & limitations 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 be 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.

S14662 / ISA / 1982 / 4114

Wodak, Ruth (U Vienna, 46 1090 Austria), **The Language of Love and Guilt: Relationships between Mothers and Daughters from a Socio- and Psycholinguistic Point of View.**

¶ 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. Interest therefore centers, 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.

S14663 / ISA / 1982 / 4115

Wohl, Andrzej (Academy Physical Education, Marymoncka 34 01-813 Warsaw Poland), **Sociological Research and Sport Practice.**

¶ 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, & they are not extensive; often they do not differ from common sense or social myth. (2) Sociological research, even if it is interesting & original, concentrates only slightly on the significant problems of sport practice; research methods are limited & do not permit analysis of the relationship between sport microenvironments & social macrostructures.

S14664 / ISA / 1982 / 4116

Wong, Aline K. (National U Singapore, Kent Ridge 0511), **Women's Work and Family Life: The Case of Electronics Workers in Singapore.**

¶ Using Singapore as a case study, focus is on the impact of transnational corporation investment on the work values & family life of F workers in the electronics industry. Discussed are preliminary findings from intensive interviews with a small sample of workers. Findings indicate that factory employment does not seem to change F workers' sex roles, social values, or family relationships. The meanings attached to work are not only a function of assembly-line production technology, but also a function of the workers' life-cycle stages. Whatever modernizing effects factory employment may have on single workers, such effects fade once they get married. Although F workers join unions, they do not seem to develop a SC consciousness.

S14665 / ISA / 1982 / 4117

Wood, James L. (California State U, San Diego 92182), **Educational Structure, Economic Structure, and Student Movements.**

¶ Two middle-range educational structure theories of student movements are discussed & evaluated. One theory emphasizes the impact of the educational structure itself on student protests; the other examines the relations between capitalist economic structure, educational structure, & student protests. In particular, analyzed is the impact of "multiversity" educational structure on the development of student protest movements; this approach is compared with the New Working Class theory of student movements, which emphasizes the impact of capitalist economic structure on both educational structure & the development of student protest movements. Issues such as the role of educational dissatisfactions in generating—or not generating—protests are discussed. Reasons why multiversity educational structure is seen to produce protests are examined, as are reasons why a capitalist economic system is seen to produce a given type of educational structure & student protest. Evidence indicates support for both theories, although neither is a complete explanation of student protests. Both must combine with other variables for a more complete explanation.

S14666 / ISA / 1982 / 4118

Woodworth, Warner (Brigham Young U, Provo UT 84602), **Collective Power and Liberation of Work.**

¶ An analysis of the emergence of US economic democracy highlights 6 attempts by workers &/or communities to counter plant shut-downs through conversion to worker ownership. The projects examined include such industries as electrical appliances, glass, automobile, & meat packing. Geographically spread from coast to coast, these firms range in size from 300 to 2,000 workers. Key strategies utilized in worker take-overs are criticized, including participatory research on the closing corporation, negotiation of a buy-out, carrying out a feasibility study, utilizing governmental resources & technical assistance, obtaining funding support, mobilizing community interest, designing the legal structure, & preparing for organizational effectiveness. The problems & pitfalls of this multiple-advocacy approach are discussed, including an evaluation of grassroots tactics as tools for worker liberation in the US.

S14667 / ISA / 1982 / 4119

Wovk, Maria T. (U Manchester, M13 9PL England), **Gender Categorizations and Sexual Imputations in the Linguistic Construction of a Narrative Account.**

¶ Analyzed are ways in which a M confessing to the murder of a F utilizes gender identifications in imputing blameworthiness for the offense. Explicated are aspects of members' culturally-based practical reasoning procedure as embedded in the exchange of speech. Data are from a video-recorded murder interrogation, the spoken aspects of which are transcribed according to conversation analysis. Concepts & resources are drawn from conversation analysis & speech act theory, focusing on the close sequential ordering of the discourse & the systematic organization of the descriptive resources mobilized by the interlocutors. Interrogation & confessions typically manifest a narrative format, organized into a "first this, then that" pattern whereby the ordering of the story purportedly "mirrors" the ordering of events being reported. Interlocutors may impute blame by reference to "who goes first" in sequences of this pair type, & thus the girl may be seen as provoking the consequences. This ordering trades on the conventional preconception that men should initiate certain cross-gender actions, eg, propositioning, often without blame. Thus, both the notion of adjacency paired actions & the narrative format

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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

Yadov, V. A. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5
117259 Moscow), **Work Motivation: Problems and Promotion of
Studies.**

¶ 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 (Institut Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, blvd Vitosha 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 socialism to impede the leading political bodies from using the same 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 the possibility 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 1960 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.



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S14672 / ISA / 1982 / 4124

Zapf, Wolfgang (U Mannheim, 6800 Federal Republic Germany), **Welfare Production: Public vs. Private.**

¶ Investigated are: how welfare is generated in society; what are the producers, products, & production processes; the limits of particular productions; & new innovative "mixes." After a survey of the literature, a scheme of four major institutions of welfare production is discussed: markets, bureaucracies, associations, & private households. Present dilemmas & the innovative potential of each particular institution are briefly explored, eg, new "corporatist" patterns. Two case studies ("shadow economy," & household production) explore the question of how private initiatives, resources of associations, & individual households may overcome deadlocks in the present "market failure" & "state failure."

S14673 / ISA / 1982 / 4125

Zarca, Bernard (CNRS-CREDOC, 142 rue Chevaleret 75013 Paris France), **Conditions of Work and Attitudes towards Work in Small Enterprises.**

¶ Characterized is the small-enterprise population of skilled manual workers. These workers, whether independent, employees, or employers, are compared with several other subpopulations: industrial managers, 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.

S14674 / ISA / 1982 / 4126

Zaslavskaja, T. I., Muchnik, I. B. & Muchnik, M. B. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Problems of Zonal Differentiation of Specific Rural Development Programmes.**

¶ Summarized are the results of a problem-oriented, SE typology of USSR Ru regions. Three tasks are specified: (1) creation of complex indicators of specific problems; (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.

S14675 / ISA / 1982 / 4127

Zazueta, César, de la Peña, Ricardo & Geluda, Simón (Patriotismo 98 Colonia Escandón, 18100 Mexico DF), **Condicionantes 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

S14676 / ISA / 1982 / 4128

Zdravomyslov, A. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krjijanovskogo 24/35 b5 117259 Moscow), **Socialism, Welfare and Equality in Light of the Relationship between Theory and Practice.**

¶ Considered are theoretical assumptions of the problem of welfare & equality under socialism. Certain features of the scale of differentiation in welfare matters are analyzed. The distribution of goods is considered from the point of view of the further enrichment of human creativity, as opposed to the principle of consumerism. Discussed is the Soviet experience in achieving welfare (not abundance). In spite of numerous achievements, there are still many unsolved problems in all facets of social policy.

S14677 / ISA / 1982 / 4129

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 (México).**

¶ Ethnocide 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 Otomis in the Valle del Mezquital. The SE background of the Otomis is described; elicitation techniques of interviews & conversational & discourse analysis are used.

S14678 / ISA / 1982 / 4130

Zolberg, Vera L. (Purdue U, Hammond IN 46323), **New Art—New Patrons: Coincidence and Causality in the Twentieth Century Avant-Garde.**

¶ 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 marginal to established elites either by national origin, religion, SS, or other institutional bases. The roles these actors played in the acceptance of the new styles are analyzed in terms of theories concerning the relationship of art to society & the autonomy of the arts.

S14679 / ISA / 1982 / 4131

Zucker, Lynne G. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Interorganizational Relations Reconceptualized: Policy Environments and Organizational Boundaries.**

¶ 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 extralocal 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 extralocal 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 senses, 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 focal orga-

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nization (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.

S14680 / ISA / 1982 / 4132

Zvekić, Uglješa (Instiut Criminological & Sociological Research, Gračanička 18 11000 Belgrade Yugoslavia), **A False Dilemma: Between the Bureaucrat and the Professional—A Sociological Analysis of the Role of Judges.**

¶ 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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ABBREVIATIONS

adj	adjective	ISC	Index of status characteristics	Ru	rural
&	and	It	Italian	S	subject (persons in an experiment)
Afr	Anglo-French	ITA	International Teaching Alphabet	SC	social class
AN	Anglo-Norman	L	lexical rule	SE	socioeconomic
AS	Anglo-Saxon	lang	language	SES	socioeconomic status
Assoc	Association (as part of a proper name)	Lat	Latin	SofK	sociology of knowledge
Ave	Avenue (in street address, citation only)	Lc	lower class	Sp	Spanish
C&P	culture & personality	LF	labor force	Sq	Square (in street address, citation only)
Co	Company (as part of a proper name)	LLc	lower lower class	Ss	Subjects
Coll	college	LMc	lower middle class	SS	social status
colloq	colloquial, -ly, -ism	Ln	Lane (in street address, citation only)	St	Street (in street address, citation only)
cons	consonant	LSC	lower social class	Str	strasse (in street address, citation only)
Corp	Corporation (as part of a proper name)	LUc	lower upper class	TV	television
db	decibel	M	male	U	university
Dept	Department (as part of a proper name)	Mc	middle class	Uc	upper class
df	degrees of freedom in chi square	MD	physician	UK	United Kingdom (in text only)
DofL	division of labor	ME	Middle English	ULc	upper lower class
Dr	Drive (in street address, citation only)	MHG	Middle High German	UMc	upper middle class
E	east (in street address, citation only)	MMc	middle middle class	UN	United Nations
EE	East (e.g. E-Germanic)	MoDE	modern English	UNESCO	United Nations Educational . . . etc
Eng	Early English	N	number of cases (as in a sample)	Ur	urban
f	English	NP	noun phrase	US	United States
F	frequency	obs	obsolete	UUc	upper upper class
Fr	female	O	object	V	verb
G&G	French	OE	Old English	VP	verb phrase
Gael	Gemeinschaft & Gesellschaft	Ofr	Old French	vs	versus
Ger	Gaelic	OHG	Old High German	W	West (in street address, citation only) West (e.g. W-Germanic)
Gr	German	ON	Old Norse	Wc	working class
HSC	Greek	P	proto (e.g. P-Indo-European)	WWI	world war I
IE	higher social class	PO	public opinion	WWII	world war II
Instit	Indo-European	pre	before (e.g. pre-Old English)	Symbology:	sigma (total)
IPA	Institute (as part of a proper name)	%	percent (age)		
	International Phonetic Alphabet	r	correlation (only)		
		R	respondent		
		Rd	Road (in street address, citation only)		

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AFR	Afrikaans	FRE	French	RUS	Russian
ARA	Arabic	GER	German	SCC	Serbo-Croatian with Cyrillic alphabet
AZE	Azerbaijani	GRE	Greek	SCR	Serbo-Croatian with Roman alphabet
BUL	Bulgarian	HEB	Hebrew		
CHI	Chinese	HUN	Hungarian	SLO	Slovak
CZE	Czech	ITA	Italian	SLV	Slovene
DAN	Danish	JPN	Japanese	SPA	Spanish
DUT	Dutch (Netherlands)	KOR	Korean	SWA	Swahili
EFR	Bilingual English and French (Canada)	LAT	Latin	SWE	Swedish
ENG	English	MUL	Multilingual	THA	Thai
ESP	Esperanto	NOR	Norwegian	TUR	Turkish
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