

sociological abstracts

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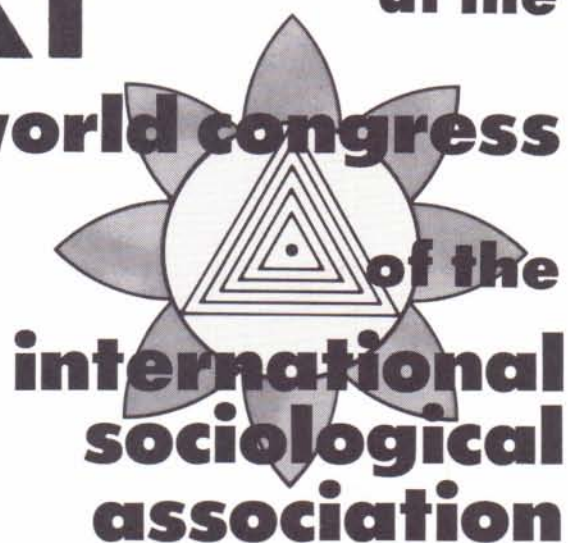
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34/3 **suppl 141**

**abstracts of papers
presented
at the**

XIth

world congress



**association
internationale
de
sociologie**

sociological abstracts

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This supplement is presented to all registrants of the 11th World Congress of Sociology with the compliments of the International Sociological Association, Sociological Abstracts (SA), and the Indian National Organizing Committee at the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, India.

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 Nourredine Aabdi, is numbered as follows:

S17552/ISA/1986/4133

S17552 is the first supplement abstract number following from supplement No. 140. 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 4133rd abstract SA has published from ISA Congresses.

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8 July 1986

Dear Colleague:

The response from sociologists to the call for abstracts of papers to be presented at the 11th World Congress was overwhelming. SA received 1,253 abstracts before the deadline (a 13% increase over the 10th Congress).

These abstracts were edited, translated if necessary, indexed, and finally printed and bound in time for shipment to India for the Congress opening. Also included in the booklet (beginning on page 163) is a listing of titles of abstracts that arrived at the ISA Executive and/or SA editorial offices after the deadline. This listing is compiled from the computer record kept by Sergio Contreras in Amsterdam and contains the following information: name of author, country of residence, complete title of paper, and Congress session at which it is to be presented. Had we attempted to include these abstracts in their entirety, we would not have been able to get the publication to press on time.

Do not despair, however! Since 1976, SA has included a special section in each December issue--Section 9000--for abstracts of papers presented at association meetings that arrived too late for publication in their respective booklets. If you wish your abstract to appear in our December 1986 issue, we request that you send us a clean, reproducible copy of your complete paper by 15 October 1986. We will publish the abstract with the notation that the paper is available for purchase. SA will pay authors a 15% royalty on all sales. If you have not already submitted an abstract, you may still do so, if it is accompanied by the complete paper. We repeat: the deadline for receipt of papers and abstracts is 15 October 1986.

We hope that the Congress booklet will facilitate faster and wider dissemination of the contents of the Congress deliberations. The abstracts printed in it will be available online effective September 1986, and those published in Section 9000 will be online as of 30 December 1986.

Lastly, permit us to express our appreciation for your contribution to the Congress and convey our best wishes for fruitful intellectual encounters.

Cordially yours,

Margaret Archer

Margaret Archer
Chair Publications Committee
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8 de julio de 1986

Estimados Colegas,

La repuesta de sociólogos de todo el mundo a la llamada por resúmenes de disertaciones que se presentarán al Undécimo Congreso Mundial fué una sorpresa muy agradable. La redacción de SA recibió 1,253 resúmenes (un aumento de 13% sobre el Décimo Congreso) para inclusión en el libretín designado para distribución en New Delhi.

Estos resúmenes fueron traducidos (en algunos casos) y redactados, y el libretín fué publicado a tiempo para su envío a India. También incluida en el libretín es una lista (empezando con la página 163) de los títulos de resúmenes que han llegado demasiado tarde para inclusión completa. Esta lista es una reproducción del registro de computadora preparado por el Señor Sergio Contreras en Amsterdam, y contiene el nombre del autor y su país de residencia, el título completo de la disertación, y la sesión del Congreso en que se presentará la disertación.

Lo sentimos que estos resúmenes no se encuentran en el libretín, pero todavía pueden hacerse parte del database SA. Desde 1976, SA ha incluido en el número de diciembre una sección especial -- Sección 9000 -- con resúmenes de disertaciones presentadas a varios congresos sociológicos que llegaron demasiado tarde para inclusión en los libretines particulares. Hay solo que mandarnos un facsimile limpio y reproducible de su disertación completa antes del 15 de octubre, 1986, y SA publicará su resumen en la Sección 9000 en diciembre, 1986, con la notación que la disertación se puede comprar. SA le pagará un derecho de privilegio del 15% en todas ventas.

Los participantes que todavía no han sometido resúmenes pueden hacerlo -- con un facsimile de la disertación completa -- antes del 15 de octubre, 1986.

Nosotros en SA esperamos que el libretín facilite una más rápida diseminación de los actos del Congreso. Estos resúmenes se harán parte del database a partir de septiembre, 1986, y los que publicamos en la Sección 9000 serán disponibles a partir del 30 de diciembre, 1986.

Quisiéramos agradecer a todos los participantes por sus contribuciones al Congreso, y al database SA, en la esperanza que pasen todos un tiempo agradable y fructuoso en New Delhi.

Cordialmente,

Margaret Archer

Margaret Archer
Chair Publications Committee
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Para facilitar la extensa diseminación de disertaciones presentadas a reuniones de sociólogos, Sociological Abstracts (SA), en cooperación con varias sociedades sociológicas, ha publicado desde 1968 Suplementos al banco de datos de SA. Este Suplemento, Número 141, formará parte del Volumen 34, Número 3, de agosto de 1986, de SA, por distribución a más de 2.000 bibliotecas en todas partes del mundo. Además de su publicación en SA, la información estará incluida en el sistema computerizado DIALOG® Information Services (File 37), Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS), y DATA-STAR.

Los 1.253 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 India, SA no pudo aceptar resúmenes después del 1 de marzo de 1986.

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. 141; it will be bound into the Volume 34, No. 3, August 1986 issue of SA for distribution to over 2,000 of the world's libraries. In addition to its hard-copy publication, the content is retrievable online via DIALOG® Information Services (File 37), Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS), and DATA-STAR.

The 1,253 abstracts have been prepared by the authors on forms supplied by SA. To have the book available for distribution in New Delhi, India, it was necessary for SA to maintain a 1 March 1986 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 forming 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
 SA accession number S13606 / ISA / 1982 / 3058 senior author's affiliation
 author(s) name(s) Abugattas, Juan (U San Marcos, Lima Peru). The Perception of Aging
 in Contemporary Latin American Societies.
 Presentation in Spanish. title of paper
 language of presentation if not English or not in the language in which the paper is written

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

abstracts of papers presented at the

XIth WORLD CONGRESS

the international sociological association

S17552 / ISA / 1986 / 4133

Aabdi, Nourredine (CES, 82 rue Cardinet 82 Paris 75017 France), *Prosperité, progrès et développement ou trois stades de dépendance* (Prosperity, Progress and Development, or Three Stages of Dependence). (FRE)

¶ The forms of social evolution considered positive—eg, prosperity, progress, & development—correspond to stages in relations of exchange between dependent & dominant countries. For example, prosperity became the point of reference for mercantile Europe in the economy of trading; progress became the relevant conception after the eighteenth-century spread of capitalism; development became the post-WWII reference point in the industrializing Arab world. What is termed the “crisis of development” is nothing more than the partial eclipse that this stage must undergo in its turn. Critically analyzed are the effects of the social sciences consecrated to development on the relations among First, Second, & Third World nations. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S17553 / ISA / 1986 / 4134

Aabdi, Nourredine (CES, 82 rue Cardinet Paris 75017 France), *Dépendance de l'économie énergéticominière et urbanisation dans les pays Arabes* (Dependence of the Energy-Mining Economy and Urbanization in the Arab World). (FRE)

¶ In the petroleum-producing Arab countries, the growth of the Mc during the 1970s is mediated by the growth of a state technobureaucratic system that cannot be explained without reference to petroleum income. The end of that income stops that dynamic, producing a crisis in the Mc. Examined is the evolution of this situation in the Ur environment, pointing to the role of the technobureaucratic structure of the state in the growth of the Mc through real estate ownership. Using the examples of Algeria, Libya & Iraq, the initiative of the state structure in inhibiting urbanization is demonstrated. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S17554 / ISA / 1986 / 4135

Abbasi, Parvez A. (South Gujarat U, Surat 395007 India), *Caste and Class among the Muslims in India*.

¶ An analysis of caste-like elements among a Muslim group, locally known as the Gaddi, in a town of the Meerut region of India. Group activities, kinship, marriage rituals & their significance in social life, & the overall effects of collective living are examined via data from participant observation & open-ended interviews. Case studies are presented for understanding the “brotherhood” (*Biradari*) & its council (*Panchayat*). Endogamy is the central attribute of the caste system. Marriage outside the *Biradari* is strictly restricted & controlled by the *Biradari Panchayat*. Cross-cousin marriage is a common practice, which promotes kinship solidarity. A progressive group known as the Sharbati has confronted the more conservative Gaddi members, known as the *Dawati*. The emergence of two groups has created a situation of ideological confrontation between progressives & conservatives. Occupationally, commercial vegetable & milk production are the main activities; more land is being purchased, & a few cold storage facilities have been constructed. The Gaddi *Biradari* thus act like a caste group among the Muslims in India.

S17555 / ISA / 1986 / 4136

Abidi, Nigar Fatima (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), *Women and Their Participation in Medical Profession: The Indian Case*.

¶ While women have been healers throughout history, they have long been denied fuller professional status in the medical field. In India, since independence, governmental policies regarding equal opportunities for women & literacy, expansion in the facilities for professional knowledge & training, the changing demographic profile, & sociocultural factors have allowed a great increase in the participation of F MDs as compared to Ms. The historical, social, educational, & professional participation of F MDs is examined, & a trend analysis attempts to identify the

changes in these areas. Some possibilities for increasing participation of Fs in the medical profession are suggested.

S17556 / ISA / 1986 / 4137

Abraham, C. E. R. (U Sains Malaysia, Penang), *Religion, Race and Ethnicity: The Malaysian Case*.

¶ The continued salience of racial & ethnic identity, including religious consciousness, among the three major ethnic groups in Malaysia after nearly 30 years of political independence poses real problems to government policies & programs geared toward nation building. This collective ethnic perception is the result of colonial government policies relating to the allocation of scarce resources; existing racial & ethnic identities were reinforced by colonial policies relating success in economic activities with physical & ethnic characteristics. The ensuing situation was one of tension & potential conflict when less advantaged groups made demands for scarce goods & services. Since independence, the government, having inherited the capitalist path of development, has been forced to intervene not only in the formulation & implementation of economic development policies but in the cultural domain as well. Fundamental to this widening government role has been aggravation of income inequalities along both inter- & intraethnic lines. In the face of conflicting class interests among Malays & non-Malays on the one hand & different income-level groups on the other, the government has sought to establish the legitimacy of Malay unity as a basis for bargaining through the ideology of the Malay race (Bumiputra), Malay language (Bahasa Malaysia), & a Malay economic policy. The emphasis given to Islamic principles in government policies is seen as a continuum of this Malay ideological unity. The position is taken that it is in reaction to this continuum, with its entailing SC contradictions & social consequences, that the phenomenon of fundamentalist-type movements has emerged. Although manifested in religious terms, the fundamentalist movements are actually concerned with demands for greater economic & political power.

S17557 / ISA / 1986 / 4138

Abrahamson, Peter (22 Linnésgade, DK-1361 Copenhagen Denmark), *Redundancy and Poverty Risk: Labour Market and Social Policy in Contemporary Denmark*.

¶ Various concepts of poverty are considered, emphasizing the role of labor market affiliation. The co-working of welfare policies on one hand, & changes in demand for labor power on the other, are discussed to create a framework for understanding poverty in modern welfare society. Actual patterns of redundancy in Denmark during the last decade are outlined, & the creation of different reproduction levels is envisioned. It is shown that simultaneous cuts in welfare benefits & increased redundancy in the labor market increase the risk of poverty; discussed is whether this situation actually results in increased poverty. Finally, various forms of social action against deprivation are analyzed with reference to recent developments in Scandinavia.

S17558 / ISA / 1986 / 4139

Adam, Heribert (Simon Fraser U, Burnaby British Columbia V5A 1S6), *A Plural or a Common Society in South Africa*.

¶ South Africa is almost unanimously considered a plural society with connotations of mutually exclusive meaning & cultural incompatibility. Compared with other divided societies, however, the degree of plurality in South Africa must be questioned. Because of imposed ethnicity, the majority black population clearly favors a common, nonracial order. A pacifying Christianity & interdependence in an industrialized consumer culture makes for a higher degree of interracial value consensus in the absence of significant linguistic or religious cleavages than is generally acknowledged. In light of these common interests, constitutional models of racial power sharing, eg, consociationalism, are counterproductive. They perpetuate a racial order in which minorities are the eventual losers unless the group membership is based on self-association or clearly envisaged as a transitional compromise toward a nonracial polity.

S17559 / ISA / 1986 / 4140

Adams, Bert N. (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), **Reuben Hill and the State of Family Sociology.**

¶ Reuben Hill contributed much to family sociology for four decades. His work in, & the current state of, the following areas of family study are examined: (1) family development, (2) problem solving in families, (3) intergenerational relations, (4) theory development, & (5) the international study of the family.

S17560 / ISA / 1986 / 4141

Adamski, Władysław W. (Instytut Sociologii Polish Academy Sciences, Nowy Świat 72 Warsaw), **Class-Oriented Educational Policy in Socialist Society: Its Changing Assumptions and Results in Post-War Poland.**

¶ Poland's post-WWII state educational policy & its planned &/or unexpected results are investigated. Focus is on access to higher education institutions, as well as the job & social placement of graduates. An attempt is made to empirically verify & evaluate the functions of class-oriented policies & their ideological & political justifications. This leads to the hypothesis that the substance of long-term education policy changes according to not only economic but political conditions of the state. Empirical data on social mobility trends & generational shifts in values & aspirations allow distinction between the first stage of socialist development, when class-oriented privileges in educational recruitment & job placement strengthened the legitimacy of the system, & the second stage, when this policy exacerbated the crisis & conflict situation of the 1980s.

S17561 / ISA / 1986 / 4142

Adhikari, Kamini (Indian Instit Management, Post Box 16757 Calcutta 700027), **Science, Society and the Indian Transformation.**

¶ Current conditions of scientific development are considered in relation to transformative processes in Indian society. The conceptual referents of science & the societal components important for clarifying this relationship are identified. Determinants of the growth of Indian science are examined. Explanatory concepts are developed for the structure of the relationship between the growth of science & these determinants, as a step toward understanding its transformative potential.

S17562 / ISA / 1986 / 4143

Adhikari, Kamini (Indian Instit Management, Post Box 16757 Calcutta India 700027), **Entrepreneurship, Economic Elites and Classes: Indian Context of a Theme.**

¶ An examination of the changing processes, relations, & social forms involved in the linkages between entrepreneurship & economic elites & the social formation in which they develop, as a step toward understanding transformation processes in Indian society. The relevance of cognitive & ideological issues is discussed, using retrospective data derived from research, & official & documentary sources; & the underlying conditions, constitutive processes, differences, & interrelationships between entrepreneurs & economic elites that are attributable to features of bourgeois society are identified. Finally, the implications of the data for the future are considered. It is concluded that while there is a potential for evolutionary change in the growing interdependence between entrepreneur & elite sectors, it is undermined by their inability to relate wealth & intellectual capacity to the scientific-technological impulses of bourgeois advance. The explanatory relevance of entrepreneurship & economic elites as agency, form, & trajectory of social change is diminished if treated as kindred concepts denoting functionally different forms of economic power, distinguishable by mutually exclusive traditional-modern orientations. Entrepreneurship exhibits domination over economic elite-generation when, as capitalist class, it impinges on productive forces & enters the domain of development ideology.

S17563 / ISA / 1986 / 4144

Adler, Frank (Academy Social Sciences, 1080 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Dynamics of Scientific-Technological Change and Social Security of Workers—A Contradiction?**

¶ The new stage of scientific-technological revolution in our economy makes occupational mobility & disponibility of an increasing number of workers a necessary & permanent requirement of their working & social life. Comprehensive social security & other features of our social system promote, on the one hand, an affirmative attitude of workers toward scientific-technological change; on the other hand, the same factors create high expectations toward respecting personal interests, which are af-

fectured by the change of work, collective, plant, etc. This situation emphasizes the necessity of a complex social approach to scientific-technological changes. Case studies of the transfer process of workers in East German industry show that maintaining social security under conditions of rapid technological changes presents significant challenges to all involved, but does not prevent it.

S17564 / ISA / 1986 / 4145

Agarwal, Kuntal (R.G.P.B. Coll, Meerut 250001 Uttar Pradesh India), **Status and Role of Middle Class Educated Earning Women in the Indian Family.**

¶ Changes in the status of women in the Indian family resulting from women's education & employment are examined, utilizing interview data from 90 F Coll & U teachers & 10 F MDs residing in Uttar Pradesh. The hypothesis that women's roles are changing rapidly, but their SS less rapidly, is confirmed. A trend toward ideological acceptance of equality of the sexes is apparent, but has not yet been manifested in women's having equal control over family resources.

S17565 / ISA / 1986 / 4146

Ahmad, Nesar (Friends World Coll, Huntington NY 11743), **Muslim Particularism in India—A Sociological Perspective.**

¶ An analysis of Muslim particularism in India, based on the assumption that the constant interaction between the political & economic processes at world level (particularly since the nineteenth century) & internal politico-economic dynamics created conditions that enabled the Muslims to strengthen their particularistic movement. Such an approach must examine the external processes & the internal dynamics whose conjuncture brought about the rather unusual circumstances in which a secessionist movement succeeded, whereas in most cases they fail.

S17566 / ISA / 1986 / 4147

Ahmed, Paul & Sabatello, Eitan F. (US National Center Health Statistics, 3700 East-West Highway Hyattsville MD 20782), **Functioning and Health Services Utilization among the Elderly: A Crosscultural Comparison between U.S.A. and Israel.**

¶ Aging has become a major issue in social analysis & policy planning in developed countries. Since Israel & the US represent different stages of the aging process in developed societies, with different systems of health care & insurance for the aged, data from 1981 national health interview surveys of the US & Israel are compared in terms of health service utilization, daily activities performance, & assistance received among the elderly. The analysis is extended to consider & compare data from 1984 supplements on aging to those surveys. Such variables as *f* of meeting with children, hobbies, pets, living arrangements, & support systems are included, & control variables, such as educational attainment, living arrangements, & family structure are incorporated in the results; the different context of the elderly care systems in the two countries is taken into account.

S17567 / ISA / 1986 / 4148

Aho, Simo (U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), **The Transition of the Meanings of Work in Wage-Labour Society.**

¶ A common thesis in current sociology is that the meaning of work as a central individual, social, & cultural value in industrial societies is eroding, due to "implosion of work" or "the crisis of labor society" (rising unemployment, reduced working hours, relatively lessening importance of the sphere of work in comparison with other spheres of life, etc). At the same time, it is claimed that technological development will lead to overcoming work alienation in the coming "information society." Analysis shows, however, that the thesis of general erosion of the social value of work, as well as that of the abolishment of alienation through new technologies, are too simple; evaluations & meanings of work in its different senses & contexts are changing in different, sometimes controversial, ways.

S17568 / ISA / 1986 / 4149

Ajzenberg, Elza Maria (U São Paulo, Brazil), **Vicente do Rego Monteiro: A Plunge into the Past.**

¶ The art of Brazilian Vicente do Rego Monteiro (1899-1970) expresses strange images, with an austere, monumental, & monochromatic appearance, devoid of direct cosmic references. The works he produced during the 1920s, which have a rigorously structured composition, are especially noteworthy. He advances an art that portrays the opposition between past & present. He is concerned mainly with people who may

have lived near the pyramids or emerged from the Renaissance. Monteiro's aesthetic roots are traced to postimpressionism & the *après-cubisme*, joined to Brazilian motives & experiences.

S17569 / ISA / 1986 / 4150

Akiowo, Akinsola (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **The Development of Sociological Tradition in the West African Sub-Region.**

¶ A discussion of the current stage of West African sociology—a stage characterized by the transformation of intellectual orientations from colonialism to nationalism. The patterns of history of sociology in the US, USSR, & Bulgaria are compared with the development of African sociology. The emergence of Afrocentric traditions that may impact international sociology are also examined.

S17570 / ISA / 1986 / 4151

Akiowo, Akinsola (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Dialectics and Sociology.**

¶ Dialectics & sociology are considered as approaches to the study, explanation, & understanding of social realities. The history of the concept of dialectics is discussed, based on the writings of Plato, G. W. F. Hegel, Karl Marx & Friedrich Engels, V. I. Lenin, & Joseph Stalin. John Stuart Mills's method of residue is used to examine the concept of contradiction developed by Mao Tse Tung as a variation on dialectics. Also, the African concept of *Tibi-tire-ewiwapo*—the laws of coexistent opposite forces—is introduced as a variation on the theme of dialectics. Also considered is the question of whether sociology & dialectics are actually two "sciences" of society. Stefan Novak's recently developed approach to the study of society is applied to the ontological & empirical assumptions of sociology & Marxist-Leninist dialectics. General references are made to the contributions of Osipov, Il'yichikov, & M. N. Ritkevich to the development of sociology in the USSR, & to the contributions of Tom Bottomore, Alvin Gouldner, & others to Western sociology.

S17571 / ISA / 1986 / 4152

Akiowo, Akinsola (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Building National Sociological Tradition in an African Subregion.**

¶ Based on Robert Nisbet's statement that most, if not all, intellectual traditions possess a core of central ideas, & from which future traditions derive continuity, it is argued that each nation ultimately develops its own intellectual tradition from which the sociological tradition springs. The three rivulets of intellectual traditions in the West African subregion are examined: the oral intellectual tradition of precolonial Africa; the intellectual tradition of European nations from which the colonializing tradition emerged; & the present inchoate one. To illustrate how national sociological traditions develop, the formative years of sociology in Bulgaria, USSR, & the US are discussed. It is concluded that the national sociological tradition in West Africa is at present rudimentary & in a formative state.

S17572 / ISA / 1986 / 4153

Akong'a, Joshua (U Nairobi, Kenya), **Cultural and Structural Contradictions in African Societies.**

¶ Proponents of structural/functionalist approaches & nationalist scholars present a false image of traditional African societies by implying that they were destabilized only after culture contact following colonization. Based on the literature, it is demonstrated that contradictions are not new, but are normal characteristics of African social life. Conflicts & contradictions did not need to be resolved immediately since there were channels of tension release couched in symbolic forms of expression. Colonization & missionary activities, however, added new structural & cultural conflicts through new institutions, lifestyles, & values. Because of the inherent processes of selection, adaptation, rejection, & syncretism, not everyone changed equally, & hence, even today, life in Africa is full of cultural & structural contradictions. It is the process of cultural syncretism that permits the African to mold his cultural environment.

S17573 / ISA / 1986 / 4154

Alanen, Leena (Instit Educational Research, Seminaarink 15 40100 Jyväskylä Finland), **Socialization and the Family—Some Theoretical Perspectives.**

¶ Sociological theories of the family, especially functionalist & essentialist versions, have been heavily debated in recent years. New perspectives on ways of conceptualizing "the family" have been proposed, drawing on theoretical discussions within feminist & Marxist research. Here, some of the links between sociological theorizing on the family &

emerging perspectives within socialization research are delineated. Also, these new theoretical & methodological perspectives are shown to be relevant for further development of family analysis.

S17574 / ISA / 1986 / 4155

Alberdi, Ines & Escario, Pilar, **Women's Role in Family Change.**

¶ The position that women have adopted in relation to society is crucial in family change. The authoritarian model organized around a paternal figure is gradually being replaced by an egalitarian model, based on a redistribution of masculine & feminine roles. A report is presented of qualitative research conducted among Spanish single & married women—the process of their evolution, their redefined relations with husbands & sons, & the projections they make for their daughters to obtain a higher education & employment. The most relevant finding is that women's consciousness of their active role in family change, compared to men's, is an important indicator of the change in the family structure, even though men have not yet altered their position in the family. Other family changes are related to the devaluation of religious or institutional supports, which are losing strength in favor of other values such as communication or affection that integrate the modern family.

S17575 / ISA / 1986 / 4156

Albero-Andres, Magdalena (U Autónoma, Barcelona Spain), **British, American and Brazilian Television Serials: Why Are They Successful in Spain?**

¶ British, US, & Brazilian TV serials represent three different methods of production. In recent years, various titles from these countries have been shown on Spanish TV with considerable audience success, even though characters, situations, & historical or cultural references are far removed from the Spanish way of life. The explanation for this success is explored. Production aspects (acting, directing, setting, music, script, & storyline) were evaluated in the following serials: *Dallas & Falcon Crest* (US); *Slave Isaura & Dancin' Days* (Brazil); & *Brideshead Revisited & The Jewel in the Crown* (GB). Analysis indicated that differences among the serials were generally related to production expenses, aesthetic values, & tempo. Four common elements were found in the narrative structures: (1) the correct choice of the right moment to finish a chapter; (2) the portrayal of basic human emotions; (3) the inclusion of deviant behaviors (eg, homosexuality); & (4) a certain degree of suspense.

S17576 / ISA / 1986 / 4157

Albornoz, Orlando (U Central Venezuela, Caracas 1051), **The State and Educational Reform in Latin America.**

¶ The role of the state is essential to the nature of educational reform in Latin America & the Caribbean. Countries with socialist governments make education part of the political national project, eg, Cuba & Nicaragua. Cuba has established a universal scheme of 9 years of education. Nicaragua is changing its education system, but is still in the initial stages, due to the war situation. In capitalistic countries, two educational systems work side by side, public & private; the state cannot control the system, which reproduces the societal scheme. In the case of Venezuela, two reform projects have been initiated—the Presidential Commission for Reform of the State, & the Commission to Organize a New Education Project; both are seen as examples of politicization as well as intense bureaucratization. There is also the problem of how to change education without changing society.

S17577 / ISA / 1986 / 4158

Aldrich, Brian C. (Winona State U, MN 55987), **The Role of Non-Governmental Organizations in Habitat Defense in S.E. Asian Cities.**

¶ An examination of how nongovernmental organizations support residents' resistance to removal & relocation from areas to be cleared for large infrastructure projects, based on field research conducted in 6 cities in Southeast Asia—Bangkok (Thailand), Manila (Philippines), Jakarta (Indonesia), Hong Kong, Singapore, & Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia)—between Sept 1983 & June 1984. Manila, Bangkok, & Jakarta were found to have high organization, mobilization, & collective action, while the other 3 cities had low or no instances of habitat defense. The mobilized organizations received extensive support in terms of financial backing, cooperative programming, community organization skill development, & linking of local action to national & international politics. The cases were compared with a mobilization model (Tilly, 1978), which

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emphasizes access to resources, & an ecosystem model developed by Berry & Kasarda (1977). It is concluded that the support of nongovernmental organizations is crucial for the continued action of local community organizations. The availability of such support, however, depends on whether the political elites are united, & whether national & international nongovernmental organizations are allowed to operate with relative freedom.

S17578 / ISA / 1986 / 4159

Alesto, Marja (U Helsinki, 00530 Finland), **Uses of Science and the Structures of Political Decision-Making.**

¶ A discussion of the use of scientific knowledge & research results in policy decision making. The organization, functions, & structures of authority in economic-production decision making in the agricultural & industrial sectors of Finland are described & compared. In agrarian politics, hierarchic as well as "divided" structures of domination can be found, with advisory organizations coordinating the activities of private farmers, farmers' interest organizations, & the governmental agencies. In contrast, decisions regarding industrial policy are made by three strong interest groups: employers, workers, & the Ministry of Trade & Industry. Both historical & empirical analyses are made of these decision-making systems. Also, the role of science in Finnish policy making is explored, based on historical documents & personal interviews with scientists working in state research institutes & with other decisionmakers. It is found that, although the political decision-making systems have become more rationalized, they have not necessarily become more scientific. The application of scientific knowledge in the policy-making process is determined by the traditions of the decision-making systems, the goals of the various sectors, & the degree of national & international pressures.

S17579 / ISA / 1986 / 4160

Alexander, Jeffrey C. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Introduction: The New Era of Theoretical Synthesis?**

¶ Theories of social change are located at concrete-empirical & abstract-general levels; though both are necessary scientifically, they are often opposed. General theories put forward sweeping characterizations of history; particular theories evolve not only as offshoots & specifications but as challenges to overgeneralization. Eventually, a general theory emerges as an attempt to tie all these challenges together. This progression is illustrated by the evolution of Marxist theory. The stage is set for more synthetic approaches today.

S17580 / ISA / 1986 / 4161

Ali, Peter (Race Relations Unit U London, WC1H 0NT England), **Hegemony, Race and Ethnicity—Contexts and Contextures of Scientific Insensibilities.**

¶ A debate on the articulation of scientific ambiguities, illogicalities, & speciousness of the constituencies of race & ethnicity & categories of structure & culture within the race industry & processes of political & social domination. Also examined is the transposition of scientific discourse—its appropriation, absorption, & reconstitution by sociology into bogus categories as an implied process of hegemony.

S17581 / ISA / 1986 / 4162

Alkan, Metin (Centre Race & Ethnic Studies, Prinsengracht 227 1015 DT Amsterdam Netherlands), **Racism, Politics, and the School Curriculum.**

¶ From an antiracist perspective, it is argued that analysis of the exercise of power in education should concern itself not only with curriculum policies & their implications, but also with curriculum policy formation & the process of educational decision making. Consideration is given to the nature of educational goals, the location of the education system within the larger political context, the internal dynamics of school systems, & the main features & patterns of education decisions—in an effort to describe how these influence all aspects of curriculum policy formation & contribute to the containment, neutralization, & marginalization of the issue of racism & the antiracist struggle in education. Alternative positions with regard to the curriculum policy formation system are discussed.

S17582 / ISA / 1986 / 4163

Alladina, Safder S. (Support Service Language & Intercultural Education, County of Berkshire Lydford Rd Reading RG1 5QH UK), **The Marginalised Languages of Europe.**

¶ With the recent interest in ethnolinguistic diversity in Europe, many langs have been saved from extinction. The minor langs of Europe have been put on the linguistic map. The process is also affecting minority langs but in a different way. The distinction between minor & minority langs is explored. There is reluctance on the part of the dominant society to accept the fact that these minor & minority langs are established in Europe & show every indication of maintaining themselves. Educational responses are still ethnocentric; through terminology, education policies, & political decisions, these langs have been marginalized.

S17583 / ISA / 1986 / 4164

Allen, Walter R. (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109), **Trends and Prospects in the Higher Education of Black Americans.**

¶ A brief overview of significant historical trends & the current situations of black students in US higher education. Data from national archives & a survey of 4,000 black US Coll students are used to demonstrate patterns & examine key hypotheses. Education among black Americans grew tremendously during the twentieth century: between 1925 & 1980, illiteracy declined from 33% to under 3%. Similar growth was observed in higher education; the number of blacks in Colls grew from 20,000 in 1930 to over 1 million by 1980. Despite these advances, black Americans continue to face many problems in US higher education. Blacks are significantly lower than whites in: rates of Coll attendance; rates of graduation from Coll; proportional enrollment in the life, natural, & technical sciences; & academic performance levels. Reasons for these persistent discrepancies are discussed, along with organizational-institutional & cultural trends in US society & the world likely to influence the future of black Americans in US higher education.

S17584 / ISA / 1986 / 4165

Allen, Walter R., Stern, Jonathan J. & Bogen, Evelyn K., **Worlds Apart, Worlds Together: Male Occupational Lives, Family Roles and Family Relationships.**

¶ An investigation of the relationship between the occupational & family spheres of men's lives. Numerous studies question Talcott S. Parsons's conclusion that these spheres do not substantially intersect in the lives of Ms. Marital satisfaction, marital dissolution rates, childrearing practices, & patterns of family interactions have been shown to vary with structural conditions at work & how work is perceived. A multivariate model is used to examine relationships between Ms' occupational lives & feelings of closeness to family & success in fulfilling family needs. The sample consists of 362 white, currently married Ms aged 18+ from the 1981 Detroit (Mich) Area Study. Satisfaction at work & self-direction on the job were unrelated to sensed closeness with family or husband-role satisfaction; however, work variables were related to father-role satisfaction. This suggests that, in line with Parsons's view, Ms accept an instrumental interpretation of the parent role: ie, good fathers provide adequately for their children's material needs, & good men fulfill their family's economic needs. More extensive study of Ms' occupational lives in relation to family roles & relationships is suggested.

S17585 / ISA / 1986 / 4166

Alonso, Coralía (Academia Ciencias, Capitolio Nacional Havana 2 Cuba), **Industrial Projection in Cuba: Migration and Urbanization (A Case Study).**

¶ An analysis of the actual & expected development of industrialization & its connection with the process of urbanization & internal migration in the Isle of Youth in Cuba. There, internal migration provided the labor power for industrial development, both of which are related to a high level of urbanization (second in the country). Documentary & statistical data are used to evaluate the conclusions of research conducted in the Isle of Youth in 1984, which was based on a sample of 2,027 persons. A general description of the migration & its causes is presented, utilizing the principle social index of the chief social & demographic groups.

S17586 / ISA / 1986 / 4167

Amin, Samir (Third World Forum, BP 3501 Dakar Senegal), **National Liberation in the Third World, Capitalist Expansion and the Problematic of Socialism. Presentation in French.**

¶ The unequal development of capitalism on a world scale has created problems for socialism that classical Marxism did not consider. In the capitalist-developed centers, the Wc, a minority, has abandoned the objective of overthrowing capitalism & has adopted the views of the dominant Mcs, promoted by the unequal world DofL. In opposition to that,

the historical impossibility of achieving similar development in the periphery has put on the agenda the overthrow of capitalism, although the objective conditions for socialism do not necessarily exist. The result is a long & complex transition in which the contradictory forces of socialism, capitalism, & statism combine in a conflicting pattern, according to the specificities of each historical case.

S17587 / ISA / 1986 / 4168

Aminova, P. Kh. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **Science and Technology and the Change of Social Values.**

¶ The scientific-technical progress that has sharply accelerated in modern times has brought about important social shifts & a revision of social values. The growing volume of information, & the introduction of up-to-date technical facilities in production & everyday life exercise a vast influence on the tempo of life, lifestyles, the formation of ideological trends, & social psychology. This process is analyzed in a variety of countries with differing social systems.

S17588 / ISA / 1986 / 4169

Ammon, Ulrich, **Toward an Explication of the Concepts 'Standard Linguistic Form (Item)', 'Standard Variety' and 'Standard Language'.**

¶ In an attempt to clarify the concept "standard lang," definitions of standard linguistic form (item), standard variety, & standard lang are proposed, based on the norm-theoretical concepts of H. von Wright & some suggestions by R. Bartsch. The conditions of a standard linguistic form are discussed, & properties typically associated with standard linguistic forms or langs are examined & criticized. The concept of a codex of a lang variety is suggested that provides a complex & linguistically coherent definition of possible results of lang behavior, & permits two sets of standard forms to be distinguished. It is concluded that a standard lang is a lang with at least one standard variety as an element. The concepts of a pluricentric standard lang, versions of degree of standardization of a lang, & the relation between standard, official, & national lang are discussed.

S17589 / ISA / 1986 / 4170

Amoroso, Bruno (Institut Economics & Social Planning Roskilde U Center, DK-4000 Denmark), **Economic Democracy and Development Model.**

¶ Western capitalistic countries are mainly interested in the economic aspects of projects of economic democracy, due to a prevailing economic interpretation of the projects & of the crisis of the welfare state. This trend has caused many mistakes in recent research & evaluation projects, eg: (1) proposals not relative to economic democracy are considered as such; (2) optimism about the potential of the projects is met with frustration; & (3) the study of the welfare crisis has been neglected. Every project of economic democracy implies radical changes in the SE & political system of a country; hence, the consequences of the development models must be carefully considered.

S17590 / ISA / 1986 / 4171

Anderson, Don S. (Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), **Values of Recruits to the Professions.**

¶ Following a brief historical review of the position of youth in society, evidence is presented concerning the values of young professional recruits in the later twentieth century, based on data from a twenty-year longitudinal study of professional socialization. A recent cross-sectional study enables comparisons to be made between recruits to the professions in the mid-1960s & the mid-1980s. The value responses of Asian students suggest a cultural influence quite distinct from that in the West, which compounds the effect of professional culture.

S17591 / ISA / 1986 / 4172

Anderson, James G., Jay, Stephen J., Anderson, Marilyn M., Schweer, Harlan M. & Kassing, David (Methodist Hospital Indiana, 1604 North Capitol Ave Indianapolis 46202), **What Makes Doctors Use Computers: A Social Network Analysis.**

¶ A methodological technique that can be used to specify the structure of the informal organization of medical practice & its effect on the practice behavior of MDs was tested in a 1,160-bed, private teaching hospital. Routine clinical data were used to construct & analyze consultation networks among MDs on 15 hospital services. Block-modeling was used to identify structurally equivalent groups of MDs who share similar con-

sultation patterns with their colleagues, the nature of relationships among & between groups of MDs, & the effects of network structure on practice behavior, specifically, the adoption & utilization of a hospital information system. Results of the analysis of data from orthopedic surgery, general surgery, & family practice suggest that the MD's position in the consultation network significantly influences rates of adoption & utilization of new computer technology.

S17592 / ISA / 1986 / 4173

Anderson, Joan M. & Lynam, M. Judith (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 2B5), **Uprooting and Resettling: East Indian Women in Canada.**

¶ During the past 15 years, women have numbered slightly over 50% of immigrants to Canada. The same period also has seen a marked increase in migration from South Asia, with British Columbia attracting many East Indian immigrants; eg, in 1980, 37% of all East Indian immigrants came to British Columbia. Results are reported of a 2-year field study of East Indian women immigrants to British Columbia, & their experiences in the lower echelons of the Canadian LF. The findings show that these women perceive work for pay in a positive way, seeing benefits other than economic ones. Most reported a feeling of "self-hood" from being able to earn a living. Although the majority aspired to move out of the lower echelons of the LF, acquisition of the English language skills needed to do so seemed beyond their reach, due to the demands of housework & childcare, their conceptions of themselves, & their families' conception of them as women. Using a feminist theoretical perspective, the social, political, & economic forces that influence women's subjective experiences are examined. It is argued that the problems experienced by immigrant women should be understood not only in terms of cultural differences, but also in the context of the larger social organization.

S17593 / ISA / 1986 / 4174

Andes, Nancy (U Connecticut, Storrs 06235), **Jackknifing and Bootstrapping the Discriminant Function for Cluster Validation.**

¶ Validation of cluster solutions remains one of the more difficult problems in cluster analysis. Two important criteria in assessing the validity of a solution are to replicate the analysis using an associated statistical procedure, & to assess its stability through jackknife or bootstrap estimates. Discriminant analysis is used to replicate cluster analysis because it implicitly assumes that the initial data are classified correctly. However, the criterion for evaluating the goodness of fit between the cluster analysis & associated discriminant analysis is a single statistic without known standard errors of estimate. To resolve this, jackknife & bootstrap methods are applied to the discriminant analysis to judge empirically the stability of the estimate. The validation procedures are illustrated using occupational data from the 1972-1985 General Social Survey, clustered into twelve classes.

S17594 / ISA / 1986 / 4175

Anwar, Muhammad (Commission Racial Equality, Elliot House 10-12 Allington St London SW1E 5EH England), **'Redressive Action' Policies in Great Britain.**

¶ The history of race relations legislation & relevant institutions in GB is examined, focusing on the success & failure of such legislation in terms of impact on patterns of racial disadvantage & discrimination that are still a fact of life for many ethnic minorities. Concentrating on the specific sections of the Race Relations Act of 1976 concerned with "redressive action," the strengths & weaknesses of the present legislation are noted, & means of improving it suggested. Also considered is what sort of political will is needed to provide effective redressive action. In this context, GB's redressive action policies are compared with those of the US.

S17595 / ISA / 1986 / 4176

Archibald, W. Peter (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4), **Marx and Freud: Aliens or Bedfellows.**

¶ Most of the literature on the relationship between the theorizing of Karl Marx & Sigmund Freud has had the following premise: whereas Freud regarded human nature as fixed, reducing most human thought & action to how individuals deal with sexual & aggressive tension, Marx viewed human nature as open in both form & content, & as highly historically specific. Marxists have often accused Freud of not recognizing the historically specific role of the capitalist mode of production & thus of being too pessimistic about the prospects of socialist reform & revolu-

tion for reducing human suffering & alienation. Alternatively, Freudians have often accused Marx of not recognizing the most important of the psychic processes common to humans, & thus of being incapable of explaining the most central form of human suffering & alienation, or of reconciling himself to their inevitability. However, it can be shown that Marx attributed much human suffering & alienation to the deprivation of certain "basic" human needs & the common psychic means by which human individuals deal with both deprivation & each other, & that he did not believe that all suffering & alienation would disappear with the establishment of communism. Marx's & Freud's theories are much more similar than hitherto recognized. One must ask whether either's psychology is up to the task of explaining & relieving suffering & alienation. Neither appears to be, but Marx's, while certainly flawed, fares well against Freud's, & is therefore at least a valid a starting point.

S17596 / ISA / 1986 / 4177

Arjomand, Said A. (State U New York, Stony Brook 11794-4356), *Islam and Modern Politics: The Emergence of Islamic Political Ideologies*.

¶ An analysis of the distinctive features of the Islamic ideologies that have emerged in the last decade, in the context of national integration & the formation of modern nation-states in the Islamic world. The emergence of Islamic political ideologies is related to revivalist movements in Islam, both historically & typologically, with close attention to the strategies of the Islamic ideologues for differentiating their ideology from competing secular political ideologies. The consequences of these strategies, the historical & typological affinities of the contemporary Islamic ideologies with revivalism, & the requirements of national integration & modern ideological politics are shown to account for the distinctiveness of the Islamic ideologies.

S17597 / ISA / 1986 / 4178

Armer, J. Michael & Morgan, William R. (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306), *Educational Recruitment in Kano, Nigeria*.

¶ Under the British colonial policy of indirect rule, Western education developed less rapidly in northern Nigeria than in southern coastal regions of the country. At the time of independence in 1960, less than 15% of the population in Kano had attended school. Western schooling was perceived by many as damaging to traditional social structures & cultural orientations, & therefore to be avoided or minimized. Yet schooling also was recognized as a prerequisite for social mobility, especially for salaried positions in the expanding state sector. Under these conditions, it is questioned whether those from traditional high SS are more likely to avoid & oppose schooling in order to preserve the traditional social order & ideology, or whether they are more likely to seek higher levels of schooling in order to preserve their SS. The relative effects of ascribed or achieved determinants of educational recruitment & the openness of educational attainment are examined in comparison to England, the US, & other African societies. These issues are addressed using data from a probability area sample of young Ms interviewed in Kano, Nigeria, in 1965 & again in 1974, at ages 17 & 25, respectively. The panel data allow for delayed or interrupted schooling & for comparison of the importance of determinants at different critical decision points in the educational process. The findings are related to previous research in the field.

S17598 / ISA / 1986 / 4179

Armington, Klaus (U Mannheim, D-6800 Federal Republic Germany), *Collective Bargaining, Pressure Politics, and Corporatism: Strategies of the West German Trade Unions between 1950 and 1984*.

¶ The organization, membership, density, & policies of West German trade unions between 1950 & 1984 are described. Certain trends are discovered & analyzed, including: the continuous process of centralization that has been going on since 1950, the tendency of decreasing growth rates & rising unemployment to prevent unions from securing membership interest, & the decline of political cooperation with the federal administration & its replacement by traditional pressure politics.

S17599 / ISA / 1986 / 4180

Arnold, S. H. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2E6), *Varieties of Alienation in African Literature with Comparative Reference to Indian Letters*.

¶ Since the 1950s, African literature written in European languages has been preoccupied with alienation & its cognates more than with any

other theme. However, critics have shown no concern for the general aspects & categories of this phenomenon. Here a typology of alienation found in African literature is outlined & contrasted with European examples, & also compared with Anglo-Indian literature. By testing for specificity of cultures vs universality, & by illuminating literary responses to alienation with sociological/ideological theories, the validity of the use of the category "Third World literature" is examined.

S17600 / ISA / 1986 / 4181

Arora, Des Raj & Harrison, Malcolm (Panjab Agricultural U, Ludhiana 141 004 India), *Socio-Economic Achievements of Second Generation Punjabi Immigrants and Their Housing Perceptions and Preferences in Leeds (United Kingdom)*.

¶ The hypothesis that Indians in general, & Punjabis in particular, who have lived in the UK for a considerable length of time, have made significant SE gains is examined. Analysis of interview data from second-generation Punjabis in Leeds, aged 20-35, indicates that the second generation is better off than the first generation in terms of educational & occupational achievements. Achievements in ownership of houses & household conveniences—eg, TV, video, telephone, & cars—are quite noteworthy. Preferred residences are near others of their own caste, especially relatives. Marriages are mainly within the same caste, with spouses from India preferred. The impact of British culture is evident in dress, pub-going, & beef-eating. Linkages with India are decreasing; while first generation immigrants want to return to India permanently, the second generation holds negative views of India.

S17601 / ISA / 1986 / 4182

Arora, G. (40 Civil Lines Bldg, Arvind Gupta Bijnor 246701 Uttar Pradesh India), *Social Indicators of Fertility*.

¶ The norms & values of society may directly affect fertility or may operate through institutional networks. Although these norms & values may constrain the individual, they are internalized & conformed to. Based on primary data collected in Bhiwani City, Haryana State, India, a number of social indicators are analyzed in relation to fertility: son preference, conjugal role relationship, conformity to family ethical codes, caste-consciousness, & sense of security. Chi-square & t-tests are applied to test the significance of differences in intergroup variation in mean live births.

S17602 / ISA / 1986 / 4183

Aryee, Samuel (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4), *Variation in Participatory Structure: Towards an Explanatory Framework*.

¶ In recent years, schemes of worker participation in management, developed as an alternative to the traditional bureaucratic structure of industrial management, have been mushrooming in many countries. Most research on this topic has focused on: (1) the extent to which prescribed &/or actual participation is associated with favorable outcome; or (2) the extent to which prescribed participation is associated with actual participation. Considered here is how participatory structures vary across organizations. In countries where there are no legal prescriptions for participation, organizations must choose the structure best suited to their needs, a choice that demands careful analysis of the contingencies operative in the organization. An attempt is made to identify, within a structural contingency framework, organizational characteristics that support certain forms of participation. Propositions linking such variables as nature of product & type of technology, organizational size, environmental uncertainty, strategic choice, status of management, occupational structure, current organizational structure, etc, to the form & content of participation within an interactive framework are discussed. Further studies in this vein are encouraged.

S17603 / ISA / 1986 / 4184

Avanesova, G. A., Rakcheeva, Yu. N. & Sbytov, V. F. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), *The Artistic Intelligentsia, Its Role and Functions in Social Progress*.

¶ Soviet scientists have been giving increasing attention to the artistic intelligentsia as a socioprofessional group in the context of socialist society. The social development of the Soviet artistic intelligentsia (eg, structure, educational & professional levels, conditions for creative work) is analyzed in terms of social system development. It is found that the social changes taking place within the artist socioprofessional group, determined by the development of Soviet society, stimulate the creative &

social activity of the artistic intelligentsia & broaden the scope of their artistic endeavors.

S17604 / ISA / 1986 / 4185

Avasthi, Abha (U Lucknow, 226007 Uttar Pradesh India), **Industrial Democracy and Trade Union Activities in Private and Public Sectors in India.**

¶ The domination of Indian trade unions by outside leadership from political parties has resulted in multiplicity of trade unions, political diversities, lack of resources, disunity in the rank of workers, & an undue dependence on third party settlement, especially in the form of compulsory adjudication. The basic norms of health, safety, working conditions, working hours, & welfare activities have been codified, & the functions related to protecting & promoting wages have been taken care of by the government. Problems should be settled either through the codified procedures or at the discussion forums. Continuous improvement in the workers' standard of living can result only from higher productivity.

S17605 / ISA / 1986 / 4186

Ayala, Ulpiano O. (U Andes, Apto Aereo 4976 Bogota Colombia), **Social Reproduction and the Interrelationships between Formal and Informal Sectors of the Urban Economy.**

¶ It is shown that the formal & informal sectors of the Ur economy are interrelated, among other ways, through "social reproduction" processes. In the largest Colombian cities, nearly 75% of the informal sector workers are members of families with formal sector workers also, within a context of extensive LF participation that shapes the labor supply, reproduces productive heterogeneity, & reproduces a relatively low-wage pattern of income distribution. Formal & informal labor markets also display primary & secondary segments associated with individual & family LF characteristics. An attempt is made to: (1) describe these formal-informal relationships, & their relationship with productive processes & labor market operation, using in-depth survey data from the 4 largest Colombian cities, collected before, during, & after the economic crisis (1977, 1981, & 1985); (2) analyze quarterly time-series household data, aggregated from ordinary LF surveys, for the 1975-1985 period, paying special attention to the impact of the formal-informal relationship on income distribution & the labor market; & (3) suggest analytical-theoretical implications of observed changes in the relationships among various sectors of the Ur economy, considering macroeconomic trends & fluctuations.

S17606 / ISA / 1986 / 4187

Baba, Vishwanath B. & Jamal, Muhammad (Concordia U, Montreal Quebec H3A 1M8), **Alienation & Mental Health: A Comparative Study of Nigeria, Pakistan and Trinidad.**

¶ An exploration of the causes & consequences of alienation among working people in the developing world. A three-stage model is proposed based on the works of Seeman, Wilensky, Meissner, & Kornhauser that relates work factors (eg, lack of control & lack of participation in decision making) & sociodemographic moderators (eg, age, education, income, & career mobility) to alienation. A theoretical mapping sentence with multiple options using facet analysis techniques is constructed, & applied to data collected from working people in Nigeria, Pakistan, & Trinidad. Intercountry differences are noted & problems associated with treating developing nations as an undifferentiated mass are highlighted. The viability of models based on the developed world for dealing with social phenomena in the developing world is discussed. The implications of the results for future research on alienation are examined.

S17607 / ISA / 1986 / 4188

Baboo, Balgovind (Maharshi Dayanand U, Rohtak 124001 Haryana India), **Economic Development and Social Change: The Case of a Suburban Dry Village in Orissa, India.**

¶ Factors relevant to Ru Indian SE planning include: agricultural modernization, industrial urbanization, & formal legislation. In a predominantly agrarian economy, these factors seem to have a decreasing degree of importance in that order. However, industrial urbanization, more than agricultural modernization, can deface the earlier social structures of a village, depending on the degree of its impact. These issues are studied, focusing on the social formation of a suburban dry village in Orissa, in the aftermath of the construction of the multipurpose Hirakud Dam Project. The introduction of technology has led to significant changes in interpersonal relationship among individuals & groups, & people's partici-

pation in economic activities have come to be regulated by individual experience & calculation rather than by group decisions.

S17608 / ISA / 1986 / 4189

Babosov, E. M. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **The Contradictory Nature of Positive & Negative Consequences of the Scientific-Technical Development & the Way of Resolving It.**

¶ Due to modern scientific-technical development, science has become an intensive factor in the material & intellectual acceleration of social progress. This is graphically expressed in the change of man's role in production, ie, his withdrawal from the actual production process & increased participation in regulation, control, & management. However, this entails negative consequences also: the workers lag in acquiring the occupational skills & psychological qualities necessary to deal with the progress in technics & technology. The relationship of scientific technical progress with education, & ecological, energy, & other global problems is discussed.

S17609 / ISA / 1986 / 4190

Bag, Dulal (Balurghat Coll, West Dinajpur West Bengal India), **Casteless Tribes and Ethnic Groups: Products of the Past and Present Maldevelopment in Global Society.**

¶ In spite of increased food production, the starvation of many peoples in Third World countries has not been alleviated. The starving masses—here called the Fourth World—are mostly people of casteless tribal & social origin with specific ethnic identities. Indian & Bangladeshi SE conditions are described & analyzed, & the course of development in the Fourth World is discussed. The consequences of variegated development are examined from a dialectical perspective. It is argued that the Fourth World population should formulate, plan, & execute their own development policies.

S17610 / ISA / 1986 / 4191

Bagchee, Shyamal (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2E5), **Alienation and Exile: Thematic Transmutations in British Poetry Written in India during the 18th and 19th Centuries.**

¶ An examination of the various manifestations of alienation & exile themes found in poetry written in India by British expatriates during the eighteenth & nineteenth centuries, before the emergence of the Indo-Anglian culture that buffered some of these feelings. Focus is on the works of John Leyland, Edwin Arnold, Alfred Lyall, Ronald Ross, Reginald Heber, & William Delafield Arnold-Foster, representing a wide professional & scholarly diversity. The ways by which the European spread of Romanticism & related developments in comparative philology influenced the translation of emotions, ie, alienation & isolation, into art is explored. The most successful poets were able to respond to the paradoxes & contradictions of the Indian experience, as opposed to those who clung to neoclassical rationalism & positivism & remained rigidly unadapted to their new surroundings, compounding their sense of alienation. Following the 1858 annexation of India by GB, some attitude change occurred that coincided with new enthusiasm for bringing the imperialist cause to India. Comparisons are made to the literature of Canada & Australia during the same colonial period.

S17611 / ISA / 1986 / 4192

Bagley, Christopher R. (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **Aboriginal Children in Canada: Child Welfare and Social Justice.**

¶ The effects of the colonial domination of aboriginal people in North America are illustrated by studies of the disorganization of Native Indian families, & the removal of significant numbers of aboriginal children from their parents. The alleged grounds for such action is usually extreme poverty, which is a direct result of the disruption of traditional lifestyles by the white invaders. This thesis is supported by evidence from southern Alberta, which contains both one of the world's richest cities, & aboriginal people living in extreme poverty on Ru reserves close by. Native children, once removed from their family & cultural setting, are subjected to a variety of desocializing influences that further contribute to the alienation & degradation of Native communities. It is argued that the imposition of child "welfare" systems on Native communities is in contradiction of any principle of social justice.

S17612 / ISA / 1986 / 4193

Bailey, Kenneth D. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Social Entropy Theory: A New Approach to Social Systems Theory.**

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¶ Although systems theory has a long history in sociology, & has generally been viewed with promise, certain features of its classical application have drawn criticism, & have limited its potential. Among these troublesome features are: an overreliance on equilibrium & integration theory at the expense of the analysis of change; general neglect of control mechanisms (leading to frequent charges of determinism); confusion of the heuristic & empirical; & inadequate attention to the role of the individual within the system (leading to charges that systems theory is limited to the analysis of macrosystems). Features of social entropy theory designed to eliminate or reduce future problems of systems theory in sociology are examined, among them: the concrete vs the abstract system, the role of the boundary & the individual in information processing, & the analysis of social change in systems theory, with an emphasis on the relationship between structure & process (or between acting & pattern systems in Thomas S. Kuhn's terms).

S17613 / ISA / 1986 / 4194

Bala, Krishna (Magadh Mahila Coll Patna U, 800005 Bihar India), **Old Age Problems in the Perspective of Old Age Traits.**

¶ An exploration of the physical, social, economic, & psychological problems of older people—with reference to old age traits like rigidity, inadequacy, rejection, social withdrawal, etc.—in light of the increase in older population concomitant with rapid industrialization & urbanization in India. Based on interview data from 50 Ur & 50 Ru Indians aged 58+, the following hypotheses are tested: (1) that old age problems vary with SC; (2) that older persons are rigid & opposed to Ur family values; & (3) that the problem of isolation increases with urbanization. The findings support the hypotheses.

S17614 / ISA / 1986 / 4195

Bala, Krishna (Magadh Mahila Coll Patna U, 800005 Bihar India), **Sociology of Heart Disease among Women.**

¶ An analysis of the SE & cultural dimension of heart disease among women in Bihar, India. The impacts of various predisposing & precipitating factors (eg, age, sex, occupation, nature of job, environmental factors, family structure, dietary pattern, & stress & strain of life) on heart disease are examined, using interview data obtained from 300 cardiac patients (of whom 67 were F) at the Patna Medical Coll Hospital & Indira Gandhi Inst of Cardiology (Patna). Analysis indicates that sex is an important variable in disease distribution & etiology, & that both sexes are not equally exposed to the different types of cardiac diseases. Also, it is found that sociocultural variables are significantly related to cardiac diseases.

S17615 / ISA / 1986 / 4196

Bala, Poonam (U Edinburgh, EH8 9LN Scotland), **State and Indian Medicine during British Rule in India.**

¶ Although it is commonly held that the British made no efforts to patronize the Indian system of medicine, *Ayurveda*, practitioners of the latter flourished; for many years only indigenous practitioners were available to the people of India, as Western medicine was for the British. There was a gradual movement of the Ur elite toward Western medicine, which may eventually have prompted British administrators to discontinue lending support to *Ayurveda*, but there was never a move to ban *Ayurveda* & proscribe indigenous medical institutions. Various attempts made by colonialists to favor or disfavor *Ayurveda*, & the plausible factors guiding the British policy, are examined.

S17616 / ISA / 1986 / 4197

Balasubrahmanyam, Vimal, **Amniocentesis and Sex-Selection: "No Girls Please, We're Indian".**

¶ The issue of sex selection arose in India in 1982 when two MDs in Amritsar advertised amniocentesis as a means of aborting F fetuses, & thus, avoiding the birth of daughters. After the health minister announced, in response to protests by women's groups, that amniocentesis for sex detection would not be permitted, it was generally assumed that the issue was over; however, the government, which considers population growth to be India's major problem, does not discourage the practice. This issue is examined in the context of India's Family Planning Programme & Policy. It is argued that sex selection continues despite the government's assurances, & that research focuses on how to conceive Ms. The response of feminist groups & the medical profession in India to this issue is discussed.

S17617 / ISA / 1986 / 4198

Baldamus, W. (113 Parkland Dr, Leeds LS4 4PT England), **Cumulative Complexity: A Content Analysis of Habermas's Paradigm of Communicative Action.**

¶ Jürgen Habermas's *Theorie des kommunikativen Handelns* (Theory of Communicative Action) has been rightfully acclaimed as a major contribution to social theory. Its main results are examined here in the light of current issues in the SoK. The most worrying issue today is the irreversible trend toward a progressively increasing diversity of subjects & methods in all areas of received knowledge. This is designated here as an evolutionary process of "cumulative complexity." This view makes it possible to conceive of Habermas's work as a paradigmatic example of the cognitive dimension of that process. Outwardly, the prolific complexity of Habermas's paradigm reveals itself in a sequence of progressively enlarged multidimensional typologies & classificatory schemes. Their purpose is to capture the institutional, organizational, & administrative constituents in the growing rationalization of modern society. It is argued that Habermas's typologies & classifications are not merely didactic, but are an essential element of the substantive results of his work. Yet, despite their importance, there is no explicit account of the method by which they are constructed. Evidently, the spatial & temporal properties of the diagrams are the outcome of prolonged intuitive experimentations. On further analysis, it becomes clear that the ontological content of these intuitions must be grounded in the empirical constituents of the societal rationalization process itself. Consequently, from the standpoint of the SoK, the extraordinary prolific complexity of Habermas's paradigm can most plausibly be understood as a mirror reflection of the ever-increasing complexity of modern "administrative rationality."

S17618 / ISA / 1986 / 4199

Bamisiaye, Anne (Inst Child Health & Primary Care, PMB 1001 Surulgre Lagos Nigeria), **Caring for the Elderly in the Urban and Rural Areas of Nigeria.**

¶ Institutional services for the elderly are virtually nonexistent in Nigeria, & the family as an agency of social support has been weakened by rapid SE change over the last twenty years. Nonetheless, the family has not lost its capacity or will to care for the elderly. An in-depth interview survey of 100 Ur low-income & 50 Ru elderly people (from Lagos & its Ru hinterland) showed that 93% & 96% Rs, respectively, were living in a family setting; moreover, 85% were living in multigenerational settings, & contact with family members was high—80+% seeing their children at least once weekly. The self-sufficiency of the elderly was striking: the majority owned or had residential rights to the property in which they lived; most still earned money; 75% of Ru Rs & 33% of Ur Rs performed child-care functions; & 50% were heads of family. Though no specific health services for the elderly exist in Nigeria, 72% of Ur Rs perceived their health as good; however, 56% of Ru Rs had health complaints. Nigeria's elderly are, for the most part, active, energetic, & cheerful, with a positive self-image.

S17619 / ISA / 1986 / 4200

Bapat, Meera (572 Shaniwar Peth, Poona 411030 India), **Urban Social Movements: The Poona Experience.**

¶ Studies of Ur protest movements in Europe have demonstrated that a purely demographic approach is inadequate for understanding the transformation of a "social base" into a "social force." The structural location & value orientations of the social base & how these impact the transformation process must also be examined. These issues are discussed in the Indian context based on participant observation in movements of shanty settlements in Poona, India. Analysis shows that the squatters' very low incomes & SS in the Ur political arena greatly inhibit their mobilization into an effective social force. The satisfaction of basic needs (eg, health care, water supply, bathrooms) present major obstacles to the Ur poor in India, & they must rely on political entrepreneurs to "mediate" & "arrange" things for them. In such a context, participants' motivations are usually pragmatic & political alliances readily shifted. The success of organized Mc movements is analyzed & compared to the frequent failures of those social movements initiated by the Ur poor.

S17620 / ISA / 1986 / 4201

Baptista, José (U Nova Lisboa, 1200 Portugal), **Divergent Work Organizations, the A and the B Types—A Sociocultural Approach.**

¶ Two key questions are identified in the social scientific investigation of the difficult transition from productive organizational modes oriented primarily toward survival & efficiency to modes oriented primarily

toward internal democracy & quality of working life: (1) whether programmed organizational change can induce social & cultural changes facilitating the transition, & (2) whether the social sciences can offer guidelines for this transition. A case study of a Portuguese industrial producer cooperative, based on direct observation, analysis of documents, & structured interviews with 70 members (85% of the universe), permits some conclusions to be drawn: the cultural subsystem is of crucial importance for making the transition; organizational programmed change must integrate changes in the cultural & the social subsystems; & the sociocultural environment has a great impact on the change, often in unforeseen ways. Several immediate steps that can be taken purely within an organization include change of organizational goals, choice of a sociotechnical system, choice of organizational size, & lifestyle.

S17621 / ISA / 1986 / 4202

Barbara, Augustin (54 Rue du Havre, 44800 Saint Herblain France), **Children at Stake in Divorce of Intercultural Couples.**

¶ An intercultural marriage brings together two individuals representing two different & sometimes antagonistic cultural backgrounds, especially where one partner is from a Third World country. Dominant cultural differences between the partners often surface in childrearing. These differences are also clearly evident when such couples divorce; children are at the center of a dissociated socialization between two parental homes. Legal decisions are difficult to reconcile when the two countries draw on different cultural codes & sometimes opposing conceptions of the family. Children can be used as bargaining chips in legal maneuvers within the system of nuclear families prevalent in the West or in a system of community socialization & large extended families found in some Third World countries. The struggle is typical of a larger set of interests evident in the bicultural marriage.

S17622 / ISA / 1986 / 4203

Barclay, Harold B. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **Segmental Acephalous Network Systems: Alternatives to Centralized Bureaucracy.**

¶ Centralized hierarchical organizations are readily prone to tyranny & incompetence. How to create alternate organizations that provide greater freedom while also maintaining social order is of major concern. Examples are given of nonhierarchical acephalous forms of social organization among more complex societies having large populations. The segmentary lineage model is considered, including modifications on the classical conceptualization; also described is the network system of the Plateau Tonga of Zimbabwe prior to the British colonial period based on ethnographic material drawn from Elizabeth Colson's published works on Tonga. In this matrilineal & pastoral society, residential, kinship, age, & voluntary associations, along with supernatural sanctions, tie individuals into a network of relations & obligations without centralized authority. The question of freedom & security in such an arrangement is briefly addressed. Finally, the relevance of such systems to contemporary society is considered.

S17623 / ISA / 1986 / 4204

Barker, Eileen (London School Economics & Political Science, Aldwych WC2A 2AE England), **Religion as Culture Bearer—Preliminary Thoughts on the Role of Armenian Orthodox Church in the Diaspora.**

¶ A discussion of the role of the Armenian Orthodox Church in providing a focus for Armenian identity & culture for participants in the Armenian diaspora in the West. The impact of nonreligious factors on cultural continuity is considered, & a brief comparison is made with other diasporic peoples.

S17624 / ISA / 1986 / 4205

Bartölke, Klaus & Ridder, Hans-Gerd (U Wuppertal, 5600 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Success and Failure of Workplace Reforms in the Federal Republic of Germany.**

¶ In the Federal Republic of Germany, social reality in the workplace is dominated by the principles of a capitalist market economy. However, two major reform movements have attempted to modify these principles by codetermination & the humanization of work program. Codetermination is directed at improving opportunities for worker representatives to influence decisions on behalf of workers' interests. The humanization program aims at providing working conditions better suited to workers' needs & economic requirements. Whether these process- & result-oriented reforms have brought about genuine organizational change is a

controversial matter, especially with respect to alienation & derived concepts such as the powerlessness of workers, meaninglessness of work, & depersonalization of the workplace. While these concepts are particularly pertinent at the individual level, the reforms emphasize collective interests.

S17625 / ISA / 1986 / 4206

Bartsch, Renate (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 WX Netherlands), **A Foundation of Functional and Status Types of Language.**

¶ The different functional & status types of lang are distinguished based on the theory of norms, including the concepts of existence, validity, acceptance, adoption, & justification in both population & situational domains. A norm is a three-place relation, & may differ according to population & situation, according to how the norm is viewed. Although functional norms are primarily related to situational domains, actual norms are determined in both domains.

S17626 / ISA / 1986 / 4207

Basak, Pradip Kumar (North Bengal U, West Bengal 734430 India), **Rural Development and Socialization of Poverty: A Process of Integration or Disintegration? A Case Study in Bengal Peasantry.**

¶ A discussion of Ru development in India, focusing on the contradictions between the professed goals of development & the real SE degeneration, based on fieldwork conducted in villages in West Dinajpur District, West Bengal State. The peasants, consisting of both tribal & non-tribal groups, are increasingly overwhelmed by the large agricultural land owners. The process of integration & disintegration leading to a more explicit SC formation in Ru society is described, touching on the basic question of ethnic isolation vis-à-vis the development process. It is concluded that the developmental projects actually reinforce poverty in the Ru areas of West Bengal, however the peasants are moving toward a proletarian-type solidarity, albeit slowly due to the failure of proper leadership.

S17627 / ISA / 1986 / 4208

Basitampillai, B. E. S. J. (U Colombo, 3 Sri Lanka), **The Indian Minority in Sri Lanka: Alienation and Erosion of Position.**

¶ The Indian laborers in Sri Lanka, immigrants with a long history, were politically disenfranchised, economically impoverished, & socially alienated by the mid-twentieth century. Their loss of political position was ratified when Sri Lanka gained independence. Though wanted by the commercial entrepreneur, they are considered interlopers by the local populace. Focus is on the events that put them in this position, & that resulted in their losing even the few privileges they had gained through special legislation by a paternalist government at the instigation of conscience-stricken India.

S17628 / ISA / 1986 / 4209

Basu, Asoke, Human Right to Education: Potential and Violation.

¶ A discussion of a panel investigation commissioned & sponsored by UNESCO & the International Social Science Council, focusing on education in developing nations. Conventional studies indicate that compulsory universal education can help in nation-building. The more men & women from all levels of society who secure primary & secondary education, the more literate citizens who can be integrated into civic culture. Formal education can also promote economic modernization & household social mobility, & hence, social justice. Today many developing nations are faced with the challenge of drafting a representative educational plan. Here, the institutional consequences for change are examined; analysis is comparative, applied, & policy-directed. An annotated bibliography by Noel Samaroo, a Caribbean-born education specialist, is appended.

S17629 / ISA / 1986 / 4210

Basu, Asoke & Talib, Mohammad (California State U, Hayward 94542), **India's Poor No More: Cultural Economy of Welfare.**

¶ The trajectory of stone quarry workers (mostly Harijana) migrating to metropolitan Delhi, India, is described. Five stages traversed by the migrant families are distinguished: (1) The degree of prior knowledge of the labor market affected the individual family's decision to migrate to Delhi. (2) Families settled at the quarry site showed varied alertness to new opportunities for additional work, education for children, etc. (3) Gradual movement away from village life was seen in the length of time between visits of the Ur Harijans to their home village for social & religious events. (4) Most families began to organize time & money in ac-

cordance with the customs of their Ur work setting. (5) These urbanized Harijans began to play a vital role in making the majority of poor quarry workers knowledgeable about the conditions of the labor market.

S17630 / ISA / 1986 / 4211

Battistelli, Fabrizio (U Roma, I-00185 Italy), **War and Peace in the Origins of Sociological Thought: Claude-Henri de Saint-Simon.**

¶ The incompatibilities between industry & war, production & conquest, & peaceful & warring societies were recurring themes in the philosophy of history during the Age of Enlightenment. Modern sociology must now develop its own interpretation of history, with focus on society. Claude-Henri de Saint-Simon linked the end of the war & the ensuing period of peace & collaboration among peoples to the foundation of an industrial society. Unlike political economy, peace cannot be guaranteed by individual actions, & laws cannot guarantee good relations among the different groups in a given society. According to Saint-Simon, war will only be overcome by a synthesis of an objective process (industrial growth) & a subjective action (the affirmation of a new class of directors/producers), with new "general ideas" & new forms of state administration & social organization.

S17631 / ISA / 1986 / 4212

Battistelli, Fabrizio (Archivio Disarmo, via Torre Argentina 18 00186 Rome Italy), **Peace Movement, Politics and Society in Italy.**

¶ The Italian peace movement first emerged in the early 1980s, after the social & political activism of the late 1960s & early 1970s gave way to a period of disillusionment. The peace movement represents a new form of participation by young people; it differs in many ways from the movements of the past—its single-issue orientation, interclass & intercultural composition, & independence vis-à-vis political parties. It is a challenge to the social system & political institutions, in that it provides an opportunity for change of decisive importance. The characteristics of the peace movement in Italy are outlined, paying particular attention to its political & cultural impact.

S17632 / ISA / 1986 / 4213

Bawin-Legros, Bernadette & Sommer, Myriam (U Liège, B-4000 Belgium), **Family Ways of Living in a Post-Industrial Society: The Case of Belgium in 1985.**

¶ Four hypotheses about Belgian family life in 1985 are examined: (1) the numerous family lifestyles may be described in both quantitative & qualitative terms; (2) the relationship between family & professional life is extremely important in terms of marriage & children; (3) while people still live as couples, there has been a great change in family patterns, eg, divorce, the constitution of new families, & single motherhood; & (4) there are a variety of sometimes contradictory explanations for family behavior, eg, choice, voluntarism, or SC position. Using questionnaire data from a random sample of 1,000 families living in the French-speaking part of Belgium, SAS computer analysis confirms the hypotheses. The concept of resources (Blood & Wolfe, 1960) is found to be useful in understanding family strategies. This behavior is adjusted any time there is a rupture in family life, eg, loss of a job, divorce, illness, or serious accident. A cumulative effect of handicaps is also observed; the process of downward social mobility is still faster for Fs than for Ms.

S17633 / ISA / 1986 / 4214

Bayer, Jennifer (CIIL, Manasagangotri Mysore 57006 Karnataka India), **Maintenance or Shift: Debate for Colonization.**

¶ The struggle for equality of opportunity in an unequal society is an unceasing problem. One of the perpetrators of inequality is colonization of the physical & the mental universe. Lang is the most important channel for such colonization. Langs are impelled to maintain their identity or shift toward or in favor of other langs when confronted with such colonial thrust. The spread of colonization, particularly in Asia, Africa, & Latin America, holds many examples of the cataclysmic effects wrought by the colonization of mind through progression from mother tongue to taught mother tongue & from mother tongue to a colonial lang. Data from case studies in India are presented.

S17634 / ISA / 1986 / 4215

Bazin, Claude Marie (82 rue Cardinet, 75017 Paris France), **Capital industriel et patrimoine culturel sa reprise par le tourisme international** (Industrial Capital and Cultural Patrimony: Their Reprise by International Tourism). (FRE)

¶ For many years, the cultural patrimony of Western countries has been confined to literary & artistic productions, often dealing with high points of history & strongly charged with emotion. Recently, a trend has emerged, organized in terms of "industrial archeology," in which artifacts of a material & technical civilization become "patrimony" & are thus ennobled. It is possible, by means of historical analysis, to study the operations of this movement, as exemplified in international tourism. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17635 / ISA / 1986 / 4216

Beaud, Michel (U Paris VIII, 93200 Saint Denis France), **The State and the Private Sector in the Light of the Statist System Hypothesis.**

Presentation in French.

¶ An examination of the irresistible & inexorable rise of the state & statist activities, & the inadequacy of most interpretations of it in terms of state capitalism, statist socialism, etc. A hypothesis is put forth of the development of the statist system, parallel & posterior to capitalism, based on the logic of concentrating & strengthening power for power. The statist system is considered as: (1) a fellow traveller & competitor of capitalism throughout history; (2) a substitute for & sustainer of new national capitalism; & (3) a healer & a mortician of dying capitalism.

S17636 / ISA / 1986 / 4217

Bekke, A. J. G. M. (Katholieke U Nijmegen, NL-6500 HK Netherlands), **Changes in State-Trade Union Relationship in the Netherlands. Workers Participation in Socioeconomic Policy: From Consultation on the Macro to Negotiation on the Meso Level.**

¶ Explored are changes in the dynamics of state interventionism in the corporatist society of the Netherlands over the past twenty years. Rapid economic changes have altered the macroposition of trade unions from one of advising governmental SE policy on the central level in tripartite (state, capital, & labor) consultation, to one of negotiating on the level of industrial compartments in bipartite (capital-labor) confrontations. This withdrawal of the state from its traditional position of co-responsibility for central labor contracting has resulted in a decentralized negotiating model within separate industries, making entrepreneurs & labor associations responsible for the SE arrangements in industrial branches. It is questioned whether industrial democracy is promoted by this development. Future trends in the relationship between trade unions, the state, & industries are postulated.

S17637 / ISA / 1986 / 4218

Bélanger, Paul R. & Lévesque, Benoît, **Le Sens du travail chez les employés-es des centres locaux des services communautaires (C.L.S.C.)** (The Meaning of Work for the Employees of the Local Centers of Community Service). (FRE)

¶ Results are presented of a questionnaire (N = 172 Rs) & interview (N = 20 Rs) study of the job satisfaction of professional & semiprofessional salaried workers in 1 small Ru & 1 large Ur (Montreal, Quebec) local community service center in Canada (*Centres locaux des services communautaires*, or CLSC). Focus is on: (1) how employees conceive of their professional activities; (2) the influence of way of life on work; (3) internal center management; & (4) external management (eg, bureaucratic directives & rules originating outside the center). It is hypothesized that the crisis in work is due to the evolution of new work values & to a new work process that demands the renewal of the mode of accumulation. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S17638 / ISA / 1986 / 4219

Belloni, Maria Carmen (U Torino, 10124 Italy), **The Structure of Recurring Sequences.**

¶ An important indicator of daily structuring & behavior is the sequence of activities. A time-budget analysis conducted in Turin, Italy, reveals the existence of a standard, underlying structure for the organization of the daily timetable that is based on the intrinsic logical requirements of the activities themselves, & the external constraints that condition the performance of the activity. Other constraints are imposed by physical & biological needs. The timing & priorities assigned to many activities are partially linked to cultural models transmitted by the peer group. The presence of latent norms regulating the movement from one activity to another helps to create patterns of activity that individuals tend to repeat, & also makes it possible to forecast the probable outcome of many activities.

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SI7639 / ISA / 1986 / 4220

Benoit-Lapierre, Nicole (CETSAP, 44 rue de la Tour 75116 Paris France), *Mémoires au long cours et brisants de l'histoire—récits de juifs polonais émigrés en France* (Memories of a Long Voyage and Shoals of History—Accounts of Emigration to France by Polish Jews). (FRE)

¶ The diaspora in France of Plock, a Jewish community of Poland, between 1920 & 1947 is examined. Questions of identity & continuity are posed, & the confusing, equivocal intellectual dilemma of the new generation of Jews is stated: the paradox that they must not remember, but must not forget. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

SI7640 / ISA / 1986 / 4221

Benveniste, Guy (U California, Berkeley 94720), *Toward a Design Theory for Government Accountability Systems: The Case of American Education*.

¶ Decentralized governments use accountability as an additional control measure. The characteristics of desirable accountability schemes are examined in the context of US education. It is concluded that social services such as education may not be well suited to widespread use of accountability controls. If decentralization is to prevail, more emphasis on input controls is warranted.

SI7641 / ISA / 1986 / 4222

Berg-Schlosser, Dirk (Institut Politikwissenschaft Philipps-U-Marburg, D-3550 Federal Republic Germany), *The Building of Democracy in Third World Countries*.

¶ An analysis of the conditions of existing stable "semicompetitive" & "polyarchic" political systems in the Third World on a macroquantitative & longitudinal basis, taking into account both internal & external conditions & their specific forms of interaction. The results indicate that the factors involved are highly varied & to some degree economically determined. Three main subtypes of democratic systems are identified, & a number of persisting restrictions on & chances open to political actors interested in the establishment of more democratic forms of government in Third World countries are discussed.

SI7642 / ISA / 1986 / 4223

Berglund, Sten Erik (U Helsinki, 00100 10 Finland), *Ecology of Finnish Communism: The Postwar Era (Post-1945)*.

¶ The regional bases of support of the Finnish Communist Party are examined for the post-WWII period, focusing on the SE & political dimensions of regional variations. Official statistics & census & electoral data are used to analyze the impact of (1) the local party system, (2) the local social structure, & (3) local political traditions on the Finnish Communist vote. Quantitative statistical techniques, including distributions as well as multivariate & factor analysis are applied, & results are related to the previous findings of Allardt, Rantala, & others.

SI7643 / ISA / 1986 / 4224

Bernard, Yvonne (Free U Amsterdam, 1075 HL Netherlands), *Youth and Education in Amsterdam: Changes in the Last Two Decades*.

¶ Since the 1960s, Dutch youth have played an important role in the image of Amsterdam. Such youth movements as the PROVO-movement, the Flower Power movement, & student activist movements brought democratic changes in education & youth policy, but did not increase the participation of youth in higher education. Demographic changes of the 1980s have unexpectedly influenced secondary education, with pupils from former Dutch West Indian colonies, Turkey, & Morocco joining the student population. The positive image of youth of the 1960s has degenerated, with most seen as lazy & unmotivated. The thesis that these educational problems are explained by the attraction of leisure activities is explored, based on qualitative & quantitative analyses of data collected 1983-1986 in 7 Amsterdam schools.

SI7644 / ISA / 1986 / 4225

Bernoux, Philippe & Schmidt, Joachim K. H. W. (U Lyon, 69365 Cedex France), *Decentralization of Authority—Theory and Practice*.

¶ A new theory of the state is presented, & its practical application described in the context of the recently enacted Loi Auroux in France. This theory of the state gives the population the right of initiating & engaging in political discussion; also, the theory proposes the introduction of a fourth state power, comparable to the tribunes in ancient Rome, charged to legislate, with Senate approval, the political participation of the popu-

lation. The Loi Auroux gives workers the right to meet regularly & to discuss work conditions & organization. Both the proposed theory & the Loi Auroux presuppose the ability of the respective actors to express their needs & to negotiate the recognition. The actors' respective concepts of authority & the existing structures of exercising power & control in social settings are critical in this process. Thus, under the Loi Auroux, the state decentralized authority faces workers acting on their own authority. Empirical research demonstrates that the achievement of a higher degree of self-determination & self-management has permitted the development of a new consciousness: one set of actors must learn to express themselves freely, while the other set must learn to accept such free expression.

SI7645 / ISA / 1986 / 4226

Bertaux, Daniel & Jelin, Elizabeth (Centre étude mouvements sociaux, 54 blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France), *The Political Dimension of Personal Narratives*.

¶ Wherever life includes the experience of oppression, personal narratives, as the expression of lived experience, inevitably take on a political meaning. Issues relevant to this process are examined. The question of the prevalence of the autobiographical form among the oppressed is discussed; the process of accounting for one's life & becoming a subject through the expression of one's identity may counter the tendency of oppression to reduce the individual to an object. From the receiver's point of view, personal narratives are powerful channels of communication revealing the lives of simple people, & the ways in which they are oppressed, to the Mcs. Powerful narratives, however, are rare, because reflexivity is necessary to produce a good narrative. A narrative becomes explicitly political when the narrator realizes that this or that oppressor is a puppet of a system of oppression. In such cases, the narrative surpasses the sociographic stage to achieve the level of sociological understanding.

SI7646 / ISA / 1986 / 4227

Bertaux, Daniel, Le Wita, Beatrix & Linhart, Danièle (Centre national recherche scientifique, 75700 Paris France), *La Génération de Mai 68; une histoire collective* (The May 1968 Generation: A Collective History). (FRE)

¶ The political radicalization of French students opposed to the activities in Algeria & Vietnam culminated in the violent demonstrations of May 1968. This process formed a "generation" in the sense used by Karl Mannheim, ie, a group of people who have in common the same historical experience. Former militants were interviewed—some famous, some anonymous—about their motivations & experiences as demonstrators. It is clear that all the participants still feel the effects of the events in which they participated. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

SI7647 / ISA / 1986 / 4228

Bertaux-Wiame, Isabelle & Bertaux, Daniel (CNRS, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 Paris France), *Familles et mobilité sociale* (Families and Social Mobility). (FRE)

¶ An enormous demographic undertaking is being carried out in France: tracing the progeny of the masculine descendants of 3,000 marriages that took place between 1802 & 1831, to reconstruct their sociological history & trace their social mobility. The project & some of its methodology are discussed. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

SI7648 / ISA / 1986 / 4229

Bertrand, Denis (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), *Changements technologiques, économiques et organisationnels et nouvelle forme d'organisation du travail des professeurs-chercheurs des institutions d'enseignement supérieur (Le Cas du Québec)* (Technical, Economic, and Organizational Change and the New Form of Labor Organization of Research Professors in Institutions of Higher Learning (The Quebec Case)). (FRE)

¶ The traditional forms of labor organization among research professors in institutions of higher learning in Quebec are described, along with recent changes. Based on the notion of the Mintzberg professional hierarchy transplanted to Quebec, a scheme is presented that integrates the elements of the system of labor organization. The features of labor organizational systems are analyzed, & the economic & organizational impact of institutions of higher learning on the organization of labor is discussed. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

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S17649 / ISA / 1986 / 4230

Beskid, Lidia (Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Nowy Świat 72 00-330 Warsaw), **Equality and Inequality in Socialism on the Basis of Polish Materials.**

¶ An analysis of social differentiation in Poland, based on a representative, cross-national survey conducted by the Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii, Polish Academy of Sciences, in 1982. Inequalities in the distribution of the standard of living—including such factors as income per capita, place of residence, & durable goods possessed—and the factors fostering or leveling differentiation are discussed. Research revealed that the social differentiation found in Poland is typical of socialist countries. It is concluded that the socialist policy of division of material goods does not create definite configurations of living conditions. The impact of sociodemographical factors on social inequality is examined.

S17650 / ISA / 1986 / 4231

Bestuzhev-Lada, Igor Vassilievitch (Instytut Social Research, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259 USSR), **The New Technologies and Global Problems in the Future.**

¶ New technologies such as computerization can & must create conditions for optimal decisions about global world problems. Important problems include: the increased gap between the First, Second, & Third Worlds, provision of the means of existence for mankind (energetics, raw materials, food, communications, foreign trade), ecological balance, demographic balance, urbanization & de-urbanization, culture & counter-culture, care of health, deviant behavior, effectiveness of international organizations, & peace keeping (eg, détente in international relations, stopping the arms race & disarmament). The most critical problem is social reorganization. Theoretically, the new technologies may help to decide many of these world problems during the next two to three decades, but practically, first of all, solutions must be found for the problems mentioned.

S17651 / ISA / 1986 / 4232

Bestuzhev-Lada, Igor Vassilievitch (Instytut Social Research, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259 USSR), **Expected and Desirable Changes in the Productive Structure of Society—Social Forecast.**

¶ A discussion of the conception of a qualitatively new productive structure of society as it could become, provided complex mechanization, automation, & computerization of social production under socialism. Under socialism, mankind is not threatened by unemployment, irrespective of the level of mechanization.

S17652 / ISA / 1986 / 4233

Bhagat, Laxmi Narayan (Ranchi U, 834 008 Bihar India), **Role of Education and Value System in Economic Development: A Quantitative Analysis.**

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

¶ An examination of how educational level & the societal value system have helped determine the economic conditions of tribal people of Chotanagpur region, Bihar, India. Scheduled interview data were collected in the village of Kutua during Oct 1984 from all 101 households of the Oraon (N = 74) & Kharia (N = 27) tribes. The findings indicate higher educational & value-orientation scores for the Oraon tribe, particularly the Christian Oraon; overall, their average annual household income is also higher, but unexpectedly, the income of the Christian Oraon is considerably lower than that of the non-Christians. It is suggested that although the Christians work hard for their livelihood, when bare necessities have been met, they prefer leisure or other activities to work. The results nonetheless indicate the role of education in determining economic status, & suggest the need of an educational infrastructure for tribal economic development.

S17653 / ISA / 1986 / 4234

Bhatnagar, G. S. (Punjab U, Patiala 147002 India), **Patterns of Leisure among Industrial Workers of a Public Sector Undertaking in India.**

¶ The action theory perspective of Talcott Parsons places emphasis on the contrast between instrumental & expressive activities. It is argued that the intensity of expressive involvement can be used as a theoretical dimension for the ordering of the objectives of leisure. Using the conceptual framework of Gordon, Gaitz, & Scott (1976), a study was conducted of industrial workers in a public sector undertaking in Punjab

State, India. Analysis reveals: (1) economically poorer workers emphasized leisure activities categorized as "sensual transcendence" & "relaxation"; (2) better educated & economically well-off workers engaged mostly in "developmental" activities; (3) a majority of the Ss practiced leisure time activities defined as "diversion," & these activities were not significantly associated with any SE variable; & (4) no Rs engaged in "creative" leisure activities. It is concluded that the objectives of leisure vary among SE groups.

S17654 / ISA / 1986 / 4235

Bhattacharyya, Asit Kumar, **Culture and Economy: Community and Economic Life among the Rural Poor.**

¶ The capacity of community differences in culture to affect differences in the economic life of the Ru poor is explored through a case study of 7 villages in West Bengal, India, including 599 households & 3,885 persons. Differences between scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, & caste Hindus are emphasized. The relative importance of differences in community membership & differences in occupation as influences on economic behavior & demographic variables is assessed.

S17655 / ISA / 1986 / 4236

Bhattacharyya, Minoti (Bijoy K. Girls' Coll Howrah U Calcutta, 700 029 India), **Concept of Hindu Religion and Indian Liberation Movement.**

¶ The religious & spiritual aspects of the Indian nationalist movement are traced through the nineteenth & early twentieth centuries. The concept of "Bande Mataram," or worship of the motherland as a goddess, was central for many adherents to this movement. The beginning of mass movements for independence occurred in Oct 1885 after the partition of Bengal; it gave rise to a boycott on foreign goods & to reliance on indigenous goods. Revolutionary tendencies increased in the early twentieth century in Bengal, Punjab, & Maharashtra, with leaders who read Hindu sacred writings & performed spiritual exercises regularly. These religious influences were still present in the efforts of Mohandas Gandhi. Above all, the ideas of performance of action on the basis of duty & without regard for results—including life or death—was vital for many revolutionaries & nationalists.

S17656 / ISA / 1986 / 4237

Bhatty, Ramnik (Saurashtra U, Rajkot 360005 India), **Leisure-Time World of Youth: A Sociological Analysis.**

¶ An analysis of the leisure-time activities of Indian youth, based on data collected with a structured questionnaire administered to 810 Coll students. Findings indicate: (1) Coll youth are mainly interested in intellectual, recreational, & cultural activities, & are less interested in social services, welfare programs, or political activities, which suggests that modern youth in India are more oriented toward self-actualization & personal development; (2) these leisure-time activities are considered useful in personality development & in academic achievement; & (3) many activities are conducted without any help or guidance from an outside agency or institute, which reveals the maturity & independent self-help attitudes of Coll youth.

S17657 / ISA / 1986 / 4238

Bhoite, Anuradha Uttam (U Poona, 411007 India), **Problems of Socialization of Girls in White Collar Middle Class Families.**

¶ In India, several constitutional & legal measures have been adopted aimed at changing existing sex-role stereotypes & regarding the SS & position of women. However, the family socialization process tends to reinforce traditional values & permits only superficial change, resulting in a conflict between modern & traditional values. The socialization pattern of girls in white-collar Mc families, & associated problems & constraints are discussed.

S17658 / ISA / 1986 / 4239

Bhoite, Uttam Bajirao (U Poona, 411007 India), **The Response of Maharashtra Intellectuals to the British Rule in the Late 19th Century.**

¶ The historical emergence in the mid-nineteenth century of intellectuals influenced by Western culture on the west coast of India is described. These intellectuals were mainly concerned with social & political issues, & can be categorized as: (1) politically radical-socially moderate; (2) politically moderate-socially radical; (3) politically moderate-socially moderate; & (4) politically radical-socially radical. While originally dazzled by Western culture, they became aware of its weak points, & sought

to utilize it selectively as a basis for improvement of their own culture. In particular, they became critical of the coercive basis of Western rule & sought to achieve national self-rule. Typical Western images of these intellectuals are shown to be negatively biased.

SI7659 / ISA / 1986 / 4240

Bhowmik, Sharit Kumar (Indian Instit Management, Calcutta 700 027), **Workers' Cooperatives and Socio-Economic Change: A Study in the Indian Tea Industry.**

¶ An examination of the tea industry in eastern India, focusing on the formation & organization of workers' collectives & their role in the SE development of plantation workers, who are the lowest paid & regarded as the most backward in the organized sector. Increasing production, providing economic benefits to their members, & encouraging a spirit of collective ownership are assumed to be the main objectives of the cooperative movement. Analysis is based on questionnaire & interview data & industry & collective records collected in 4 cooperatives—1 in West Bengal & 3 in Tripura—over a 3-year period. Findings reveal that the cooperatives have emerged mainly due to the encouragement & leadership of trade unions. The cooperatives' success in achieving objectives has largely been due to guidance from the trade unions, growth of a committed internal leadership, & active worker participation. Each cooperative experimented with methods for involving workers in its decision-making process, which resulted in greater commitment of the workers to their cooperative. These cooperatives have functioned with little or no technical or professional managerial assistance, & have been successful in developing the innate capabilities of a seemingly backward section of the Wc. It is concluded that workers' cooperatives have a potential to alter the present structure of the tea industry.

SI7660 / ISA / 1986 / 4241

Bidwell, Charles E. & Kasarda, John D. (U Chicago, IL 60637), **The Organization and Its Ecosystem.**

¶ An ecological theory of structural dynamics in formal organizations is presented that provides an open system framework for interpreting cross-sectional & longitudinal structural variation in organizations. It construes an organization as a human ecological community. This community & its external environment form an ecosystem within which changing organizational structure & changing environment are reciprocally related. The theory has four basic objectives: (1) to define & specify the principal resources that sustain the populations that comprise an organizational community; (2) to show how cross-sectional & longitudinal variation in the volume & composition of these resources affects the organization's structure, by virtue of population selection & increase; (3) to explain how the structure of an organization influences the transformation of resource inputs into outputs; & (4) to describe how these outputs feed back to affect the stability & change of organizational structure.

SI7661 / ISA / 1986 / 4242

Birnbaum, Dee & Somers, Mark John (U Kansas, Lawrence 66045), **Actor-Task Agreement, Occupational Image Subculture, and Affective Reactions to Work on the Part of Registered Nurses.**

¶ Actor-task agreement, or the comparison of role expectations to perceived work role, is influenced by occupational image subcultures (professional, bureaucratic, traditional, utilitarian) associated with the nursing role. Occupational image subculture also moderated the relationship between actor-task agreement & nurses' affective reactions to their work.

SI7662 / ISA / 1986 / 4243

Bisharat, Leila Thayer (UNICEF, PO Box 811721 Amman Jordan), **Research on Infant and Childhood Health as an Ally of Action in Urban Projects for the Poor.**

¶ Relatively little attention has been given to the relationship between determinants of infant & child health, & programs seeking to improve the environment of the Ur poor in developing countries. The history of an alliance between child health researchers & an upgrading project for the poor in Amman, Jordan, is recounted on the basis of personal participation. It appears that the failings that impede such research from occurring more frequently lie more with academic communities than with Ur project managers; in particular, most researchers fail to recognize the time & investment constraints of Ur projects. Paths toward improvement are suggested.

SI7663 / ISA / 1986 / 4244

Bittman, Michael (School Sociology U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia), **Nationalism, War and Peace: Max Weber's 'Tagespolitik' and Its Relation to His Sociology.**

¶ While 'nation' is a concept found in Max Weber's scholarly writings, nation & national interest are also important concepts in Weber's topical, political writings. Although Weber thought political analysis of current events could be aided by the introduction of concepts drawn from his scholarly, scientific work, he considered it improper that scientific writings should be influenced by political considerations. The connections between Weber's emphasis on 'national interest' & his analysis of diplomatic & military strategy in Wilhelmine Germany & during WWI are discussed, focusing on the extent to which Weber's scholarly work was influenced by his analysis of the political situation of Wilhelmine Germany. It is also examined whether Weber's political analysis & sociological theory is capable of meaningful application to current discussions on war & peace.

SI7664 / ISA / 1986 / 4245

Black, Alan W. (U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia), **Organizational Identity and Denominational Mergers.**

¶ Whenever denominational mergers are disputed, questions of organizational identity arise, particularly whether the identity of the merging denomination is taken into the merged church or remains with those who resist union & endeavor to maintain denominational separateness. In such circumstances, the question of organizational identity is important not only because property rights may hinge on it, but also because personal identity is involved; divine imperatives are typically invoked by each party to buttress its claim. These issues are explored with particular reference to church union in Scotland, Canada, & Australia.

SI7665 / ISA / 1986 / 4246

Blau, Judith R. (Columbia U, New York NY 10027), **Music as Social Circumstance.**

¶ Whether art, especially music, provides a cathartic outlet for personal frustration, is an expression of social integration, or is a collective response to deep-seated social problems is a perennial topic of scholarship both in the humanities & in the social sciences. Here, the macro conditions of eight types of music, including forms of traditional music with elite appeal, popular music, & folk music, empirically test the assumptions implied by these various positions. Indicators of social disorganization & prevailing status inconsistency are employed in the analysis of music in metropolitan places. One conclusion is that traditional & folk music are largely autonomous of deleterious social conditions, while popular music is related to such conditions. In part, these connections can be explained by economic conditions, specifically, prevailing economic inequalities.

SI7666 / ISA / 1986 / 4247

Blau, Judith R. (State U New York, Albany 12222), **A Reexamination of Dependency Theory with Very Dependent Organizations.**

¶ Organizational theory assumes that an organization's environment has profound significance for organization structure independent of other characteristics of the organization. Testing this assumption requires data on many organizations in many different environments. Results are reported of an investigation of the relative size of the administrative component in organizations that are particularly dependent on environmental resources, namely performing arts organizations ($N = 500$) in 125 large US cities. After examining the effects of organizational characteristics—including size, degree of professionalization, budget, & type—the effects of various features of the Ur environment on organizations' administrative ratio are analyzed. Although affluent & competitive environments foster relatively streamlined organizations, the analysis reveals that there are limits to organizational efficiencies, & that the least streamlined organizations are the largest ones in highly affluent environments.

SI7667 / ISA / 1986 / 4248

Bleicher, Josef (Glasgow Coll Technology, G43 2DJ Scotland), **The Concept of 'Culture' in the Hermeneutic Tradition.**

¶ The use of the concept of "culture" varies not only over time but also across different national sociological traditions, acquiring differing meaning & analytic status as it does so. Considered are ways in which culture has been used within the hermeneutic tradition in German sociology from Wilhelm Dilthey's *Kultursoziologie* to Jürgen Habermas's

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Critical Theory. Drawing on the work of Norbert Elias & Pierre Bourdieu, an attempt is made to provide a sociological account of these particular usages of "culture" in relation to particular societal problems as perceived by German sociologists (focusing on the quest for national identity) & in relation to their social & economic states as intellectuals.

S17668 / ISA / 1986 / 4249

Blinov, N. M. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **The Moral-Political Culture of the Personality and the Social Manifestations Thereof.**

¶ Coverage in the sociological literature of problems relating to the interaction of culture with morals & politics, the moral & political culture of the personality in its effectual social manifestations, has grown in recent years. Culture is not merely production of "things" for purely utilitarian purposes; neither is it a production of "consciousness" for purely abstract purposes, as apologists of capitalism vainly try to suggest. Culture refers to the particular features of human activities in all spheres of society, & of the products of their activities, which, taken together, symbolize the substantive forces of people & the capacity of man for harmonious development. Understood in this way, culture represents an integrative phenomenon that serves as an "indicator" of the progress of society.

S17669 / ISA / 1986 / 4250

Bodemann, Y. Michal (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **Centre and Periphery: Urban and Rural Intellectuals in Sardinia.**

¶ Various types of intellectuals in Sardinia are distinguished: traditional village intellectuals, notably teachers who are cut off from the outside world & from the local population; new regional intellectuals, who developed with the expansion of higher education & the student movement in the late 1960s, & who are located in new Ur centers; Ru technocrats, who are typically village-based & move between the new Ur centers & the villages, but lack ties to the cities, so that they articulate the interests primarily of the agrarian sector; Ur intellectuals, who feed on the mythology of the countryside, from where they derive their ethnic/regional identity, but fail to understand the Ru world; & the new regional intellectuals, who might fill a role as country-city mediators, even though some evidence speaks against it. The analysis highlights the deep gap between country & city, & the difficulty of its mediation.

S17670 / ISA / 1986 / 4251

de Boer, C. H. J. (NRIT, Baronielaan 88 4818 RC Breda Netherlands), **Camping Behaviour of the Dutch Population.**

¶ A description & explanation of the camping behavior of the Dutch people are presented. Camping holidays became popular in the Netherlands during the 1980s. However, while national policy encourages camping, camping holidays are slowly becoming less prevalent. Types of camping areas are considered, including camping in a more natural environment & nudist camping. The following factors are typical of Dutch camping behavior: the growing differentiation of types of camping, the possession & use of durable (camping) goods, & economizing behavior. Weather conditions during holiday periods (assessed from 1982 to 1985), changes in the demographic structure of the Dutch population, & changes in the number of campers are found to influence camping trends.

S17671 / ISA / 1986 / 4252

Boje, Thomas P. (Instit Economics & Planning Roskilde U Center, DK-4000 Denmark), **Labour Market Segmentation and Social Welfare Programmes—The Divided Society.**

¶ In Denmark, as in most other Western European countries, the economic crisis & the high level of unemployment have created the basis for a new social structure, which is characterized by a more pronounced labor market differentiation & by large groups of workers with marginal attachment to the labor market. The actual structural changes in the Danish labor market have had several social & political consequences for the Wc: (1) LF shifts have created a more polarized occupational structure; (2) fragmentation within the Wc has weakened its bargaining power; (3) marginalization has increased the risk of poverty; & (4) the economic crisis & the weakened Wc have resulted in a cutback of social welfare programs. The differentiation & marginalization of the Danish labor market & the political implications for the Wc are discussed within a labor market segmentation framework.

S17672 / ISA / 1986 / 4253

Bokamba, Eyamba G. (U Illinois, Urbana 61801), **Theoretical Considerations in Code-Switching.**

¶ A critical review of the literature on code-switching (CS), & a description of code-mixing (CM) in selected Bantu (eg, Lingala & Swahili) & other African langs are provided. It is argued that a distinction must be made between CS & CM, on the one hand, & between CM & borrowing, on the other. Illustrative data include morphologically adapted mixes. Conclusions reached are used to analyze additional data from the langs concerned, & it is shown that constraints on CS are nonuniversal & have little explanatory value. A grammatical model for bilingual/multilingual CM (proposed by Bokamba, 1985) is discussed & its implications for linguistic theory are considered.

S17673 / ISA / 1986 / 4254

Bokan, Yu. I. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **The Peace Movement as a Form of Mass Political Creativity.**

¶ Understanding the problems of war & peace under modern conditions is of great relevance. Conducive to the preservation of peace is the mass movement for peace that is a component part of the historical & political creativity of people. The main subject of this movement is the masses; the Marxist law on the growth of their role in history is actively manifested today in international relations & in solving the cardinal questions of war & peace. In the vanguard of this process are the people of the USSR & other socialist countries, because the creative essence of socialism, the objective necessity of conditions of peace for its development, represents today the historical antithesis to the militarist course pursued by imperialism toward war & destruction.

S17674 / ISA / 1986 / 4255

Bokarev, N. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **The Socialist Self-Management & the Scientific-Technical Development.**

¶ The acceleration of scientific-technical progress requires the improvement & democratization of management methods. The activities of public organizations are analyzed, focusing on: the elaboration & implementation of scientific-technical policy; improvement of various self-management forms; & the development of the work collective & its role in expanding worker participation in management.

S17675 / ISA / 1986 / 4256

Bokina, John (Pan American U, Edinburg TX 78539), **The Composer in Extremis: Politics, Opera, and the Artist, 1900-1950.**

¶ An interpretive sociological analysis of four operas from the pre-WWI period through the end of WWII: Pfitzner's *Palestrina*, Hindemith's *Mathis der Maler*, Schoenberg's *Moses und Aron*, & Kabalevsky's *Colas Breugnot*. Each of these works is an "artist-opera," ie, an opera that has art & the artist as its major theme. Unlike the artist-operas of the two most successful opera composers in the early twentieth century, Puccini & R. Strauss, the works of Pfitzner & his contemporaries eschew the commercially lucrative stereotypes of the artist. Rather, the implications of imperialist war, socialist revolution, & the rise of fascism are echoed in their historical-religious allegories on the fate of the artist.

S17676 / ISA / 1986 / 4257

Bokina, John (Pan American U, Edinburg TX 78539), **From Orfeo to Tamino: Society, Opera, and the Orphic Myth.**

¶ Opera, born in the salons & court theaters of the aristocracy, quickly found its way into the commercial theaters with their bourgeois audiences. This transition is apparent in the social history of opera as an institution, as well as in the form & content of the operas. The sociology of operatic interpretations of the Orphic myth during the baroque-absolutist & classical-Enlightenment periods is examined. It is argued that the Orfeos of the baroque masters (Peri, Caccini, Monteverdi) & early classicism (Gluck, Haydn) are primarily symbols of divine right. Mozart's Orphic Tamino, however, is an artist-aristocrat in happy service to both his enlightened monarch & fellow citizens.

S17677 / ISA / 1986 / 4258

Bonacich, Edna (U California, Riverside 92521-0419), **The Social Responsibility of the University to Minority Communities.**

¶ In capitalist societies, like the US, we foster individualistic social mobility. This model has tended to cut out disadvantaged minorities from higher education. In the face of the 1960s minority uprisings in the US,

the glaringly all-white-M character of Us was challenged with programs like affirmative action. However, these programs merely foster the same model of individualistic upward mobility among minority members; they do not attack the underlying structures of inequality for minority communities. It is simply assumed that the benefits of a minority Mc will trickle down to the masses of minority poor. It is suggested that fostering higher education among minorities is often aimed at incorporating minority intellectuals & potential leaders into the capitalist system, socializing them to live by its selfish motivations, thereby silencing protest for social change. Though the U may debate alternative models, it follows only one: assimilationism. An alternative idea of how the U ought to relate to minority communities is proposed. The U addresses questions of social responsibility directly &, in collaboration with minority leaders, assesses the needs of surrounding minority communities & meets them with teaching & research programs for social betterment. However, tied as they are to business elites & a business-supported state, it is hard to imagine that US Us would ever jeopardize their funding by working on behalf of poor minority communities, which are systematically exploited by those very funding sources. The antiminority position & decadent state of the capitalist U are thus revealed.

S17678 / ISA / 1986 / 4259

Bonacich, Phillip (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Power and Centrality: A Family of Measures.**

¶ Although network centrality is generally assumed to produce power, recent research (Cook, et al, 1983) shows this is not the case in exchange networks. A generalization of the concept of centrality is proposed that accounts for both the usual relationship between power & centrality, as well as Cook's exceptional results

S17679 / ISA / 1986 / 4260

Bonanno, Alessandro (U Missouri, Columbia 65211), **Decentralization and Informalization in Agriculture Markets in Advanced Western Societies.**

¶ The economic crisis of the past decade & the fiscal crisis of the state are among the principal factors that have reshaped the process of accumulation & legitimation among countries of the First World. The crisis of "traditional forms of social production" has been partially overcome by the decentralization of production (ie, the relocation of productive apparatuses in regions characterized by lower degrees of labor conflict & a higher degree of state support) & by informalization (the reorganization of internal production in new & more flexible manners) of the production process. The strategy of decentralization & informalization have been particularly effective in Ru areas, where their application is fueled by the availability of labor in the agricultural sector. In fact, the international farm crisis frees a segment of the agricultural LF that is willing to work in decentralized & informal production operations. In turn, this situation fosters the persistence of marginal farms & the further application of decentralization & informalization strategies.

S17680 / ISA / 1986 / 4261

Bonnick, Lemah (Race Relations Unit U London, WC1H 0NT England), **The Repackaging of Hegemonic Control: Disconnection and Racial Politics in Education.**

¶ It is argued that the central ideological mechanism through which the management of racial politics in education is negotiated involves the process of disconnection & reconstitution. By disconnection is meant the structural disarticulation of racial politics from the complex totality of economic, political, & ideological process that shapes the political economy of capitalism. Reconstitution is taken to involve the rearticulation of those complex processes into culture; the process of reconstitution is not only coercive, but pedagogic. Features of disconnection, reconstitution, & thematization in dominant education issues in GB over the last two decades are examined.

S17681 / ISA / 1986 / 4262

Borowski, Karol H., Greil, Arthur & Kowalewski, David (Towson State U, Baltimore MD 21204), **Religion as the Opiate of the Masses: A Comparative Study.**

¶ Karl Marx's thesis that religion operates as a counterdissident force in the field of political economy is examined. A cross-national & cross-temporal approach is utilized to describe the connection between organized religion & revolutionary change in the USSR, Eastern Europe, Cuba, Central America, Western Europe, & the US. Propositions are generated

concerning the factors affecting the similarities & differences in the religion-revolution relationship both across space & across time.

S17682 / ISA / 1986 / 4263

Bose, Arun (14C Boloram Ghose St, Calcutta 700004 India), **Modern India: World-Systemic versus Indo-Centric Analyses—A Critique and a Criterion.**

¶ While both the world systems approach (Immanuel Wallerstein) & the alternative "Indo-centric" view (Louis Dumont) grasp elements of Indian social realities, a third approach that synthesizes both is preferred on merit. This third analytical approach is based on modified & extended Marx-Sraffa-Gramsci models of an economy with a surplus. Speculations are offered about India's future.

S17683 / ISA / 1986 / 4264

Boulding, Elise (Dartmouth Coll, Hanover NH 03755), **Governmental and Nongovernmental Security Strategies: Exploration of Changing Cultural Perceptions.**

¶ The nation-state has three security strategies: territorial military defense; military alliance systems, including foreign bases; & a set of bilateral & multilateral problem-solving treaties. The nongovernmental sector (NGO) offers three alternative security strategies: alternative (non-military) defense, the declaration of nuclear-free zones, & multilateral problem-oriented conflict resolving activities. Loss of cultural support for military strategies is paralleled by increased interest in NGO-generated alternatives. The role of peace research in the development of these alternative strategies is examined, as are the possibilities of a related shift among the major powers in the ratio of diplomatic to military capability toward more emphasis on diplomacy & conflict resolution.

S17684 / ISA / 1986 / 4265

Bouvier, Pierre (Centre national recherche scientifique, 75017 Paris France), **Socio-Anthropological Approach of Work.**

¶ Social-anthropology generates theoretical & methodological tools useful for the investigation of the transformation occurring in industrial work due to the economic crisis, the introduction of new technologies, etc. Analysis focuses on day-to-day practices & representations, considering the work place as a holistic entity. Discussed are the effects of work transformation on: individual & collective representations; the rituals that perpetuate the interactions between the self, the process of work, & others; & the social system. Examination of these issues requires not only the usual sociological tools, but also immersion in the work place, empathy, objectivity, & an understanding of practical & symbolic expression.

S17685 / ISA / 1986 / 4266

Boyardgieva, Pepka (Instit Sociology, Moskovska str 13A Sofia 1000 Bulgaria), **The Social-Cultural Determination of the Value of Education: The Case of Sparta and Athens.**

¶ The relationship between the individual & the social value of education is explored through historical case studies of ancient Athens & Sparta. The merging of the personality into the state prevented this relationship from being a problem in ancient Greece. In Sparta, any attempt at cultivation of individuality was actively suppressed in favor of making all individuals alike. In Athens, education was not merely preparation for life in society, but part of life, conceived as an end in itself for the whole society, rather than just a means to an end. The concepts of the individual & of the value of education to individuals emerged in the Hellenistic period & accompanied major changes in Greek society.

S17686 / ISA / 1986 / 4267

Boyer, Ghislaine (U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Theatre des femmes au Québec** (Women's Theater in Quebec). (FRE)

¶ At the end of the 1960s, the women's liberation movement entered various communication media, among them the theater. In Quebec, women have entered the theatrical profession both as playwrights & directors. Three questions are addressed: (1) How does women's approach to the theater express their feminine specificity? (2) How have women influenced theatrical production? (3) How has the condition of national dependence in Quebec acted to invigorate the theater? Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S17687 / ISA / 1986 / 4268

Boyne, Roy Derek (Newcastle upon Tyne Polytechnic, NE1 8ST England), **Language and Power in French Social Theory.**

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¶ The debate between second-generation critical theory & the poststructuralists may be construed as a confrontation between rationality & aesthetics. Both sides are sensitive to the pervasive phenomenon of semiosis, & to the connection between representation & power, at both micro (the body) & macro (the state) levels. The relation between representation & power is examined, focusing on the politicization of abstract art. Based on the analyses of Gilles Deleuze (on Francis Bacon), Jean-François Lyotard (on Immanuel Kant's notion of the sublime), & Theodor W. Adorno (*Aesthetic Theory*), an identity is established between the discourse of modern art & the discourse of modern theory: both are discourses on discourses to infinity, & both involve the surrender of the signified. It is argued that the notion of power is a false concept.

S17688 / ISA / 1986 / 4269

Braitto, Rita (U Missouri, Saint Louis 63121), **A Comparison of Quality of Life Issues as Seen by an Indigenous British Elderly Population and a Migrant Elderly Polish Immigrant Population.**

¶ Although groups may reside in the same metropolitan community & be eligible for similar types of services under a national health system, their perception of needs & expectations & evaluation of social service may vary depending on their ethnic & cultural background. A sample of indigenous British elderly receiving social services & a sample of Polish immigrant volunteers are compared, based on interviews regarding: self-concept; confidant relationships; quality of life issues, eg, loneliness, depression, neighborhood satisfaction, & satisfaction with the social service delivery system; issues of respect for the elderly; & recommendations for improvement of social & health services as related to their community. The Polish immigrants were also asked about the types of services provided by their ethnic organizations & the types of services they felt should be provided. The findings indicate the importance of recognizing aging as an experience that has commonalities as well as the importance of determining the presence of strong ethnic ties that provide formal organizational support.

S17689 / ISA / 1986 / 4270

Brandsma, P. (Postbus 5406, 2280 HK Rijswijk Netherlands), **The Relation between Knowledge and Values: Some Consequences.**

¶ There exists an implicit, or even explicit, notion that the present crisis in the Western world is mainly a crisis of values, in the sense that there is a cleavage between knowledge (ie, the striving for rationality) & normative values. One may oppose this notion on the basis that values are just global abstractions, providing no concrete norms for actual behavior, or that values are frequently used to rationalize or "explain things away." An epistemological exploration is undertaken of the concept of values, considering their importance for the social behavior of human beings.

S17690 / ISA / 1986 / 4271

Brasileiro, Ana Maria (Rua da Alfândega, 214/80 andar Centro Rio de Janeiro Brazil CEP 20070), **Have You Eaten Today? Coping with Poverty in Brazil.**

¶ An examination of survival strategies employed by the Ur poor, particularly children & women, in Brazil. The need for food is discussed & linked to the needs for shelter, transportation, & social services (eg, health & sanitation, education, welfare, & security). Empirical data are presented to describe the survival mechanisms & solutions devised by the poor. The role of the state is analyzed & suggestions for new, more equitable intervention strategies are provided.

S17691 / ISA / 1986 / 4272

Brass, Paul R. (U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Ethnic Conflict in Multi-Ethnic Societies: The Consociational Solution and Its Critics.**

¶ A school of thought founded by Arend Lijphart suggests that the consequences of ethnic conflicts in deeply divided societies may be avoided through political engineering of new state forms based on the consociational model. The assumptions & validity of this model is criticized. It is argued that a more appropriate model would recognize: (1) the variability of ethnic identities; (2) the pervasiveness of intraethnic, as well as intraclass cleavages in most societies; & (3) that a fully developed consociational system is inherently undemocratic & violates both the rights of unrecognized groups & the rights of individuals. The consociational model is further rejected on the grounds that (A) it fails to recognize that political accommodation in democratic societies is an art, not a system; (B) the recognition of group rights does not require consociational

democracy; & (C) it fails to give due recognition to the experience of India, the most culturally diverse society in the world.

S17692 / ISA / 1986 / 4273

Brathwaite, Farley S. (U West Indies Cave Hill, Bridgetown Barbados), **The Elderly in Barbados, West Indies: Problems and Policies.**

¶ A demographic analysis of the elderly population on the Caribbean island of Barbados is presented, focusing on their social, psychological, & economic circumstances based on data from a national study of a random sample of 415 elderly. Findings suggest that: (1) the growth in the elderly population is due largely to extensive outward migration during 1950-1970; & (2) the elderly face economic deprivation & a host of other social problems in family & social life. Examination of the development & impact of policy programs indicates that social policy has been relatively slow, & very often fails, in meeting the needs of the elderly.

S17693 / ISA / 1986 / 4274

Brinkerhoff, Merlin B. & Jacob, Jeffrey C. (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **The Role of Religion on Quality of Life among Participants in the Back-to-the-Land Movement: Measuring and Contrasting the Impact of Both Official and Nonofficial Religion.**

¶ Literature in the sociology of religion differentiates between "official" & "nonofficial" religion—the former usually conceptualized as formal religion, including denomination, ritualism, etc, & the latter as "quasi-religious meaning systems," including the concepts of ecological integrity, biocentric equality, preservation of the earth, etc. Analysis of questionnaire responses of 550 subscribers to a back-to-the-land magazine leads to the construction of reliable scales (through principle components factor analysis & Cronbach's reliability coefficient) to assess the voluntary simplicity, earth care, inner peace, & worldview that characterize the nonofficial religion of the R smallholders. Multivariate analysis indicates that the nonofficial religious characteristics & their "lived experience," as measured by back-to-the-land behaviors, are the strongest predictors of quality of life, which is measured by the Campbell scale as well as by single indicators of "back-to-the-land satisfaction" & "general happiness."

S17694 / ISA / 1986 / 4275

Broadbent, Jeffrey Praed (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109), **The State and Regional Development in Japan.**

¶ Using a case of regional industrialization & pollution controversy in Japan, the relative strength of national & local state & business actors is analyzed, focusing on the microexchanges of power that comprise the macrostructures, using field data gathered during several years of residence. The experience of the New Industrial City (NIC) of Oita, which began in the late 1950s at the initiative of the governor, is taken as representative of the industrialization process in the less developed "hinterland" of Japan. The sequences of political events that led to the implementation of the NIC plan is examined, & the roles of the prefectural government, the national state, & national & local business interest groups are compared. It is found that the political process is "genetic"; ie, the activated power structure changes from sub-issue to sub-issue within the process. Business & other groups are activated & join the fray as their interests are directly touched; they drop out when not. However, once local business sectors such as construction are actively receiving contracts for the project, they become strong "boosters." Thus the most demanding sector of business interests is shown to be dominant at the local level, when its interests are activated. The local state has a vigorous initial role in setting policy; but, as strong business interests get engaged, the state loses that inductive power, & the underlying distribution of power changes. Hence, this case supports the idea that the autonomy of the state depends on historical context, & that in Japan, this autonomy has weakened. The case thus disconfirms the general theory of relative autonomy by restricting its range of applicability.

S17695 / ISA / 1986 / 4276

Broadbent, Jeffrey Praed (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109), **The Japanese Growth Machine: State and Class in Local Industrialization in Japan.**

¶ Scholars in the US propose that the social sources of the impetus for local industrialization lie in the local class of rentiers who own land or businesses that will profit from development. Yet, recent works on Japan indicate a "guiding" role for the state that presumably extends to the

local level as well. This guidance is exercised through a special kind of Japanese corporatism that excludes labor & the Left, it is said. A case of regional industrialization at the prefectural level is analyzed to see whether the impetus comes from the state or local capital, or elsewhere, using data collected through 2.5 years of fieldwork supplemented by aggregate census statistics, interviews with the actors involved, newspaper reports, & documents. The findings indicate that a form of local corporatism exists, evidenced by the extensive advisory committees set up by the local government. However, local capital is a weak partner, & development is initiated by the local government; soon thereafter, central capital moves in, buys up land, sets up subsidiary industry, & soaks up most of the profits of development. With recession, central capital retreats, leaving the prefectural government holding a very mixed bag of results.

SI7696 / ISA / 1986 / 4277

Brodsky, David M. (U Tennessee, Chattanooga 37403), **Future Prospects for Aging Policies in the United States.**

¶ The aging policies of the US welfare state represent not only a response to the needs of the elderly, but also a response to the overall state of the economy & the needs of the private enterprise system. Policymakers frequently adjust programs for older persons to meet larger economic, social, & political needs. Recent changes in the Social Security & Medicare programs are reviewed, focusing on their implications for the future course of the US welfare state. Policy proposals currently under consideration, including plans to provide catastrophic illness coverage under Medicare, & proposals to shift to need as a basis for determining benefits under Medicare & Social Security, are also examined. Particular attention is paid to the aging of the US population, the increasing *f* of private pension plan terminations, & the rising concern with federal budget deficits that affect support for welfare policy regarding the elderly.

SI7697 / ISA / 1986 / 4278

Brose, Hanns-Georg (U Marburg, 3550 Federal Republic Germany), **From Life-Time to Time in Life: New Dimensions of Experiencing Time in Biography.**

¶ The process of modernization & industrialization has been related to the evolution & institutionalization of the life course, ie, the location of individuals in more or less predictable & organized career lines. It can be argued that, corresponding to this process of institutionalization, a specific concept of life-time that emphasizes future orientation, continuity, sequentialization, & chronologization is valid; however, it seems evident that the institutionalization-type of biographical time perspective can no longer be taken for granted. This is indicated by the breaking of the education-work-retirement pattern & changes in *F* employment. In this context, new ways & forms of experiencing the time in life emerge that center on discontinuity, recursiveness, flexibility, & the time being. This can be compared, but should not be confounded, with time concepts in non-Western cultural contexts.

SI7698 / ISA / 1986 / 4279

Brown, Ivan E., Jr. (Coll Business Administration Wichita State U, KS 67208), **What Happens When the Producer Cooperative Grows? Developmental Qualities of a Non-Bureaucratic Structure.**

¶ In the transition from an industrial to an information economy, entrepreneurial activity is flourishing. As the transition becomes institutionalized, however, there is a tendency toward bureaucratization. Formalized control & hierarchical relationships tend to stifle the entrepreneurial spirit. Questioned is whether this stifling organizational process will occur during the current transition. More than any previous social economy, the information society is based on knowledge, & those who have access to & know how to use knowledge for entrepreneurial development will have power. Power is typically manifested in organizational forms characterized by hierarchy & eventually, bureaucratic inertia. It is suggested that the worker cooperative is an organizational form that can maintain itself without hierarchy & bureaucracy. In recent years, worker cooperatives have grown in number, & compared to companies in similar markets, they are 50% more profitable. They may be an alternative to hierarchical, bureaucratic organizations that stifle entrepreneurship.

SI7699 / ISA / 1986 / 4280

Brunsson, Nils (Economic Research Instit Stockholm School Economics, Box 6501 S-113 83 Sweden), **Organizing for Inconsistency:**

On Organizational Conflict, Depression and Hypocrisy as Substitutes for Action.

¶ It is argued that organizations use structures, processes, & outputs to point out inconsistencies in their environments, in order to acquire support & legitimacy. To this end, organizations establish conflicting subunits, construct conflicting ideologies, & carry out depressive processes by exploiting problems & employing rationalistic decision procedures; they then produce hypocritical outputs in the shape of talk (both spoken & written), decisions, & material products. However, these inconsistencies, which thus serve a useful purpose, also represent an obstacle to organizational action. Organizations solve this dilemma by decoupling the reflection of inconsistencies from organizational action: over time, between issues, between environments, & between subunits. A discussion ensues of how inconsistent environments, structures, processes, & outputs interact & reinforce one another, thereby politicizing organizations, making them less apt to act but more apt to survive.

SI7700 / ISA / 1986 / 4281

Bruszt, László (Instit Sociology, Uri 49 1014 Budapest Hungary), **From Neo-Etatism to Neo-Corporatism?.**

¶ The system of interest intermediation between state & society has undergone important changes in Hungary over the last few decades. A peculiar system of mediation has emerged in the informal sphere of SE policy, based not on interest associations of "functional social groups" but on various branches of state bureaucracy. New associations have emerged, an interest association of cooperatives was created, & the Chamber of Commerce was given the right to represent officially the interest of the enterprises; there have also been changes in terms of state intervention in organizations' internal affairs. Based on historical & empirical analyses, these changes are examined, focusing on two questions: (1) how they affect state-society relations; & (2) how the formal & noninstitutionalized ways of interest intermediation are related. One can describe the changes as part of a slow process of adaptation to the systemic contradictions of the basic model of controlling society. The informal system of interest intermediation played an important role in the stabilization & consolidation of the country in the 1960s & 1970s. Since then, economic difficulties have brought into question the efficiency of such adaptation. The most important barrier to development toward "societal corporatism" is the excessive dependence of social subsystems; the slow process of separation of state & society has just begun.

SI7701 / ISA / 1986 / 4282

Buber Agassi, Judith (York U, Downsview Ontario M3J 1P3), **Can Sociotechnical Reform in the Work-Organization Overcome the Meaninglessness of Work and the Powerlessness and Depersonalization of the Worker? The Case of Sweden.**

¶ All scholars of alienation from work agree that feelings of its meaninglessness, of powerlessness vis-à-vis work, & of depersonalization at the workplace are major ingredients. Technological determinists consider the meaninglessness of many tasks inevitable. Neo-Marxists think all three aspects are ineliminable under competitive market conditions. The sociotechnical school of work reform sees these problems as the result of rigid bureaucratic structure, resented by workers & dysfunctional to productivity, & think that dealienation might be achieved through organizational change effected through management-worker partnership. The possible efficacy of such reforms was examined by interviewing employees whose work roles had been affected by recent organizational reform in 10 Swedish work organizations, & the results compared with those observed in a national sample. Centering on the three aspects mentioned, the evaluations of the reform sample were higher than those of the national sample. Also, their wish for further improvement was twice that of the national sample, & most reported improvements as to the meaning of work, the degree of autonomy & participation in decision making, & the quality of their social relations at work. Full participation of workers in the change process is crucial to successful dealienation through sociotechnical reorganization.

SI7702 / ISA / 1986 / 4283

Buch, Mahesh (National Centre Human Settlements & Environment, #7/450 Arera Colony Bhopal 16 India), **Indian Human Settlement System—The Urban Imperatives.**

¶ India is still largely a Ru country, with 76% of its population residing in Ru areas. However, Ur areas in India are among the world's most heavily & densely populated, & present tremendous difficulties for the development of a national settlement system. The planning failures of Ur India are surveyed, focusing on their economic & environmental

b

costs. An alternative planning paradigm is described that is more equitable, resource-rational, & more appropriate to India. Discussion is based on personal experience as an Ur planner & in research over the last 10 years.

S17703 / ISA / 1986 / 4284

Buck, Pem Davidson & Ashley, David (U Louisville, KY 40292), **Cargo Cults in New Guinea: Myth and Labor Rationalization.**

¶ Colonists in Papua New Guinea adapted native cult practices to reproduce economic relations beneficial to the European-dominated system of extraction. Cult activity that disrupted labor relations in the existing plantation economy were suppressed. Classical "cargo cult" activity had different functions & consequences in various regions relative to the labor situation. The colonists reinforced the New Guinean belief in the magical qualities of European tools of production, & used ceremonial exchange of European goods to persuade New Guineans to work in areas disconnected from their homelands. Cargo cults were characterized as expressions of the child-like dependency & ignorance of the New Guineans. By reifying, mystifying, & studying the cults, academics obscured the social relations of production that produced the activities.

S17704 / ISA / 1986 / 4285

Burgos, Martine (EHESS, 10 rue Monsieur le Prince F-75003 Paris France), **Les Autres: stratégie de cohabitation ou éviction dans le récit de vie** (Others: Strategy of Cohabitation or Eviction in the Life Story). (FRE)

¶ Residents of a Chinese neighborhood of Paris, France, were asked certain autobiographical questions in the course of interviews on the subject of the neighborhood itself—its history, changes in its composition, etc. In each R's autobiographical information, the figure of a significant other appeared, a person who defined, directed, or significantly affected their lives. What happens when such a person moves in or out of one's life is explored. Tr & Modified by S. McAnaney

S17705 / ISA / 1986 / 4286

Burns, Tom R. (U Lund, S-221 01 Sweden), **From General Systems to Rule Systems: Operationalizing Social Systems Theory.**

¶ The concepts of rule & rule system, the structure of social rule systems, & the processes of rule making, interpretation, & implementation in social life are shown to be basic elements in the social production & reproduction of social systems. The interlinkage of natural systems & social rule systems is examined, in particular, in the structuring of sociotechnical & forecasting systems. This theoretical framework is used to shed light on the nature of science & technology in society & the transfer of technology from developed to developing countries. Policy implications are discussed.

S17706 / ISA / 1986 / 4287

Burns, Tom R. & Midtun, Atle (Sociological Instit Uppsala U, S-751 05 Sweden), **Rule Systems, Social Forms, and Institutions: A Dialectical Perspective.**

¶ A dialectical perspective is used to examine: (1) the interplay between the multiple rule systems that social groups carry & attempt to utilize in structuring their social activities; & (2) contradictions between social rule systems & concrete action/material conditions & developments. Particular rule systems are associated with well-established institutions &, in general, the existing social order, eg, business, politics, & the international economic & political order. Other rule systems (including variants of the old) emerge & are developed by agents of change, eg, entrepreneurs, peripheral groups, & social movements. A major theme in history is the interaction between the established & the new in complementary & cooperative developments as well as in divergent & contradictory ones. Illustrations are provided from research on model-building & forecasting, institutional restructuring & transformation, & technological development.

S17707 / ISA / 1986 / 4288

Busch, Lawrence & Lacy, William B. (U Kentucky, Lexington 40546), **Biotechnology and the Restructuring of the World Food Order.**

¶ The new biotechnologies offer the promise of increased agricultural abundance & reduced dependence on expensive agricultural inputs. At the same time, however, they hold the potential for fully restructuring the world food order. Among the possibilities are: (1) a reversal of the traditional city-hinterland relation in which the hinterland becomes fully

dependent on the city, (2) the collapse of markets for many tropical crops as in vitro substitutes are developed, (3) the replacement of at least certain aspects of agricultural production with chemically produced substitutes, & (4) the redesigning of traditional crops & animals to serve specific industrial needs. Implications of these & related possibilities are explored.

S17708 / ISA / 1986 / 4289

Buss, Andreas E. (U Sainte-Anne, Church Point Nova Scotia B0W 1M0), **Max Weber's "The Economic Ethics of World Religions" and Its Interpreters.**

¶ Specialists on Asian studies have often considered Max Weber's essays on India & China as monographs of the respective cultures; sociologists, on the other hand, have considered them as simple control tests of a thesis about the relationship between Protestantism & capitalism that Weber, supposedly, expounded in *The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism* (1904). More recently, it has been suggested that these essays must be interpreted in relation to Weber's "overriding question" concerning the phenomenon of rationalization, or, more precisely, the phenomenon of the rationalization of the conduct of life. It is briefly argued that Weber's essays are mainly contributions to the characterization of modern Western man & to the knowledge of Western man's becoming & culture.

S17709 / ISA / 1986 / 4290

Buss, Eugen H. (Fachhochschule Giessen, Wiesenstr 14 6300 Federal Republic Germany), **Failures of Contemporary Social Institutions.**

¶ The failure of social institutions threatens the persistence of social systems, & the conditions of structures in protracted crisis. Issues addressed include: conditions of collective violence & conflicts, organized & nonorganized protest movements, aggressive political participation, the processes of change as a result of crisis or evolution, problems of social rigidification, & the stagnation or decay of institutions in an environment of stable social development. The following characteristics are constitutive of the failures of social institutions: (1) structural strains at the institutional level; (2) separation processes of social institutions (loss of adaptability of institutions caused by the differentiation of highly industrialized societies); (3) inclusion deficit (general lack of social integration); (4) reduction in the generalization of social institutions (loss of plausibility of generally binding values); (5) loss of the specification of social institutions (objective loss of function of generally binding values); & (6) determination processes of social institutions (eg, inadequate ability of institutions to reach new definitions of problems or to accept new solutions, blocking of alternative value systems, processes of the formation of conventions).

S17710 / ISA / 1986 / 4291

Bustelo, Eduardo S. (UNICEF, Carrera 13 #75-74 Bogota DE Colombia), **Social Impact Assessment and Monitoring in Developing Countries.**

¶ In the developing world, there is no social impact assessment (SIA) as such, but many different SE studies, evaluations, or monitoring systems characterized by an information-organizing approach; therefore, SIA is defined very widely as encompassing all of these. SIA falls within the broad range of policy analysis & planning interventions, & its response to policy-making problems involves interdisciplinary efforts on the part of political scientists, planners, sociologists, economists, anthropologists, & others. After critically reviewing the SIA approaches used in developing countries, focus shifts to cost utility analysis & impact studies based on experimental design, in terms of "dirty" data, availability of an information infrastructure, & inadequate measurement. New proposals now being implemented in some developing countries are described: rapid appraisal missions, intensive project appraisal, & reflection in action. The best features of these approaches to SIA are that they are simple, low-cost, & participatory (collaboration among researchers, practitioners, & Ss throughout), & they incorporate periodic redesign of data gathering procedures & intervention strategies based on continuous monitoring.

S17711 / ISA / 1986 / 4292

Buxton, William J. & Rehorick, David A. (U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 5A3), **The Perpetual Beginnings of the Sociology of Knowledge: Ontological Release and a Failed Promise.**

¶ Unlike many other fields of inquiry, the SofK has never been consolidated as an ongoing & continuous substantive area; rather, it tends to reemerge whenever the implicit supporting ontology of social thought becomes or forces itself to become explicit. Two instances of the appearance of the SofK as a response to perceived intellectual & social crises are examined: (1) Karl Mannheim's *Wissensoziologie* (The Sociology of Knowledge) can be understood as a reaction to the sociopolitical turbulence of Weimar Germany; & (2) Peter Berger's & Thomas Luckmann's *The Social Construction of Reality* (see SA 15:3/67C4755 & 16:6/68D3781) emerged as a response to the claim that the human sciences lacked an experiential basis. A comparison of Mannheim with Berger & Luckmann reveals that the SofK has not evolved as a substantive field of inquiry; it has served more as a release for selective scholars who have been prepared to question the foundations of their own & other disciplines.

S17712 / ISA / 1986 / 4293

Caforio, Giuseppe (Comando Presidio Militare, Via V Emanuele 11 55100 Lucca Italy), *Dealing with General Bibliography of the Sociology of the Military*.

¶ The best bibliography in the field of military sociology—C. Moskos's & G. Harries Jenkins's work (1981)—has two limits: it is focused on the US, & it is too selective. It is asserted that a bibliography should be developed according to the following criteria: (1) the bibliographical sources of all possible countries should be consulted; (2) all works of interest should be included, with minimal selection; & (3) works issued by monthly reviews should be covered, excluding fortnightly & weeklies. A schema for the displaying criteria is presented that can be computerized.

S17713 / ISA / 1986 / 4294

Calhoun, Craig (U North Carolina, Chapel Hill 27514), *Communications, Community and Large Scale Social Integration: New Technology and Changing Socio-Spatial Relationships*.

¶ It is argued that, while computers & related communications technologies may contribute somewhat to population decentralization, they simultaneously help to produce further centralization of economic activity & many other forms of social decision-making. This trend is perhaps more fundamental, & is more in accord with the long-term tendencies of industrialization. Computers must be understood as an infrastructural technology contributing to social integration. They enable more dependence on indirect, technologically & organizationally mediated social relationships, at the expense of more direct ones. Changes in SE functions of cities not only present challenges for those who would maintain or enhance the virtues of community life, but also undermine the looser web of relationships that provide the basis for democratic political participation.

S17714 / ISA / 1986 / 4295

Calvo-Buezas, Tomás (U Complutense Madrid, 28040 Spain), *The Changing Function of Religion in Latin American Social Movements*.

¶ The conventional role of religion in Latin America has been that of strong conservatism & a check to any deep change in the social & political structure. However, the recent social history of Latin America has shown a new face of religion, its capacity to serve as the origin or instigator of social change, including radical or revolutionary change. Many of the popular social & political movements in Latin America over the last few years cannot be conveniently understood & explained if the role of religion is not taken into account. Although the basic cause & the dominant factor of the conflicts & convulsions in present-day Latin America are class contradictions & unequal distribution of economic resources in the formation of groups & popular social movements, Catholic religiosity is still a crucial variable. At least as a general hypothesis, it can be sustained that a revolution or popular social movement that goes directly against Catholic religiosity is not possible in Latin America; such a movement would be doomed to failure, although perhaps a faction could take power for a short time. The functions of religion are analyzed in several Latin American movements—eg, the Cuban revolution; the Che Guevara action in Bolivia; the Sandinista Revolution; the priest Camilo Torres's movement in Colombia; the "base Christian communities"; the "Christians for socialism" group; the Vatican Council II, with the contributions of the Medellín (Colombia) & Puebla (Mexico) Congresses; Liberation Theology (the participation of priests & catechists among the guerrillas of El Salvador & Guatemala); churches in modern Indian movements; new messianic movements, such as "Sendero Lu-

minos" in Peru; & millenarist movements of the Amazons. Special attention is paid to the crucial function of popular Mexican religiosity in the Calif farm worker immigrants movement under the leadership of César Chavez. The theoretical conclusions suggest the manipulative capacity that symbolic & religious systems offer.

S17715 / ISA / 1986 / 4296

Camargo, Aspasia (Fundacao Getulio Vargas, Rio de Janeiro Brazil), *Political Generations and the Brazilian Transition*.

¶ A discussion of the role of political generations & their conflicts in the state building process in modern Brazil. Also examined are: ideological preferences concerning the economic & institutional patterns adopted; liberalism vs state intervention; extended vs limited participation; social welfare vs a liberal work organization; & at the political cultural level, corporatism & authoritarianism vs pluralism & democracy. In many cases, conflictual interaction regarding these issues surprisingly generated consensus & continuity as evident in the post-1964 economic & political model. The trajectories of key actors in the transition process is analyzed. The emphasis on individual actors is attributed to the low degree of political institutionalization in the political system as a whole.

S17716 / ISA / 1986 / 4297

Cameron, Jan (U Canterbury, Christchurch 1 New Zealand), *The Social Construction of Childlessness in New Zealand*.

¶ The social construction of childlessness as a reproductive strategy is examined in New Zealand, based on in-depth conversation analysis of the way people construct, negotiate, & communicate their understandings of childlessness & parenthood. The contributions of both formal & informal medical, legal, & social welfare policy to understandings of childlessness, infertility, & "family" are also investigated. It is concluded that pakeha (European) New Zealanders define "family" as necessarily including a child or children. Labels & the need for commonsense explanation effectively define childlessness as deviance; this deviance, however, has little to do with having children per se, but with the socially prescribed adult status of being a parent.

S17717 / ISA / 1986 / 4298

Campani, Giovanna (U Florence, 50123 Italy), *The Italian Communities in France: Tradition and Change in the Migration Process*.

¶ Four communities of Italian immigrants in France are studied, whose inhabitants came from certain villages in the Apennines (Emilia-Romagna), the Laziali (Latium), the Sardes (Sardinia), & the Calabrais (Calabria). Each community represents a social unity in a dynamic interaction with the larger French society. The degree to which these individuals & groups maintain cultural traits of their homeland, &/or adopt those of the new society, is discussed.

S17718 / ISA / 1986 / 4299

Campero, Guillermo (ILET, Callao 3461 Santiago Chile), *La acción social de la juventud desempleada en zonas marginales de Santiago* (Social Action among Unemployed Youth in Santiago's Marginal Districts). (SPA)

¶ Social action among unemployed youths in Santiago, Chile, is expressed principally in terms of community activity & political work. The first is based on a primary type of solidarity (as defined by Emile Durkheim), which ranges from intense religiosity to small-group violence. The second derives from an ideologically based type of solidarity in the Marxist sense of class struggle. These conclusions are based on in-depth interviews over a 4-month period in 1985, with youths in 4 different districts of Santiago. While the first type of action is growing & massive, the second type is more modest & elitist. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S17719 / ISA / 1986 / 4300

Campero, Guillermo (ILET, callao 3461 Santiago Chile), *El proceso de institucionalización de los movimientos sociales urbanos en áreas marginales de la ciudad de Santiago* (The Process of Institutionalization of Urban Social Movements in Marginal Areas of Santiago). (SPA)

¶ Focus is on the emergence of new types of institutions as a result of Ur social struggles in the marginal zone of Santiago de Chile in 1973-1985. It is contended that the process of gradual economic & sociopolitical exclusion that results from the application of the authoritarian political model (introduced in 1973) & the neoconservative economic model that complements it have given rise to two types of social movements in



the most marginal zones of the city. The first consists of the emergence of primary solidarity groups oriented mainly toward defensive types of actions. The second focuses on the aggressive presentation of economic demands on behalf of the victims of unemployment & poverty. The method used in gathering data were in-depth interviews with leaders & members of 50 organizations in 4 Santiago marginal zones in 1985.

S17720 / ISA / 1986 / 4301

Campos, M. A., Jiménez, J., Escamilla, A. & Romano, L. (IIMAS-UNAM, Apdo Postal 20-726 Admón No. 20 Obregón 01000 Mexico), **Interviewer Training and Motivation: The ICSOPRU Project in Mexico.**

¶ ICSOPRU, the International Comparative Study on the Organization & Performance of Research Units, is a UNESCO-coordinated study of how the organizational dimensions of research units influence performance. Participating countries conduct a national survey using a precoded, multiple-choice questionnaire, to which may be added questions directed at specific national interests. In Mexico, some 1,000 members of 200 research units were interviewed. The major difficulties encountered in ICSOPRU derive from the length of the questionnaire (as many as 365 questions) & the fact that scientists are seldom eager to be the subject of investigation; the Mexican researchers were no exception. It is suggested that the interviewers must be specially trained to overcome these difficulties. Interviewer training usually concentrates on technical aspects, neglecting motivational ones. The Mexican team complemented UNESCO's training program to achieve a balance between the technicalities of data gathering & interviewer motivation. The 2-week course was completed by 20 trainees, of whom the best 12 were selected to do the interviewing & were paid double. The results were satisfactory—fewer errors & less missing data than might be expected. In conclusion, interviewers are an important aspect of data gathering; neglect of motivational aspects can be as detrimental to research outcome as neglect of technical aspects.

S17721 / ISA / 1986 / 4302

Canevacci, Massimo (U Rome, 00184 Italy), **Ideology, Mass Culture and Visual Anthropology.**

¶ Contemporary society is characterized by a growing transformation of ideal, cultural, & visual production. Ideology has lost its traditional functions, & now diffuses in a "spiritual" & irresistible way that defines new levels of social hierarchy. Technicalized mass culture acquires an increasing objectivity, which proliferates & becomes universal. These concepts are analyzed in videomusic productions & in the works of P. Pasolini & Mani Kaul (Italian & Indian filmmakers, respectively). Visual anthropology is found to provide a perspective of culture oriented to complex societies. Major findings include the new Ur cultural syncretisms, mixing patterns, styles, modes, signs, & behaviors of different societies. The anthropological perspective of culture decodes these genera as diffused by mass culture; the anthropological approach seeks to describe the new paradigms of contemporary culture through a "triadic" dialectic—structure, superstructure, & hypostructure.

S17722 / ISA / 1986 / 4303

Cannavo', Leonardo (Dipartimento Sociologia, Via Parigi 11 00185 Rome Italy), **From Operational Analysis to Empirical Epistemology: How to Integrate Sociology of Science and Methodology.**

¶ The relationship between methodology & the sociology of science (SoS) is explored, with focus on the field of operational analysis (OA)—associated with the concepts of Bridgeman, Lundberg, Dodd, Stevens, Rapaport, & others. The preemption of OA by structural-functionalism & its characteristic sociological formalism may be related to the failure of OA to develop its own SoS. The "new" SoS, also referred to as empirical epistemology is, however, essentially relativistic. The problem remains of how to conceive of concepts as steady & valid. Positive & negative consequences of the competing claims of empirical epistemology, the SoS, & methodology are assessed.

S17723 / ISA / 1986 / 4304

Cardero, Maria Elena (Instt Investigaciones Sociales U Nacional Autónoma México, 04510 Mexico 20 DF), **Mexican Financial System: Recent Trends and the State Financial Trap.**

¶ The effects of the nationalization of the Mexican financial system in Sept 1982 on the public & private sectors are discussed. The lack of a fiscal reform had made the Mexican state rely heavily on the financial system. Almost 90% of the banking system resources are "frozen" (*en-*

caje legal) by the government, & the state attains other resources by issuing governmental paper (*cetes, bonos*). By means of a very high rate of interest, the state attempts to stop the flight of capital (*fuga de capitales*), & to keep internal saving at certain margins. However, the flight of capital has not stopped, & the high cost of money further aggravates the internal debt & the financial deficit. The private sector has implemented a new, informal credit system, by means of *casas de bolsa*, which is mainly a money market, supported by the cash of those enterprises that are not willing to put their money in the banks.

S17724 / ISA / 1986 / 4305

Care, Norman S. (Oberlin Coll, OH 44074), **Alienation and the Make-Up of the Self.**

¶ The idea of alienation may be invoked in moral criticism of society to call attention to a separation between individual & society that the critic finds objectionable. However, the notions of 'separation', 'society', & 'individual' are themselves ambiguous; under different interpretations, different moral points become apparent. The moral criticism from alienation is explored from the perspective of Kantian moral theory—in which the separation of individual & society is due to society's alienation of its members, chiefly through its economic institutions & practices—and from that of 'individualism', in which the primacy of the self is carried to extremes, causing a loss of the sense of community. Though these perspectives may seem compatible, their conceptions of the person are not. Suggestions are offered regarding how to mediate between the conceptions, though one is argued to be "logically prior" to the other.

S17725 / ISA / 1986 / 4306

Castelain-Meunier, Christine (CADIS, 54 blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France), **Cultural and Social Changes in the Elderly Field.**

¶ Cultural changes among the elderly in postindustrial society are analyzed by comparing three populations: Mc people retired or preretired from (1) the metallurgist industry, (2) the computer sector, & (3) the teaching profession. The actual behavior of these groups involves a struggle against marginalization & an attempt to find a new ethics of life founded on emancipation.

S17726 / ISA / 1986 / 4307

Castro, Claudio de M. (CNRH/IPEA, Brasília Ed. BNDES SBS Brazil), **La Science au Brésil: Production, Distribution et Coûts** (Brazilian Science: Production, Distribution and Costs). (FRE)

¶ Brazilian science has probably grown faster than that of any other major country during the last decade, & as a result, the system seems heterogeneous, costly, & inefficient. Examined are the growth in Brazilian scientific publications & their distribution among institutions, programs, & disciplines. Compared to Lotka's Laws of inverse squares, their concentration appears to be lower than in other developed countries. The variation in cost per paper among Us in Brazil is as high as 1:30, with the richest & most productive institutions having the lowest costs. Yet these are imputed, & not a measure of the real effort involved in doing research: if only the truly productive researchers were to be paid, research costs would be quite low by international standards. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S17727 / ISA / 1986 / 4308

Catton, William R., Jr. (Washington State U, Pullman 99164), **Carrying Capacity and Limits to Freedom.**

¶ During the industrial era, the world's human population has increased almost 400%, & the "load" on the planet's ecosystems has grown 1,000%. This gives great urgency to the issue of maximum sustainable load (carrying capacity) & concepts of bioecology can no longer be ignored. Explanations for human interaction that focus exclusively on culture & social structure are now obsolete, ie, ideas plausible in a world with surplus human carrying capacity are inapplicable now. A carrying capacity deficit inexorably limits human freedoms, including the freedom to breed, to exploit natural resources, & to dispose of metabolic products. Sociology can & must illuminate the many constraints imposed by growing loads & finite ecosystems on human activity connected with reproduction, consumption, & disposal.

S17728 / ISA / 1986 / 4309

Cavalcanti, Clovis (Fundacao Joaquim Nabuco, Rua Dois Irmaos 92 Apipucos 5000 Recife Pernambuco Brazil), **Local Economic Alternatives: Paths for the Survival of the Poor.**

¶ Poor people in practically all Third World countries devise alternative strategies of coping with uneven economic development, underemployment, & low income. Such alternative models have taken the shape of small cooperatives, community associations, & microunits of production. The success of such schemes & their prospects for self-sustained development are examined. Research conducted in Brazil's northeast & Amazon regions indicates that under certain circumstances informal sector organizations can be a means of improving living conditions, & of ensuring the survival of those involved.

S17729 / ISA / 1986 / 4310

Cawson, Alan (School Social Sciences U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England), **Policy Networks and Power Dependence.**

¶ Evidence from a comparative study of government-industry relations in the consumer electronics & telecommunications sectors of GB, France, & West Germany are used to explore the utility of the theoretical concepts of policy networks & power-dependence. A policy network, which is understood as a set of relationships among actors who share an interest in the substantive content of public policy within a defined area, is here defined in terms of industrial sector. It is argued that it is possible to identify a consumer electronics & a telecommunications network for each country. A typology of policy networks is developed & used to examine the major characteristics of six sectoral networks. Telecommunications networks are found to be more closed & core-dominated than those in consumer electronics, & in each case the state is part of the core, although some significant variations are found in its role. In consumer electronics, there is more variation between countries both in the structure of the networks, & in the presence of state actors. Some possible hypotheses are proposed to explain these variations.

S17730 / ISA / 1986 / 4311

Chakravarthy, Radha, Mehta, Geeta & Chawla, Anju (National Institute Science Technology & Development Studies, Hillside Rd New Delhi 110012 India), **Scientists in Organizations—Comparisons of Patterns of Job Involvement and Performance across Six Countries.**

¶ The concept of job involvement has been pivotal in promoting productivity & the quality of working life. Here, the effect of career opportunities, supervisor characteristics, working climate, & quality of planning on job involvement are examined, & the effect of job involvement on performance is assessed, using data from the UNESCO International Comparative Study on Organization & Performance of Research Units of 6 countries—Argentina, Egypt, India, the Republic of Korea, Poland, & the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The total sample consists of 1,450 research groups. Multiple regression analysis was performed on the global sample, & was repeated separately for each country to assess the stability in the pattern of relationships. The theoretical & practical implications of the findings are discussed.

S17731 / ISA / 1986 / 4312

Chanana, H. B. & Talwar, P. P. (National Institute Health & Family Welfare, New Delhi 67 India), **Implications of Demographic Goals in 2001 for Aging Population in India.**

¶ The sharp decline in death rates & mortality levels since 1951 in India has not only caused a higher rate of population growth but an increase in the number of elderly persons. Data on the elderly, collected in censuses, National Sample & other surveys, are used to examine the implications of the aging of the population. It is attempted to determine: (1) the % increase in different decades; (2) the SES & dependency of the aging; (3) the need for health facilities; & (4) measures necessary to meet the population's economic & social needs.

S17732 / ISA / 1986 / 4313

Chaney, David (U Durham, DH1 3JT England), **Narratives of Culture and Cultural Narratives: From Ethnography to Textualism.**

¶ The concept of a culture is necessarily displayed through an exercise of the imagination, & yet imaginative exercises, such as different modes of representation, are treated as instances of a culture. There is, therefore, a core of narrativity to both aesthetic & ethnographic meanings of culture. Comparisons are made in how issues of narrative coherence, adequacy, & significance have recurred in different pictures of the social world from ethnographies & documentaries. It is argued that confronting these issues has focused attention on the nature of the 'text' or 'discourse' through which representation is expressed. In recent years, a culture of postmodernism has been identified, in different forms of social representation such as drama, film, photography, & prose, that is characterized by disruptions of traditional textual structures as ways of articulating the reflexivity of interpretive strategies. It is suggested that self-consciousness about narrative forms provides the most fruitful way of formulating a concept of culture that is both constitutive & an expression of social practice.

acterized by disruptions of traditional textual structures as ways of articulating the reflexivity of interpretive strategies. It is suggested that self-consciousness about narrative forms provides the most fruitful way of formulating a concept of culture that is both constitutive & an expression of social practice.

S17733 / ISA / 1986 / 4314

Chanfrault-Duchet, Marie-Françoise (Institut Français U François Rabelais, F-37000 Tours France), **Récit de vie et stratégies narratives (Life Story and Narrative Strategies).** (FRE)

¶ What makes people tell the stories of their lives the way they do? The case is cited of two French women, the events of whose lives were nearly identical, but whose descriptions of them differed widely. Some of the external & internal reasons for this are discussed, as well as the conscious & unconscious motivations that shape the individual narrative. Tr & Modified by S. McAneney

S17734 / ISA / 1986 / 4315

Chao, Jimmy C. M. (Institut International Relations National Cheng-chi U, Taipei Taiwan Republic China), **From Limited to the Extended Participatory Rights: Current Political Process in the R.O.C..**

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 35 pp.

¶ Political democracy in Taiwan, Republic of China, was not on its priority list in the reconstruction that followed WWII; however, with the country's economic success since the 1950s, the government has begun to grant political rights to the people, including local autonomy & electoral rights. Today, elections are widely recognized as an effective means of political participation. The ruling party, Kuo mintang, has been acting as an intermediate in articulating local interests, while the emergence of the opposition party, Tanwai, has created a stir in the political arena: since 1971, Tanwai has regularly won 30+% of the votes in all elections. Further democratization efforts must emphasize legalizing the political parties & interest groups & amendment of certain existing electoral laws, in order to widen participatory rights & functions.

S17735 / ISA / 1986 / 4316

Charles, Anthony (North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent England), **New Technology and the Future of Work: The Current State of Research.**

¶ A discussion of current research on new technology, focusing on labor process theory, long-wave theory, & contingency theory. The quality of work rather than employment levels per se are emphasized in the relationship between technological change & work organization. The relative merits of these theories are examined, based on empirical evidence derived from cross-societal & sectoral comparative research in European manufacturing & services. Current trends indicate both dequalification for manual & nonmanual workers & reintegration of some previously fragmented work tasks with the continued development of information technology. These apparently contradictory trends are analyzed in the context of variations in the organization of the labor process. Three areas are identified as underresearched: the reactions & perception of workers to information technology & their implications for SC relations; the ideology of systems design & technology; & the relationships between labor & product markets at the societal level & changes in work organization at the organizational level.

S17736 / ISA / 1986 / 4317

Charles, Anthony (North Staffordshire Polytechnic, Stoke-on-Trent England), **New Technology and Variations in Clerical Work.**

¶ Major cross-national & employment sector variations with respect to labor markets, organizational characteristics, & the nature of interaction with information technology are analyzed, focusing on clerical tasks & the perceptions & response of clerical workers to technology changes. Evidence from interviews, observation, & case studies of banks & hospitals in Switzerland is compared with the literature on similar organizations in GB, France, & West Germany. Research findings indicate that: (1) clerical tasks differ significantly in terms of the level of job fragmentation, discretion, & type of interaction with computers, as influenced by the historical development of office rationalization, bargaining power of employees, & extent of client contact; (2) national differences are apparent particularly at the level of the labor market & employee reactions to technical change; & (3) clerical "de-skilling" must take account of culturally specific definitions of clerical skills & specific clerical

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tasks, eg, client content. General trends of increasing polarization of the clerical LF & declining employment possibilities for routine white-collar workers are discussed.

S17737 / ISA / 1986 / 4318

Charmaz, Kathy (Sonoma State U, Rohnert Park CA 94928), **The Emotional Implications of Chronic Illness for Women.**

¶ The negative & positive emotional implications of experiencing chronic illness for women are examined, based on qualitative interviews with 50 Fs aged 27-91 in northern Calif. Data are analyzed according to the strategies of grounded theory. Women's emotions change as their social relationships, physical bodies, & stances toward care change. A spiral of self-blame, guilt, & distrust in self & others emerged under conditions of ambiguous illness, unknown etiology, & weakened relationships. However, when Fs managed their illnesses they developed positive feelings toward self, & described themselves as gaining psychological strength, courage, patience, & empathy.

S17738 / ISA / 1986 / 4319

Chatterjee, Sarbeswar (362/1E/2 NSC Bose Rd Naktala, Calcutta 700 047 India), **Mutual Consent Divorce in the Hindu Marriage Act.**

¶ The incorporation of mutual consent divorce in the Hindu Marriage Act is discussed, focusing on its precedents in India & its consistency with the status of women & marriage in general. Also examined is how mutual consent divorce has facilitated the divorce process. The policy's limitations & deficiencies in law & practice are described, & suggestions provided for improving its effectiveness.

S17739 / ISA / 1986 / 4320

Chatterji, Sukanta (D 52/9A, Luxmi Kund Varanasi 221 010 India), **Foreign Aid: For Development or for Maldevelopment?**

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

¶ The role of foreign aid to aid-needy countries is addressed, with focus on whether such aid leads to self-reliant or genuine development, or to maldevelopment (ie, of the economic sector), human overdevelopment, underdevelopment, or dependent development. Empirical evidence from India, Pakistan, & Bangladesh illustrates the consequences of maldevelopment generated in developing societies.

S17740 / ISA / 1986 / 4321

Chattopadhyay, Tapan Kumar (U Calcutta, 700 073 India), **The Role of the Peasantry in Political Development in a Colonial Context.**

¶ The contradiction of political development in a colonial context can be characterized as the contradiction between the colonial rulers & the people of the colony. In such a context, the overthrow of foreign rule is the most significant political development. The peasant struggle in India against the native rich landlords up to WWI remained spontaneous & somewhat isolated from the mainstream of national politics. With the emergence, after WWII, of new social forces & new techniques of peasant mobilization, peasant struggles against local oppressors became part & parcel of the national liberation movement. Political development in India during the British rule should be comprehended in terms of these antilandlord, anti-British movements.

S17741 / ISA / 1986 / 4322

Chaudhuri, K. K. (Indian Instit Port Management, 40 Circular Garden Reach Rd 700 043 Calcutta), **Developments of Industrial Democracy in India.**

¶ The development of workers' participation programs in India is examined from the time of the 1947 Industrial Disputes Act that provided for the establishment of works committees. Five distinct stages of participative management are discussed: (1) works committees (1947), (2) joint management councils (1958), (3) worker-directors (1971), (4) shop & joint councils (1975), & (5) workers' participation in management in commercial & service organizations (1977). These schemes have had limited success, primarily due to the country's SE environment & its consequent effect on the attitudes of workers, managers, & employers. In addition, conflicts between public & private sector goals have hindered the fulfillment of industrial democracy's expectations.

S17742 / ISA / 1986 / 4323

Chauhan, Arvind (Bhopal U, 462026 India), **Class Analysis of the Peasantry in India.**

¶ Four issues regarding peasantry as a SC are examined from a Marxist perspective: (1) the duality of the social character of the peasantry, (2) the dominance of the peasantry by outsiders vs internal contradictions, (3) the conservative vs revolutionary nature of the peasantry, & (4) peasantry as a universalistic vs particularistic category. The Indian agrarian social structure includes the following categories: absentee landowners, peasant proprietors, sharecroppers, & agricultural laborers. After national independence, there has been a decline in absentee landownership, & peasant proprietors have emerged as a Mc. It is concluded that Marx's concept of social formation is useful in making a class analysis of the peasantry in India.

S17743 / ISA / 1986 / 4324

Chauhan, Brij Raj (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Caste and Class as Social Processes.**

¶ Caste as an institution is a collection of attributes that define the nature of interaction among different units arranged hierarchically. Caste is also a process, & new castes may be formed or assigned SS may change; eg, in Nepal, scarcity of women among migrants of different castes resulted in hypergamy & a loss in SS that was regained within three generations (Haimendorf). In the nineteenth & twentieth centuries, sanskritization, as an effort in raising SS, has reinforced the relevance of castes. Traditional standards of purity & pollution have weakened, vested interests in the secular aspects of life have become stronger in sustaining caste affiliation & social segmentation. The decline of caste affiliations is possible only in the sphere of state action & secular social formation.

S17744 / ISA / 1986 / 4325

Chauhan, S. K. (Maharshi Dayanand U, Rohtak 124001 Haryana India), **Democratic Planned Development and the Underdevelopment of Democracy in India.**

¶ Democratic politics & planned development can be considered as antitheses to each other in the Third World countries when viewed theoretically. Planned development involves diminution of democratic politics because the very practice of democratic institutions in a traditionally & economically backward society is as perilous as achievement of capitalistic type economic development within the present framework. An attempt is made to identify the theoretical implications of this dilemma by ferreting out empirical evidence from India. Analysis shows that the real practice of democracy & the development of democratic norms become possible only if economic development has historically preceded emergence of the nation-state, as in the case of Western Europe. In the case of the nation-states of the Third World, they have to simultaneously achieve both economic development & development of democratic institutions. In India & other developing countries such as Pakistan & Bangladesh, capitalist type development has bureaucratized the democratic institutions & has politicized bureaucracy. Democratic populism in India has produced dysfunctional consequences in the form of rampant corruption, white-collar crime, stark social inequality, & more often than not, the possibility of military takeover.

S17745 / ISA / 1986 / 4326

Chekki, Dan A. (U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9), **Organized Interest Groups and the Urban Policy Process.**

¶ From the political & ideological standpoints, the advocacy role played by interest groups (IGs) & its impact on public policy have received media attention, but the symbiotic role that IGs play in moulding Ur policy remains largely unexplored. The following dimensions of IGs are examined: their legitimacy, the issues that concern them, the resources they possess; the tactics they use in attempting to influence Ur government policy, patterns of communication, the political culture in which they operate; & the nature & extent of IGs' influence on Ur policy. Two hypotheses with reference to modes of communication used by IG actors in the process of contact with city government officials are examined. An attempt is made to identify traditional & emerging relationships between areas of citizen interest & local government in the city of Winnipeg, Manitoba.

S17746 / ISA / 1986 / 4327

Chekki, Dan A. (U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9), **The Lingayat Family and Community in Transition.**

¶ A discussion of the unique dynamics of the North American Lingayat family & community in the context of societal change, urbanization, population growth, education, occupational mobility, & migration processes. Analysis is based on intergenerational, ethnographic, historical, participant & nonparticipant observation, & interview data. The issue of continuity in the process of change is addressed, focusing on the relationships among the Lingayat religious ideology, community, & family values & roles.

S17747 / ISA / 1986 / 4328

Chen, Xiangming (Duke U, Durham NC 27706), **China's Special Economic Zones: Origins and Initial Consequences of a New Development Strategy.**

¶ Since the 1960s, a large number of less developed countries, especially those in East & Southeast Asia (eg, South Korea & Taiwan), have set up Export Processing Zones to attract capital & technology from industrialized countries in order to increase & improve production of exportable goods on the international market. A new version of this development strategy was adopted by the Chinese leadership after Mao, in 1980, when China established four Special Economic Zones (SEZs), which offer favorable tax benefits & cheap labor for the purpose of developing direct cooperations with Hong Kong firms or multinational corporations in capital investment & technology transfers. The historical conditions, evolving characteristics, & outcome structures of the SEZs are systematically examined, focusing on how & to what extent the interactions between the Chinese-foreign joint ventures & the complex environment shaped by the SEZs may affect the performances & long-term prospects of these organizations.

S17748 / ISA / 1986 / 4329

Chen, Yong-Ling (Central Instit Nationalities, 27 Baishiqiao Rd Beijing People's Republic China), **New Issues Confronting Socio-Ethnic Studies in Contemporary China.**

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

¶ The current policy of the People's Republic of China is to build socialism with distinct Chinese characteristics. To this end it is essential to study: (1) the profound impact exerted by old social & cultural patterns on minority nationalities; (2) the de facto inequalities experienced by minority nationalities as a carry-over from the past; (3) the contributions made by the various nationalities to China's cultural heritage; (4) the causes of some of the contradictions between nationalities, particularly the role of ignorance & inadequate mutual understanding; (5) the impact of the population flows of various nationalities & the consequences of the development of industry, communications, & commerce, & the gradual opening up of minority-inhabited border areas; & (6) the relation of China's ethnosociology to the wider comparative problems of imperialism, colonialism, & hegemonism—issues of particular significance in the current situation of world politics.

S17749 / ISA / 1986 / 4330

Chernina, N. V. (Instit Economics, 17 Lavrentiev Ave 630090 Novosibirsk 90 USSR), **Technological Progress and Manpower Quality.**

¶ Two aspects of the interrelationship between technological change & change in manpower quality are discussed. First, manpower quality change is a necessary precondition for technological change. It is presented by such characteristics as skills, education, & willingness to work. The role of education, comprehensive & vocational, in balancing live & reified factors of production is emphasized along with ways to improve working conditions & job mobility. The second aspect is finding technological solutions in terms of their convenience, conformity to social standards, & norms. Job designs made with due recognition of workers' social demands are shown for the case of programs aiming at reduction of manual labor.

S17750 / ISA / 1986 / 4331

Cheung, Yuet-Wah & Lee, P. L. Rance (Chinese U Hong Kong, Shatin New Territories), **Receptivity to Traditional Chinese Medicine among Youths in Hong Kong.**

¶ Data collected in a survey of 1,400+ randomly selected students (aged 10-20) in Hong Kong in 1982/83 are used to examine perceptions & utilization of Chinese medicine & how such perceptions & usage are shaped by some selected social factors. It was found that 50+% of the Rs had used Chinese medicine in the past year & believe that it is superior

to Western medicine in tonic care, a pattern similar to that of adults. The use of Chinese medicine was not significantly affected by sociodemographic variables except religion, with Buddhism-affiliated Ss making greater use than Ss affiliated with non-Chinese religions. Perception of Chinese medicine was significantly affected by age, with older Ss giving higher value to its effects of tonic care & lower to its therapeutic functions. Findings suggest that traditional Chinese medicine is a powerful cultural element that persists through generations in Hong Kong, even though the society has undergone rapid processes of modernization & industrialization.

S17751 / ISA / 1986 / 4332

Chilton, Paul Anthony (U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL England), **Discourse, Language and Ideology in Relation to Militarization.**

¶ An outline of the theoretical relations between "language," "discourse," & "ideology" is used to clarify the phenomenon of the military industrial complex (MIC). A definition of ideology is offered in which both discursive formations & language are instrumental in the promotion of concepts & in the dissemination or suppression of other discourses & concepts. Postwar public discourse on (nuclear) weapons & strategy is not a mere effect of but a crucial component in the production & reproduction of the MIC. The MIC depends on positive discourse promotion of concepts & negative discourse processes denying or suppressing the nature of nuclear weapons & strategy. Relative power is mediated through institutional channels built on power relations evident in discourse—eg, media's, schools', & churches' "official" statements. In its encounter with oppositional discourse, the discourse on nuclear weapons & strategy serves to consolidate institutions & discursive formations that it presupposes as points of reference.

S17752 / ISA / 1986 / 4333

Choe, Jae-Hyeon (Sogang U, Seoul 121 Korea), **The Life-World of the Urban Poor in a Newly Industrializing Country: Korea.**

¶ A field survey conducted in summer 1985 investigated the occupational history, household structure, & political consciousness of 11 slum dwellers in Seoul, Korea. This was followed by intensive interviews with 20 workers in the electronics & textiles industries, exploring their economic situation, occupational careers, engagement in the labor movement, & consciousness regarding the principles of distribution of wealth & political power in Korea. Analyses of their responses reveals an abyss between the life world of the Ur poor & that of the rich & powerful in Korean society. A high degree of occupational fluctuation characterizes the lives of these working people, who are in search of minimal security of life in a typically capitalistic society with no social welfare worth mentioning.

S17753 / ISA / 1986 / 4334

Christiansen-Ruffman, Linda (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), **Design Flexibility and Appropriate Methodology: Contributions of Feminist and Qualitative Research to New Methodological Principles in Sociology.**

¶ Current research methodology stresses rules of procedure & methodological principles & practices (eg, validity, reliability, & sampling procedures), which are mainly appropriate to verify individual-level hypotheses using survey research. Analytic blindness & elitism are fostered by using methods out of context & by this focus on precision, objectivity, linearity, & dichotomous variables, along with the lack of recognition of other implicit assumptions. Verification methodologies are not useful in most studies; a new appropriate methodology is required that does not rigidly apply methodological solutions out of context. Instead, it identifies a variety of types of research purposes & focuses methodological attention on resolving problems associated with each type. It must be recognized that the design of specific study is dependent on the subject matter & analytic purposes. The special requirements of & variations among interpretive, evaluation, exploratory, action, & verification research are defined, with particular focus on feminist action research projects. It is argued that flexibility should be considered a key methodological principle of many appropriate methodologies.

S17754 / ISA / 1986 / 4335

Ciechocinska, Maria (Instit Geography & Spatial Organization Polish Academy Sciences, Krakowskie Przedmiescie 30: 00-927 Warsaw), **Impact of the Control Endeavours of Urban Growth on Social Ecology Issues: A Case of Warsaw.**



¶ Conditions of Ur growth control are examined for Warsaw, Poland. The reconstruction of Warsaw after WWII was based on an ideal assumption that social & spatial inequalities should & could be eliminated, & town planners & municipal authorities have endeavored to do so. Research findings show that they have been successful in some efforts, but in others, they have failed. City growth is a process that can be controlled, but administrative restrictions & procedures cannot always take into account the diverse attitudes of thousands of actors who shape the process. The main goal of Ur growth control is to improve housing & other facilities. Based on population census data of 1970 & 1978, changes in Warsaw's Ur disparities are discussed according to classical social ecology principles.

S17755 / ISA / 1986 / 4336

Cipriani, Roberto (U Rome, 00184 Italy), *The Dynamics of Legitimation*.

Presentation in French

¶ Lexical invention represents a means of legitimation. Classical languages (Latin & Greek) did not possess a specific word to designate "legitimation" as a contemporary sociological term, but in biblical texts, one can find many examples of legitimation. The link between authority & legitimation is addressed here. All processes of legitimation justify what is not legitimate or are opposed to the status quo in delegitimizing form, which is a legitimation of a proposed alternative. It is useful to distinguish between assent & consent.

S17756 / ISA / 1986 / 4337

Cipriani, Roberto (U Rome, 00184 Italy), "New" Values of Diffused Religion in Italy.

¶ Every nation is characterized by a religious form—more or less institutionalized—that influences the specific cultural context in which it is active. This is true of Catholicism in Italy. The influence of these religious systems over the past centuries has taken the form, among other things, of privileged access to political power along lines of mutual legitimation. This shows that ideological & religious belief systems are able to pervade large areas of social action. In the end, even the assumed process of secularization would not eliminate all religious meanings, as is shown by the widespread adoption of the concept "invisible religion" to designate the "new" trends under way. A religion that has long prevailed in a given country can hardly be reduced to a subculture. It remains an all-encompassing phenomenon strictly linked to broader values & action patterns.

S17757 / ISA / 1986 / 4338

Cipriani, Roberto (U Rome, 00184 Italy), *Mythes, symboles et rites: le processus de modernisation dans la culture tarasque* (Myths, Symbols and Rites: The Process of Modernization in the Tarasconian Culture). (FRE)

¶ The cultural dimension in a community continues to exercise its influence in spite of the media, consumption, industrialization, & neocapitalism; however, considerable damage may be seen in terms of social & family solidarity. Focus of research is a small village (Nahuatzen) in the Mexican state of Michoacan, where myths, symbols, & rites are of great importance. Considered is the role of these elements in homogenizing SCs in one respect, although differences continue to exist in others. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S17758 / ISA / 1986 / 4339

Cipriani, Roberto (U Rome, 00184 Italy), *Histoires de familles: Histoire de vie et mort d'une communauté* (Family Histories: History of the Life and Death of a Community). (FRE)

¶ The inhabitants of Valle Aurelia, Italy, have seen their village engulfed by the growth of the city of Rome. In a series of individual & group interviews, they explained what this has meant to them: difficulties in maintaining their customs, habits of dress, & pace of life, & the anxiety of being thrust into the complexities of modern Ur living. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17759 / ISA / 1986 / 4340

Clegg, Stewart R. & Higgins, Winton (U New England, Armidale New South Wales 2351 Australia), *From Critical Theory to Routine Practice in Organizational Analysis*.

¶ The key term 'critical' is defined as either a general 'negativity' vis-à-vis existing arguments, or with respect to making a difference on practice being developed. While critical perspectives on organization analysis

have made remarkably little impact of the latter type, it is argued that such strategic interventions as the Swedish "wage-earners' funds" proposals do have a radical, critical, system-transforming potential. The potential of these proposals & other elements of the Swedish social democratic tradition for organizational theory are discussed, & arguments that propose an essentialist antithesis to an overarching conception of bureaucracy are disputed. A concept of bureaucracy is proposed, focusing on its achievement in both property & organizational relations. The reformist traditions critiqued by Ramsay & Haworth are used to argue the possibility of an organizational practice denied by Shenkar. A sustained argument is made against predestination & for reformist pragmatism.

S17760 / ISA / 1986 / 4341

Clough, Patricia T. (Fordham U, Bronx NY 10023), *Woman as Biographical Subject*.

¶ To specify the sexual identity of the subject of biography is to posit a relationship of sexual difference to remembering, storytelling, writing, & language. A woman, in particular, has the difficulty of identifying herself as a writer, a storyteller, rather than the image of a M author, his created character. Two novels, Maxine Hong Kingston's *The Woman Warrior* & Toni Morrison's *The Bluest Eye* are examined as examples of the struggle to tell the story of a woman & to be a woman storyteller. Each text demands an understanding of a woman's subjectivity in relation to the history of her subjugation to silence & invisibility. The woman writer's relationship to that history is presented in these texts through specific strategies of form, which allow for the articulation of a woman's life story while making visible the mechanisms of woman's exclusion from language in structures of sexism, racism, & ethnocentrism. Because the woman character & the woman writer share this exclusion from language, the shaping of the woman character is the shaping of the woman as writer.

S17761 / ISA / 1986 / 4342

Coen, Anna (ISPE, Corso Vittorio Emanuele 282 Rome 00186 Italy), *Societal Changes and Future Public Functions*.

¶ Some trends of societal change in developed countries are found in the "postindustrial society" of Daniel Bell, the "polycentric society" of Franco Ferrarotti, & the "social quality" of Giorgio Ruffolo. There are structural, long-term trends, such as the societal move from growth to development & from quantity to quality, & the individual valorization of human time & the qualitative aspects of life, reflected in expanded consumption of services (information, health, education) that have become the main labor-intensive sector for the majority of highly developed countries. These new personal needs must be addressed not just by economic planning but by a new social policy. A strategic long-term plan utilizing a "social multiplier effect" (Coen, 1979) could enhance public services in the postindustrial, polycentric society, increasing service economy & quality. Looking at the year 2000, a "social multiplier effect" approach is developed that should have positive long-term effects.

S17762 / ISA / 1986 / 4343

Coetzee, Jan K. (U Orange Free State, Bloemfontein 9300 South Africa), *Religion and Social Change: The Case of South Africa*.

¶ In a deeply segmented society like that of South Africa, intergroup relations are closely associated with the ongoing negotiation for power, as happens in all plural societies. Religion & religious collectivities or movements play an important part in intergroup relations. Focus here is on the constant dilemma created by the tension that follows when the religious message has to be translated into concrete terms for everyday living. The fact that the religious constitution of meaning is part of & occurs regularly when individuals are constantly giving meaning to their life worlds contributes to this dilemma. In South Africa's plural society, the processes of a growing sense of democratization, of accentuation of human rights by liberal thinkers, & of a trend toward constant ethical evaluation of daily affairs have resulted in a sharpened vision of inequality & plurality. It follows that religious groups in this country will therefore naturally be involved in the controversies caused by the wider sociopolitical contentions. This involvement is demonstrated on the basis of findings of a national survey (N = 3,000 Rs) addressing such issues as: the importance of religion, the SE effectivity of religion, religion & structural liberation, religion & social justice, & religion & reconciliation.

S17763 / ISA / 1986 / 4344

Cohen, Erik (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Israel), **Sensuality and Venality in Bangkok: The Dynamics of Cross-Cultural Mapping of Prostitution.**

¶ The dynamics of cross-cultural mapping is examined, from a Schützian perspective, on the example of the changing images formed by *farangs* (white foreigners) of Thai girls, engaging in tourist-oriented prostitution—a vaguely defined, gray area lying between “full-fledged prostitution” & “straight” sexuality. The newcomer *farang*, unable to grasp this culture-specific category, initially tends to reset his cognitive boundaries & label them as such. In either case, he fails to make the transition from strangeness to familiarity with the host culture, described by Alfred Shütz—since he insists on imposing crisp categorizations (prevalent in their culture of origin) on a situation that is fuzzily conceived by the hosts. The case study exemplifies the problem of cross-cultural cognitive mapping encountered by foreigners in Thailand.

S17764 / ISA / 1986 / 4345

Cohen, Rosalie (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **Higher Education and Affirmative Action Law: A Case Study of Six Related Law Suits.**

¶ A case study of a U's resistance to imposed affirmative action laws, using an analysis of 6 related lawsuits & their decade of litigation. All 6 were related to the U's affirmative action obligations; & various persons & common denominators appear throughout. Many of the data used are in the public domain. In general, the U opposed affirmative action intents & practices whether or not they were seen as consistent with U missions. A central theme in the U defenses is related to “extraterritoriality”—a medieval concept of a state-within-a-state—which denies the applicability of any externally imposed laws. Some light is also thrown on the attorneys who exploit this legal specialty, & on the relationships among the U central administration & the judges who hear these cases.

S17765 / ISA / 1986 / 4346

Collinwood, Dean W. (U Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku Japan), **The Developing Caribbean: Colonialism and School Administration in an Independent Bahamas.**

¶ For over twelve years, Bahamians have been enjoying the freedom & responsibility of political independence; however, in some sectors there is a strong & growing frustration based on the realization that though the colonialists are gone, colonialism is not. This is especially evident in the public schools of Nassau, which have experienced an unusual number of demonstrations, sit-ins, & protest marches. Observation in the schools over several years reveals that the attitude against which the teachers & students rebel is most apparent among school administrators, ie, principals, district supervisors, & ministry-level personnel. The mindset they possess includes such characteristics as: the assertion of the natural inferiority of subordinates; an emphasis on things that separate people; a disdain for theory; & an assumption that the social system is no better than its members deserve. Although these attitudes are not easy to expunge, there are positive developments in Bahamian education that, if allowed to continue, will permit the school system to develop more appropriate models of leadership.

S17766 / ISA / 1986 / 4347

Colombotos, John L. & Fakiolas, Niko (Columbia U, New York NY 10032), **Organized Medicine in Greece: Some Lessons for Comparative Analysis.**

¶ The politics of health care & the factors that enhance & inhibit the power of organized medicine in Greece are examined, focusing on: (1) the anatomy of organized medicine, in which official & nonofficial societies are distinguished; (2) the penetration of political parties, which undermines consensus in the medical profession; & (3) the structure of medical practice & organizational membership & leadership, which enhances the profession's unity & power. Also considered are factors that may be related to the power of organized medicine—eg, the social origins, social prestige, & income of MDs—& other features of the political & health care system of Greece that influence the role & effectiveness of interest groups in general.

S17767 / ISA / 1986 / 4348

Conklin, George H. (North Carolina Central U, Durham 27707), **Deviance and Community Change: International Perspectives.**

¶ High risks of violent death in the US black community have been studied by sociologists using data from various parts of the nation. Some

studies suggest that differences in violence rates can be explained statistically by looking at patterns of SE inequality; others feel that regional subcultures of violence are the issue; but all have looked only at US data. Examined here are data from the Demographic Yearbook on the risk of violent death in 52 nations. It is shown that infant mortality is a good assessment not only of basic needs, but of inequality. Other correlates of violence are urbanization, agricultural employment, & density. The relative risk of each factor is then applied to the US black community to place the effects of inequality in one community into a cross-national perspective. It is shown that not only is the risk of violent death greater among blacks, but infant mortality is also higher. It is concluded that much can be gained by using a cross-national perspective in studying deviance & community change.

S17768 / ISA / 1986 / 4349

Connor, Walker (Trinity Coll, Hartford CT 06106), **The National Question and Marxism Reconsidered.**

¶ The communist parties of all Marxist-Leninist states are committed in principle to Leninist national policy. In practice, however, only a few have introduced that policy's sine qua non of a system of territorial autonomy, & those few have manifested a fundamental skepticism concerning its wisdom by encumbering it with a series of hedging devices. Thus hedged, the practices of states with regard to their national question differ dramatically from the practices prescribed by Lenin. Lenin's prescription for manipulating the national aspirations of minorities within a revolutionary or prerevolutionary situation remains in the Marxist-Leninist arsenal of proven weaponry. Despite much lip service to the contrary, his prescriptions for taming nationalism in a postrevolutionary situation do not.

S17769 / ISA / 1986 / 4350

Contreras-Villa, Sergio E. (c/o ISA Secretariat, Oude Hoogstr NL-1012 CE Amsterdam Netherlands), **Social Relations and Participation in the Management: The Case of Industrial Cooperatives in Chile.**

¶ Based largely on data from a survey conducted between Aug & Oct 1984 in Chile among a sample of 74 workers of small industrial cooperatives & limited companies, processes of workers' participation in management are analyzed from the point of view of orientations to action (a concept developed in France by Renaud Sainsaulieu), ie, models of relations assembling three main dimensions: interpersonal relations, collective relations, & hierarchical relations. Analyses indicate that these three orders are less consistent than what was expected. Nevertheless, there is a total effect on the propensity to participation; so a possibility to detect self-management potentialities is marked.

S17770 / ISA / 1986 / 4351

Cooke, Philip (Inst Sci & Technology U Wales, Cardiff CF1 3EU GB), **Britain's New Spatial Paradigm: Technology, Locality and Society in Transition.**

¶ Preliminary findings are presented of a national- & local-level investigation into the effects of economic restructuring on British society & its spatial economy. Focusing on seven diverse localities & a broad range of manufacturing & service sectors, the research reveals that the sociospatial effects of restructuring in the 1960s & 1970s have slowed to a virtual halt. The 1980s are characterized by more *in situ* change, important transformations in the social relations of production, weakening of labor organization, & the fragmenting of established work-community relations. Deductions about changes in the macro-space-economy include processes of spatial reconcentration, centralization of administrative & political control, countervailing attempts at developing political localism, & a prevailing trend toward social polarization.

S17771 / ISA / 1986 / 4352

Coombes, John E. (Essex U, Wivenhoe Park Colchester CO4 3SQ England), **The Control of Utterance: Middle-Class Writing of Working-Class Speech.**

¶ The process of domination effected through linguistic stereotyping is clearly visible in Rudyard Kipling's imperialist discourse. Its governing sadomasochism (eg, “The Galley-Slave”), combining fantasy, domination, & consenting subordination, provides a frisson to conventional sensibilities; it enables a condescending recognition of imperial hierarchy. Kipling's linguistic aggression may be contrasted with T. S. Eliot's oblique inertia. The Wc “conversation-piece” in “The Wasteland” articulates the poem's unspoken topic: fear of Wc action in the wake of the



Russian revolution. George Orwell moves from a combination of inert aestheticism & residual Kiplingesque tendencies, to socialist linguistic discretion. *Down and Out in Paris and London* imperializes two Western languages in order to generate alternative myths of Paris & London, & to build on them concomitant political fantasies.

S17772 / ISA / 1986 / 4353

Cornforth, Christopher James (Open U, Milton Keynes MK7 6AA England), *The Dynamics of Democratic Control in Worker Co-Operatives: A Deviant Case.*

¶ It has long been acknowledged in the social sciences that associations & organizations based on egalitarian principles will inevitably develop hierarchical & centralized systems of control. An equally pessimistic view has been taken of the possibility of worker cooperatives maintaining genuine democratic control & pursuing priorities that differ from those of capitalist companies. This "degeneration thesis" essentially states that cooperatives will either fail or will adopt the same priorities & organization as capitalist companies. The degeneration thesis is challenged through detailed examination of a deviant case study. It is shown how an organization that grew rapidly nevertheless maintained a democratic & egalitarian form of organization, pursuing broader social objectives. These conclusions are based on historical information on a wholesale food cooperative gathered through structured interviews with members & exmembers, analysis of documentary evidence, & examination of previous studies, supplemented by information on current activities gathered through semistructured interviews & observation.

S17773 / ISA / 1986 / 4354

Corradi, Consuelo (Via Cassia 858, 00189 Rome Italy), *Dialogical Interaction and the Foundations of Life Histories.*

¶ The use of the life-history approach can provide subjective meaning to scientific sociology. From its first use in *The Polish Peasant* to its contemporary use in sociology, the life-history approach has changed in techniques of data collecting as well as in purpose. However, from the viewpoint of hermeneutics, these changes represent an increasing understanding of the dialogical interactive nature of life histories; ie, life histories have the structure of dialogue, & result from the interaction of researcher & narrator. It is argued that sociologists refer to *The Polish Peasant* with ambivalence because they have overlooked the interpretive nature of life histories.

S17774 / ISA / 1986 / 4355

Cosper, Ronald L. (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), *Magazine Reading in Canada: A Study in Cultural Stratification.*

¶ Interview data (N = 2,470 Rs) from a 1985 national survey are used to examine magazine reading & other leisure activities, & social structural position in Canada. Altogether, more than 1,400 different magazines were read by the Rs. Most people did some magazine reading, although this was a relatively casual activity, as compared to books & newspaper reading. Types of magazines read showed clear correlations with social structure; sex, age, & education were particularly predictive. It is concluded that the more specialized the magazine, the greater the extent to which readership is a matter of taste, rather than social position. Also, more "serious" or occupationally related reading is more determined by social position, while less serious magazines have a readership defined more in terms of lifestyle & taste. Theories of participation in mass culture are discussed, & it is suggested that cultural differentiation shows some relationship to social structure, but at the same time is independent of it.

S17775 / ISA / 1986 / 4356

Cosper, Ronald L., Elliott, David H. & Harvey, Andrew S. (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), *Drinking in Context: Analysis of Canadian Time Budget Codes.*

¶ Drinking behavior is examined in relation to several contextual factors. The place of drinking behavior in an individual's lifestyle & in the individual's day is determined by considering it in relation to when, where, with whom, & with what other activities it occurs. Data from the 1981 Canadian National Time Use Pilot survey are analyzed, revealing that about 33.3% of all drinking episodes are considered the major activity occupying the time during which they occur. People tend to drink less from Monday through Thursday & more on weekends. Drinking usually occurs at home & with friends; only 17% of drinking episodes are solitary. Drinking was associated with passive leisure & out-of-home entertainment. The major concomitants of drinking are visiting & entertain-

ing, TV, & conversation, with an average onset time of between 7:00 & 8:00 PM. When drinking is examined in relation to a combination of contextual elements, results show that under 25% of all drinking occurs at home with one's spouse, with slightly less occurring in public with friends or others.

S17776 / ISA / 1986 / 4357

Costa Pinto, L. A. (U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1), *A Sociological Analysis of the Theology of Liberation.*

¶ An in-depth analysis of the liberation theology, especially in Latin America, which has resulted from critical states in the processes of change going on both in the social structure of the countries of the area & in the structure of the Roman Catholic Church. Discussed are the main theses & policies recommended by the leaders of this theological school & the relationship of its theology with the struggle of the poor to ameliorate their conditions & to the "great sin," the Church's omission of & indifference to liberation theology, eg, by punishing some of its leaders. Some points concerning the future prospects of the movement are made.

S17777 / ISA / 1986 / 4358

Costa-Pinto, Sulamita de Britto (York U, Downsview Ontario M3J 1P3), *The Relationship between Sociology and Social Policy in Comte's Positivism: The Public Life as a Perspective.*

¶ An analysis of the relationship between sociology & social policy, focusing on the place of public life in Comtean thought. Aspects of Auguste Comte's own political participation & his attempts to make science a popular issue are discussed in reference to Comte's broader ideas on these subjects. Those who have departed from Comte's humanist positivism & transformed it into the aberration of empiricism are criticized.

S17778 / ISA / 1986 / 4359

Cotler, Dolberg Julio (Instit Estudios Peruanos, Horacio Urteaga 694 Lima 11 Peru), *Contemporary Democracy in Latin America: A New Form of Social Exploitation?*

¶ One of the major paradoxes of the redemocratization process in contemporary Latin America is that the adoption of profoundly antidemocratic economic-policy prescriptions is being posited by the new democratic regimes as a means of the defense & consolidation of democracy. Ultimately, such economic formulas are bound to perpetuate the exploitations of the popular classes (PCs), will lead to widespread social malaise & political dissent, & will result in eventual rejection of the very political regimes that propound them, regardless of their electoral legitimacy. Within such a framework, democracy is likely to become equated by the PCs with a new modality for the recreation of social relations of economic exploitation. Consequently, one of the major political challenges the new democratic regimes in the region must confront is the formulation of new, genuinely democratic rules of the game, capable of leading to the development of meaningful alternative strategies for the transformation of Latin America's economy & society. In order to examine such issues, focus is on several Latin American case studies, providing an analysis of the nature of the democratic transition in specific countries & assessing how it may either favor or block the reorientation of economic & social policies in favor of the regions' PCs.

S17779 / ISA / 1986 / 4360

Craig, Gary (1 Jubilee Terrace, Seaton Burn Newcastle-upon-Tyne NE13 6EL England), *Community Work and the State.*

¶ A review of the major influences on the development of community work in the UK during the last fifty years, & the increasingly complex political dilemmas facing today's community workers. Community work in the UK began in a colonial setting, with community development as one aspect of the social, educational, & economic underpinning of colonial governments; within the UK itself, a similar approach was developed through charities & the settlement system. A major challenge to the dominant theoretical bases of community work began to emerge in the late 1960s as community workers groped toward an understanding of their own relationship with the state. Key developments in this phase were the growth of neighborhood community action, the work of the state-sponsored Community Development Project, & an explicit rejection by community workers of any aspirations to the status of professional. In the 1980s, community work as a paid activity has increasingly been marginalized because of the state's reaction to the developments of the 1960s & because of the commitment of the conservative governments to dismantle public welfare provision programs. However, local



government has increasingly opposed central government policies, & community workers must develop a much more sophisticated understanding of their role & subtler strategic approaches to organizing for effective action.

S17780 / ISA / 1986 / 4361

Crespi, Franco (Istit Studi Sociali U Perugia, 06087 Italy), **Democracy as a Paradox and the Function of Power: A Theoretical Contribution.**

¶ Political power is the capacity to regulate the contradictory relation between determinacy (symbolic-normative order) & indeterminacy (complexity of action), & functions to guarantee both the stability of normative order & adaptability to changing conditions. The origin of social inequality cannot be attributed merely to physical or psychic differentiation, nor only to distortions of social structure; it results from the very nature of symbolic mediation as a necessarily reductive determination of social experience. In this context, democratic structures appear as the result of a particularly delicate balance between the opposed exigencies of absolutization & relativization: more as the pragmatic product of social differentiation than of the principle of total equality.

S17781 / ISA / 1986 / 4362

Crespi, Franco (Istit Studi Sociali U Perugia, 06087 Italy), **Power and Ideology: An Ambivalent Relation.**

¶ The definition of ideology as "the ways in which meaning (or signification) serves to sustain relations of domination" (J. Thompson) has to be integrated by a consideration of the nature of power. Power can be seen as the capacity to deal with the contradictions linked to the relation between the reductive forms of symbolic-normative mediation (on which any social order is necessarily based) & the complexities of social action's dynamics. In this context, it appears that power has an ambivalent relation with ideologies: on the one hand, power needs legitimation & is therefore dependent on ideological forms of justification; on the other, in dealing with the practical contradictions of social action & with the problems of adaptation, power must be independent of preconceived ideological beliefs. In this perspective, a more complex analysis of the relationship between power & ideology can be developed, showing that legitimation of power is not always necessarily ideological.

S17782 / ISA / 1986 / 4363

Cristóvam, Maria Luisa (Division Sociologie Travail Ministère Travail, Lisbon Portugal), **L'Action syndicale au Portugal (1980-1984)** (Trade Union Action in Portugal, 1980-1984). (FRE)

¶ A study of the actions of the General Confederation of Portuguese Workers, the General Union of Workers, & independent unions in the textile, metallurgy, & railroad industries, illustrating the pursuit of trade union objectives. Analyzed are the content of claims, forms of negotiation, forms of action inside & outside of enterprises (eg, strikes & demonstrations), positions of local & central power, & the involvement of such institutions as the Church. Also examined are the politics of claiming in Portugal, a country still characterized by backward industry & a grave economic crisis. Trade unionism is situated between new values & a strategy of social change on one hand, & the heritage of the pre-1974 system of corporate social regulation on the other. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S17783 / ISA / 1986 / 4364

Crouch, Colin John (Trinity Coll, Oxford OX1 6RE England), **Sharing Public Space: States and Organised Interests in Western Europe.**

¶ An attempt to trace variations in contemporary industrial relations systems in fifteen Western European states stemming from institutions developed in the late nineteenth century. In the eighteenth & nineteenth centuries, virtually all these states began to discard guild & other corporate structures in favor of liberal (parliamentary &/or free market) ones. But they did this to varied extents, & this affected the response of political systems to the new corporatist tendencies of the age of organized capitalism that ensued in the 1870s. The stronger the earlier development of liberalism, the more reluctant were states to share political space with organized interests, & the weaker was the impact on the polity of organized capitalism; vice versa, the weaker the liberal development & the stronger the continuance of earlier corporatist legacies, the more willing was the state to share political space & the more it involved itself with organized interests. These historical differences in political form

have been important determinants of the relative strength of neocorporatism & liberalism since WWII.

S17784 / ISA / 1986 / 4365

Currie, Kate & Ray, Larry (Cartmel Coll U Lancaster, Bailrigg LA1 4YL England), **The Kenyan State, Agri-Business, and the Peasantry.**

¶ An analysis of Kenya & of tobacco production there, based on detailed archival research undertaken in summer 1982. The research highlights recent (post-1975) development of tobacco production among small-holders, which has taken place under the joint auspices of the Kenyan state & British-American Tobacco (BAT-K). In discussing the relationships among nation-state, transnational, & small-holder, how the relationship between BAT-K & the Kenyan government operates on a number of different levels is demonstrated, & various questions concerning the status of the "peasant" farmer are raised. Tentative conclusions: support the assumptions of a high degree of integration between metropolitan capital &, predominantly, the bureaucratic fraction of the national bourgeoisie; identify BAT-K contract farmers as key risk bearers in production, organized around a traditional (patriarchal) DofL; & indicate that contract farming appears to hasten neither the process of differentiation nor the demise of the peasant producer.

S17785 / ISA / 1986 / 4366

Dail, Paula W. (Virginia Polytechnic Instit & State U, Blacksburg 24061-8299), **Problems of Socialization: Women and Men Working Together.**

¶ A conceptual framework is offered to inform & assist in understanding the interrelationship between LF participation & socialization for the roles that both women & men must assume within the context of the work & family environments. Psychological theories of human behavior (eg, social learning & perceptual learning theory) provide one source of insight into the characteristics present when men & women work together; conflict theory proposes another view of the problem from the societal perspective; & social exchange theory permits examination of the effects of work on the family roles. Empirical data are explored from a study designed to ascertain potential differences between women & men within work environments. These differences include: issues of relationship with same sex & opposite sex co-workers, understanding M/F similarities & differences, & the "political" system of the workplace, including jealousy, sexual harassment, the role of education in work, professional ethics, & the importance of work in reference to the totality of life. Analysis of the data indicates significant differences between Ms & Fs on some of these variables, with women showing greater concern than men.

S17786 / ISA / 1986 / 4367

D'Ambrosio, Ubiratan (UNICAMP, Caixa Postal 6063 Campinas São Paulo 13081 Brazil), **Alternative Epistemologies and Ethnoscience.**

¶ With focus on the relations of society, power, & knowledge, discussed are some issues resulting from the expropriation of knowledge by societal groups. Educational values & ideas that result from the internal critics of these groups promote coalescence of these same critics into power structures based on common values & ideas. Ideas such as the unity of knowledge, the need to share learning freely & willingly, & the social importance of education have generated forms of institutionalization that have become a source of production of new knowledge & at the same time mechanisms for expropriation & defacement of other forms of knowledge. Current epistemologies are designed to explain knowledge thus obtained & institutionalized. Addressed specifically are some basic issues on current methodologies for history, science, & epistemology, hopefully leading to new approaches for explaining knowledge that do not fit into the conventional category of science, but are clearly of a scientific nature—in the sense that they deal with the same reality, aiming at understanding the cosmic, natural, & physical "order," & at managing them. The approach features discussion & creation of a conceptual framework of ethnoscience.

S17787 / ISA / 1986 / 4368

Daniewicz, Susan, Mercier, Joyce M. & Powers, Edward A. (Iowa State U, Ames 50011), **Aging Communities of Women.**

¶ In order to explore resources & helping patterns within an aging community, the interaction of a congregation of Catholic sisters is investigated. These women have faced personal & institutional change since

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1965. Drastically reduced numbers of new members have threatened the teaching work of the congregation, as well as members' old age security, & as the median age has risen to 65, this community looks toward an uncertain future. A 1985 survey of the population focused on identifying reaction to & methods of dealing with change; records were also examined on recent changes in the US Catholic Church. Analysis reveals a creative model of care that involves identifying transition points & providing support for each member. Implications for the population in general, as well as for other aging communities, are discussed.

S17788 / ISA / 1986 / 4369

Dann, Graham M. S. (U West Indies, Bridgetown Barbados), **The Tourist as Child.**

¶ A neglected facet of tourist motivation is examined by developing a number of ideas from transactional analysis. It is suggested that, since many First World tourism operators consider much of their clients' behavior as childhood-based, they attempt to create & manipulate the corresponding motivation in their appeals to travel elsewhere. The working hypothesis is explored by performing a content analysis on both visual & written promotional material featured in brochures & travel-ogues. Qualitative data are treated under seven familiar childhood themes: names & naming, the satisfaction of hunger, the need for security, motor activity, learning experiences, play, & games. The tentative conclusion is that tourism may be regarded as a hedonistic complex of substitute activities, seeking satisfaction of elementary childish needs that require immediate gratification.

S17789 / ISA / 1986 / 4370

Darré, Jean Pierre (GERDAL, 51 rue Dareau 75014 Paris France), **Hierarchical Criteria, Neighbourhood Network Patterns and Technical Changes: Comparative Study of French Farming Communities.**

¶ Adaptation of technological innovations in French farming communities is addressed, with focus on how social networks work for & against development processes. Hierarchical aspects of networks are linked to diffusion of new agricultural information.

S17790 / ISA / 1986 / 4371

Dartevelle-Bouillin, Roselyne (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **De l'obsession de persister à l'angoisse de résister. Nouvelles stratégies du loisir en temps de crise?** (From the Obsession to Persist to the Anguish of Resistance. New Strategies of Leisure in Times of Crisis?). (FRE)

¶ Certain recent studies have given the impression that the behavior of Belgians has changed greatly in the face of economic crisis. Certainly there have been some changes, but a comparison of leisure activities with those of more affluent times reveals little difference. Widespread insecurity, far from engendering asceticism, has led to a profound polysensuality that has two aims: to maintain the lifestyle of prosperity, & to reduce the tensions of daily life. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17791 / ISA / 1986 / 4372

Das Gupta, D. & Sengupta, D. (Visva-Bharati U, Birbhum West Bengal 731235 India), **Pragmatic Approach in Transfer of Technology for Integrated Rural Development in India.**

¶ A discussion of the importance of integrated Ru development (IRD) in India, including such issues as social equity & justice, agricultural diversification, & production optimization. IRD in India requires planning, organizing, & monitoring a pragmatic technology transfer approach, & devising appropriate technologies & program priorities for low-income & disadvantaged Ru areas. It is essential to involve the targeted population & to design appropriate implementation strategies. Other urgent prerequisites for IRD include: (1) reorganization of planning at national, state, district, block, & village levels; (2) overhauling of the research & extension system involved in technology transfer, & reorientation of researchers & extension personnel; (3) development of an appropriate support system & infrastructural framework; & (4) the maintenance of linkages with other agencies involved in IRD.

S17792 / ISA / 1986 / 4373

Das Gupta, Jyotirindra (U California, Berkeley 94720), **Democratic Becoming and Planned Development: Pursuit of Combined Development in India.**

¶ Democracy in developing countries must be understood as a gradual process of introducing & strengthening ideas & institutions sustaining the combined development of social, economic, & political resources. "Dem-

ocratic becoming" in India refers to the evolution of a nationalist organizational system incorporating diverse interests & its subsequent expression in the national state & party systems. Planned economic & social development in India have created avenues of access & incorporation that have strengthened the democratic regime, although not necessarily the parties in power. The problems of sustaining combined development of resources & the joint fate of democracy & development in a poor plural society such as India are discussed.

S17793 / ISA / 1986 / 4374

Das, Mitra (U Lowell, MA 01854), **Religious Revitalization and Nation Building: Social Functions and Consequences.**

¶ By providing the ideological justification for the social structure, religion has often acted as a stabilizing force in society, which is especially true of societies explicitly accepting religion as the basis of their political order. Religion has also been used for nation-building purposes in recent times, by serving as a liberating force, proposing to free people from the shackles of the "enemy" that imprison or exploit them. The promise of national emancipation through religious faith is comparable to the revitalization movements of the nineteenth century. Recent examples of this use of religion in contemporary Asia, particularly Iran, are examined, focusing on why religion has become such a powerful ideological tool for social mobilization & what purposes it actually serves in the process of liberation/oppression. Why Islam provided the rallying point against the Shah's rule & what it has achieved for the Iranian people are also examined. General conclusions on the function of religion in these societies in affecting stability/change & liberation/oppression are proposed.

S17794 / ISA / 1986 / 4375

Dasgupta, Sathi (Delaware State Coll, Dover 19901), **Asian Indian Community in the US: A Case of Cultural Reaffirmation within an Ethnic Enclave.**

¶ The nature of the Indian immigrant community in the US is examined in the context of assimilation theories of Park, Eisenstadt, Moynihan, & Steinberg. In-depth interviews were conducted with 25 couples, members of an Indian association in a major northeastern city. Analysis of the data revealed significant classes of immigrant behavior, & properties characterizing those behaviors. However, the overriding pattern was found to be reaffirmation of Indian cultural identity within the ethnic community. Cultural reaffirmation was evident in the immigrants' overall value orientations, orientation toward their families, & attitudes toward their host society, which are linked with other phenomena, eg, reasons for immigration, nature of immigrant settlement, SES of the immigrants, sense of marginality, & political character of ethnic community. These Indian immigrants to the US did not plan to settle, & their entry into work or professional life was not made conditional upon their acculturation. They experienced a sense of structural isolation in US society that drove them to form & maintain their own ethnic community where they can realize their cultural identity.

S17795 / ISA / 1986 / 4376

Dávid, János & Mészáros, Ágnes (Diosarok ut 2, Budapest XII Hungary), **Problems of Gypsy Disadvantage and Hungarian Policies of Positive Action.**

¶ A discussion of the position of Gypsies in Hungary during three time periods: (1) 1900-WWII, focusing on economic & social changes, impingement on their traditional way of life, & the negative effects of modernization; (2) 1945-1960, focusing on the impact of land reform, the founding of agricultural cooperatives, & large-scale construction of industry; & (3) 1960s, examining their social, economic, & cultural position. Government housing & education programs directed at the Gypsies are described, & it is considered whether the Gypsy cultural organizations obstruct the process of assimilation. Democratic & autocratic alternatives for alleviating the disadvantaged situation of Hungarian Gypsies are proposed.

S17796 / ISA / 1986 / 4377

Davies, Christie J. C. H. (U Reading, Berkshire 4G6 2AA UK), **Holy Cows and Filthy Pigs.**

¶ A common framework for analyzing the food taboos of Hindus, Jews, & Muslims is provided on the basis of comparative & historical data derived from secondary sources & sacred writings. Earlier attempts to provide general explanations of such food taboos by Mary Douglas & by Marvin Harris are criticized. The new model proposed argues that

the food taboos of the Jews are a metaphor of their particular & peculiar history, but many of the details are based on the way of life of a semi-nomadic pastoral people in conflict with both the true nomads of the desert & the peoples of the great irrigation-based agrarian empires. The Islamic modification of & reduction in these earlier food taboos indicate the very different social & political circumstances of the Arabs. The food taboos of both Jews & Hindus reflect not the needs (which can never be established), but the explicit concerns of the pastoral peoples they once were. The food taboos of "holy cow" & "filthy pig" are both fossilized relics of the traditions of formerly pastoral peoples with a history of migration & an insecure hold on their land. During their struggles to preserve their ethnic identities, rules about food became more & more rigid & became key aspects of their cultural identities.

S17797 / ISA / 1986 / 4378

Davies, Joan (York U, Downsview Ontario M3J 1P3), **Foucault, Derrida, Laclau: The New Problematics of a Sociology of Knowledge.**

¶ Important recent developments in the SoFK are traced. Major issues for this field surround the relation of knowledge to social stratification, ideology, power, & technology. Despite varying empirical foundations, the positions taken by sociologists of knowledge derive largely from their philosophical outlooks, which represent varying developments from a Marxist/Hegelian viewpoint. The work of recent French writers offers an innovative approach, which focuses more critically on texts & the institutional contexts that produce them, emphasizing margins & disparities. Most recently, Ernesto Laclau & Chantal Mouffe have sought to synthesize Marxist & structuralist insights in a theory based on consciousness of the social. The implications of this body of work for sociological studies of knowledge & domination are examined.

S17798 / ISA / 1986 / 4379

Davydov, Yuri Nikolaevitch (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhyzhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **Spengler and War.**

¶ An analysis of the philosophical-aesthetic premises of Oswald Spengler's political conception. A connection is shown between Spengler's aesthetical nihilism & the apology of war, as expressed in his work *Der Untergang des Abendlandes* (1918-1922 [Translated into English as *The Decline of the West*; 1926-1929]) & his resulting work *Jahre der Entscheidung* (Years of Decision). Judging by what is written about Spengler in the West, forgetting the principle & essential of his philosophical-political constructions—his philosophy of the "world war"—the author of the *Untergang* remains an unresolved problem of Western culture.

S17799 / ISA / 1986 / 4380

Dayo, Ademiskun-Turton (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **The African Worker in Crisis: Beyond African Trade Unions Rivalry.**

¶ A discussion of the problems & challenges faced by the African worker today. Union leaders are caught in bitter ideological rivalry, & the African worker's political & economic environment is turbulent. A wide variety of external & internal factors militating against the desired performance of the African worker in the work environment are examined. Solutions to these problems, which in many ways are unique to the African environment, are suggested.

S17800 / ISA / 1986 / 4381

De Koninck, Rodolphe (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4), **Travail agricole, territorialité et alienation de la territorialité** (Agricultural Labor, Territoriality, and Alienation of Territoriality). (FRE)

¶ While piecework & Taylorization greatly increase industrial productivity, as the example of capitalist countries have shown, the application of similar methods in agriculture leads to stagnation. The causes of this phenomenon are linked to the concept of territoriality, which distinguishes agricultural from industrial labor. The dynamic interrelationship between the state, the peasantry, & territoriality is explored, using the concepts of alienation & differential rent. In the case of the peasant, alienation generally reduces productivity. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S17801 / ISA / 1986 / 4382

De Meur, Gisèle (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **Plurality Ballot and Bi-Party Systems, Proportional Representation and Multi-Party Systems: Between True and False (A Mathematical Explanation).**

¶ An examination of Duverger's proposals regarding electoral systems, specifically, the relations between bipartisanship (or multipartisanship) &

plurality ballot (respectively proportional representation). The experimental conditions (partisan distributions of the electorate according to electoral circumscription) are clarified. It is argued that psychological factors (sophisticated voting) influencing electoral behavior have a probabilistic, not deterministic, existence: the sophisticated vote is also discussed in the framework of envisaged ballots, lending some criticisms to Meehl's arguments. Arguments are based on a literature review, electoral results in different countries, & a mathematical model.

S17802 / ISA / 1986 / 4383

De Riz, Liliana Antonieta, Démocratie et partis: une analyse comparative (Argentine, Chili et Uruguay) (Democracy and Parties: A Comparative Analysis [Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay]). (FRE)

¶ The role of parties in the political systems that preceded the authoritarian military regimes in Argentina, Chile, & Uruguay is discussed. Today the debate on democracy in these countries is tied to that on parties. During the 1960s, the main theme was revolution; in the 1970s, the study of authoritarianism left no room to consider the question of representation. The intellectual tradition that has dissociated the analysis of social forces from that of democratic political institutions poses singular challenges to efforts to understand the paradoxes involved in the construction of democracy in each of these countries. It is argued that the resistance to considering parties as one of the central elements of political morphology (the institutionalized rapport between society & the state), which preceded the authoritarians, hides one of the core principles of today's debate, a problem that lies at the heart of reflections on democracy: the theme of political motives (not only economic & social) of authoritarian regimes. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17803 / ISA / 1986 / 4384

De Weerd, Jacques (16 rue LaFontaine, 92160 Antony France), **Le Tourisme international dans l'espace rural français: propositions pour une nouvelle approche** (International Tourism in Rural French Space: Propositions for a New Approach). (FRE)

¶ Presented are the results of bibliographic research on the different approaches to investigations of the fact of tourism in Ru space in France. Nondirective interviews (N unspecified) were conducted in a village in the back country of the Côte d'Azur; the Rs' verbalizations are analyzed for experiences of travel & moves to the area of study. Emphasis is on the fact that space is viewed, instead of as welcoming or receiving, as being the goal of appropriation efforts that change the meaning of space. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S17804 / ISA / 1986 / 4385

Deb, P. C. & Gupta, A. K. (Punjab Agricultural U, Ludhiana 141 004 India), **Sociological Analysis of Migration of Agricultural Labourers from Eastern to North-Western Region.**

¶ The social implications of migration between Ru regions are examined. Interviews were conducted with 249 seasonal migrant laborers & 175 temporarily settled laborers currently employed in Punjab State, India. Migration appears to have been influenced by both "push" & "pull" factors. Immigrants experienced little trouble in finding housing, but have limited social involvement with local residents, & express feelings of relative deprivation. The likelihood of increased demand for migrant farm labor in Punjab—as a result of increased employment of local labor in industrial & Ur occupations—suggests that social problems can be expected to increase in this state.

S17805 / ISA / 1986 / 4386

Delli Zotti, Giovanni (Istit Economia & Organizzazione Aziendale, Piazza Kolbe 4 33100 Udine Italy), **A Typology of the Matrices Employed in Social Research.**

¶ A comprehensive typology of the matrices employed in social research is established, including both primary matrices (used to collect data) & derived matrices (produced by statistical analysis). The information carried by the cells in a matrix depends on what is inserted in the columns & rows. Since either cases, variables, or values may be used to label columns &/or rows, six nonredundant combinations of those three elements can be produced. Each of those six types of matrices is discussed, & variants of the ordinary information contents of the cells & marginals are illustrated.

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S17806 / ISA / 1986 / 4387

Demarath, N. Jay, III & Williams, Rhys (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003). *The Sword and the Spirit: Notes on Religion and Liberation in the U.S.*

¶ A historical analysis of the role of religion in US politics. Though the traditional separation of church & state has always been a strongly held ideology, various religious communities have pressed grievances against the government. It is unclear, however, whether the churches have been sources of prophetic radicalism or only scrambling to adapt to a changing sociopolitical environment. It is important to examine the characteristics of the religious community & the churches' social, political, & cultural context. Religion's prospects as an agent of liberation are mediated by disagreements within the pluralistic religious atmosphere of the US.

S17807 / ISA / 1986 / 4388

Denzin, Norman K. (U Illinois, Urbana 61801). *On a Semiotic Approach to Mass Culture.*

¶ The current crisis of meaning in contemporary US mass culture is addressed from a phenomenological semiotics perspective that builds outward from the works of Roland Barthes, Maurice Merleau-Ponty, Louis Althusser, & Baudrillard. A critical, realist semiotics is criticized, as the limits of the semiotic approach are exposed in favor of a post-Heideggerian view of language & the modern world system.

S17808 / ISA / 1986 / 4389

Denzin, Norman K. (U Illinois, Urbana 61801). *Reinterpreting the Biographical Method.*

¶ Classic conceptions (Allport, Thomas & Znaniecki, Park, Sutherland, Shaw, Burgess) are contrasted with more recent formulations of the life-story, biographical method (Plummer, Helling, Schutze). A reading of these proposals suggests that a reinterpretation of the biographical method is required. A framework that draws on the biographical studies of Sartre, the semiological work of Barthes, & the critical, situational work of Foucault is set forth. Empirical examples from recent research & theorizing on the human subject in critical discourse are put forth as illustrations of how this new interpretation might work.

S17809 / ISA / 1986 / 4390

Deo, Shripad D. & Mohseni, Navid (U Kentucky, Lexington 40546). *Biotechnology and the Development of Agriculture in Third World Countries.*

¶ The dimensions of the second phase of the Green Revolution are beginning to emerge in sharper focus. The hoopla surrounding "miracle seeds" is being replaced by the advent of new technology. The political destabilizing, distributional affects of the Green Revolution, which led to concentration on Ru poverty & satisfaction of basic needs by international financial institutions, international agricultural research establishment, & national governments, remain problematic. Recent advances in biotechnology & genetic engineering, the adoption of plant breeders' rights laws, the takeover of the seed industry by the pharmaceutical & petrochemical multinational corporations, & the dispute between industrially developed & underdeveloped countries over access, storage, & exchange of germ plasm has raised many social, economic, & political problems. These problems are analyzed here in their proper historical & international perspective. This will enable us to understand the new forms of dependence & their relation to the old form.

S17810 / ISA / 1986 / 4391

Desas, K. G. (Tata Instit Social Sciences, Deonar Bombay 88 India). *Aging Issues in Developing Countries.*

¶ The situation of the aged in developed & developing countries is contrasted, & some measures are proposed to improve the condition of the aged in developing countries. It is demonstrated that: (1) the proportion of the aged is higher in developed than in developing countries; (2) although the numbers of the aged in developing countries is increasing, their proportion in the population may not increase to that extent; (3) an overwhelming proportion of the aged in developed countries lives in Ur areas, either with spouses or alone, while in developing countries, the majority live in Ru areas with their children; (4) the government in developed countries eases the financial problems of the aged; (5) adequate health facilities are not available to the majority of the aged in developing countries; (6) social-psychological problems are more important for the elderly in developed countries, while basic needs & security are of more concern in developing countries; & (7) the aged in the developed

countries are a strong political force. It is concluded that different approaches must be adopted when dealing with the problems of the aged in developed vs developing countries.

S17811 / ISA / 1986 / 4392

Deshais, Denise (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4). *Interaction or the Negotiation for Power.*

¶ Interactive confrontation is examined sociolinguistically & in historical-political context, using data gathered from interviews conducted in Quebec City. The importance of social factors such as SC & sex, & of the constant negotiation for power present in each interaction, which produces conflict, overt positive or negative evaluations, cooperation, misunderstandings, etc, is emphasized.

S17812 / ISA / 1986 / 4393

Deutschmann, Christoph (International Instit Management, Platz der Luftbrücke 2 1000 Berlin 42 Federal Republic Germany). *Economic Restructuring and Company Unionism—The Japanese Model.*

¶ Japanese unions so far have taken a very flexible position, not only toward technical & organizational restructuring at the firm level, but also on restructuring at the industrial level; the latter has been greatly facilitated by the prevailing high rates of growth of the Japanese economy. The success of these policies for the unions in terms of their intrinsic aims is questioned. In spite of the economic dynamism enabled by union cooperation, the benefits unions have obtained for their members are comparatively poor—a factor contributing to increasing trade frictions between Japan, the US, & the European Economic Community. As in Western industrial countries, organizational strength in Japan is declining as a consequence of economic restructuring.

S17813 / ISA / 1986 / 4394

Devi, Annapurna (Ranihat Gopal Sahi, Cuttack India 753 001). *Women in Politics: A Study in Political Socialization.*

¶ An examination of women's involvement in politics in Orissa State, India, focusing on the sociopolitical factors associated with "public" women & women's general political motivations. Analysis of interview data collected from 44 political women, 46 women activists, & 100 indifferent women reveals that women of the "dominant social stratum" & politically influential families tend to dominate the political sphere. It is concluded that: (1) all elitist women are not necessarily politically oriented, but their privileged background proves relevant in politics; (2) the experiences of political socialization & politicization play an intermediary role in transforming elitist women into political women; (3) psychologically similar to their M counterparts, women in state politics have legislative goals that reflect the orientation of their constituency & not ideology; & (4) despite sociopolitical differences, political & apolitical women share a common political outlook & awareness.

S17814 / ISA / 1986 / 4395

Devreux, Anne-Marie (CNRS, 118 rue de la Tombe-Issoire 75014 Paris France). *Biographies masculines et féminines et mémoire sexuelle (Masculine and Feminine Biographies and Sexual Memory).* (FRE)

¶ In the course of interviewing Ms & Fs about their parental practices, Rs were encouraged to talk about their own parents & the examples they provided. The effect of parents' behavior on their children's sexual identity, social adjustment, & subsequent parenting behavior is discussed. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17815 / ISA / 1986 / 4396

Dezès, Marie-Geneviève (CNRS, 9 rue Malher F-75004 Paris France). *Projets et réalités de réforme de l'habitat populaire en région parisienne, les problèmes d'intégration des populations nouvelles (Projects and Realities of Popular Housing Reform in the Paris Area: Problems of Integration of New Populations).* (FRE)

¶ The managers of French "social" housing know well the expensive consequences of a massive & poorly prepared move of financially disadvantaged populations into local communities. To evaluate community capacity to receive such new arrivals, it is important to be aware of the process of individual & collective experience over the long term. Results are presented of the effects—integration &/or marginalization of populations—of housing policy in the Paris region since 1897. There are possibilities for integration & dynamic evolution of communities—independent of the intentions of planners & recipients of housing—based on the complex relations between existing community structure & migration, &

the multiplicity of models of spatial & social organization. Longitudinal studies can enhance understanding of intercommunity differences due to housing politics, as well as provide information about the consequences of current housing choices made by local authorities. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S17816 / ISA / 1986 / 4397

Dhanagare, D. N. (U Poona, 411007 Maharashtra India), **D. D. Kosambi's Dialectical Approach to the Understanding of Indian Social Structure.**

¶ Three of D. D. Kosambi's contributions are highlighted: (1) the importance of a positivist empiricist stance for understanding the interrelatedness of complex social phenomena, & the necessity of supplementing Indian text interpretation with archeological evidence; (2) caution against the mechanical application of Marxist dialectical materialism to current social reality, though it is useful as a general theory & philosophy of history; & (3) the need to continually separate myth from reality, recognizing the potentials of both Marxism & Indian scriptures to contribute to a complete understanding of Indian social structure & dynamics.

S17817 / ISA / 1986 / 4398

Dhruvarajan, Vanaja (U Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 2E9), **Religious Ideology and the Conceptions of Masculinity and Femininity: Implications for State Politics and Social Policy.**

¶ Discussed is the importance of religious ideology in influencing conceptions of masculinity & femininity that account for cross-cultural variations in the style & content of M dominance & determine the direction of social policy. Particular emphasis is on the differences between Hindu & Christian religious views, based on literature reviews, observations, & interviews with residents of an Indian village & with first-generation Canadian immigrants. The Hindu patriarchal societal organization & emphasis on duty over individual rights relegates women to second-class status, where their primary function is to be good wives & mothers. The Godhead is viewed as having both M & F components; thus, while women are revered on one level, they are also denigrated & feared for their potential power. The influence of Christianity, in which women are also viewed as secondary to men because of the exclusive masculinity of the Godhead, has been somewhat tempered in industrial Western societies due to their emphasis on liberal ideologies that stress individualism & the pursuit of personal goals by all members. However, the recent resurgence of fundamentalist Christian groups threatens women's newly won victories in the fight for equal status. As regards the formation of social policy, differences in religious conceptions of Ms & Fs must be taken into account. In the West, women must fight against attitudes that maintain their passivity & hold achievement as a M prerogative. In the Hindu society, these are not important issues; rather, women must combat stereotypical beliefs regarding their impure, impulsive natures in order to free themselves from societal values that impose mother/wifehood on them as the sole means to spiritual salvation.

S17818 / ISA / 1986 / 4399

Diamond, Larry (Hoover Instit Stanford U, CA 94305), **The 1983 Nigerian Elections: Electoral Fraud and Democratic Failure.**

¶ An evaluation of the 1983 national elections in Nigeria—the degree to which they were free & fair; & the relationship between the failure of the elections & the failure of the democratic system. A demographic analysis of state voter registration totals & abundant evidence of brazen misconduct from extensive newspaper accounts & also personal interviews show the election to have been riddled with fraud. Reflecting on the role of elections in the democratic process, the relationship between this electoral fraud & the overthrow of the Second Republic in a military coup four months later is analyzed.

S17819 / ISA / 1986 / 4400

Diamond, Timothy & Levy, Judith A. (Northwestern U, Evanston IL 60201), **Who Cares for the Elderly? Cross-Cultural Comparisons of Caregiving and Social Policy.**

¶ It is demonstrated that emerging social policies in the Western world place an increasing burden for care of the elderly on women, both within & beyond the family context, based on work in the hospice environment & in nursing homes. Caregiving patterns in the US, GB, & France are compared.

S17820 / ISA / 1986 / 4401

Diaz-Lopez, Cesar E. (U Complutense Madrid, 28008 Spain), **Federalism: A Systemic Model of Universal Application?**

¶ Different approaches to federalism are explored, & it is argued that the validity of the theoretical principles of global federalism should be measured against the language of science & its paradigms. Only through a systemic approach is it possible to identify an isomorphism among the principles of federalism, the elements defining global federalism as a philosophy, & the universal premodel of knowledge. Global federalism may provide a basis for sociopolitical organization that will prepare communities, irrespective of their developmental level, to meet the challenges of the transition to the postindustrial era, & to realize the motto: "think globally, act locally."

S17821 / ISA / 1986 / 4402

Diekmann, Andreas (Instit Soziologie U München, D-8000 Federal Republic Germany), **Defection and Cooperation in Volunteer's Dilemma and Other Social Conflict Games: Some Experimental Results.**

¶ A conflict game simulating social traps where a collective good can be provided by a volunteer is discussed, & some solution concepts are analyzed. There is a greater incentive for "freeriding" than for the production of the collective good at the cost of the volunteer; however, if everybody defects, all players will lose. Such a result is frequently produced by "diffusion of responsibility," as described by Darley & Latané (1968). In contrast to the case of other social traps, a dominant strategy does not exist; also, the mixed-equilibrium strategy yields very low pay-offs. The expected gain is not greater than the payoff achieved by the nonequilibrium maximum-strategy. Although superrationality might be a way out of the trap, it lacks the desirable equilibrium property. Only in the free communication version of the game can a definitive answer to the question of a rational strategy be given. The conflicting predictions of the different solution concepts concerning group size & other structural characteristics of the game are investigated in cross-experiments. Results are compared with the behavior in other social dilemmas of the N-person prisoner's dilemma type. It is shown that the probability of cooperative decisions is strongly influenced by the group size variable.

S17822 / ISA / 1986 / 4403

Dierkes, Meinolf, von Thienen, Volker & Wagner, Peter (Wissenschaftszentrum, Griegstr 5-7 D-1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Ethical Issues in Policy Evaluation: The Relevance of Political and Institutional Contexts for Experts' Value Options in Evaluating Policies.**

¶ The role of social science expertise in policy making is examined, focusing on the influence of political & institutional contexts on the policy experts & their value options. Aspects of the debate on ethics, social science, & policy analysis are reconsidered. Problems concerning the methodological status of the social sciences are discussed, emphasizing the relation of social science knowledge to its historical & political context. The results of a comparative research project on the development of policy-oriented social science research are used to study the extent to which the specific political context may force value judgments on the professional evaluation researcher. An analysis of recent cases of interaction between social science experts & policymakers in the Federal Republic of Germany is presented. In a case study of the German Federal Parliament commissions of inquiry for the evaluation of technological choices, the institutional context of interaction between policymakers & social scientists is shown to shape the options for the experts' behavior.

S17823 / ISA / 1986 / 4404

Diligensky, G. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhenovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **From Unsatisfied Requirements to the Mass Action (about the Socio-Psychological Pre-Requisites of Mass Movements).**

¶ The connection between the unsatisfied requirements of mass movements & their social activities is identified. The formation of requirements is viewed as a blend of motivational & cognitive processes: the power of the requirement & thus its capacity to stimulate definite action depends on knowledge about the "object" & beliefs about the possibility of obtaining it. The significance of cognitive factors in formation of requirements & stimulation of social activities in response to those factors tend to increase with movement from the simplest, vital requirements to more complex "higher" requirements, & also to those whose satisfaction is impeded by societal conditions. The main social-

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psychological prerequisites needed for turning unsatisfied requirements into the stimulus for a mass movement are noted.

S17824 / ISA / 1986 / 4405

Dimitre, Velkov Dimitrov (Institut scientifique, "G. Dimitrov" bul "Petko Napetov" 34 Sofia 1618 Bulgaria), **Approche methodologique dans l'entreprise** (Methodological Approach in Enterprise), (FRE)

¶ A number of methodological problems pertaining to the notion of enterprise viewed as a sociological system are raised, with focus on the behavior of workers on the job, their mutual relations, the social impact of the application of new technologies, & the role of the sociologist within the enterprise. Based on empirical data, the reliability of research methods is analyzed, & the creation of a permanent information system advocated. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S17825 / ISA / 1986 / 4406

Dimitrova, Ganka (zh.k. Beli Brazi, bl 11 ap 54 Sofia 1680 Bulgaria), **Some Methodological Problems in Time-Budget Surveys.**

¶ Recognizing the significance & advantages of the time-budget approach to studying social reality, some weaknesses of its methods & techniques are addressed. On the basis of a 1985 time-budget survey in the town of Kazanluk, Bulgaria, discussed are methodological problems that emerged at different stages of the research process. Many researchers suggest that the type of data usually collected in a time-budget survey should be extended to include qualitative & subjective aspects of activities. It is argued here that these broadened dimensions should be an integral part of the time-budget method, rather than its extension or supplement. This broader definition is implied in the multinational coding scheme employed at present; its use will lead to more consistent, relevant research—ensuring more precise measurement, minimizing subjective judgments in the coding process, & facilitating interpretation of data & comparability across time-budget studies.

S17826 / ISA / 1986 / 4407

Disco, Cornelis (Sociologisch Instituut U Amsterdam, 1012 CE Netherlands), **The Technical Intelligentsia in Advanced Capitalist Societies: Articulating Professional Means with Organizational Goals.**

¶ The ecology of the "new class" in advanced capitalist societies is investigated by exploring the manner in which esoteric technical knowledge is articulated with the goals of capitalist & state organizations. Empirical reference is made to the history of Dutch engineering between 1880 & 1940. Functionalist & neo-Marxist sociologies of the professions (stressing respectively professional autonomy & proletarianization) are critiqued & an alternative model of articulation based on the work of Terence Johnson & Eliot Freidson is proposed. An analysis of both the management of professionals as employees, & the management of the development & didactic transmission of professional cultures indicates that both these fields of articulation are regarded as codetermined by the resistance of rank & file professionals to the political, economic, & ideological hegemony of specific professional elites, including those in professional institutions & employing & regulatory organizations. The democratic potential of such resistance is assessed, focusing on the social & cultural future of professionalism as a form of the management of technical knowledge.

S17827 / ISA / 1986 / 4408

Dobrianov, Velichko (Institut Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13 A Moskovska Str 1000 Sofia), **An Explanatory Paradigm of the Social Impacts of Science and Technology.**

¶ Science & technology play an explanatory role in technological determinism theories, & in a number of pluralistic theories as well. An understanding of the role of science & technology in social change requires a sociological explanatory paradigm that meets the methodological requirements of dialectical monism. The growing significance of science & technology implies certain future social changes.

S17828 / ISA / 1986 / 4409

Dobrianov, Velichko (Institut Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13 A Moskovska Str 1000 Sofia), **Quality of Life Indicators and Models.**

¶ The quality of life (QoL) is defined as the degree of realization of the human in man, achieved in social & natural conditions worthy of him. Descriptive & explanatory indicators are used to construct a QoL model, which is delineated & concretized. The social subject's life activ-

ity is described through the different degrees of his practical, mental, & emotional involvement in his various spheres of activity (ie, rational-cognitive, value-normative, & emotional-volitional activity). The conditions & results of the social subject's activity are described through (1) the character, content, & conditions of activity; (2) the levels of education, qualification, & various skills; & (3) the degree of satisfaction of material, social, & spiritual needs.

S17829 / ISA / 1986 / 4410

Dobrianov, Velichko (Institut Sociology Bulgarian Academy Sciences, 13A Moskovska Str 1000 Sofia), **A Theoretical Model for Sociological Research of Positive and Negative Impacts of Scientific and Technological Development on Society.**

¶ Two tasks are attempted: (1) an analysis of the social consequences of the revolution in science & technology; & (2) a critical analysis of the so-called technological determinism, which is an improper methodological basis for the solution of the first task. These lead to the construction of a paradigm, presented in tabular form.

S17830 / ISA / 1986 / 4411

Doherty, Maryanne & Keating, Norah (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2E1), **Work Patterns of Alberta Farmers, Men and Women: Heterogeneity Confirmed.**

¶ The time spent in off-farm employment & the income generated by it were studied by means of survey research consisting of 3 instruments mailed to 184 randomly selected grain farm units in Alberta, Canada. Men & women reported the time spent in farm work, household work, volunteer & informal helping. The results of a one way analysis of variance with Scheffe comparisons showed significant differences among the mean gross farm incomes for different types of units. Mean number of dollars from off-farm employment were also calculated & significant differences between the groups were assessed. Stepwise regression was used to investigate the relationship between gross farm income & several variables. Results show that total number of acres, number of unpaid workers, & number of hours of off-farm employment by the husband accounted for 41% of the variance, with total acres being the most influential single variable, explaining 30% of the variance.

S17831 / ISA / 1985 / 4412

Domański, Henryk M. (Instytut Filozofii & Socjologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Nowy Świat 72 Warszawa 00-330), **Labor Market Segmentation and Income Determination in Poland.**

¶ Data from the 1982 national random sample survey of the experienced LF in Poland (N = 2,800) are used to argue that divisions between sectors, industries, branches, & enterprises institutionally imposed by central management determine dimensions of the labor market segmentation. Regression analysis demonstrates substantive effects of economic segmentation dimensions on income inequality, with industrial divisions the most salient of them. Analysis of the process of income determination in 5 industries proves that industrial differentials cannot be explained away by differences in LF composition, & that there is substantial variation in how worker characteristics are rewarded. Differences in structural mechanisms of segmentation between Polish & capitalist societies are noted.

S17832 / ISA / 1986 / 4413

Domes, Jürgen (U Saarlandes, D-6600 Saarbrücken Federal Republic Germany), **Chances for Democracy in China on Both Sides of the T'aiwan Straits: A Comparative Analysis.**

¶ The chances for development of pluralistic & competitive democracy in the People's Republic of China (PRC) & the Republic of China (Taiwan [RoC]) are discussed. The current political system of the PRC is defined as a totalitarian, single-party dictatorship with modifications in the field of economic planning & administration; the current political system of the RoC is defined as an authoritarian-developmental dictatorship with increasing tendencies toward pluralization. The central hypothesis to be tested is that the chances for development of pluralistic & competitive democracy are distinctly more limited in the PRC than in the RoC, because the systematic elements of a totalitarian dictatorship tend toward a much stronger maintenance orientation than those of the authoritarian-developmental dictatorship.

S17833 / ISA / 1986 / 4414

Donati, Pierpaolo (U Bologna, 40126 Italy), **Formal and Informal Solutions in Meeting Social Needs: The Italian Case.**

¶ Based on analysis of the results of a 1983 survey conducted by the ISTAT on a national sample of Italian families, an attempt is made to: (1) evaluate the type & degree of utilization of health services & leisure facilities by the population; (2) obtain a quanto-qualitative estimate of the informal networks existing among individuals & families; & (3) examine the interrelationships between the access to formal services & the recourse to informal helpers, as mediated by kinship. Findings provide original insights & statistical estimates on the relationships among family, institutional services, & informal support networks in *r* with the following variables: age & sex of the population, family structures, geographical distribution of the population (according to the dimension of the commune & the division north/center/south), family SS, & features of the formal services (private/public) & informal networks (types, motivations, helpers, recipients). Methodological issues are also addressed for the benefit of future research on this topic.

S17834 / ISA / 1986 / 4415

Donnelly, Michael (Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), **The Diffusion of Psychoanalysis as a Problem for Sociology of Knowledge.**

¶ Efforts to explain the diffusion of psychoanalysis have by & large been of two types: studies of the international network constructed by the psychoanalytic movement, which was instrumental in institutionalizing psychoanalysis in different national contexts; & broader works that speculate on one or other "fit" between psychoanalysis & its environing culture & society. Studies of the first type have contributed generally to the institutional history of the psychoanalytic movement; those of the second type have offered a variety of general hypotheses about the functions, purposes, & consequences of psychoanalysis, but with little specific attention to any given society. Following a strategy somewhere between these approaches, two cases are examined—the US from 1930 through the 1950s, & since the 1960s—trying to identify the social groups who were the bearers & popularizers of psychoanalysis, & the mechanisms that led to its diffusion as a cultural phenomenon. Comments are offered on the difficulties that psychoanalysis & its diffusion present for the *SofK*.

S17835 / ISA / 1986 / 4416

Dontchev, Stefan (Institut sociologie, 13A ul Moskovska Sofia 1000 Bulgaria), **L'Autonomie de la gestion économique comme un modèle éventuel de développement socialiste** (The Autonomy of Economic Management as a Possible Model of Socialist Development). (FRE)

¶ A study of changes in economic relations, management, & planning in three branches of Bulgarian & Hungarian industry, based on interview, documentary, & statistical data on investment, market, & personnel decision making. The recent policy of enlarging the margin of autonomy will transform enterprises into centers of decision making (eg, regarding production, commerce, & technology), while government ministers issue commands related to state programs & the distribution of scarce primary materials. This will establish economic relations on the principles of competition & negotiation between ministers & enterprises & between enterprises & state institutions. This allows a planned economy based on the distribution of the national budget & economic action with regard to enterprises. Centralist tendencies in management & planning will be reinforced in critical international situations. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S17836 / ISA / 1986 / 4417

Dordick, Herbert S. (Temple U, Philadelphia PA 19122), **Societal Impacts: Scale or Substance.**

¶ The evolution in modern communications technology & the accompanying increased awareness of the importance of information are thought to be leading society toward one of two futures. Some believe that new personal & societal values will emerge, bringing world peace, cooperation rather than competition, an atmosphere of intellectual challenge, & the replacement of the industrial era by the information era. Others see technology facilitating the ongoing industrial revolution along directions established more than two centuries ago. In the US, the communication & information technologies are facilitating the rapid achievement of the economic goals of the industrial revolution as interpreted by the foremost capitalistic nation in the world, as evidenced by: rapid domestic & international expansion of firms; increasing accumulation of market power; a level of unemployment once seen as unacceptable that is now perceived as economically efficient; a high velocity of electronic money within & across national borders, which challenges the economic sovereignty of nation states; & a shift from production of goods to delivery of services. In short, the world's business is being carried out in a manner long ago set forth in the ground rules for industrialization; individual-

ism, competitive spirit, aggressiveness, & independence now have full expression. However, along with these virtues, greed & avarice have also been given free reign. These values do not respect national boundaries; satellites & telecommunications networks circle the globe. Is this merely a change in scale of social impact, or the birth of a new society?

S17837 / ISA / 1986 / 4418

Dörenbach, Wilfried (U Köln, Institut Angewandte Sozialforschung 5000 41 Federal Republic Germany), **Telecommunication and Transportation Media as Means of Timing Space: An Approach Toward a Historical Social Ecology.**

¶ The longitudinal social effects of telecommunication & transportation technologies are discussed. The telephone & the railroad are used as examples for a systematic retrospective view. Conceptual elements that may serve as a foundation for a historical social ecology are identified. Sociocultural evolution resulting in the differentiation of society is analyzed in terms of the increasing divergence of the levels of system formation. The key concepts of time & space serve as patterns of orientation for human activities; traditional time & space budgets & the accessibility of persons changes as worldwide communication & transportation networks are developed. Experience of distances also shrink, & time-space increasingly becomes the unit of measure for spatial distances.

S17838 / ISA / 1986 / 4419

Dos Santos, Daniel (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), **La Stratégie de développement, le capital privé et l'état angolais** (Development Strategy, Private Capital, and the Angolan State). (FRE)

¶ The development & economic growth of Angola require both the optimal utilization of productive forces to satisfy growing needs & a transformation of colonial capitalist SE structures. Analyzed are twelve Angolan development strategies, with particular emphasis on the mode of capital accumulation & its effects on the Angolan project of constructing a socialist society. The continued presence of international private capital, given the historical absence of a national bourgeoisie, leads to concrete conditions of state intervention & omnipresence in Angola's postindependence social development. After a period of conflict between the state & private capital, the relations between these two important elements of development have been characterized by a kind of pragmatic realism. Thus, the Angolan state restricts the emergence of nationally based private capital & instead associates itself with foreign capital (eg, through joint ventures). It is questioned whether the current relation between the Angolan state & foreign capital furthers or inhibits the construction of a socialist society.

S17839 / ISA / 1986 / 4420

Doshi, Harish C. (South Gujarat U, Surat 395007 India), **The Decline of Caste: Reality or Myth.**

¶ The dynamism of the caste system in India is demonstrated, based on previously published data, interviews with 500 Harijans & 500 members of upper castes, & observation in Surat in western India. Focus is on the persistence of the caste system in the face of state emphasis on egalitarianism. The forces of industrial Ur growth have not proven capable of rendering caste irrelevant. Although some groups have been able at times to pass as members of a higher caste, or to secure a new intermediary position, the reality of the caste structure remains. The analysis may be extended to SC formative process characteristics.

S17840 / ISA / 1986 / 4421

Dowd, James J. (U Georgia, Athens 30602), **The Socialization of Human Development.**

¶ Recent contributions to life-span human development theory are reviewed & criticized, particularly the works of Baltes, Ryff, & Brandtstadter. The dialectical view of human development is expanded on by examining the relevance of Alfred Schmidt's distinction between "first" & "second nature," & Lucien Seve's concept of an "ensemble of social relations." In Schmidt's argument, "first nature" refers to the interaction between the individual & nature that is basic to human existence & consequently, to human development. "Second nature" is the specific historical form of this interaction. Similar to Herbert Marcuse's analysis of the "performance principal," Schmidt's theory cautions against mistaking the existing paths of human development with those that would be possible under different forms of social organization. Seve's analysis complements that of Schmidt through its dialectical understanding of the aging individual as located within an ensemble of social relations. The development of the self depends on maintaining what Seve calls a "high



rate of organic composition of use-time," i.e., the allocation of an important proportion of one's time to learning activities. A major obstacle to human development, from this perspective, has been the transformation of labor power into a commodity: because of the constraints on autonomous expressivity inherent in manual labor, opportunities for human growth are either repressed, truncated, or misperceived.

S17841 / ISA / 1986 / 4422

Drover, G. & Kerans, P. (School Social Work U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **Worker Participation and the Welfare State.**

¶ The hypothesis that centralization of administration is a weakness of the welfare state is addressed. Explored at a theoretical level is the potential trade-off between universality & participation. One factor leading toward centralization of the welfare state has been political pressure to universalize social services; however, universality has often been promoted at the expense of participation. A review of writers of both Right & Left shows that welfare centralization is a common concern. The alternatives of the Right are privatization & market provision, & of the Left, corporatism (reservedly) & worker management. At an empirical level, workers' organizations in 8 countries are examined to show how they have dealt with the distribution of income security & social services, & to see whether they have helped to enhance the political acceptability of collective welfare provision. The case studies include Canada (employee assistance programs), Israel (day care), Germany (housing), France (recreation), England (education), Sweden (unemployment insurance), Netherlands (pensions), & Spain (social insurance in Mondragon). It is concluded that "participatory corporatism" provides an alternative to neoconservative proposals, even though there is some sacrifice of the principle of universality.

S17842 / ISA / 1986 / 4423

Drygalski, Jerzy & Kwaśniewski, Jacek (Instytut Polityki U Łódź, 39/41 Poland), **Workers' Self-Government in Soviet-Type Economy: Case of Poland.**

¶ In Poland, workers' self-government in state-owned enterprises has involved cyclical changes. Reforms in response to social pressure were initiated in the years 1945-1948, 1956-1959, & in 1981; but in each case self-government was eventually liquidated or its character entirely changed. The 1981 reform is most interesting because its assumptions were carefully prepared, self-financing of enterprises was emphasized, & it became the subject of sociological studies. Three autonomous processes are linked to the degradation of self-government: (1) attempts by the authorities to politically neutralize self-government institutions; (2) contradictions between solutions adopted by reform & Soviet-style planning methods; & (3) the increasing predominance of top management in relation to workers' self-government. These hypotheses are verified for the period 1981-1985 through a synthesis of sociological studies conducted by Polish research centers; the results are also applied to the reforms of 1945-1948 & 1956-1959.

S17843 / ISA / 1986 / 4424

Duchastel, Jules (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Procédures automatiques et analyse du texte politique** (Automatic Procedures and the Analysis of Political Texts). (FRE)

¶ The role of automatically programmed procedures for textual description & investigation in the analysis of political texts is discussed. Automatic analysis has progressed to a point that permits the complex description of large textual ensembles & the systematic exploration of descriptions thus obtained. This method has validity for sociologists because it makes possible the application of qualitative methods to textual ensembles calculated algorithmically & to those of large scope. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17844 / ISA / 1986 / 4425

Duke, James T. & Johnson, Barry L. (Brigham Young U, Provo UT 84602), **Exploitation, Oppression and Liberation as Causes of Religious Change.**

¶ Data from David Barrett's *World Christian Encyclopedia* (1980) are used to examine religious change in 200 nations between 1900 & 1980 from a macrosociological perspective. Analysis indicates that between 1900 & 1980, the dominant religion in 144 nations (72%) suffered a decline in the % of adherents, & in 55 of these nations, the dominant religion in 1900 was replaced by a new religion in 1980. The decline of the dominant religion was associated with four key political factors: (1)

Marxist nations suppressed religion wherever it controlled the government, although this suppression was more effective in poorer nations than in more developed nations; (2) colonialism had a significant negative effect on indigenous & tribal religious change; (3) where religion was intertwined with government, especially in Islamic nations, the dominant religion was likely to be able to resist secularization, & in some cases to undergo a revitalization often linked to nationalism; & (4) secularization was most evident in Christian nations, especially in Europe & Latin America, & in those nations with an established church. There is some evidence that political & economic oppression in a nation leads at least a portion of the population to turn to religion for comfort & consolation. Also, new religious movements often develop in areas of oppression.

S17845 / ISA / 1986 / 4426

Dumas, Marie-Claire (8^e Ave, Montreal Quebec H1Y 2L9), **Les Femmes, la micro-informatique et le travail à domicile: Quelques données d'une recherche exploratoire** (Women, Microcomputers, and Home Labor: Some Data from Exploratory Research). (FRE)

¶ Described are some of the results of exploratory research conducted on a dozen women performing computer-related labor at home. Focus is on whether such work is a dead end for women, opens new career horizons, condemns them to isolation, & whether it is a new type of ghetto for young mothers. What the women think of their future in such work is assessed. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S17846 / ISA / 1986 / 4427

Durand, Claude (U Paris VII, 75251 Cedex 05 France), **L'Intervention industrielle de l'Etat: Plan national et plans sectoriels** (Industrial Intervention by the State: National and Sector Plans). (FRE)

¶ The French state has considerable financial, institutional, & expert means to see that its industrial policy prevails. Yet the national plan evolves toward a formula in which economic planning is avoided & social aspects take on a growing importance: the politics of employment & education. On the other hand, the state's economic intervention is more effective in terms of sector plans, including some which are highly interventionist, eg, the 1982-1986 steel plan to save the metallurgical industry. Designed more to incite than to direct are the plans to stimulate the development of new technologies. In less strategic sectors, the state retains a liberal type of intervention limited to a politics of aid or a shareholder role, leaving even nationalized enterprises great autonomy. State intervention thus is not at all monolithic & can be diversified according to priorities & the needs of specific sectors. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S17847 / ISA / 1986 / 4428

Ebers, Mark & Nagel, Rüdiger (U Mannheim, D-6800 Federal Republic Germany), **The Rationalization of Administrative Work: Problems and Prospects.**

¶ Compared to the achievements in production, productivity gains have been small with regard to administrative work. However, the prospects of reducing this gap are dubious because: (1) rationalization of production often can only be realized at the expense of producing administrative overhead; (2) the nature of administrative work sets limits to the possibility of rationalization; & (3) the success of rationalizing efforts is often ambiguous. Since conventional methods center on rationalization of process rather than product, they do not allow the determination of the extent to which a particular administrative output is necessary for the functioning of the organization. The implications of the tendency to define the growth limits of administrative work socially rather than economically are discussed.

S17848 / ISA / 1986 / 4429

Egger, Marlene J. & Willigan, J. Dennis (U Utah, Salt Lake City 84112), **A Comparative Analysis of Typical Historical Demographic Sources Using Age Structure Ratios and Parity Progression Ratios.**

¶ Parity progression ratios (PPRs) have been used to measure a variety of fertility-related effects. Age structure ratios are analogous to PPRs & can be computed from census-type source materials. Eighteenth-century family reconstitution data from Ru French parishes (supplied by Louis Henry) & fifteenth-century *catasto* data from renaissance Florence, Italy, are used to compare & contrast types of information that may be derived from these two types of ratios. The weaknesses & strengths of each are generalized & discussed in the context of typical historical demographic sources. Reference is also made to possible new applications to contemporary demographic survey data from developing countries.

SI7849 / ISA / 1986 / 4430

Einemann, Edgar (U Bremen, 2800 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Research by the Concerned for a Human Future of Work.**

¶ Within the project, "Crisis, Rationalization, Humanizing," continuous educational work closely connected to practice was carried out from 1981 to 1985 with employees of the West German aviation industry. Altogether, 66 employees, many of them engineers, took part in 7 weekly & 7 weekend seminars. In 1982, a factory working group for alternative production was founded, which demanded the conversion of production to manufacturing socially useful goods instead of reduction of jobs & armaments production. Monthly meetings of an organizational group, a working group, & special working groups concerned with specific technological areas were held. The working group, together with the works council, planned & evaluated a poll of the employees. Through distribution of questionnaires & presentation of the results, considerable internal discussion was triggered. In 1984, a small brochure concerning the aims & activities of the working group was compiled & distributed. The working group has contacts with similar groups in other factories, & also to local initiatives, eg, in the fields of health, environmental protection, & peace. It has also presented itself in several talks held at Us, churches, political parties, & unions. On the whole, it is maintained that successful & intensive cooperation between science & unions was achieved, & worker-oriented social science & research was realized.

SI7850 / ISA / 1986 / 4431

Eisemon, Thomas O. (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 1Y2), **The Transplantation of Western Science to India and Africa.**

¶ The development of Western science is contrasted in India & in African countries having a British colonial experience. Attention is drawn to the different ways in which colonial authorities responded to indigenous, scientific, & intellectual traditions; in India, an attempt was made initially to build on them, but in Africa they were considered unworthy of recognition. This had two profoundly different effects on the evolution of modern science. In India, it led to a preoccupation with establishing the country as a major actor in the international scientific system & to creating the capacity for self-reliance in scientific training & research. In Africa, however, it has been assumed from the colonial period onward that African scientific communities should be developed as appendages of those in metropolitan countries, & that they should find practical applications for discoveries made elsewhere.

SI7851 / ISA / 1986 / 4432

Ekiert, Grzegorz (Harvard U, Cambridge MA 02138), **The Concept of the Total Institution as a Theoretical Framework for Macrosociological Analyses.**

¶ A discussion of how the concept of the total institution can be applied to analyses of complex social entities, such as Max Weber's ideal type of bureaucracy. The usefulness of employing microsociological concepts in analyses of macrosociological issues is also considered. It is argued that, despite some methodological difficulties, such application can be fruitful, & is a more adequate approach to problems connected with the structural unity of societies, & formation & development of opposed groups & collective identities.

SI7852 / ISA / 1986 / 4433

Elchardus, Mark (Vrije U Brussel, B-1050 Belgium), **Binding Memories and Open Futures: Towards a General Theory of Time.**

¶ A sociological concept of time is developed that allows the mapping & comparison of the different forms of time consciousness held by social actors. Argument is based on established findings that indicate that (social) time is a property of (the social) order. Defined are those properties of the social order that are necessary & sufficient for: (1) the development of time consciousness; (2) the development of technologies to measure &/or indicate time; & (3) the possibility of using time as a code for ordering social events, ie, by establishing a meaningful relationship between a socially exogenous measure of time (eg, astronomical) & a description of the social order. Thus, time is an internal property of social systems & an abstract representation of the properties of repetitiveness & sequential order. The implications of this conception of time for social change theory are discussed.

SI7853 / ISA / 1986 / 4434

Elegoet, Fanch (U Rennes I, 35000 France), **Stratégies paysannes en Bretagne** (Peasant Strategies in Brittany). (FRE)

¶ Through an analysis of the life history of Alexis Gourvennec, a peasant leader of Brittany, France, it can be seen what strategies for change have been used by Bretons over the last twenty-five years, during which the poor Breton peasant has entered the modern age & Brittany has become one of the foremost agricultural regions of Europe. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

SI7854 / ISA / 1986 / 4435

Engineer, Asghar Ali (Institut Islamic Studies, Bombay 400 055 India), **Islamic and Muslim Education in South Asia.**

¶ The contributions of Indian Muslims to India's education & culture are examined. The impact of the *Dars-e-Nizamiyah* syllabus on Indian Muslims & the effect of Islamic education on behavioral patterns are discussed, particularly in the postindependence era. The pioneering efforts of Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, founder of MAO Coll in Aligarh, & his lasting contribution to Muslim education in India, are noted. The sociological reasons for the lack of modern education are analyzed in relation to the functional needs of Ur Muslim artisans. Finally, policy recommendations are made for the promotion of education among Indian Muslims.

SI7855 / ISA / 1986 / 4436

Enhuss, Els (Centrum Sociologie Vrije U Brussel, B-1050 Belgium), **The Meaning of Time in Time Budgets.**

¶ The usefulness of time-budget studies (TBSs) as a method of collecting data on the more objective characteristics of individuals' actions has been proven & accepted. One criticism, however, is that the method fails to collect the reasons individuals choose to spend their time as they do, providing only for indirect measurement of the way in which society & social groups influence behavior. The use of time, however, can only really be understood with reference to the social environment. Questions on the social meaning of time were introduced into a recent TBS among unemployed workers in Belgium. (Elchardus, et al, 1985). The frame of reference used to construct the questions is described. Results demonstrate the advantages this approach offers to the sociological study of human behavior.

SI7856 / ISA / 1986 / 4437

Enhuss, Els (Centrum Sociologie Vrije U Brussel, Pleinlaan 2 1050 Belgium), **Time Perspectives and Leisure.**

¶ Most leisure studies neglect the importance of future time perspectives (FTPs) in the daily behavior of individuals. Present & past action can be influenced by beliefs about the future. Recent research on the use of time by unemployed workers in Belgium shows that FTP is among the most important factors explaining time spent on specific leisure activities. When time spent on leisure by employed & unemployed workers is compared, the differences cannot be explained by unemployment status alone; however, one of the most important differences between the groups seems to be their FTP. Loss of work immediately influences the FTP of the jobless. It becomes difficult to predict the future & to plan either the close or distant future. This affects the allocation of time spent on activities that involve financial investments & time spent on "active" leisure pursuits. The unemployed, who have lost hope of reemployment, start filling their time with more active pursuits & those that involve more socializing.

SI7857 / ISA / 1986 / 4438

Erasov, Boris S. (Institut Oriental Studies, Zhdanov St 12 Moscow 103777 USSR), **Culture in the Civilizational Pattern of Self-Determination.**

¶ Three levels of self-determination can be differentiated in Third World societies: ethnic, national, & supranational or civilizational. These levels are formed by a combination of political, social, & cultural factors, & become universalistic at the civilizational level. In spite of the current prevalence of national patterns, the long-range dynamics & interaction between levels testifies to the vitality of civilizational principles, & has a growing impact on international relations. Civilization effects a universalistic pattern of social regulation, & the sphere of culture becomes the basis of such a pattern. Historically, universal religions have served as mechanisms of such production; however, during a long period of stagnation, they have become a mainstay of traditionalism. Civilizational self-determination requires the re-evaluation of the endogenous potential of culture as a major factor in social development.

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S17858 / ISA / 1986 / 4439

Erinosh, Olayiwola Akinsonwon (Ogun State U, Ago-Iwoye Nigeria), **Patterns of Utilization of Health Care Delivery-Systems in a Developing Country: Nigeria.**

¶ The patterns of use of traditional healers & Western-style health care delivery systems in Nigeria are examined. A survey conducted in the area served by an experimental U-based community medicine program yielded data on the SE attributes of 324 adults. Rs were requested to indicate: (1) whether they use traditional medicine; (2) under what conditions they use the Western-style experimental programs; & (3) their attitudes toward both systems of care. Regression analysis was used to ascertain the predictors of utilization of the Western-style health facilities.

S17859 / ISA / 1986 / 4440

Ermakoff, Pierre (U Paris IX, F-75016 France), **Incidence du changement social sur les organisations internationales: le cas de l'UNESCO** (The Impact of Social Change on International Organizations: The Case of UNESCO). (FRE)

¶ In the face of social change in the developed countries, a triple function can be assigned to international organizations. They ensure the infrastructure needed for economic progress in the developing countries, promote democratic ideas dear to the West, & promote progress as a condition of human emancipation. Discussed are some of the problems faced by international organizations in pursuing their work; suggestions are made with which the UN (of which UNESCO is one fragile part) could redefine its role. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S17860 / ISA / 1986 / 4441

Essed, Philomena (Centre Race & Ethnic Studies, Prinsengracht 227 1015 DT Amsterdam Netherlands), **Towards a Phenomenological Understanding of Racism: Perceptions of Black Women.**

¶ An analysis of how the production & reproduction of racism are perceived & experienced in everyday life. The multitudinous ways in which racism permeates the everyday experiences of blacks in a predominantly white society, the intangibility of contemporary covert racism, & subsequent (cognitive) strategies to detect & to reveal racism are discussed from an experiential perspective. Interview data are used to examine black F social cognitions of racism & the strategies of coping, challenge, & resistance they practice in their daily lives.

S17861 / ISA / 1986 / 4442

Esser, Hartmut (ZUMA, PO Box 5969 6800 Mannheim 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Ethnic Segmentation as Unintended Result of "Rational" Action.**

¶ A model is developed that explains ethnic segmentation as the unintended result of the "rational" actions of actors—migrants & the indigenous population. The proposed process is based on three interdependencies: the social relationships of migrants & nonmigrants, which create growth (ie, diffusion) in the migration process; the growth of the migrant population, which diminishes extraethnic opportunities; & the increase in intraethnic opportunities as a result of this growth. It is demonstrated that the proposed model, based on Park's race-relations-cycle, depends on the existence of specific conditions regarding the form & shape of these interdependencies.

S17862 / ISA / 1986 / 4443

Eve, Susan Brown & Vyas, Ashwin (Center Studies Aging North Texas State U, Denton 76203), **Toward a Model of Health Care Services for the Aged in India.**

¶ The proportions of older people living in developing countries will continue to increase as will their proportions within their countries. However, health programs for older people represent just another type of program competing for scarce resources. Issues & concepts related to the development of health care services for older adults in India are examined. It is argued that Western-style models may not be appropriate, feasible, or acceptable to implement in developing countries.

S17863 / ISA / 1986 / 4444

Eyerman, Ron (U Lund, 22100 Sweden), **Marxism and Social Movements: The New Motor of History?**

¶ Marxist theories of social change divide along actionist & structuralist lines. The former focus on the concept of class struggle & the historical conflicts between SCs in affecting changes in social structures, the latter on tensions located within those structures themselves, between "the

forces & the relations" of production. Marxist theories of social change are addressed here in the light of recent debates, & in connection to the emergence of "new" social movements.

S17864 / ISA / 1986 / 4445

Fairclough, Norman (U Lancaster, Bailrigg LA1 4YA England), **Discourse, Power, and Sociolinguistic Change.**

¶ A theory of the relationship between discourse & power is presented to illuminate processes of sociolinguistic change. The analysis is comparable to that of Michel Foucault in *Archaeology of Knowledge*. There is a discourse dimension to social power—"discourse power"—which is a facet of ideological power. It is expressed & struggled over at the levels of social interaction, social institutions, & social formation. Focus here is on social institutions, each of which has its own set of situational types, which are, in turn associated with sets of ideologically diverse "registers" (a register being a type of discourse code). Discourse power in social institutions is realized as the capacity to maintain particular registers in positions of dominance over others in struggle, & to achieve the "naturalization" of dominant registers.

S17865 / ISA / 1986 / 4446

Farkas, János (Instit Sociology, Uri u 49 Budapest H-1014 Hungary), **The Backwardness of Sociology of Science in the History of Sociology.**

¶ Reasons why the sociological study of science emerged later than other branches of sociology are discussed. Compared to other social processes, science as a particular intellectual production developed later, & the early SoK did not promote analytical studies of the processes of its institutionalization. Myths about science have hindered identification of the real values & interests of science & of scientists. The formation of science policy is a recent development. For all these reasons, the sociology of science is lagging behind other sociological branches both in theory & method. However, there are current & future needs for research in the sociology of science, which will bring it to a higher level.

S17866 / ISA / 1986 / 4447

Fayyaz, Muhammad (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6), **Crisis and Consensus: Some Thoughts on Pakistani Intellectuals.**

¶ The contemporary intellectual scene in Pakistan may be viewed as: (1) an uncomfortable coexistence of intellectualism & anti-intellectualism, which has its historical roots in an unabated dominance of mystic writings asserting the duality of reason & sentiment; (2) a constant struggle with existing & imminent crises, & crisis management mechanisms that originate in national & international political contestations & shape the destinies of oppressor & oppressed, of patriot & rebel; & (3) a revivalism of religious ideology in a state bureaucratic framework that has been systematically secularized & rationalized since its beginnings in the colonial past. These literary, journalistic, & bureaucratic intellectuals are attempting to fashion a contemporary consciousness based on their own worldviews of hope & despair; they do not seem to have a distinct manifesto of their own. Conspicuously absent from this scene are critical self-reflection & historical consciousness, which would provide a unifying bond among these people of intellect who are, at present, torn between the rhetoric of revolution & revivalism, commitment & confrontation, crisis & consensus.

S17867 / ISA / 1986 / 4448

Featherstone, Mike (Teesside Polytechnic, Middlesbrough Cleveland TS1 3BA England), **Postmodern Culture?.**

¶ A discussion of how the concept of postmodernism has been increasingly used to suggest that a more fundamental & wide-reaching cultural paradigm shift is occurring. Some of the changes in cultural practices, structures of consciousness, & discourse formation & sensibility are described that are argued to indicate a more basic restructuring of society. In its most extreme form, these changes are suggested to herald the end of the social. The debate about postmodernism is also examined in the context of changes in the structure & dynamics of the intellectual field. From this perspective, postmodernism, which promises a cultural innovation leading beyond the intellectual field, is really a new move within the intellectual game.

S17868 / ISA / 1986 / 4449

Fennema, Meindert & Loewenthal, Troetje (U Amsterdam, 1012 GA Netherlands), **The Construction of Race and Nation in the Dominican Republic.**



¶ The French Revolution contained a fundamental ambiguity: it declared freedom & equality as inalienable human rights, but it did not declare that these rights should also be applied in the colonies. At that time, in what is now called the Dominican Republic, a struggle for independence was taking place that also contained a fundamental ambiguity: it was an anticolonial struggle, but it was at least partly inspired by the fear that the French Revolutionary government would abolish slavery. It is shown how nationalism in the Dominican Republic, as exemplified by the struggle with Haiti, suffers from that ambiguity, as well as how present Dominican racist discourse is construed around the same ambiguity. These conclusions are based on a critical analysis of Joaquín Balaguer's *La isla al revés. Haití y el destino dominicano* ([The Island in Reverse. Haiti and the Dominican Destination] Santo Domingo: Librería Dominicana, 1985 [1983]).

SI7869 / ISA / 1986 / 4450

Fernandez Vargas, Valentina & Mendez de Valdivia, Maria (Instit Sociología "Jaime Balmes," Duque de Medinaceli 4 28014 Madrid Spain), *Women in the Spanish Army*.

¶ The Spanish Army is undergoing a period of reform, & there is no doubt that the subject of women soldiers will be raised. Some women are insisting that full equality with men is their right; most, however, accept the present situation as best. Women who fought against Napoleon are cited as an example of how, in periods of national emergency, society makes use of all its components without discrimination.

SI7870 / ISA / 1986 / 4451

Ferrand, Alexis (Institut Urbanisme, 2 rue François Raoult 38000 Grenoble France), *Maintained Friendship and New Acquaintances: An Analysis of Middle Class "Stars of Relations"*.

¶ The Mc is supposed to be: (1) easily involved in voluntary action & collective leisure activities; (2) able to establish new relationships; & (3) mobile. A questionnaire survey ($N = 102$ Rs) conducted in Meylan, a typical Mc suburb of Grenoble, France, examined relations among these three main variables; the findings are used to develop a typology of the different kinds of interpersonal relationships that comprise each individual's constellation of relations. Focus is on understanding relations between former & present interpersonal relationships, with a hypothesis of complementarity between "superficial-new" & "deep-ancient" relations. The theoretical framework is based on an anthropological approach of "ancient" or "true" friendship, emphasizing the symbolic function of "ancient" friendship in maintaining identity among mobile people.

SI7871 / ISA / 1986 / 4452

Ferraro, Joseph (U Autónoma Metropolitana, 09340 Mexico DF), *The Myth of the Neutral Catholic Third Way in Latin America*.

¶ The approaches to Latin American social & economic problems taken by the Second & Third Conferences of Latin American Bishops (1868 & 1979, respectively) are examined & critiqued. Both conferences rejected liberal capitalism & Marxism in favor of a proposed third approach. The history of this approach is recounted, & it is seen as growing primarily out of the Catholic Church's opposition to communism. The character of Catholic proposals is not neutral at all, but capitalist, based on endorsement of such central capitalist institutions as private industrial ownership.

SI7872 / ISA / 1986 / 4453

Ferrarotti, Franco (via V.E. Orlando, I-00187 Rome 75 Italy), *The Polycentric Society*.

¶ It is contended that the industrial city is going through a severe crisis, basically due to profound technical innovations that allow large-scale decentralization (eg, Japan, the MITI plan, & Ivrea, Olivetti, Italy). A global approach is needed that goes beyond a purely technocratic model, which lacks political sophistication. There is a political element in the processes of Ur planning that the technocratic mentality is unable to grasp. On the other hand, most policymakers, especially in Western Europe, lack technical knowledge. This is a dramatic impasse. We are moving toward a polycentric society where Ur congestion & the costs of megalopolis largely outweigh the benefits of large-scale economies. This is a challenge for the year 2000 to be addressed by entrepreneurs & political leaders alike.

SI7873 / ISA / 1986 / 4454

Field, Mark G. (Boston U, MA 02173), *Comparative Health Systems: The Role of Universal and Particular Factors*.

¶ A comparative, cross-national examination of health systems does not support the convergence hypothesis; ie, the impact of universal factors such as scientific medical knowledge & technology should cause the health systems of different nations to become increasingly similar in their approaches, organization, & management. Thus, hospitals around the world should reflect the imperatives of contemporary medical knowledge in their structures & modus operandi, eg, maintaining asepsis in surgery & reducing vectors of infections. However, it is found that each health system reflects the dialectical tensions between the universal imperatives of medical scientific knowledge & technology, & the particular aspects of each society's culture, traditions, political system, & economic resources. This tension between universal & particular factors may explain the difficulties encountered in exporting medical approaches & technologies from more to less developed societies, & also helps to account for the great diversity of health systems in developed nations. Examples of such diversity, in the area of infant mortality & the distribution of MDs, are provided.

SI7874 / ISA / 1986 / 4455

Figuerola, Peter M. E. (U Southampton, SO9 5NH England), *Student-Teacher Perceptions of Ethnic Minorities and of Multi-Cultural Education: A British Case Study*.

¶ A "phenomenological" discussion of the perceptions of student-teachers in 9 British U education departments regarding ethnic minorities & multicultural education, & the implications of these views for the GB educational system. Analysis of questionnaire data obtained at 3 different time periods ($N = 86, 89, \& 65$ Rs, respectively) indicates that these student-teachers had had little contact with ethnic minorities & operated within racist & ethnicist frames of reference. However, they were open to change & were often positively oriented toward multicultural education, & considered their education course deficient in that respect.

SI7875 / ISA / 1986 / 4456

Finkelievich, Susana (CIRED, 54 Bd Raspail 75270 Paris Cedex 06 France), *Survival Strategies in the Urban Context: The Case of Latin America*.

¶ A review of social intervention for & survival strategies of the Ur poor in a Latin American metropolis. Four levels of action are examined: (1) interventions undertaken by state & municipal authorities; (2) intervention by nongovernmental institutions, both national & international (churches, unions, etc); (3) local associations (neighborhood organizations, community groups, housewives' associations, etc); & (4) other social organizations (families & primary social networks). The interrelation of these different actions & their impact on the welfare of the Ur poor are briefly analyzed.

SI7876 / ISA / 1986 / 4457

Finsterbusch, Kurt (U Maryland, College Park 20742), *Conclusions from Clues: Getting Policy Guidelines from a Skippy Data Base*.

¶ Many fields of knowledge begin with studies of single cases & mature with systematic comparative studies of large members of cases. While a field is still immature, the systematic case review method (SCRM) can greatly advance the field & provide policy guidelines at reasonable costs. It transcends the case study because it can sort out the general patterns from the idiosyncratic features. Its advantage over the large sample study is much lower time & money costs. When policies must be made quickly & without costly research, SCRM is the answer. SCRM is useful for synthesizing available knowledge, evaluating the importance of various causal factors, challenging accepted opinions, & mapping the influences on outcomes & theory development. All but the last are policy-relevant. SCRM examines the available cases using a standard information questionnaire with subjective judgment scales for relevant factors, & statistically analyzes the results. The method is described, its purpose explained, its use illustrated, & its strengths & weaknesses evaluated.

SI7877 / ISA / 1986 / 4458

Fischer, Wolfram (U Bielefeld, 4800 Federal Republic Germany), *Temporal and Structural Elements of Biographies*.

¶ General issues of biographical structure & its implied temporal dimension are discussed, & biography is conceptualized as a means of structuring experience & social action in dimensions of life-time. The relation of

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consistency & contingency & of reproduction & transformation during the life-course are examined. Patterns of biographical institutionalization & emerging new structures of life-stages are presented in a historical & individual perspective, & are studied in their formal temporal dimensions, including social historical time, life-time, & everyday life. The interdependence of events at all three temporal levels is reconstructed.

S17878 / ISA / 1986 / 4459

Fisher, Sue & Groce, Stephen (Wesleyan U, Middletown CT 06457), **Accounting Practices: Information Processing in Medical Interviews.**

¶ The relationship between talk as a form of social interaction & as a social structure was examined in an analysis of 73 videotaped encounters between 18 medical residents & F patients at a southeastern US family practice clinic. Strategies used by patients to make the interactions more like conversations than interviews included volunteering social or medical information; however, MDs—through accepting, rejecting, or (most often) ignoring patients' statements—regained or maintained control of the discourse, taking on the role of evaluator or social control agent. The continuing power imbalance between MDs & F patients is illuminated through this analysis, & implications for patients' personal negotiations of their identity are discussed.

S17879 / ISA / 1986 / 4460

Fiske, Jo-Anne (Mount Saint Vincent U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3M 2J6), **An Interpretation of Carrier Indian Women's Cultural Perceptions as Political Rationale for Equality.**

¶ When the social organization of the Carrier Indians of central British Columbia was based on matrilineal kinship, values of esteem for mothers & grandmothers provided women with a clear rationale for assuming political leadership. Now that the Carrier have experienced a century of Catholicism & state-enforced patrilineal organization, the roles of mother & grandmother appear to be inconsistent with formal political office, particularly political roles prescribed for native peoples by the Canadian state. Here, Carrier women's political actions are examined in relation to women's self-perceptions, their rights & duties as heads of households, & their view of their traditional culture. It is argued that Carrier women are able to direct the affairs of their communities precisely because they are mothers & grandmothers who have accepted economic responsibility for the community at large. Through distribution of their food surpluses & manipulation of state-funded community projects, Carrier women dispense patronage & create political followings. These findings are related to other sociological studies exploring the relationship between women's culture & the level & direction of their political involvement, focusing on studies of impoverished women of ethnic minorities in industrial nations & within modernizing Third World states.

S17880 / ISA / 1986 / 4461

Flood, John (American Bar Foundation, 750 North Lake Shore Dr Chicago IL 60611), **What Do Business Lawyers Do for Clients?.**

¶ Gilson (94 Yale Law Journal 239, 1984) has suggested that lawyers increase the value of business transactions by reducing transaction costs. Results are presented here of research examining if & how that model works. Based on participant observation in a corporate law firm in Chicago, Ill, examined are construction & maintenance of lawyer-client relationships & what lawyers think they are doing when they carry out tasks for clients; both attitudinal & behavioral elements are considered. Since many clients—even sophisticated ones—do not understand legal machinations, lawyers can exploit them, both in cross-selling services & in using them as guinea pigs.

S17881 / ISA / 1986 / 4462

Flynn, J. David & Koop, Albert (King's Coll, London Ontario N6A 2M3), **A Sense of Community: Three Mennonite Towns in Manitoba, Canada.**

¶ Although the Mennonite towns & villages of southern Manitoba share a strong sense of community & a common history—migration from the same area of Russia in the late nineteenth century—some differences exist. These are evaluated in three Mennonite communities, Altona, Steinbach, & Winkler. Data were obtained from a variety of historical materials, including Mennonite archives, community histories, & secondary research. Interviews were also conducted with key informants in each town. The differences in the three communities are traced to such factors as the characteristics of the group that initially migrated to each place, the landholding patterns & the type of land settled in Canada, the na-

ture of leaders who emerged in the early history of the communities, & the access to metropolitan Winnipeg.

S17882 / ISA / 1986 / 4463

Foran, John (U California, Berkeley 94720), **A Historical-Sociological Framework for the Study of Long-Term Social Transformations in the Third World, with 'Theses on Iran'.**

¶ It is argued that three major theories of underdevelopment—dependency, world-system, & modes of production analysis—are mutually compatible & together largely capable of accounting for long-term processes of social transformation in Third World countries. Two further lines of inquiry permit this general perspective to better analyze social movements: Theda Skocpol's attention to the potential autonomy of the state in her structural model of social revolution, & A. Sivanandan's concept of "disorganic development," which hypothesizes the emergence of indigenous forces of cultural & political opposition to dependent capitalist development. These five perspectives can be synthesized into a broad, flexible framework & operationalized for a case study of Iran between 1500 & the present, via a comparative-historical methodology that explains social change as coming from the dialectical tension between structures of "objective" SE organization & processes & more "subjective" responses to them rooted in the shared political & cultural orientations of various groups & SCs. A set of "theses on Iran" is presented, disclosing some of the principal conclusions made to data based on this framework.

S17883 / ISA / 1986 / 4464

Fortin, Yvonne (Institut recherches juridiques comparative, Ivry/Seine 27 rue Paul Bert 24204 Val de Marne France), **Communication in Central Government in France and in Great Britain.**

¶ Central government departments in France & GB currently pay greater attention to communication with staff at all levels. In both countries, economic pressure demands improved management methods, but differences in the culture of the civil service, public policies, major administrative reforms, & civil service trade unionism influence the scope, pace, methods, & goals that managers in France & GB deem necessary to improve communication. In 1982, the British government asked all departments in Whitehall to continuously examine their system of communication, but this is not the case in France, where research is scattered & piecemeal.

S17884 / ISA / 1986 / 4465

Fotev, Georgy (Moskovska Str 13-A, Sofia 1000 Bulgaria), **Tradition and Modernization.**

¶ In prebourgeois societies, tradition is a fundamental condition or framework for the existence, self-maintenance, & self-identification of a given society. The social present & future depend on the idealized social past. With the appearance of the capitalist mode of production, modernization as a principle replaces traditionalism & assumes the leading role, being transformed into a fundamental condition for the existence of society. The most developed society is a model for the future of the least developed ones. But the contemporary world as a planetary social aggregation includes substantially different social systems: the developed capitalist countries, the system of the socialist countries, & so-called Third World. The most developed capitalist country or group of such countries can no longer serve as the universal criterion & "model" for modernization. When seeking unity, one should not forget these essential differences; on the basis of both the common & the essentially different, it is possible to form theoretically concrete sociological concepts about tradition & modernization.

S17885 / ISA / 1986 / 4466

Frankel, Richard M. (Wayne State U, Detroit MI 48202), **The Emerging Text: Record Keeping and the Social Construction of Clinical Reality.**

¶ The degree to which clinically relevant information mentioned by patients was or was not recorded by a sample of internists in a residency training program is assessed. Subjecting the medical record to textual analysis, videotapes of 30 encounters were reviewed to determine: (1) those clinically relevant concerns that were & were not recorded, & (2) the effect of the record-keeping activity on communication process. Concerns were considered either biomedical or psychosocial in nature. A Σ N of 200 problems were identified through video & chart review. Of these, 165 were biomedical; slightly more than 50% were recorded in the patients' charts. Psychosocial problems were fewer in number (N = 35)

& were recorded only 34% of the time. Chi square analysis produced findings significant at the 0.001 level. It is concluded that a significant disparity exists between the oral exchange of information in the medical encounter & its textual expression in providers' written records.

S17886 / ISA / 1986 / 4467

Friedrich, Walter & Starke, Kurt (Central Instit Youth Research, Leipzig German Democratic Republic), **The Value of Value Research.**

¶ The youth researcher is interested in how the cardinal values of society & groups become the value orientations of their members, which touches on crucial questions of juvenile personality development. A person's value orientations are habitual behavior dispositions, & thus impact life aims & orientations. They are closely related to all spheres of attitudes & behavior & determine actual behavior in interaction with environmental conditions. Interpretation of research conducted among pupils, apprentices, students, & young working people requires a complex sociological/sociopsychological perspective. Social normative values (social norms) are of particular importance for behavior orientation.

S17887 / ISA / 1986 / 4468

Fujita, Kuniko (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **The State, Women, and Industrial Democracy.**

¶ Women's position in the labor market is examined in relation to state economic policy, focusing on corporatism & corporatist state structures, which are characterized in terms of linkage between the state & functional interest groups. The nature & effectiveness of groups representing F workers are considered, based on data from Japan & Sweden covering the period between WWII & the present. It is found that different state policies on Fs' labor market participation are framed by the different national configurations of corporatist structures; despite differences in corporatist structures, women in both nations face gender discrimination in the labor market. It is concluded that corporatism sets limits on gender role equality in the labor market.

S17888 / ISA / 1986 / 4469

Gabel, Joseph (9 rue Emile Dubois, 75014 Paris France), **The Category of False Consciousness as an Explicative Principle in Daily Politics.**

¶ The theory of false consciousness has largely been ignored in recent years, both by official Marxists & by French academics, but it merits increased attention for its capacity to generate explanations of historical phenomena. Of two major cases of false consciousness in recent political history, Stalinism & racism, the latter is examined critically. The history of Nazism in Germany illustrates the problem of false consciousness & the unintended consequences of actions guided by it.

S17889 / ISA / 1986 / 4470

Gajbihiye, Hemchandra (Iowa State U, Ames 50011), **Selection of Research Problem in Agricultural Sciences: An Organizational Context.**

¶ Three broad types of influences on scientists are reported in the literature regarding selection of research problems: (1) internal to science, (2) reward motivation, & (3) work organizational directives. The comparative impact of these types on the process of problem choice in agricultural sciences is examined here, based on data collected from 108 senior & middle-level scientists working with 2 international agricultural research centers. It is concluded that although 2 or more types of criteria frequently operate in the choice of research problems, organizational priority emerges as the single most important criterion for problem selection out of 15 criteria. Motivation for recognition or desire to extend certified knowledge are comparatively less important than organizational priorities.

S17890 / ISA / 1986 / 4471

Galaskiewicz, Joseph J. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **A Community Responds to Crisis: Mobilization in Response to Reagan's Funding Policies.**

¶ An examination of the collective response of the Minneapolis-St. Paul (Minn) metropolitan area to the funding crisis that was caused by budget cuts under the Reagan administration & the economic recession. Research included a survey of 229 nonprofit organizations focusing on the mobilization process whereby elites, organized groups, & citizens' groups in the Twin Cities area formulated a response & implemented action to maintain the integrity of the private, human service delivery

system. Data also included newspaper clippings & published reports, the minutes of several community action groups, & in-depth interviews (N not given) with the principals involved, including representatives from the nonprofit, government, & business sectors. Three aspects of the mobilization process are analyzed: (1) how actors in the Twin Cities overcame disincentives & initiated collective action; (2) how coalitions were mobilized; (3) how priorities were established within the broader community; & (4) how action was implemented.

S17891 / ISA / 1986 / 4472

Galaskiewicz, Joseph J. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **Organizational Nonprofit Response to Shifting Resource Markets: 1980-1984.**

¶ Between 1980 & 1984, the Reagan administration systematically reduced grants & subsidies to nonprofit neighborhood human service organizations. Coupled with these reductions, the recession created funding shortfalls that cut further into the budgets of nonprofit organizations. The impact of this funding crisis on a stratified sample of 229 nonprofit organizations in Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn, is examined, based on data gathered in 1980, on various aspects of those organizations' behavior, structure, philosophy, & clientele, & in a 1984 follow-up, showing changes in funding environment, strategies used to cope with these changes, & impacts of the strategies on organizational structure, philosophy, & clientele. The findings are used to test three competing theories of organizational behavior: (1) organizations adapt to environmental change by minimizing uncertainty & seeking better information on sources of support; (2) organizations respond to such changes by protecting their bargaining position vis-à-vis sources of support; & (3) organizations can join & support lobbying groups, community task forces, & civic committees, or they can utilize public relations, external referents of prestige, & identification with the community symbols to enhance their prestige, to influence prospective funders.

S17892 / ISA / 1986 / 4473

Gallagher, Eugene B. (U Kentucky, Lexington 40536), **Medical Education in Developing Societies.**

¶ Health professional education in developing countries lacks an integrated concept of how medical services will be utilized within a broader scheme of health & social development. Also, a Western model may be inappropriate: the services that MDs trained in a Western model can provide are not necessarily those most needed; & Western-type medical education does not necessarily fit culturally traditional modes of teaching & learning. Nevertheless, such education has the appeal of modernity & a social structure that can be grafted onto preexisting cultural molds. Observation, statistics, & published materials are used to examine the internal processes of medical education in Saudi Arabia, focusing on faculty-student relationships & the role of indigenous/foreign languages in learning.

S17893 / ISA / 1986 / 4474

Gandhi, J. S. (Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Lawyers and Politics in the Contemporary Indian Context.**

¶ The pattern of political involvement by Indian lawyers has undergone substantial change. The pre-Independence mass participation of lawyers in the Freedom movement has given way to more calculative, deliberate, individual participation. Lawyers now consider the gains of aligning themselves with a specific political party. The emphasis on economic-career gains is so strong that lawyers often find themselves opposing legalism, constitutionalism, & other values that they are expected to uphold professionally. As a consequence, they sometimes constitute political lobbies even in the highest court of the land. Political parties are growing increasingly conscious of the instrumental use of lawyers & their expertise, in their dealings both with other political parties & with the masses, which is why more lawyers are being elected to the national & state legislatures.

S17894 / ISA / 1986 / 4475

Ganesan, Raja (U Madras, 600005 Tamil Nadu India), **Alienation: Is It Possible to Bridge the Chasm?**

¶ A critique of "Alienation: Trying to Bridge the Chasm" (no publication information provided) in which Claude S. Fischer offers three technical objections to attempts to reconcile classical theory & empirical research approaches to alienation: (1) epistemological irreconcilability, (2) the inappropriateness of using alienation in an analytical way, & (3) the ontological impossibility of integrating ahistorical, positivistic sociology

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with a historical, dialectical framework. The first two objections are supported with detailed theoretical arguments based on Tronn Overend's "Alienation: A Conceptual Analysis." Jean-Paul Sartre's progressive regressive method is employed to reconcile ontology, sociology, & history in an overall dialectical framework; comparisons are made to interpretations by contemporary Marxists, Alfred Schütz, & Max Weber.

S17895 / ISA / 1986 / 5018

Ganesan, Raja (U Madras, 600005 Tamil Nadu India), **Wanted: Indian Philosophical Foundations for Indian Education.**

¶ Indian education, thoroughly Anglicized during colonial days, is still completely out of touch with Indian cultural/philosophical tradition. The Indian philosophical heritage is one of the oldest & richest in the world, & young Indians should have the opportunity of knowing its variety & profundity. The usual objections—that the Indian tradition does not take adequate interest in young children, that its teacher-student relationship is repressive, & that it does not relate to the modern sciences—are problems that can & should be worked out.

S17896 / ISA / 1986 / 4476

Ganesan, Raja (U Madras, 600005 Tamil Nadu India), **Swami Vivekananda's Encounter with the West: An Existential Marxist-cum-'Avatar Complex'.**

¶ An existential Marxist approach based on the progressive-regressive method of Jean-Paul Sartre is applied to a biographical case study of Swami Vivekananda (1863-1902), widely considered as the awakener of modern India. A core concept for Sartre's analysis is found in autonomy, conceived as consisting primarily of authenticity & rationality. Sartre's approach does succeed in accounting for how Swami Vivekananda was able to attain his achievements, but not why. The answer to this question is sought in the concept of 'avatar complex' derived from Indian psychiatric practice, which is defined as belief in one's having an innate mission to fulfill in history. It is shown that this concept, which formed part of Swami Vivekananda's worldview, is able to account for his life in a way that Sartre's conceptual system cannot—either for Swami Vivekananda's life or for his own.

S17897 / ISA / 1986 / 4477

Gardezi, Hassan N. (Algoma U Coll, Ontario P6A 2G4), **Third World Military Expenditures and Socio-Economic Development.**

¶ Although Third World countries are spending much of their scarce capital on military expenditures, little research has addressed the consequences of such spending for these countries' SE development. Explored here are some statistical relationships between military expenditures & variables such as per capita gross national product, education, health, & infant mortality for a sample of countries from Africa, Asia, & Latin America. These countries are ranked according to military spending & SE development. The results indicate that high military expenditures are generally associated with poor SE development. The data also support the proposition advanced by dependency theorists that repressive militarized regimes allocate greater resources to military purposes than do less repressive civilian regimes.

S17898 / ISA / 1986 / 4478

Gaskell, Jane (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1W5), **The Development of Class and Gender Consciousness among Office Workers.**

¶ Explored are how young workers in Canada understand their attachment to work, & how their class & gender consciousness is formed, focusing on clerical work, a sector in which Wc women predominate. Changes affecting the economy as a whole are having a particularly dramatic effect on clerical occupations, particularly unemployment rates. Also, the introduction of new technology into the office is affecting the organization of office jobs, the recruitment of office workers, & the skills required. The implications of these conditions for young women's understanding of their work are explored using data from a 3-year study of clerical education & work in British Columbia. The questionnaires & interviews administered to participants in a high school training program, a Coll training program, & an office are used to document different constructions of clerical work.

S17899 / ISA / 1986 / 4479

Gaullier, Xavier (CNRS, 39 rue de l'Arbalète 75005 Paris France), **Aging and the New Life Course.**

¶ Industrial society has progressively instigated a life course where social times (work, education, leisure, family) & ages interact in a three-phase scheme: youth/education, adulthood/working life, & retirement/leisure. The concepts & theories of the sociology of aging reflect this scheme. An in-depth study of the situation in France over several years (examining 500 early retirees & 50 firms) shows profound changes in this model. Retirement at a set age has been replaced by a 15-year period (ages 50-65) during which people leave the LF through early retirement & disability, as well as strict retirement. The leisure time of retired people now includes growing professional activity, & retirees feel a need for training. New social times & age categories are appearing; implications for the sociology of aging are analyzed.

S17900 / ISA / 1986 / 4480

Genov, Nikolai (Institut Sociology, 13A Moskovska Str 1000 Sofia Bulgaria), **The Rationality Concept as a Basis for Comparison and Synthesis of Theories of Social Change.**

¶ Rationality concepts usually concentrate on the action's ideational preparation, but the objective social conditions & consequences of action must also be taken into account. Thus, by conceptually combining the degree of the actor's awareness of his action determinants & the degree of the action's objective effectiveness, a multidimensional rationality concept is developed, which is applied in analysis & comparison of contemporary social innovation theories. This opens prospects for theoretical synthesis of ideas concerning social-structural, cognitive, organizational, communicational, & value-normative causes & constraints of innovative social change.

S17901 / ISA / 1986 / 4481

Gerhardt, Uta & Kirchgässler, Klaus-Uwe (U Giessen, 6300 Federal Republic Germany), **Levels of Validity in Ideal Type Data Interpretation.**

¶ A discussion of the problem of validity in the analysis of qualitative data. For example, the data may be elicited in ways that guarantee a particular structure. It is argued that there are no methodical means of revealing the "real truth" of social life; however, analysis of qualitative data should be pursued in as rigorous & systematic a manner as in quantitative data analysis, although nonstatistical methods may be required. Based on Max Weber's thought, it is found that if the historical nature of qualitative data is acknowledged, the construction of ideal types is a useful heuristic procedure to conduct a nonstatistical but systematic interpretation of the data. However, the problem arises of constructing idealized types that can be validated against the data & against other, competing ideal types. Weber's writings on ideal types offer three solutions to this problem: (1) inadequate typifications must be excluded; (2) both causal & interpretive adequacy of the ideal-type data relationship must be demonstrated; & (3) deviant cases must be explained without the use of ad hoc hypotheses.

S17902 / ISA / 1986 / 4482

Gerritsen, Danielle (CNRS-CES, rue Cardinet 75017 Paris France), **The Decay of the Independent Inland Water Transport: Family and Craft.**

¶ Using information from a previous study ("Production and Reproduction of Independent Bargees—From the Individual Destiny to Social Change"), an analysis of the evolution of this socioprofessional group over the last 15 years is presented. From the study of 70 life histories of 2 generations of sons of independent bargees, a model of the evolution of this group demonstrates its segmentation according to each family's ability to adapt to changing economic & technological circumstances. The profession can be reproduced only if the family is financially able to adapt its work tools to the new context & help establish the sons, & all members of the family must adhere to the traditional model of work organization. The decline of this group can be explained by the decreasing number of families with the needed financial capacity & the increasing reluctance of the younger generation to accept the social-structural relations within the family implied by the traditional model.

S17903 / ISA / 1986 / 4483

Gershuny, Jonathan I. (School Humanities U Bath, Claverton Down BA2 7AY England), **Time Use & Economic Structure.**

¶ "Economic structure" may seem distant from everyday life, but it is our mundane activities that shape & are shaped by economic structure. Time budgets are concrete indicators of lifestyle, in which individuals give accounts of the activities that constitute their days or weeks. The

amounts of time spent in various consumption activities, domestic production, & wage labor can then be estimated, & changes in time use can be used to explain changes in economic structure. Empirical data from UK time budget surveys of 1961, 1974, & 1984 are used to show the extent to which change in economic structural variables may be accounted for in terms of lifestyle change. An outline model is also given to explain the change of lifestyle over historical periods.

S17904 / ISA / 1986 / 4484

Gherardi, Silvia & Masiero, Attilio (Dip. Politica Sociale, Via Verdi 26 Trento 38100 Italy), **Success Factors in Italian Producer Cooperatives: A Critical Review.**

¶ In Italy, during the last five years, the cooperative movement saw sudden growth & a qualitative shift in its shape. This "new cooperativism" was induced by economic development, increasing difficulties in the labor market, & cultural & ideological change. Analysis of fieldnotes & the published results of Italian research in the last five years reveals an intriguing picture of cooperatives today, but also a lack of interpretative effort about what is going on. Focus here is on the economic & social environment surrounding the cooperative, professional & cultural features of the founders group, & transformations related to the development process.

S17905 / ISA / 1985 / 4485

Ghosh, Ratna (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 1Y2), **Human Rights and Minority Women.**

¶ Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was proclaimed in the UN in 1948, it was only in 1967 that the Declaration of the Elimination of Discrimination against Women was adopted, which gave international impetus for achievement of equality for women. Canada, however, has not ratified this convention, although fundamental liberties & human rights are guaranteed to all its citizens in the Charter of Rights, irrespective of sex or race. It is evident that a question of equality & rights cannot be limited to a legal approach. Multiple problems exist for groups of women because of their sex, race, ethnicity, & SC. Examined are the cumulative disadvantages that result in multiple barriers for minority women by denying them their rights in the social & economic spheres.

S17906 / ISA / 1986 / 4486

Giddens, Anthony (Social & Political Sciences Committee, Free School Ln Cambridge UK), **Social Theory and the Problem of Military Power.**

¶ The consolidation of military power has been fundamental to the emergence of the modern nation-state & the nation-state system. The industrialization of war, combined with the significance of two World Wars, have shaped in a basic way the course of societal development in the twentieth century; however, most of these phenomena have not been regarded as of central importance in the development of twentieth-century social theory. The origins of this situation are analyzed, & an explanation is provided of how to describe the nature of the nation-state & patterns of military violence in the current century.

S17907 / ISA / 1986 / 4487

Gil-Muñoz, Carlos (PO Habana 66, 28036 Madrid Spain), **Attitudes and Values in the Spanish Armed Forces.**

¶ The political evolution of Spanish society since the approval of the Constitution in 1978 has introduced new values, & the Armed Forces have changed their internal structure to conform to the new law. It is hypothesized that the values & attitudes of the Armed Forces have also undergone change. The value system, behavioral aspects, & ultimate goals are studied using as a starting point Carlos Gil-Muñoz's "The Values Scale in the Military Academy Students" (1978) & the vocational questionnaire in Garcia Yagues's "The Military's Qualities." Following Rokeach, the behavioral pattern refers to moral values & competency values, & a distinction is made between personal & social values. Students of the military academies of the Army, Air Force, & Navy were asked to accept or reject items on a questionnaire regarding moral competence, personal & social values, geographic & family background, family & military tradition, academic background, & vocational history. Results confirm that a new value scale has emerged, tending toward deeper humanism & social integration. Existentialist theory dominates over transcendent ideas in influencing ultimate goals.

S17908 / ISA / 1986 / 4488

Gillomee, Hermann B. & Schlemmer, Lawrence (U Durban, 4000 South Africa), **The Death and Life of Afrikaner Ethnic Mobilization in South Africa.**

¶ The Afrikaners have mobilized their power in South Africa through successful strategy involving both their ethnicity & specific class interests. The apartheid system was designed to produce ethnically defined clients of the Afrikaner government with a common interest in maintaining Afrikaner power. The Ur revolts of 1976/77 & 1984/85 have destroyed the government's attempts to construct a system of indirect rule through ethnic clients. While the South African state has not yet been seriously challenged, the government seems incapable of restructuring South Africa in a way that can mask the ethnic nature of rule & privileges, but it is, nevertheless, intent on undercutting mass mobilization by black South Africans. The government's reform initiatives are discussed, as are both white & black responses to them, based on recent attitude surveys.

S17909 / ISA / 1986 / 4489

Gill, Duane A. & Picou, J. Steven (Texas A&M U, College Station 77843-4351), **A Model for Assessing the Social Impacts of Technological Disasters.**

¶ A disaster impact assessment (DIA) model is presented that emphasizes the social consequences of technological disasters. Based on traditional social impact assessment techniques, the DIA model provides a systematic method for identifying impact dimensions, levels of analysis, & the criteria for making assessments. The model includes seven phases: identification of the impact area & community, baseline profile, disaster profile, baseline projection, impact description, mitigation measures, & mitigation assessment/evaluation. Examples of the analytical application of the DIA model to a variety of recent technological disasters are provided.

S17910 / ISA / 1986 / 4490

Giner, Salvador & Leontidou, Lila (Brunel U, Uxbridge Middlesex UB8 3PH England), **Labour Movements and the State in Southern Europe.**

¶ A comparative study of labor & trade union movements in Portugal, Spain, Italy, & Greece over the last eight years, considering their role in the transition from a situation of endemic class warfare to a more neo-corporatist pattern of conflict resolution. Focus is on transformations in the ideology of the left-wing movements & the relationship of Wc parties to the new liberal democratic states of the countries concerned.

S17911 / ISA / 1986 / 4491

Giori, M. Danilo (Fondazione Bignaschi, Via Olmetto 3 20123 Milan Italy), **Poverty and Old Age in Italy: Where Has the Welfare State Gone?**

¶ Poverty today has quite different characteristics than in the past, involving an aggregation of deprivations. Examined in light of the modern welfare state is the place of the elderly in the process of poverty. Social policies against poverty target a particular population that is lacking in economic resources & social support. Old age, as a time of reduced social relations, health, & economic resources, exemplifies the total deprivation process.

S17912 / ISA / 1986 / 4492

Girish, Roy Chandra (Utkal U, Bhubaneswar 4 India), **Study of Mahima Dharma: A Religious Protest Movement in Orissa.**

¶ The relationship between ideology & social structure constitutes a central problem in the sociological study of social movements. Addressed here is the Mahima Dharma, a dissent & protest religious movement that emerged in the mid-nineteenth century in the tribal belt in western Orissa, India. The ideology of the sect is not simply a product of the local tradition but part of a universal system of thought that spread through dissension & controversy in different parts of India. The protest character of the sect is characterized by rejection of the caste system, idol worship, the ceremonies & rituals of Brahminism, & the principles of purity & pollution in orthodox Hinduism. An attempt is made to show that Mahima Dharma, although "autochthonous" & archaic in character, is related to the greater system of thought & value system. These conclusions are based on secondary historical & philosophical sources, folk literature, & observation of the behavior system & conduct rules of the sect.



S17913 / ISA / 1986 / 4493

Gittler, Joseph B. (George Mason U, Fairfax VA 22030), **Cultural Pluralism Re-Examined: A Social Cognitive Approach to Racial and Ethnic Conflict Resolution.**

¶ It is contended that contemporary societies are more compatible with cultural & ethnic pluralism than with cultural assimilation & amalgamation; however, cultural pluralism fails to provide an integrative design for the diversity of group life. An alternative theory—humanocentrism—is proposed & described, which involves the tendency for humans to know, feel, & act together around common values & symbols while simultaneously identifying themselves with, & remaining part of, sets of different symbols & values. The implications of the humanocentric concept for education in multiracial & multiethnic societies are delineated, & cross-cultural illustrations are given for incorporating this concept in educational curricula.

S17914 / ISA / 1986 / 4494

Giuzardi, Gustavo V. (U Padova, I-35100 Italy), **The Narration of Charisma: Mass-Media and Religion in Contemporary Western Societies.**

¶ The role of TV in the creation of charisma in modern societies is examined through an analysis of 128 Italian TV news reports of 5 trips by Pope John Paul II. An underlying structure is identified that makes sequential news items resemble a TV series. Major narrative elements & images are described that recur throughout these news reports. Through these processes, a charismatic hero image is built up.

S17915 / ISA / 1986 / 4495

Glatzer, Wolfgang (U Frankfurt, 6000 Federal Republic Germany), **Household Composition and the Quality of Life of the Elderly.**

¶ An investigation of the quality of life of the elderly in households of different composition. Social differences between households of single persons & extended families are analyzed, both for the elderly & for younger generations, based on data from West German welfare surveys, representative of the adult population. These multipurpose surveys include indicators of the objective living conditions & subjective quality of life, & also explore social relations & social support. The number of elderly is increasing, & the primary givers of social support are the middle-aged. As this trend continues, older people will have to be content with less social support, or younger ones will have to increase their support activities.

S17916 / ISA / 1986 / 4496

Glick, Paul C. & Sung-Ling, Lin (Arizona State U, Tempe 85287), **Remarriage after Divorce: Variations by Demographic Characteristics.**

¶ According to the 1980 US census, nearly 75% of ever-divorced men aged 65+, & 66% of women, had remarried. The proportion of blacks & Hispanics who had remarried was significantly smaller than that for all races combined. The tendency for young ever-divorced adults to remarry was negatively correlated with income for women, but positively correlated with income for men. However, the education variable was negatively correlated with the tendency to remarry for both sexes—slightly for men but strongly for women. Among the children under age 18 of ever-divorced mothers, only a little over 50% had mothers who remarried before the census date. Below average proportions of both the poorly educated & highly educated mothers had remarried, but above average proportions of mothers not in the LF & of mothers in families with high incomes had remarried. Of mothers in their second marriage after their first ended in divorce, close to 66% of their children had been born before the second marriage & 33% after that marriage.

S17917 / ISA / 1986 / 4497

Glorieux, Ignace (Vrije U Brussel, B-1050 Belgium), **Leisure and the Meanings of Time: A Structural Approach.**

¶ The problem of defining the term leisure is the subject of much debate in the sociology of leisure. Commonly used definitions focus on pragmatic, institutional, & subjective aspects. These definitions of leisure are compared, using data from a time-budget analysis of 222 employed & unemployed men, who were asked to give reasons & motivations for doing specified activities (meanings of time). Analysis indicates that personal gratification motivations are usually associated with leisure. By comparing the specified activities with the meanings of time, contradictions in the definitions of leisure were identified; also, it was found that the same activities held different meanings for unemployed & employed

men. It is suggested that an approach is needed that places the perceived nature of the activities within the context of meaning of time as affected by external events.

S17918 / ISA / 1986 / 4498

Glorieux, Ignace (Vrije U Brussel, B-1050 Belgium), **Alienation and the Social Meanings of Time: Some Results of a Time-Budget Study among Belgian Unemployed and Employed Workers.**

¶ An exploration of alienation, as defined by feelings of meaninglessness & social isolation, as a function of unemployment, with particular attention to unemployed persons' conceptions & use of time. To assess the varying importance placed on time spent pursuing social, physiological, & personal gratification activities, un- & employed M workers were requested to note all their activities & motivations for them over a 24-hour period. Results indicate that un- & employed Rs assigned different meanings to their actions. Activities of the short-term (under one year) unemployed were given less social meaning than those of the employed, but Rs out of work over one year tended to give more social meaning to their activities than either of the other groups. This is seen to reflect a "reintegration" process, by which the unemployed regain a sense of meaning & value through social interactions, though not great enough to dispel pervasive feelings of meaninglessness.

S17919 / ISA / 1986 / 4499

Godard, Francis (EHESS-CNRS, 2 rue de la Vieille Charité 13002 Marseille France), **Histoires de vie: histoires de quelles générations? (Life Histories: Histories of Which Generations?). (FRE)**

¶ Problems in analyzing life histories are discussed. It is suggested that too much emphasis is often placed on age in interpreting these accounts; the factors of generation & conjuncture of events should also be taken into consideration. The problem of defining "generation" is explored. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17920 / ISA / 1986 / 4500

Goertzel, Ted (Rutgers U, Camden NJ 08102), **Anti-Militarism and Democracy in Central America: Comparative Analysis of an Exceptional Case.**

¶ The exceptional stability of democratic political institutions in Costa Rica during the post-WWII period (1945-1970s) provides an opportunity for comparative analysis. Concentration of land ownership & income inequality were slightly less in Costa Rica than in other Central American republics, & the % of land worked by owners was higher during this period. Costa Rica formally abolished its army in 1945 & relied on heavy state expenditures, especially for education & social services, to stimulate economic growth & maintain social stability. By contrast, the other Central American republics followed more conservative fiscal & monetary policies, & used armed forces to maintain social & political order. The consequence was that Costa Rica's gross national product was double that of the other Central American countries by the 1970s. Although Costa Rican developmentalist & welfare state policies did not lessen SE inequality as compared to the other republics, they did stimulate growth, which brought political stability.

S17921 / ISA / 1986 / 4501

Gognalons-Nicolet, Maryvonne (Insti Universitaire Psychiatrie Genève, rue du XXXI Decembre 1207 Switzerland), **Transformation of Gender Identities during Middle Age.**

¶ Based on a representative sample of the population aged 40-65 in Geneva, Switzerland, it is shown how the specificity of family & professional careers transforms gender identities during middle age. Analysis of these empirical data leads to a new theoretical hypothesis of age stratification in an industrial society such as Switzerland.

S17922 / ISA / 1986 / 4502

Gokilavani, S. (Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 India), **Socio-Economic Injustice and the Hospitals: A Geographical Approach Pertaining to the Location of Hospitals in the City of Madurai.**

¶ A survey was conducted of hospitals—private & government—in Madurai, India, to explore geographic & social disparity among patients. The findings show that SE inequality exists in the overall health structure of the society, & is manifested even in the location of hospitals, whereby private health care institutions are concentrated in the heart of the city, making medical care inaccessible to those in peripheral areas of the city. A plea is made for decentralization of hospitals, so that all people have equal access to medical facilities.

S17923 / ISA / 1986 / 4503

Gokilavani, S. (Madurai Kamaraj U, 625021 India), **Service Orientation of Doctors in India—An Application of the Concept of Relative Deprivation among Doctors in Madurai City.**

¶ An examination of relative deprivation in health care in India. The hypotheses formulated are: (1) MD services are oriented to Ur centers, not villages; (2) MDs tend to attach themselves to teaching hospitals, rather than primary health centers; & (3) most MDs specialize in fields that do not solve the common health problems of the Indian population.

S17924 / ISA / 1986 / 4504

Gold, Thomas B. (U California, Berkeley 94720), **Defining State-Business Relations in Shanghai and Taiwan, 1949-1952.**

¶ To gain leadership over the economy, a state must overcome many constraints: social structure, resources (material, capital, technology, talent), institutions, & external pressures. A key SC to deal with is the bourgeoisie—to eliminate it under socialism, or support it under capitalism. The process & techniques used to accomplish this are problematic—a function of the other constraints, & not a simple matter of ideology. An examination of how two Chinese Leninist party-states—the Communist Party on the mainland, & the Nationalist Party on Taiwan—defined the nature of state-capitalist relations in the initial stages (1949-1952) of their assumption of political power is based on official documents, contemporary reports, & interviews with officials & businessmen. Despite anticapitalist ideological rhetoric, both parties' actions derived primarily from situational forces, & despite later divergence, both utilized almost identical tactics to ensure state control over the private sector. This facilitated their subsequent successful implementation of development strategies more in line with ideological criteria.

S17925 / ISA / 1986 / 4505

Goldman, Etel (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Scientists and the State: A Comparative Perspective on the Political Role of the Scientific Community.**

¶ The impact of Brazil's scientific community on the nature, content, & direction of science & technology policy is examined, focusing on the role of physicists in Brazil's nuclear program. Specific matters in which scientific communities interact with sociopolitical structures are suggested; eg, authoritarian regimes in developing countries seem to be not merely inimical to science, but also to the development of a scientific community as a potential political actor. Different strategies (from cooperation to marginalization & exile) are used by similar political regimes to control that community. The case of nuclear research in Brazil vs that in Argentina provides an interesting contrast in the use of strategies. Analysis of personal interviews with a sample of Brazilian & Argentinian scientists (N not given) reveals unique features in the interaction of authoritarian regimes with scientific communities, particularly in areas of high political visibility. These features result from the instrumental quality of science, & respond both to characteristics of the scientific community, & their visibility, prestige, & activism in issues of political relevance. The data defy classic characterizations of scientific communities in developing countries both by traditional modernization theories & dependency analysis.

S17926 / ISA / 1986 / 4506

Golenkova, Z. T. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **Sociological Conceptions of Alternative Paths of Economic Development.**

¶ An analysis of alternative paths of SE development, as seen through the prism of dialectical interpretation of the problems of determinism that were considered by sociologists at the turn of the century. The Marxist interpretation of determinism stresses the importance of a subjective factor, & thus differs from interpretations such as "economic objectivism" or voluntaristic subjectivism. Historical development is currently being realized not directly, but through contradictions, & is of an uneven nature in both socialist & capitalist countries. The development of most Third World countries is characterized by pluralist SE contradictions.

S17927 / ISA / 1986 / 4507

Golubović, Zagorka (Instit Social Sciences U Belgrade, 11000 Yugoslavia), **Socialism as an Order vs the Movement towards Dealienation.**

¶ When socialism as an order becomes an end in itself, it blocks real & necessary transformation of the existing structure of social relations char-

acterized by a separation of producers from management in economy, & the ruling class from the ruled population in political structure, reproducing SC divisions & exploitation/domination. Thus, the order generated from a revolutionary movement proscribes the existence of independent movements & dissolves all organizations/associations that are not subdued to party control, quite the contrary to Karl Marx's vision of socialism as an integral organization of free associations of producers.

S17928 / ISA / 1986 / 4508

Goncharenko, N. V. (Instit Art, Kizova St N4 Kiev USSR), **Dynamics and Progress in the Development of Culture.**

¶ Examined are differences among the categories "dynamics of culture" & "progress of culture." While any progressive process in the development of culture is always the expression of its dynamics, not every dynamic of culture is the expression of its progress. It is maintained that confusing these notions leads to error in the logical construction of scientific analysis, & hinders correct & deep characterization of the real processes of the development of culture.

S17929 / ISA / 1986 / 4509

Gorlach, Krzysztof (Instit Sociology Jagiellonian U, 31044 Cracow Poland), **Between Conflict and Cooperation: State and Peasant Economics in Poland.**

¶ An examination of interrelations between state & peasant economics in post-WWII Poland, focusing on both sources of conflict & cooperation. The sources of conflict lie in communist ideology & in the totalitarian character of the communist regime, while cooperation results from the political & economic instability in Poland, & from peasant response strategies. It is proposed that the conflict is the "normalcy" of peasant-state relations, & cooperation is the "deviation," based on analysis of economic statistics, census data, party & government documents on agricultural policy, & peasant opinions. The problem is also discussed in historical perspective, & several periods of peasant-state relations in post-WWII Poland are distinguished: open collectivization, growth without development, & socialist reconstruction.

S17930 / ISA / 1986 / 4510

Gorlach, Krzysztof (Instit Sociology Jagiellonian U, 31044 Cracow Poland), **On Repressive Tolerance: State and Peasant Family Farm in Contemporary Poland.**

¶ An examination of relations between party-state authorities & peasant family farms in post-WWII Poland. To explain the dynamics of these relations, two main contradictory elements of state policy toward peasant agriculture are explored: the element of "repression"—in collectivization, "growth without development," & "socialist reconstruction"; & the element of "tolerance"—in establishing economic contracts between peasants & local state agendas, supplying peasant farms with tools, machines, fertilizers, etc. The analysis is based on party-state documents on agricultural policy, statistical data, peasant opinion polls, etc. The advantage of one or the other element depends on the economic & political situation in Poland: the less difficult the situation of the communist regime, the stronger the element of repression.

S17931 / ISA / 1986 / 4511

Gorshkov, M. K. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24/35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **The World Public Opinion and the Global Problems of Modern Day.**

¶ A discussion of the nature, content, functions, object & subject, sources, & motive forces of the development of the unique social phenomenon of world PO, which is a manifestation of planetary social consciousness. The spiritual life of mankind includes a mediated & generalized attitude to global problems & events, & processes of international life. This attitude is embodied in the value judgments & practical actions of the population. Special attention is given to the role of PO in curbing the arms race & in encouraging the further social progress of civilization.

S17932 / ISA / 1986 / 4512

Gorter, Durk (Fryske Akademy, 8911 DX Ljouwert Netherlands), **The Language of Interviewing in a Bilingual Society: Friesland.**

¶ Three methodological problems of conducting surveys in a minority lang community are discussed, in reference to research done in Friesland, Netherlands, that used bilingual interviewers & questionnaires: (1) the choice of lang of the interview, the role of bilingual interviewer, & related issues, eg, instruction, code-switching, & the results; (2) the linguistic equivalence of interview schedules—while the procedures for writ-

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ing multilingual questionnaires are known from international comparative research, they present some special problems; & (3) interviewer effects due to lang use, which is examined through self-evaluation. The obvious advantage of using two langs is the "hard datum" on actual vs reported lang ability (& lang use).

S17933 / ISA / 1986 / 4513

Goswami, Shrivatsa (Sri Caitanya Prema Sanstana, Vrindaban Uttar Pradesh 281 121 India), **Religion—Oppression—Liberation, Indian Perspective.**

¶ An examination of the religiously pluralistic society of India, in order to determine: (1) What are religion & religious institutions? (2) Is there an inherent negative dimension of religion? (3) What are intra-, inter-, & nonreligious factors that make religion a force of oppression? The role of religion is considered vis-à-vis secular government, politics, economy, education, etc. Focus is on the Caitanya Vaisnava tradition of Hinduism, which was founded by Sri Caitanya (1486-1533) under serious inter- & intrareligious oppression.

S17934 / ISA / 1986 / 4514

Govaerts, France (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **Connaissances, significations, sujets et objets** (Knowledge, Significance, Subjects and Objects). (FRE)

¶ In the sociology of consciousness, subject & object are not autonomous entities: a subject is not perceived as heterogeneous by means of its connection with the network of linguistic significance, & objects exist because of their significance, even if material. The context of social interaction is important in its relation to language, & particularly the cognitive operations of identification & differentiation. These are constructs of exchanges: exchange of subject & object, & exchange of signs & symbols, which make it possible to evoke representations of objects or events classified in categories of perception, ie, categories that confer significance. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17935 / ISA / 1986 / 4515

Govaerts, France (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **Isolation, Housing and Income: Towards a Policy for the Elderly in Belgium.**

¶ An analysis of three issues involving the elderly in Belgium: isolation, housing, & income. It is argued that the difficulties experienced by the elderly do not arise from an "accumulation of handicaps," but are due to the effects of social production. For this reason, a policy designed to benefit the elderly cannot focus only on improving incomes, but should also be directed at sociocultural aspects & deficiencies. Such a policy of prevention & development must be based on scientific research.

S17936 / ISA / 1986 / 4516

Govaerts, France (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), **Loisir et crise des temps sociaux en sociologie de la connaissance et du loisir** (Leisure and Crisis of Social Conditions in the Sociology of Knowledge and Leisure). (FRE)

¶ A historical meaning is becoming more & more apparent in the social, cultural, political, & economic changes caused by world crisis. A period of value change makes it possible to perceive that the heterogeneous takes precedence over the homogeneous & gives value to the critical position of sociology, which can analyze changes in social conditions: in work, unemployment, leisure, etc. The question of whether this is significant historical change or simply temporary reaction to crisis is discussed as a matter of concern in the SofK. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17937 / ISA / 1986 / 4517

Gran, Thorvald (Instit Administration & Organization Theory U Bergen, 5014 Norway), **Finance Capital in the Political System in Norway in the 1920s: State Autonomy in a Political Crisis Situation.**

¶ Early in 1921, the state intervened to save the Trade Bank from collapse when the Norwegian economy abruptly went into decline. The issue of state autonomy in that intervention is addressed, focusing on the decision-making process & strategy implementation. The Trade Bank did not tolerate the pressures put on it, although much of the invested capital was rescued. After the collapse, political opposition to the intervention managed to indict the government for a court of impeachment, a process that consumed much time & resulted in full acquittal. Also examined is the functionality of the political system for the main class contenders in the process: finance capital on the one hand, & the Wcs & the labor movement on the other. A large degree of functionality is found in the system, serving the interests of finance capital, & the instru-

ment theory of the state gains substantial support; ie, in a crisis situation, the state system functions efficiently to solve the problems of finance capital, & to stave off opposition & public outrage at unlawful political conduct. Analysis is based on Trade Bank records & on the minutes from the court of impeachment.

S17938 / ISA / 1986 / 4518

Gregory, Joel W., Neill, Ghyslaine, Poirier, Jean & Piche, Victor (U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Demographic Strategies and Household Survival in Guadeloupe.**

¶ For the majority of poor households in Guadeloupe, demographic behavior can be seen as part of a survival strategy, varying according to the SS of the household & its members. Processes that influence the demographic behavior of household members are analyzed, & demographic strategies as part of larger household strategies are examined. The insertion of households & household members into the LF & the differential insertion of women & men as determined by the sexual DoFL are considered. Several basic concepts are defined in the light of recent Marxist & feminist theory & influenced by Guadeloupe's social history. A Marxist typology of household classifications is presented, using the concept of relationship to the means of production. The specificity of F labor within & outside the household is examined, & F-headed households are compared with those headed by Ms. A concept of demographic strategies based on the rationality of a SC-specific demographic regime is developed.

S17939 / ISA / 1986 / 4519

Grohs, Gerhard (U Mainz, D-6500 Federal Republic Germany), **The Churches in East and West Germany and the Struggle of Christians and Churches in South Africa against Oppression and for Liberation.**

¶ A discussion of the relationships among various churches in East & West Germany, the Republic of South Africa, & Namibia. It is shown how different social groups within & without the churches try to influence the decision-making process in the synods & in the leadership groups of the churches. The theological debate demonstrates the different ideological positions, especially in relation to the question of the legitimacy of violence (liberation theology). Factors involved in church decision making regarding controversial political issues—eg, the apartheid policy of South Africa—include: historical experiences of the churches, the position of the government & of political parties of the ecclesiastical world organizations, the strength of the interest groups within the churches, & reactions of the mass media. Theological statements of leading church groups are often only the result or the rationalization of the political power structure within & outside the church.

S17940 / ISA / 1986 / 4520

Grønmo, Sigmund & Lavik, Randi (U Oslo, Blindern 3 Norway), **Consumer Behavior and Social Interaction: An Analysis of Norwegian Time Budget Data.**

¶ An examination of shopping activities among Norwegian consumers. Shopping is often regarded as an instrumental activity performed by individual buyers & sellers. It is argued that the shopping process also involves social interaction; carried out by families or other small groups, it may have a number of expressive aspects, in addition to the instrumental ones. In line with this perspective, an empirical analysis of social interaction involved in shopping activities is presented, based on data from a Norwegian time-budget survey, conducted in 1980/81 by the Central Bureau of Statistics. Social interaction is measured in terms of the proportion of time spent interacting with other persons during shopping activities. The questions addressed are: (1) To what extent is shopping performed with other persons? (2) With whom do people shop? (3) To what extent, & how, can variations in shopping interaction be explained by the SE background of consumers, & by the temporal & spatial context of the shopping activities?

S17941 / ISA / 1986 / 4521

Groux, Guy (Conservatoire national arts & métiers, 2 rue Conte 75003 Paris France), **Travail intellectuel, syndicalisme et représentations sociales** (Intellectual Work, Unionism, and Social Representations). (FRE)

¶ Investigations of the movement toward unionization of engineers & other trained professionals are described, based principally on representations by French intellectual workers in the field of trade unionism. It is argued that these representations relate to individual profession or group

of trained personnel, & are autonomous neither in their production nor in their preparation. They come from conversational usage & habit, borrowing symbolism from SCs, which is introduced into unionism.

S17942 / ISA / 1986 / 4522

Gruenais, Max-Peter (c/o Ghirardi, 22 Blvd Richard Lenoir F-75011 Paris France), *Is Auto-Reference Sufficient to Account for Literature as Social Value?*

¶ A comparison of Jorge Luis Borges's *El libro de arena* (The Book of Sand), which refers to nonexistent books & events, & the "oxen of the sun" episode in James Joyce's *Ulysses*, which establishes a history of English literature. In both cases, recitation in the Irish sense is involved: both books are socially justified as reference to & repetition of preceding books. While social justification is an ambiguous term, in these works it refers to the external mastering of an operation that is defined as autoreferential. The two cases are contrasted in that Borges's work is articulated along tenses while Joyce's episode is based on prerecognition, & tense variation is therefore necessary. Although Borges refers to "monotony" & Joyce describes Irish history as "repetitive," this is not necessarily essential to the social recognition of literature, ie, the "authorized" version of the book does not have to be the established version.

S17943 / ISA / 1986 / 4523

Grunberg, Leon, *Safety, Productivity and the Social Relations in Production: An Empirical Study of Worker Co-Operatives.*

¶ Periodically, over the last 150 years, social scientists & social reformers have considered worker cooperatives & their tantalizing possibilities, ie, that cooperatives would dissolve the debilitating conflicts that exist between capital & labor in conventional firms & produce a panoply of positive consequences, such as improving workers' motivation & productivity by lessening job-related alienation. Many see benefits beyond the workplace—that political activism & egalitarian values would replace apathy & individualism, thus paving the way for the further democratization of society. However, these claims have been tempered by the disappointing historical record of worker cooperatives. Considered here is the possibility that democratically owned & controlled enterprises might overcome the contradiction between productivity & safety that is apparent in conventional capitalist firms. However, comparison of worker cooperatives & conventional capitalist firms in the Pacific Northwest plywood industry further punctures the expectations attached to worker cooperatives, since the cooperatives are shown to have worse productivity & safety records than their conventional counterparts. Reasons for the surprising findings are developed along the lines of the degeneracy thesis advanced by those early foes of worker cooperatives, Beatrice & Sidney Webb. It is argued that increasing reliance on hired labor in the cooperatives has created a hybrid form of organization, in which capitalist & cooperative social relations coexist uneasily, possibly resulting in lower productivity & higher accident records. More sober assessment of the potential of worker cooperatives in the current SE context is needed.

S17944 / ISA / 1986 / 4524

Grusky, Oscar (U California, Los Angeles 90024), *Interorganizational Relations as Key Elements in Mental Health Delivery System Effectiveness.*

¶ An attempt is made to demonstrate the significance of interorganizational relations for understanding the nature & functioning of community mental health delivery systems, which are undergoing major changes as a result of deinstitutionalization, creation of new local organizations (board & care homes, nursing homes, etc), changes in funding responsibilities, & decentralization of administrative responsibilities to local entities. Early results are reported from a National Instit of Mental Health-supported study of community service system effectiveness, which has as its objectives & anticipated products: (1) to identify & validate criteria of local service system performance; (2) to identify discrepant perceptions of service system performance among the main stakeholders & targets in local systems (such as administrators, service providers, & family members); (3) to document the impact of community-level interorganizational factors on the development of comprehensive community support programs; & (4) to explicate models of community support systems that are conducive to exemplary performance.

S17945 / ISA / 1986 / 4525

Guerdjikova, Tzvetana Lazarova (Institut State & Law, Benkovsky 3 Sofia Bulgaria), *Contributions de la sociologie dans le perfectionne-*

ment de la législation (Contributions of Sociology in the Improvement of Legislation). (FRE)

¶ Because in contemporary industrial societies law is one of the essential instruments for direction of social development, there is a particular necessity for scientific & effective legislation. A modern strategy for legislation cannot ignore the contributions that sociology can make in the study of the social determination & effectiveness of laws. Sociological research of the former type precedes the elaboration & adoption of laws, with the goal of verifying their social rationality. Research on effectiveness provides "inverse information" in the mechanism of juridical regulation. Such research in the service of legislative activity should study necessity & effectiveness as revealed both in real social life & in PO, & it should generate concrete recommendations founded on empirical data & scientific argument. Legislators should allow sociologists the opportunity to verify that their conclusions & recommendations receive adequate "translation" into juridical terms. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S17946 / ISA / 1986 / 4526

Guerid, Djamel (U.R.A.S.C. Oran U, Algeria), *L'Emergence de l'ouvrier industriel en Algérie. Pratiques et représentations* (The Emergence of the Industrial Worker in Algeria: Practice and Representation). (FRE)

¶ The massive & accelerated industrialization of Algeria in the 1970s was undertaken as a major social project with the object of transforming Algerians into modern citizens, ie, productive workers & informed consumers. The worker was the key to this plan: he was to be at once the producer of wealth & the agent of diffusing new ways of life, thought, & action. By means of questionnaires, interviews, & ethnographic observation in the industrial environment, the character of the Algerian worker is delineated. Instead of diffusing in his cultural group the values learned in the factory, he introduces into the factory the dominant values of his culture; although he accepts the exchange of his work for a salary, he refuses to become part of the industrial civilization. Methods of approaching the crucial problems of Third World development are suggested. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17947 / ISA / 1986 / 4527

Guha, Amalendu (Institut Alternative Development Research, PO Box 870 Sentrum 0104 Oslo 1 Norway), *North-South Controversy on the Concept and Consequences of Development.*

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

¶ Social development, particularly overdevelopment & dependent development, is examined, taking into consideration distinctions among North-South & East-West geopolitical factors. It is observed that the North has experienced maldevelopment of the overdevelopment type while the South has experienced underdevelopment & dependent development.

S17948 / ISA / 1986 / 4528

Guillemard, Anne-Marie, *The Fall of the Social Welfare State: What We Learn from the Analysis of the Current Crisis of the Aging Policies.*

¶ Old-age policies have accounted for the major expenditures on social services in industrialized countries since 1960, & have become the critical issue in the crisis of the welfare state. The French case is used to interpret the present & future difficulties of old-age policies, which derive not only from the decreasing ratio of active to inactive population, but from lesser economic growth & rising unemployment. In addition, they are a symptom of a deeper social & cultural crisis in consensus about transfers favoring the elderly. Public intervention in old-age matters lacks rationality. The state's policy of not employing aging workers contradicts its policy for socially integrating the aged; it has also distorted the retirement system. This crisis of rationality has been accompanied by a crisis of legitimacy. Doubts are growing about the legitimacy of a model of retirement that is imposed on, rather than chosen by, older, though not elderly, persons. This diagnosis of the crisis of old-age policies leads to reflection on the future of the welfare state. Rather than just ensuring financial equilibrium of pension funds, a new social model of aging should be formulated.

S17949 / ISA / 1986 / 4529

Guillemard, Anne-Marie, *Eléments pour une interprétation de la crise des politiques de la vieillesse* (Elements for an Interpretation of the Crisis in the Politics of Old Age). (FRE)

¶ The politics of old age represent not only the principal social expenditure of industrialized countries, but also that which has grown the fastest since 1960. Old-age disbursements, especially retirement systems, represent a sort of nerve center of the welfare-state crisis. It is argued that there exists an irrational tendency to force older people to retire before they need to, thus placing many of them in need of public assistance. New ways of dealing with the problems of the aging are necessary. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17950 / ISA / 1986 / 4530

Gulati, Leela (Asian Center Boston U, MA 02215), **Sociocultural and Demographic Consequences of Labor Migration to the Middle East for Villages in Kerala, India.**

¶ An examination of social change in the State of Kerala, India, due to the migration of Ms to the Middle East since the mid-1970s. A considerable proportion of migrants came from economically depressed groups with low education & skill levels & high unemployment; hence, migration to the Middle East, leading to regular & high levels of incomes, has made a significant difference in the lives of migrants & their families. This impact has been felt at the macro level, & also at the level of villages, communities, & families. Here, the impact on women's roles from this migration is examined, focusing on their responses to the challenges that they face. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in 2 Kerala villages, it is discussed whether women have become more independent of or dependent on kin & other networks, & whether their attitudes on education, health care, child care, & fertility control have changed.

S17951 / ISA / 1986 / 4531

Gupta, Amit Kumar (Centre Study Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110 067 India), **Politicisation and Participation of Women: A Case Study of Rural West Bengal, India.**

¶ Women's participation in popular movements raises questions regarding organization & leadership, the nature of the struggle, mobilizing mechanisms & strategies, ideological dimensions, & perspectives relating micro issues to larger political processes. The exploitation of women is witnessed in all SCs & all women are subjected to it; only a small proportion of women have escaped this condition. Here, the Tebhaga movement, which took place during 1946-1950 in Bengal, India, is investigated empirically. It was a movement of share-cropping peasants aimed at improving their position within the structure, led & organized by the Kisan Sabha or Krishak Samiti, the peasant mass front of the Communist Party of India. The hypothesis was tested that women do not participate in politics for its own sake but they do so when they struggle for social transformation. Data were collected by content analysis of documents & interviews with surviving participants of the Tebhaga movement, mainly on Kakdwip, an island off the coast of West Bengal. Analysis shows that women were active not only through their brothers & husbands, but also in their own right, & they encouraged their families to become involved. Women took leading roles against landlord & police attacks, & led volunteer forces. This movement indicates that women can develop modern attitudes & can play both domestic & political roles without conflict between the two. In this case, the weakest section of Ru society, the poor peasant women, proved to be the binding force for the whole movement; the earlier primordial identity of caste was submerged as SC became the chief mechanism for protest against SE exploitation. The movement's transforming role in Ru West Bengal is relevant for the wider women's liberation that has gained momentum in free India.

S17952 / ISA / 1986 / 4532

Gusfield, Joseph R. (Center Advanced Study Behavioral Sciences, 202 Junipero Serra Blvd Stanford CA 94305), **Social Movements and the Direction of Imagination: State and Society in Social Change.**

¶ Social movement theory has overemphasized the political role of movements, focusing on the state & ignoring the interactional level. Examined here are how associations create new visions of possible change at nonpolitical levels & how new meanings are transmitted apart from social-structural factors. The dramatic & symbolic ways in which imagination is directed & change brought about are illustrated by several current Western movements, eg, health movements, the women's movement, ecological protection & nuclear disarmament, & the self-transformation movements.

S17953 / ISA / 1986 / 4533

Gyarmati, Gabriel (Instit Sociology Catholic U Chile, Santiago), **Research with "Critically" Scarce Resources.**

¶ The main barrier to a sustained development of the sciences in the less developed countries is the irrationality of the system of creation, diffusion, & use of high level knowledge, caused by the fact that the different elements of the system—basic research, technological research, U teaching, the organization & practice of the professions, & the production of goods & services—are disconnected from each other. Each of these activities is oriented toward scientific, professional, & productive centers situated in the highly industrialized countries, but in the national sphere they follow parallel courses that virtually never come into contact, or do so only very occasionally. This irrationality could be surmounted if the system were better integrated; however, the disconnection between the components of the system is precisely one of the principal characteristics of underdevelopment. Apparently, then, we are faced with a vicious circle, made even worse by the economic crisis. Suggestions for breaking this vicious circle & formulating a rational science development policy are made.

S17954 / ISA / 1986 / 4534

Gyenes, Antal, Jr. (Instit Sociology, Budapest Hungary), **Perspectives on Interorganizational Coordination: The Hungarian Pattern.**

¶ A report of research conducted in 221 Hungarian agricultural cooperatives. The central hypothesis tested was that the higher the educational level of top-level managers, the more modern their attitudes toward interorganizational coordination. Following the Weberian model, this means that: top-level managers of higher educational levels are oriented toward competition on the market; in conflicts with other organizations, they resort to legal measures; the criterion of economic effectiveness dominates over informal ties; & they are likely to ignore expectations in contradiction to the criteria of economic effectiveness or legality. The findings, however, diametrically contradicted the hypothesis, although younger top-level managers were more economically efficient. The role of institutional environment is discussed.

S17955 / ISA / 1986 / 4535

de Haes, J. C. J. M., Tempelaar, R. & Pennink, B. J. W. (Instit Social Medicine State U Leiden, 2313 AV Netherlands), **The Quality of Life of Cancer Patients.**

¶ Cancer & cancer treatment are expected to have a negative impact on some life domains. Thus, evaluation of these domains may be influenced negatively &, in consequence, quality of life (QoL) as a whole. However, review of the literature of the QoL of cancer patients shows less deterioration than might be assumed. A study was conducted to investigate whether: (1) QoL is different after getting or being treated for cancer; (2) domain evaluations are aggregated differently by cancer patients; & (3) personal factors ("coping") influence perceived well-being. Reported QoL of newly diagnosed patients being surgically treated, patients undergoing chemotherapy, & patients symptom-free for 3+ years (N = 100 each) is examined & compared to QoL of a sample of the normal population.

S17956 / ISA / 1986 / 4536

Hagen, Roar (U Trømsø, 9001 Norway), **Private Wishes and the Public Choice.**

¶ What is the inherent rationality of decisions on public allocation of resources? This question is addressed, focusing on public choice theory & game theory, the basic postulate being that public allocations can be explained as the outcome of the process of rational actors maximizing their utility. Assumptions of narrowly rational motivation yield predictions that are useful as a benchmark against which to assess the impact of other types of motivation than self-interest. An alternative is found in norm sociology, but only at the cost of omitting the rational actor. Discourse theory—the essence of politics not being the aggregation of preferences, but their transformation—is also addressed.

S17957 / ISA / 1986 / 4537

Hak, Tony (Instit Prevention & Social Psychiatry, PO Box 738 3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), **Formal Method in Discourse Analysis.**

¶ In *L'Archéologie du savoir* (The Archeology of Knowledge), Michel Foucault proposes the development of a "positive" discourse analysis that provides a possibility for the description of utterances ("énoncés") as single & unique events ("événements"), a type of description that is

opposed to the search for meaning within or behind these utterances. However, Foucault never developed a method for a more or less objective selection & description of utterances. A linguistic description of utterances, as outlined & used by Zellig Harris & Michel Pêcheux, may provide such a method.

S17958 / ISA / 1986 / 4538

Hak, Tony (Institut Prevention & Social Psychiatry, PO Box 1738 300 DR Rotterdam NL Netherlands), **Interdiscursivity as a Reading Effect.**

¶ Discourse theory as developed by Michel Pêcheux is a major contribution to (Althusserian) ideology theory. By introducing the concepts of ideological formation, discursive formation, & interdiscourse, Pêcheux is able to describe how meaning effects are produced for Ss. However, he is ambiguous with respect to the locus where these effects originate. They are often described as effects of certain (interdiscursive) conditions of production, originating in the act of the utterance. Meaning effects may be conceived as the results of interdiscourse brought to bear on the text in the practice of reading. This allows for the description of the so-called "productivity of the text" as an effect of changing (discursive) reading positions.

S17959 / ISA / 1986 / 4539

Halley, Jeffrey A. (State U New York, Purchase 10577), **The Work of Art as Social Action: A Critique of Reception Theory.**

¶ A theory of reception is developed that respects the work & artistic practices involved in the production of original artwork. Theories that claim to reconstruct the original meaning of the artwork (Hirsch) & those that completely relativize reception (Barthes) are criticized, based on data gathered in a continuing study of the changing reception of Dada. Analysis indicates that: (1) the original practices of the Dadaists were intended to distance their work from what Benjamin called the "aura" of art, ie, the sort of affect conventionally associated with works known to be artistic; & (2) the relativist theories are correct in that one can map out the changing reception of Dada or any art movement. However, the relativist position is problematic in that the value of the artwork is said to lie in its connection with other values, rather than in its correspondence to its social production; moreover, relativist theories of reception make it impossible to appreciate any radically intended artwork in the history of art. On the other hand, a critique that treats the work of art as a product of human activity can show how the work congeals the social relations of its production & appreciation, & hence demonstrate that creating art is intended to make a difference in society.

S17960 / ISA / 1986 / 4540

Hamel, Rainer Enrique (U Autónoma Metropolitana, 14000 Mexico DF), **Cultural Conflict through Bilingual Discourse Strategies.**

¶ An examination of communicative patterns of lang use that express & are part of the sociocultural conflict in a bilingual Indian area of Mexico. Community meetings & other speech situations are analyzed on different discourse levels, including lang alternations, to discover the mechanisms of conflicting discourse strategies in relation to mainstream & ethnic societal values & power structures. Analysis shows that cultural dominance & ethnic resistance produce a differentiated pattern of discourse conflicts in all possible communicative situations. Speakers can use different or the same lang (Spanish or Otomi) in interethnic or intraethnic communication. Communicative conventions are, to a certain extent, independent of the actual lang used, since lang choice & code-switching are used as discourse strategies; thus, both mutual trust & dominance can be achieved by switches into the ethnic lang. The macrorelationship of diglossia as lang conflict does not correspond to a simplistic model of lang distribution on the microlevel of verbal interaction: relations of cultural & political hegemony, as well as ethnic resistance, can be expressed in either lang. Relations of power, conflict, & instances of lang shift can best be shown when the different manifestations of lang distribution are encompassed in the broader research of discourse units such as patterns & styles of argumentation.

S17961 / ISA / 1986 / 4541

Hamilton, Gary G. & Kao, Cheng-shu (U California, Davis 95616), **Max Weber and the Analysis of East Asia's Industrialization.**

¶ Scholars in many disciplines are now studying the "economic miracle" of East Asia. As they search for explanations for the rapid industrialization that has occurred in the past twenty-five years, many have addressed & subsequently dismissed the work of Max Weber. Their criti-

cism centers on his analysis of Confucianism as an economic ethic, & when they dismiss the relevance of his writings, they have failed to evaluate the possible relevance of his complex institutional analysis of the rise of capitalism in Western Europe. It is this part of Weber's writings, the core of them, that holds the greatest relevance for the study of modern Asia. The usefulness of Weber's sociology as a means to examine the industrialization of East Asia is demonstrated.

S17962 / ISA / 1986 / 4542

Hamm, F. Bernd (U Trier, D-5500 Federal Republic Germany), **Comparative Residential Differentiation.**

¶ Presented are the first results of the CUS project conducted at Trier U (Federal Republic of Germany) from 1980 to 1984. Patterns of residential differentiation have been analyzed for 29 cities in 6 countries, some of them over several points in time. Independent variables include: (1) national characteristics, (2) primacy, (3) city size, & (4) population growth or decline. Countries include Norway, Sweden, the Netherlands, the Federal Republic of Germany, Canada, & the US, with special sections on Poland & Czechoslovakia. The methods used are factor analysis & indices of segregation & dissimilarity.

S17963 / ISA / 1986 / 4543

Hamm, F. Bernd & Litsch, Martin (U Trier, D-5500 Federal Republic Germany), **Sunbelt versus Frostbelt: A Case for Convergence Theory?**

¶ The rise of the sunbelt, together with the decline of the frostbelt, has been observed in the US since the early 1960s &, with some time lag, also in other countries. Regional polarization may be a general phenomenon for all industrial societies. The concept of regional polarization & convergence theory, as used in Ur & regional research, are explicated, & methodology for international comparison is proposed & applied to statistical data for countries of the European community.

S17964 / ISA / 1986 / 4544

Hanf, Theodor (Arnold Bergstraesser Institut, Windausstr 16 Freiburg 7800 Federal Republic Germany), **Educational Policy as an Instrument of Communal Change.**

¶ Education has been used to implement different policies of intercommunal conflict regulation: domination in South Africa; integration/assimilation in Zaire; compensatory syncretistic integration in the Federal Republic of Germany; & consociation in Lebanon & Switzerland. Moderately successful as a tool of state-induced reduction of economic inequalities, educational engineering has had little value in attempts to reduce symbolic relative deprivation. Symbolic satisfaction (recognition of language, religious, & ethnic values) seems to be a prerequisite for long-term stability in intercommunal relations.

S17965 / ISA / 1986 / 4545

Hantrais, Linda (Aston U, Birmingham B4 7ET England), **The Implications of Comparative Research into Leisure for Social Policy: A Franco-British Example.**

¶ As in other fields of social administration, studies of the leisure policies drafted & enacted in different countries in response to similar problems may be expected to reveal new approaches to policy making, or, at the very least, to bring a greater awareness & understanding of some of the causal factors involved, the range of possible solutions, & the ways in which leisure policies are conceived & implemented by governments. Analysis of some of the key issues of concern to policymakers in GB & France in the area of leisure, & the measures taken to deal with them, provides an interesting example of the ways in which two countries at a similar stage of SE development have tackled problems relating to free time, access to & use of leisure facilities, & the importance attributed to leisure as a field of social policy. The relative importance of central & local government in making provision for leisure activities in the two countries is compared using data for current public spending on leisure & for capital investment in leisure amenities. The use made of facilities by the populations is measured on the basis of data derived from national surveys, & is situated in relation to a number of key SE variables. Finally, an assessment is made from policy documents & media coverage of the ways in which the state & local government seek to project leisure imagery. A much stronger commitment by the French to all the aspects of leisure policy examined is revealed, which can be explained to a large extent by the more powerful tradition of state intervention in social life in that country.

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S17966 / ISA / 1986 / 4546

Haq, Ehsanul (Centre Study Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Traditional Caste Structure and Modern Education in Contemporary India: A Study in Continuity and Change.**

¶ Traditional education in India has undergone change, but the traditional caste structure continues; education still lags behind in the larger process of modernization. Focus here is on conflict in the relationship between the two, & on how the caste system, a more pervasive & deep-rooted factor, controls modern education, perpetuates itself, & maintains its traditional social control & superiority in the society. Empirical data were collected from teachers, students, nonteaching staffs, & the members of managing committees of some of the schools, Colls, & Us of selected districts of the states of Uttar Pradesh & Bihar. The analysis is based on limited primary, as well as secondary, data collected through observation, interview schedules, questionnaires, & office records. Observational facts are combined with available quantitative materials to strengthen the arguments & draw certain conclusions.

S17967 / ISA / 1986 / 4547

Haraszthy, Ágnes (Instit Research Hungarian Academy Sciences, 1051 Budapest), **Evaluation of R&D Activity on the Periphery on the Basis of ICSOPRU.**

¶ Evaluation of scientific activity has always been a highly important instrument of science policy, taking place in various phases of the research & development process: before launching a project, during its course, & afterward. In Hungary, these mechanisms are functioning on both the micro & macro levels. On the micro level, the study ICSOPRU is being evaluated & controlled by the input-output system. On the macro level, evaluations are being made of disciplines &/or fields of science, with regard to scientific & technical progress. Peer review is a common method of evaluation. The example of Hungary shows that methods of evaluation of highly developed countries cannot be used to assess scientific development in peripheral countries.

S17968 / ISA / 1986 / 4548

Hart, Timothy & Hardie, Graeme John (National Instit Personnel Research, PO Box 32410 Braamfontein 2017 South Africa), **The Commodification of Low Cost Housing in South Africa: User Perspectives on Tenure, Ownership and Finance.**

¶ Since the Soweto riots of 1976, South African housing policy has reflected efforts by the state to initiate stabilizing reforms. Homeownership has emerged as one of the cornerstones of a new dispensation for Ur blacks, & steps have been taken to reduce state involvement in black housing. To this end, state housing building programs have been drastically curtailed, & a campaign has been launched to sell existing state-owned low-cost housing stock. The significance of this process of housing commodification for millions of black township residents is at present unclear. An attempt is made to explore, in a modest & qualitative way, black attitudes & experiences with regard to homeownership, tenure, housing administration, & housing finance. It is argued that responses can only be understood in the sociopolitical context of life in the black enclaves of the apartheid city.

S17969 / ISA / 1986 / 4549

Hartmann, Juergen E. (Uppsala U, S-751 20 Sweden), **Interdisciplinary Approaches in Comparative Youth Research.**

¶ Based on data from an international study "Youth Integration into Society," in which researchers from 17 countries in Europe & North America participated, a model for comparative research is presented & evaluated. Researchers already involved in national research on the topic are identified & invited to participate in the international study if the general theoretical & methodological approach used in the comparative research is acceptable to them.

S17970 / ISA / 1986 / 4550

Harvey, Andrew S. (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), **Time and Culture: A Regional Perspective.**

¶ Extending previous work (Harvey, 1985) showing that while there is minimal variation in the allocation of time to productive activity, there is considerable variation across regions in the nature of time use with respect to the allocation of productive activity between the market & non-market sectors, it is suggested that a concomitant of minimal variation in the allocation of time to productive activity is minimal variation with respect to leisure/cultural time. The nature of variation in leisure/cul-

tural time is examined, & the hypothesis put forth that there is a direct relationship between the time allocation to market production & the time allocation to market leisure/cultural activities. These conclusions are based on a regionally weighted study of time allocation in Canada undertaken in 1981.

S17971 / ISA / 1986 / 4551

Harvey, Carol D. H. & Barnes, Gordon E. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2), **Correlates of Morale among Canadian Widowed Persons.**

¶ The effects of widowhood on global happiness & morale are considered, based on data from the Canada Health Survey, conducted July 1978-Mar 1979 (N = 11,071 Rs aged 40+). Focus is on the independent contributions of five major factors—marital status, sex, SES, age, & religiosity—in predicting morale. Results show that widowed people are less happy & more negative in mood than nonwidowed persons, especially in lower SE groups, & that Ms & Fs are similarly affected. Younger Rs reported more negative morale than older ones, but Rs scoring higher in religiosity had higher morale.

S17972 / ISA / 1986 / 4552

Hashimoto, Akiko (United Nations U, Tokyo 150 Japan), **Formal and Informal Support Structures in Comparative Perspective: Japan and USA.**

¶ Societies provide security for their aged members according to particular conditions embodied in their social structure & culture; formal & informal resources are allocated differently to meet basic needs. In an investigation of support for the aged as it is provided & utilized in a Japanese & a US community, quantitative, qualitative, & institutional data are systematically examined, pointing to the importance of different criteria for care in the formal & informal sectors of each country. Data for this analysis were collected by: social survey (Japan, N = 209; US, N = 262); focused interview (Japan, N = 24; US, N = 25); & participant observation in 1980-1982.

S17973 / ISA / 1986 / 4553

Haubert, Maxime (6 rue Michel de Bourges, 75020 Paris France), **Coopératives et développement régional en Andalousie (Espagne): les défis actuels** (Cooperatives and Regional Development in Andalusia [Spain]: The Present-Day Challenges). (FRE)

¶ The contribution of cooperatives to economic development, social progress, & political change in Andalusia, Spain, is described. More than 3,000 cooperatives have been created in the last decade. It is argued that they play an active part in combatting unemployment, reducing inequalities, & attaining the objectives of the socialist government in power, particularly in the realm of agrarian reform. They are considered to be an essential factor in the development of Andalusia. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S17974 / ISA / 1986 / 4554

Haug, Marie R. (Center Aging & Health Case Western Reserve U, Cleveland OH 44106), **Medical Technology and Quality of Life.**

¶ Many technological advances in medicine have succeeded in prolonging life, eg, antibiotics for pneumonia, dialysis for kidney failure, & heart transplants for degenerative heart disease. The extent to which medical technologies have contributed to quality of life (QoL) is more problematic, however. Good QoL, given life's everyday problems, is defined as adequate income, active social relations, psychological well-being, & absence of pain or disability. In this context, the effects of medical technology on these attributes, particularly psychological well-being & absence of disability, are reviewed, based on data from a study of long-living persons in the midwestern US. Also examined are the meanings for psychological distress &/or disability of kidney dialysis, early prediction of severely disabling chronic conditions in late life, & use of life-prolonging machinery in the presence of terminal illness. Ethical & practical issues are discussed.

S17975 / ISA / 1986 / 4555

ten Have, Paul (Sociological Instit Amsterdam, 1012 CE Netherlands), **Recent Issues in the Study of Medical Interaction: Problems of Asymmetry.**

¶ Recent empirical studies of medical interaction, mostly of MD-patient interaction during consultation, are selectively reviewed. The major theme is the asymmetry of those interactions, ie, the systematic differences in the contributions of the two parties involved. While granting

that important asymmetries are pervasive, it is argued that detailed research of sequences in medical interaction reveals that asymmetry is neither a total nor a constant phenomenon. The symmetry-balance seems to change from moment to moment as a variety of conversational practices are deployed by both parties. Drawing on the literature reviewed & research findings, an inventory of practices & their typical location within the overall sequence of a typical consultation is proposed. The discussion focuses on questions, on structures of answering & reporting, & on "third turn" objects like formulations, acknowledgements, & assessments.

SI7976 / ISA / 1986 / 4556

ten Have, Paul (Sociological Instit Amsterdam, 1012 CE Netherlands), **Methodological Issues in Conversational Analysis.**

¶ Conversational analysis (CA) refers to the research tradition that emerged in the 1960s from ethnomethodology. Here, the methodological position of CA is summarized, based on a review of literature & personal experience. The problems of data acquisition & selection, transcription, interpretation, & analysis are considered, with focus on the fact that the researcher is inevitably dependent on his or her common sense for the interpretation of conversational fragments. It is argued that CA offers sociology: (1) a rich collection of findings on the constitution of the reality that human beings live by; & (2) an interesting methodological example. Moreover, CA demonstrates that search for the systematics of everyday production of meaning can help transcend the inevitable subjectivity of all hermeneutic interpretation.

SI7977 / ISA / 1986 / 4557

Haverkate, Henk, A Model for Analyzing Politeness Strategies in Verbal Interaction.

¶ Politeness in communicative interaction calls for an approach that takes different levels of analysis into account. The model elaborated here analyzes verbal politeness in terms of the internal structure of the speech act. For this purpose the speech act is divided into four subacts: articulation, illocution, reference, & predication. It is argued that this "componential analysis" has universal validity, inasmuch as it can be applied to any particular lang investigated. The main focus is on the illocutionary act, where research may be carried out on the politeness strategies realized by the performance of so-called indirect speech acts.

SI7978 / ISA / 1986 / 4558

Häyrynen, Yrjö-Paavo (U Joensuu, SF-80101 Finland), **Universalists, Managers, and the Disappointed Ones: From Students of the 1960s to the Intelligentsia of the 1980s.**

¶ A discussion of a diachronic or developmentally oriented approach to intellectuals & their social personality types, based on a longitudinal study of Finnish students of the 1960s. The findings are placed in the historical context of Finnish educated intelligentsia. Nine types of intellectuals are constructed on the basis of the S's personal orientation & creative productivity. The cultural core intelligentsia (eg, scholars, higher officials, writers) were largely responsible for the cultural production in the sample. A privacy-oriented or isolated part of the intelligentsia was discerned that is composed of persons uncertain about their values & social belongingness, or with disappointed career expectations; this "grey group" is reminiscent of the new Mcs. Although the diversity of positions & subjective orientations makes it impossible for the intelligentsia to form a unitary SC, these types only represent a temporal pattern, as determined by the events of the 1960s & the 1970s. In terms of Antonio Gramsci, these experts & professionals should first become socially aware in order to attain social leadership.

SI7979 / ISA / 1986 / 4559

Headey, Bruce & Wearing, Alexander (U Melbourne, Parkville 3052 Australia), **The Impact of Life Events on Well-Being and Ill-Being: A Five Year Panel Study in Australia.**

¶ Most previous quality of life (QoL) studies have been restricted to analysis of static relationships between well- or ill-being & their presumed determinants. The key limitation to analysis of change has been lack of panel data. Findings are presented here of 3 waves (1981, 1983, 1985) of an Australian panel study investigating dynamic relationships among age, personality traits, life events, & well- or ill-being. A major finding is that the personality trait of extraversion predisposes people (especially young people) to experience favorable life events, especially in the friendship & job domains, & experience of favorable events increases extraversion & well-being. Conversely, low personal competence

predisposes adverse life events, especially in the job & material standard of living domains, which lower the sense of personal competence & increase ill-being. The Australian panel study will continue through 1991. The initial evidence comes from a panel of 942 people living in Victoria, who responded to both interviews & a life events questionnaire.

SI7980 / ISA / 1986 / 4560

Hegde, Sasheej (Bangalore U, 560 056 India), **Limits to Reform: A Critique of the Contemporary Debate on Judicial Reform in India.**

¶ It is argued that most of the judicial reforms suggested in India are tantamount to an exercise in "crisis-management" rather than a fundamental critique of the basis & functioning of the system. Given the fundamental contradiction between the promise of a just & egalitarian order enshrined in the Constitution & its denial in practice, there are limits to what the much talked about reforms can accomplish.

SI7981 / ISA / 1986 / 4561

Hegedus, Zsuzsa (CADIS-CNRS-EHESS, 54 blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France), **Orientations and Dynamics of the Peace Movement in West Germany and the USA.**

¶ Results are reported of a comparative research effort realized with hundreds of activists belonging to different networks of the Peace Movement in West Germany & the US. The analysis focuses on the main orientations of the peace movements in both countries, specifically, the capacity of this new transnational protest to address the central challenge of security policies & international relations, & also examines relations between states & citizens on the one hand, & the apparition of a new civilian ethics of responsibility on the other.

SI7982 / ISA / 1986 / 4562

Heirich, Max (U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48109), **Network Processes in the Restructuring of Health Care Policies: The Emergence of a Wellness Model for Health Care Delivery in the USA.**

¶ Focus is on the processes by which networks form, cohere, & group, using data gathered over a ten-year period concerning the emergence of new health care policies in the US. Examined are conditions for structural realignment in health care, & how entrepreneurs generated new networks & new linkages among existing networks to develop new public & private health care policies.

SI7983 / ISA / 1986 / 4563

Heller, Monica & Mougeon, Raymond (OISE, 252 Bloor St West Toronto Ontario M5S 1V6), **Situational Constraints on Franco-Ontarian Codeswitching Patterns.**

¶ In a recent study devoted to French/Eng code switching by speakers of Ontarian French, Poplack (1985) not only observed instances of smooth intra- & intersentential code switches (the hallmark of balanced bilingualism), but also identified a category of switches not commonly reported in the literature, namely flagged code switches. Here, data consisting of the speech behavior of a sample of 50 adolescent bilingual speakers of French from Toronto, Ontario, observed &/or taped in a variety of situations involving different interlocutors (eg, known peers, adults known to the speaker, unknown adults, etc) & different types of communicative events (eg, conversation, interviews). The results provide a first step toward disambiguating the effect of methodology, as opposed to the nature of lang contact, in interpreting the social & linguistic significance of intra- & intercommunity patterns of code switching.

SI7984 / ISA / 1986 / 4564

Hendricks, Jon (U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), **Metapolicy Issues in the Welfare State: Agenda for the Elderly.**

¶ Metapolicy decisions affect the shaping of entitlement legislation, the quality of life of beneficiaries, & subsequent intergenerational & societal equity. In creating policy, constituencies are created that delimit choices for later decisionmakers. An unintended result of metapolicies in Western industrial countries, particularly those in North America, is a commodification of the elderly as consumers of governmental policy. Three alternative models of metapolicy formulation & the nature of social policy as it pertains to older members of society are examined & contrasted for specific countries of North America & northern Europe.

SI7985 / ISA / 1986 / 4565

Hendricks, Jon (U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), **Governmental Responsibility: Adequacy or Dependency?.**

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¶ Entitlement & transfer programs enacted by national governments are often criticized for their cost, consequences in terms of distribution of income, & impact on family lifestyles. The graying of populations has, however, had the unintended & unanticipated consequence of posing major burdens on governmental budgets. As a consequence, cutbacks have been initiated in welfare systems based on "entitlements" & on "cradle-to-grave" coverage. Trimming social & human services has exacerbated economic & familial problems, especially in view of soaring costs. Several questions are addressed. What responsibility do national governments have to retain coverage & benefit packages once they have been enacted? What cutbacks can be implemented as part of reform programs? In looking at the forms of protection outlined herein, are there differences in the types of retrenchments taking place?

S17986 / ISA / 1986 / 4566

Hendricks, Jon & Calasanti, T. M. (U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), **Capitalism, the State and Social Policy for the Aged: A Comparison of Third World and North American Redistribution.**

¶ Redistribution programs on behalf of the elderly aim to correct inequalities & provide baseline support. North American social policy has lately turned to examination of state expenditures & the impact they have had on quality of life. For those elderly who remain disadvantaged, the general conclusion is that late life inequality results from irrational &/or ineffective policy formation. Another perspective on inequalities wrought by social policies themselves is that policy formation should not be viewed as a disjunctive strategy, but as part & parcel of class struggle within capitalism; the state is seen not as a neutral arbiter between interest groups, but as an arena of class struggle. This perspective is used to examine selected aging policies in North America. The political-economic framework thus derived, locating social policy as an outgrowth of & contributor to contradictions of free-market economies, is then employed to examine social policy in Third World countries—in South America, Africa, & the Middle East.

S17987 / ISA / 1986 / 4567

Hennion, Antoine (CSI Ecole Mines, Paris 75006 France), **The Teacher, the Parents, and the Conservatory: Music and Its Mediators.**

Presentation in French.

¶ An attempt is made to overcome the opposition between the meaningless minutiae of local analyses on the one hand, & arbitrary overall interpretations on the other, through ethnographic observation of music lessons & analysis in situ of the material & techniques employed. Music is not considered here as something merely transmitted or deformed by the teacher & the teaching relationship. It is seen, rather, as the result of collective works that aims to inscribe & to maintain in its forms & objects a tissue of a priori heterogeneous, uncertain, & undifferentiated relationships—the child's hopes, the teacher's influence, the triangular relationship with the parents, the logic of the institution, & how students try each other out & define themselves in these interactions.

S17988 / ISA / 1986 / 4568

Henny, Leonard M. (Center International Media Research, Mijndensdijk 74 3631 NS Nieuwersluis Netherlands), **Promoting the Visual Dialogue.**

¶ The imbalance in the international flow of audiovisual (AV) communication between countries from the North & South has been well established & documented through research. Very rarely are films from Third World countries shown on European or US TV or in cinemas. Programs made about the Third World tend to make "through Western eyes." The reasons for the imbalance are manifold, including such factors as the economic & organizational dominance of AV institutions of the West; the technical superiority of AV industries in Western Europe, the US, & Japan; & the lack of a cinematographic infrastructure in most Third World countries. The situation is illustrated by such sad facts as: (1) there are only two film laboratories & two film schools in all of Africa; (2) there is a "brain drain" of talented filmmakers to Western countries; & (3) Western audiences remain ignorant about the "real" cultural values of Third World people (& their AV products), while people in a Peruvian village know exactly who J.R. is. Ways to redress this imbalanced situation are addressed.

S17989 / ISA / 1986 / 4569

Henshel, Richard L. & Johnston, William (U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2), **A Theory of Rational Bandwagon Effects.**

¶ Previous election poll analysis has emphasized "direct" bandwagon effects, in which election predictions directly influence voter intentions. Here, some "indirect" bandwagon effects are proposed, in which election predictions influence key actors' decisions concerning financial support, volunteer work, or endorsements for various candidates, & these in turn influence the voters' election choices. This addition clears up anomalous research findings concerning bandwagons & directs attention to long-term effects of forecasts, ie, for future elections. If the same identifiable forecasters issue predictions over a series of election periods, creating frequent bandwagon effects, their credibility should rise as a result of enhanced accuracy. This conjunction of indirect effects & deviation-amplifying feedback would further expand the influence of polls on elections.

S17990 / ISA / 1986 / 4570

Henshel, Richard L. & Maxim, Paul (U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2), **Theories of Climate and Social Behavior: An Exhumation and Serious Re-Examination.**

¶ Theories of climate & social behavior were once prominent in social thought, but for decades theoretical treatments have relegated climatic conditions to the role of "limiting factors" in the explanation of social phenomena. Recent evidence indicates that serious reexamination is in order; it is argued that inclusion of climatic factors would greatly improve certain areas of sociological analysis. In support of this conclusion, relevant & methodologically sound social science research is examined, & historically specific reasons are offered to account for the demise of earlier climatic explanations. The available evidence of climatic influence is strong for certain intrasocietal effects & less definitive concerning cross-societal differences. The issue is related to the on-going challenge of "exemptionalism" by environmental sociologists.

S17991 / ISA / 1986 / 4571

Higgins, Winton (Macquarie U, North Ryde New South Wales 2113 Australia), **Unions as Bearers of Industrial Regeneration: Reflections on the Australian Case.**

¶ Under the aegis of one of the West's more successful & enduring social contracts of the postwar period, manufacturing unions & the peak union council in Australia have launched a comprehensive campaign, including targeted industry policy & direct intervention at the enterprise level, to rescue & modernize the country's crumbling manufacturing sector. This new unionism confounds industrial-relations theorists' pessimism over the movements' ability to go beyond its craft origins to directly address managerial issues. But beyond this, it raises the possibility of the movement's comparative advantage over government & corporate management in making & implementing industry policy, given the traditionalism of government organs, corporate particularism, the structural & institutional fragmentation of industry, & the substantive requirements of an effective industry policy. If the union movement does represent the primary bearer of an industrial renaissance in the future, then the latter is likely to imply basic organizational change for industry & the unions themselves, including a radical shift in power to organized labor over strategic decision making & the production process at enterprise, industry, & national levels.

S17992 / ISA / 1986 / 4572

Hildebrandt, Eckart (Science Center Berlin/Labour Policy, Steinplatz 2 1000 12 Federal Republic Germany), **Work, Participation and Co-Determination in Computer-Integrated Manufacturing.**

¶ The results of an empirical research project about computerized production planning in the machine tool industry are summarized, with focus on effects of the introduction of these technologies on politics & control. Machine tool companies are characterized as "high trust organizations," in which cooperative participation in the day-to-day organization of production is usual. This participation, as part of the labor process, is separated from the procedures of codetermination in the firm. In this context, the introduction of computer technologies causes a fundamental rearrangement of participation, of codetermination at the plant level, & of trade union influence.

S17993 / ISA / 1986 / 4573

Hilhorst, Henri W. A. (KTHU, Heidelberglaan 2 3584 CS Utrecht Netherlands), **Change of Values and Religion in Western Society.**

¶ Recent sociological research on norms & values shows that contemporary Western society faces a fundamental process of cultural change, including changes of important value orientations. The central societal val-

ues have traditionally been related to religious & *weltanschauliche* belief & meaning systems. Religious belief & meaning systems, however, are rapidly changing in secularized society. Conventional religion as an all-embracing meaning system seems to have lost its (legitimizing) functions in modern Western society. Does this loss of religious meaning systems mean the end of conventional religion in its present historical forms? Are new forms of privatized & subjectivated religion & religiosity emerging in Western society? Further, does religion still legitimate societal values, or does religion develop new societal value orientations in contemporary Western society? Answers to these questions are sought in a comparison of recent sociological research.

S17994 / ISA / 1986 / 4574

Hilpert, Ulrich (Free U Berlin, 1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Changes of the World Market and State Policies for the Set-Up of New Branches: Economic Adjustment by Techno-Industrial Innovation.**

¶ The Western industrialized countries are considerably affected by changes in the world economy. While established industries (eg, iron & coal) & labor-intensive industries do meet the increasing competition from threshold countries, the industrialized countries are hindered by their internal sociopolitical structures to compete in the computer industries. Attempts in Germany & France to adjust to changes in the world market & the national industries by technoindustrial innovation give a high relevance to the state. However, the role of the state is different in each nation: in France, state intervention is necessary to implement a self-contained organization of innovative industry & research; the German state aims to stabilize the economic system & promotes participation in new markets. Thus, economic change has led to the increasing importance of the state; & it is strengthened because there is no successful alternative within the national SE systems.

S17995 / ISA / 1986 / 4575

Hilpert, Ulrich (Free U Berlin, 1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Technology Transfer and the Role of Scientific and Technological Information—Restructuring the International Division of Labour by the Choice of Technology.**

¶ Third World countries' success at managing their SE problems will depend on the development of adequate technologies & taking advantage of opportunities for technology transfer. However, technology transfer depends on the SE condition & technical competence of the countries involved; technologies are often unsuitable to the sociocultural conditions in developing countries, & can reduce their decision-making autonomy, deform existing social structures & values, & marginalize their development. Therefore, accurate information on developing countries' scientific & technological knowledge is imperative before an assessment of their suitability for technology transfer can be made; national databanks on Third World problems can be of assistance. Technology transfer on the basis of information coming from industrialized countries necessarily reproduces the structure of the international DoFL.

S17996 / ISA / 1986 / 4576

Himmelstrand, Ulf (Instit Sociology, Box 513 S-751 20 Uppsala Sweden), **Dimensions and Types of Structural Change and the Role of Change Agents.**

¶ A conceptual clarification is offered of the formulation of a taxonomy of different types of social change, & a normative assessment of the role of change agents under various conditions. Three main types of change are distinguished: (1) blind, "irresistibly" rolling sequential or cyclical change; (2) change by design; & (3) change by social eruption. Finally, a normative analysis is performed with respect to what is required of rational change agents, given various structural & cultural conditions. Suggestions are offered for empirical assessment of the extent to which such normative requirements are, in fact, fulfilled.

S17997 / ISA / 1986 / 4577

Himmelstrand, Ulf (Instit Sociology, Box 513 S-751 20 Uppsala Sweden), **Actors and Structures in the Analysis of Trade-Offs in Social Conflict (Symposium 1:2).**

¶ The handling of conflicts of interest at the actor level is influenced by the structural conditions of given societies, & by the position of relevant actors in these structures. The main dependent variables on the actor level are conceptualized & operationalized as intensity of conflict, attitude change, & more generally, rank-equilibrating processes, eg, status reassertion & passing. The structural level is reconstructed by aggregat-

ing these individual actor variables. Other variables relating to processes of "trade-off" in negotiated social orders are suggested. Limiting cases in such analyses are break-downs of negotiation & non-negotiability. A sociological analysis of trade-offs is contrasted with the handling of trade-offs in economic theory, & compared with Marxist analyses of class struggle. Five subsequent stages of conceptualization & empirical observation are specified that can contribute to a fruitful structure-actor analysis of trade-offs in social conflict. A brief illustration from contemporary reformist politics is presented to demonstrate the usefulness of this approach in the analysis of trade-offs in political practice.

S17998 / ISA / 1986 / 4578

Hing, Ai Yun & Halim, Ali (U Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 59100 Malaysia), **Socio-Economic Developments and Workers' Organisation in Malaysia.**

¶ The historical evolution of SE structures in Malaysia & its impact on workers' organizations & collective movements are explored. At the macro level, the development of social & economic structures are examined in terms of whether they have been conducive to or a hindrance to workers' organizations & collectives. Social & economic structures examined include: trends in the development of the Malaysian economy & society, & labor legislation & industrial relations traditions. At the micro level, common features of enterprises are identified to gauge their impact on workers' initiatives in organizing collectively. Case studies are presented.

S17999 / ISA / 1986 / 4579

Hodara, Joseph (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan 52100 Israel), **Patterns of Scientific Leadership for Peripheral Countries.**

¶ In industrial countries, scientific leaders are considered as "intermediate elites" vis-à-vis nonscientific organizations & as stimulators of scientific undertakings & networks. Different cognitive & situational models have been suggested to describe these functions. However, contextual factors in peripheral countries differ from those encountered in high-income ones. To begin with, the institutionalization of sciences in peripheral countries is fragmentary; second, inter- & intraelite networks are disorganized; third, "gatekeepers" perform frequently dysfunctional roles; & finally, leaders & followers are guided by "patron-client" relations & personalized dependencies. The problem is to imagine & trace out new types of scientific leadership considering these constraints. Discussion is based on empirical data from the history of physics & its sociological aspects in Mexico, & comparative material on leadership performance patterns.

S18000 / ISA / 1986 / 4580

Hoerning, Erika M. (Max-Planck-Institut Bildungsforschung, Lentzeallee 94 1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **A Sociological Perspective on Critical Life Events: Revitalization of Biographical Resources.**

¶ The long-term consequences of historical events within individual biographies is examined, focusing not on the change of social structure by historical events, but on the changes of biographies. Individual biographies cannot be conceived of without historical dimensions, which are understood in two ways: (1) as a historical biographical dimension of the life-course encompassing one's experiences & making up the present perspective of an individual; & (2) as a historical dimension of one's biography in the context of & in relation to the historical time in which the biography is set. People who are forced to give up biographical constructions & life commitments because of historical &/or other critical life events have to redefine their biographies. Also examined are: the way in which individuals interpret historical events that destroy the shape of their biographical trajectory; how they revitalize their biographical resources; & the role of historical events in the revitalization of biographical resources.

S18001 / ISA / 1986 / 4581

Hoffman, Lily M. & Heister, Barbara (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **Homeowner Foreclosures: Comparative Perspectives on an Emergent Issue in Great Britain and the United States.**

¶ In Western democracies such as GB & the US, high rates of homeownership have been considered a desirable policy goal. Although specific policies vary, they all rely on some form of long-term financing. This has meant that homeownership for many is only the process of buying a home. Buying & selling, however, differ analytically from owning & keeping a home; an ever-increasing rate of homeownership

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depends on both processes. In the post-WWII period, homeownership rates have increased; but now there are increases in delinquencies (ar-rears) & foreclosures (possessions) in both systems. The US homeownership rate declined for the first time in 1982 & has remained stagnant. Examined are various SE & political factors that have contributed to homeowner foreclosures in GB & the US, including deregulation of financial institutions, an increasing divorce rate, unemployment, & inflation; their relative importance differs, reflecting differences in the degree & nature of the welfare state as well as the economic environment of the two countries.

S18002 / ISA / 1986 / 4582

Hoffmeyer-Zlotnik, Juergen (Zuma e.V. B2 1, D-6800 Mannheim 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Descriptions of Residential Areas—Measuring Social-Area Differentiation of Urban Populations.**

¶ Starting from a theory of social area differentiation of Ur population developed by E. W. Burgess (1925-1929), the city in industrial capitalistic society is viewed as a "natural area." Social differentiation due to a high degree of societal specialization produces spatial differentiation, & spatial differentiation occasions individuals/households with the same SES to settle, separated, in a system of (potential) social contacts. Previously, social-space analysis or factorial ecology were required to show how a natural area is a "social area"; now, an instrument for data collection has been developed that does not need large samples for defining the boundaries of the natural area. It operates with the description of residential space & allows for inferences on a small scale from variables of residential space to the respective dominant resident groups.

S18003 / ISA / 1986 / 4583

Holm, Nils G. (Religionshistoriska Institut Åbo Akademi, SF-20500 Finland), **The Concepts of Sect and Cult: A Finnish Approach.**

¶ The concepts of sect & cult, long a part of the sociology of religion, are not particularly relevant applied to Nordic conditions. In Finland, 90% of the population belongs to the Lutheran Church; a second state church—the Orthodox—has about 60,000 members, & there are several free churches; which are often classified as sects. The Lutheran Church is not unified, but includes several groups that sometimes conflict with Church leadership. These have usually been categorized as revivalist movements, a designation that has not received thorough examination. Stark's & Bainbridge's *The Future of Religion* offers new prospects for the use of the concepts movement, sect & cult. Cults are movements introduced into an environment; sects are movements that have broken away from previous groups in opposition to their views, but have remained in the same environment. If one considers Finland's revivalist movements in this perspective, they possess the character of sects; however, they have never broken completely with the mother church, for historical & legal reasons. To make a valid assessment of church life in Finland, one must regard the revivalist movements as sect-like creations.

S18004 / ISA / 1986 / 4584

Holmstrom, Lynda Lytle, Guillemin, Jeanne Harley & Hesse-Biber, Sharlene (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill MA 02167), **Social Problems and Women's Health.**

¶ Social problems in the US are explored that disproportionately affect women's health, thereby increasing their physical & psychological vulnerability & ultimately serving to perpetuate their second-class status. Research in three general areas is reviewed: medicalization of the life cycle, standardization of ideals of physical beauty, & interpersonal violence.

S18005 / ISA / 1986 / 4585

Hondrich, Karl Otto (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-U, 6000 Frankfurt am Main Federal Republic Germany), **Value Antagonism in Micro- and Macro-Systems of Social Action.**

¶ Social differentiation involves the differentiation of domains of life (Max Weber: *Lebenssphären*) with different & contradictory values. Small social systems "prefer" emotional values, eg, love, friendship, sincerity; big social systems are dominated by such values as power, efficiency, & justice. Nevertheless, "big-values" constitute a subcultural setting in the economy, the polity, the judicial system, etc. Appropriate & pathological degrees of interpenetration of values are examined, & the ways that macro systems protect themselves against micro values, & vice versa, are discussed.

S18006 / ISA / 1986 / 4586

Horan, Patrick M. & Bailey, Kenneth D. (U Trondheim, N-7055 Dragvoll Norway), **Classification and the Three Level Measurement Model.**

¶ The argument for a three-level interpretation of measurement is extended & elaborated in two important directions. (1) It is argued that the erroneous conflation of a three-level process with a two-level model of measurement extends far beyond the work cited earlier, & is fundamental to the prevailing understanding of empirical research practice. To illustrate the generality of this representation, Paul F. Lazarsfeld's work on classification & typologies is examined in light of the distinction between two- & three-level measurement models. (2) The philosophical base of the three-level model is extended to contemporary literature in the new philosophy of science. These two extensions show that the three-level model provides a firm theoretical underpinning for the analysis of crucial classification issues in sociology.

S18007 / ISA / 1986 / 4587

Horna, Jarmila L. A. (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **The Process of Choosing Leisure Activities and Preferences: An Exploratory Analysis.**

¶ A description of factors & dynamics of the process within which people choose, participate in, or abandon specific leisure activities. Analysis is based on: (1) a 1980 survey of 562 married couples (that identified current patterns of married individuals' leisure participation & preferences; & (2) follow-up in-depth interviews with 56 Rs (10% of the original sample), conducted in Sept-Nov, 1985, which involved a modified life history. Issues addressed include: factors & agents that influence R's choices & preferences during his/her life cycle; changes in participation & preferences over the life cycle & during 1980-1985; factors responsible for those changes; & main motivations for specific participation.

S18008 / ISA / 1986 / 4588

Horton, J. & Moreno, M. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Marxist Contributions to a Non-Empiricist Concept of Alienation.**

¶ Over ten years have passed since Harry Braverman published his seminal work, *Labor and Monopoly Capital: The Degradation of Work in the Twentieth Century*. An attempt is made to reevaluate aspects of his analysis of work on theoretical, empirical, & political bases. It is concluded that, while Braverman correctly outlined alienation as a "law" or "tendency" of capital accumulation, the actual historical course of alienation from work needs to be understood in a global context wherein the process of alienation & degradation is unevenly incorporated into the hierarchical DoFL of a world economy. The deskilling of labor is not necessarily the most advanced form of alienation within the labor process. Management is developing new forms of control that are compatible with capitalist relations of production.

S18009 / ISA / 1986 / 4589

Hosking, D. M. & Grieco, M. S. (Management Centre U Aston, Birmingham B4 7ET England), **Organising the Network: Leadership and Social Skills.**

¶ Focus is on both the organizing activities of family-based employment networks & those activities undertaken to protect & pursue the values & interests of the network as a whole. Snowball interviewing & network analysis are used to identify: family networks in employment; the distribution of members in different workplaces; their movements to new job locations; & their organizing processes (see Grieco, 1984). Data on one family network are used to illustrate a general model of social skills, which is based on Hoskin's analysis of leadership as skillful organization, & Morley's work on the skills of formal negotiation (eg, see Hoskin & Morley, in press). The model describes how networks (1) build up their "knowledge bases," (2) come to understand the processes through which employment may be harnessed, & (3) translate their understandings into action. Units of analysis include the network & the differing roles played by participants, & to contributions of those called "leaders." It is concluded that relatively skilled networks act strategically to recruit employers; the model presented offers a useful description of the skills involved.

S18010 / ISA / 1986 / 4590

Howard, Leslie (Whittier Coll, CA 90608), **Industrialization and Community in an Indian Context.**

¶ Data on worker networks in the industrializing city of Ranchi, India, are used to examine the "modernization" assumption that workers lo-

cated in large-scale factory production will be less involved in communally (caste, tribe) organized, multistranded networks of nonwork relationships than will workers embedded in small-scale, more "traditionally" organized work situations. A quota sample of 100 factory workers & 100 workers in small-scale, nonindustrial settings are compared in terms of the relationships defining both the work settings & the settings of friendship, mutual assistance, & leisure activity. Each setting is described in terms of the proportion of people sharing specified qualities with the R, & in terms of common activities; the work settings are systematically compared to the nonwork settings, & each of these settings is compared for each category of worker. Findings are consistent with those expected on the basis of bipolar "modernization" assumptions; however, the nonwork relational patterns defy these expectations, with the factory worker "communities" being more closely defined by common caste or tribe membership & by greater degrees of expressed closeness & reported reciprocal involvement. The data suggest that the organization of interdependence in the work situation, & its relation to interdependence in the broader context, may be more important than the modernity of the work setting or of worker attitudes in shaping the nature of the worker's nonwork relational networks.

S18011 / ISA / 1986 / 4591

Howe, Anna (National Research Instit Gerontology & Geriatric Medicine U Melbourne, Parkville Victoria 3052 Australia), **Rationing of Health Services: Functions of Geriatric Assessment Teams.**

¶ An examination of issues concerning the use of rationing to control health care expenditures in general, & in the context of care of the aged. Geriatric assessment teams are charged with determining which services best meet their clients' needs, while maximizing effective resource allocation; this creates a potential conflict regarding their primary responsibility—to the individual client, or the budget. Two sets of factors are seen to affect this relationship: (1) the nature of the team's control over & access to resources, & the limits imposed on availability of those resources; & (2) the extent to which the rationing function is made explicit by the team's awareness of the cost implications of its decisions, & its attitudes toward & acceptance of resource limits. These factors are explored via case studies of 4 assessment teams.

S18012 / ISA / 1986 / 4592

Hua, Lu Shu (Modern Educational Technology Instit Beijing Normal U, People's Republic China), **Social Determinants of Marital Happiness among the Chinese Women in the People's Republic of China.**

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

¶ An analysis of data from a 1982 questionnaire survey (N = 1,426 Rs) conducted in Beijing, People's Republic of China, which investigated family status & power, marital happiness, & the determinants of marital happiness. The sample was stratified from six areas of Beijing society: educational, artistic, commercial, industrial, social, & unemployed. The survey was organized by the China Society for the Study of Marriage & Family & sponsored by China National Women's Federation. Quantitative analysis shows that: most Beijing families are nuclear families, most marriages are self-decided, & most families share power & duty. The most important criteria for a happy marriage are the feeling between partners & family harmony rather than money & material condition. It is concluded that, in order to achieve marital happiness, an equal family power structure & self-acquainted marriages must be promoted.

S18013 / ISA / 1986 / 4593

Hubert, Michel (U Louvain, B-3000 Belgium), **Public Opinion: The Utilization of an Artifact.**

¶ An analysis of PO movements, focusing on the types of phenomena that attract a spectacular amplification (particularly through the media) & that create social change. The concept of PO as collective self-evidence is discussed, & the increasing use of various indicators of PO is questioned. The development of PO on Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome is used as a case study.

S18014 / ISA / 1986 / 4594

Hübner-Funk, Sibylle (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Saarstr 7 8000 Munich Federal Republic Germany), **Bridging the Gap: Political and Methodological Aspects of Generational Experiences of Youth in the F.R.G..**

¶ The quantitative characteristics of the generation gap in West Germany coincide with heavy economic disparities that reduce the chances for integration. As ideological instruments for bridging this gap, initiatives for a "dialogue between generations" have been implemented. However, the status-cleavages between older & younger ones are not easily eradicated; rather, they seem to constitute a fairly permanent feature in the future development of the country. Youth researchers trying to pay tribute to this fact have to orient their studies more & more to comparative intergenerational designs in cross-sectional &/or longitudinal terms. Some of the major studies & their results are reported.

S18015 / ISA / 1986 / 4595

Hughes, Michael David (U Lancaster, Bailrigg LA1 4YX England), **Organisational Relations in Corporatist Structures: Underdevelopment and the Case of Solidarity in Poland.**

¶ An exploratory analysis of the role of organizations & the state in the Third World & Poland, focusing on state intervention or planning in economic systems. It is suggested that development strategies can be better evaluated by examining interorganizational & state relations & interest articulation. Such analysis permits the differentiation of development strategies appropriate for Third World or advanced industrial societies, & provides a basis for the discussion of state domination & control, coercive or constraining social conditions, & organizational access & membership. Economic development policies & the corporatist structuring of interorganizational-state relations support strong centralized controls & are associated with attempts by nation-states to compete with core economic systems.

S18016 / ISA / 1986 / 4596

Humble, Stephen (29 Lower Kings Rd, Berkhamsted Hertfordshire HP4 2AB England), **The Role of the Voluntary Sector.**

¶ Although the voluntary sector has traditionally been the underdog of welfare state publicly provided services, it is currently emphasized. With economic retrenchment, it is intended that the public sector act as a resource for the voluntary sector, & new links are being forged between voluntary action projects & community & public participation endeavors. The strengths & limitations of this new role for the voluntary sector are examined, focusing on: (1) the scale of the voluntary sector in the UK; (2) comparisons with other countries; (3) trends in social policy that relate to the voluntary sector; (4) the impact of unemployment on the voluntary sector; (5) the impact of new social policies on the voluntary sector; (6) the potentiality of a changing voluntary sector; & (7) the need for a thriving public sector.

S18017 / ISA / 1986 / 4597

Hurbon, Laennec (Ambassade France à Santo Domingo, 37 Quai d'Orsay 75007 Paris France), **Religions et cultures dans la Caraïbe (Religion and Culture in the Caribbean).** (FRE)

¶ New religious movements in the Caribbean have taken on unexpected amplitude over the last forty years. The Rastafarians, the Mormons on Guadeloupe, the Palmasolas in the Dominican Republic, imported movements such as the Apostles of Infinite Love in Guadeloupe & Puerto Rico, the Mahikari, & the charismatics & pentecostals have all prospered. A functionalist approach does not explain their spectacular success. Based on fieldwork in the Caribbean over a dozen years, it is hypothesized that the new religious movements derive their support from a predisposition toward images & symbols common to the Caribbean peoples. Rapid industrialization & deruralization have only accelerated the quest for new forms of cultural identity, which such religious practices satisfy. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S18018 / ISA / 1986 / 4598

Hurtubise, Roch (Montreal U, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Love Relation as Social Relation: An Analysis of Love Letters in Quebec (1860-1975).**

¶ Contrary to the social sciences' dominant definition of love as an essentially biological & psychological phenomenon, a model is outlined in which society is an intrinsic part of love relations; ie, love relations constitute a specific type of social relations that varies with societies & historical periods. Symbolic interactionists (Plummer, 1975; Gagnon & Simon, 1973) have developed a framework defining love from the point of view of its "social construction"; this approach is expanded on, though the "angle" of questioning differs. The hypothesis is that love relations constitute a "productive mechanism" of the relations between individuals & society; it is especially through love experiences that rela-

tions to others & the world are constructed. A content analysis of 1,200 love letters written in Quebec between 1860 & 1975 supports this hypothesis.

S18019 / ISA / 1986 / 4599

Huttman, Elizabeth D. (California State U, Hayward 94542), **Recent Changes in Housing Policy in the U.S. and Western Europe.**

¶ The last decade has seen significant changes in housing policy in many industrialized countries; most have increased support of home ownership, in some cases selling public (council) housing &/or putting it under private management. Some countries have come to the realization that they have been overgenerous to homeowners, & are now providing greater help to low-income families. Subsidized building of rental housing has decreased except where used to stimulate employment (eg, Netherlands new towns), & emphasis is on rent allowances. Rehabilitation is now emphasized more than new construction, though the cost is of concern, along with the effect of gentrification on availability of affordable housing. In the US, the few housing subsidy programs still active have state & local funding, & the rent allowance program is being reshaped & starved of funds. Problems of subsidized housing, which first surfaced in the US are now found in most European countries, eg, the stigma of subsidized housing, segregation of minorities, & affordability of housing for low-income citizens.

S18020 / ISA / 1986 / 4600

Indra, Doreen M. (U Lethbridge, Alberta T1K 3M4), **Ethnicity, Gender and Human Rights in Plural Representative Democracies: The Canadian Case.**

¶ An investigation of several critical contradictions evident in current Canadian discourse on ethnic rights & human rights. Drawing on the literature of semiotics & ideology, it is argued that the language of discourse is framed in a pervasive M paradigm: ie, when ethnocultural interest groups (whether predominantly M or F) espouse their right to maintain group-level cultural behavior, the aspects of culture to which they ascribe particular meaning are essentially those to which Ms in those groups attach meaning, & which primarily benefit Ms at the expense of ethnic Fs. It is demonstrated that this orientation is not exclusive to ethnocultural groups, but has been unconsciously accepted as the paradigm of discourse by all other key parties that have input into the determination of ethnic rights: government bureaucrats & politicians, academics, moral brokers, & media personnel. So tightly constrained & internally consistent is this discourse that ethnic Ms see no fundamental contradiction between their individual-level claims for freedom from discrimination by the majority & the discrimination in their own families & ethnic groups against ethnic Fs.

S18021 / ISA / 1986 / 4601

Inglis, Christine (U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia), **Nationalism & Ethnic Relations in Australia.**

¶ Preparations for the bicentennial celebration of the establishment of European settlement in Australia in 1788 have been accompanied by extensive debate over the issues of nationalism & ethnic participation in Australia. The policies of governmental agencies have played a significant role in the formation of patterns of ethnic relations. Here, the impact of education policies on aboriginal & nonaboriginal groups is compared. The distinctive approaches applied to effect the incorporation of the various ethnic groups are described, along with associated variations in the operation of cultural & structural reproduction. The forces that have produced this bifurcation & their role in the production of nationalism in Australia are discussed.

S18022 / ISA / 1986 / 4602

Inoue, Hiroshi (Nishikawatsu-cho 1060, Matsue-city Shimane-ken Japan 690), **Trends of Urban Research in Japan.**

¶ Some areas of Ur research in Japan are examined, including the study of the Ur world & the Ur personality & social participation; Ur SC & power structure; & "specific" community, which is associated with the study of the movement of residents. Suggestions for future research are proposed: (1) to develop the synthetic analytical framework; (2) to refine the Ur typology; (3) to deepen the analysis of Ur social structure; (4) to adopt the interregional perspective (eg, local-central); (5) to develop dynamic theories (microsocial process & macrohistorical process); & (6) to study the impact of the increasing old age population on social systems, particularly in Japan.

S18023 / ISA / 1986 / 4603

Ishikawa, Akihiro, Mako, Csaba & Hudej, Franc (Chuo U, Hachioji-shi Higashinakano Tokyo Japan 192-03), **Power and Competence of Middle-Management in Japanese, Hungarian and Yugoslav Work Organizations.**

¶ Based on comparative analysis of case studies in a Japanese private enterprise, a Hungarian state enterprise, & a Yugoslav self-managed enterprise in the electrical machine industry, presented are results on the following issues related to the power & competence of middle management: (1) their real power in decision making vs their power aspirations; (2) the power differential between middle & top management; (3) changing patterns of power distribution vis-à-vis external economic factors, & (4) the aspiration gap of middle managers in the context of organizational dynamics. Some aspects of the traits of organizational structure & behavior of enterprises in countries that differ in terms of ownership & management are clarified.

S18024 / ISA / 1986 / 4604

Ishikawa, Akihiro & Suzuki, Ryu (Chuo U, Hachioji-shi Higashinakano Tokyo Japan 192-03), **Patterns of Workers' Participation and Involvement in Asian Enterprises: A Cross-Cultural Analysis.**

¶ Data from the 1982 APO survey on labor-management consultation mechanisms in Asian countries (Hong Kong, India, Japan, Korea, Pakistan, Philippines, Singapore, Taiwan, & Thailand) are used to analyze the relationship between the democratization of industrial organization & the involvement of workers in their workplace in countries that differ by industrial culture. Variables discussed include: (1) institutionalization of participation & its functions, (2) power distribution within the plant, (3) degree of informal participation, (4) workers' self-identification with the enterprise, (5) workers' identification with the union, & (6) job satisfaction.

S18025 / ISA / 1986 / 4605

Ishwaran, K. (York U, North York Ontario M3J 1P3), **Lingayatism and Max Weber.**

¶ The Weberian elitist model of the religion of India is examined critically. Max Weber argued that Indian religions are magic-oriented, uninnovative, fatalistic, & world-renouncing. In his view, rejection of the material world resulted in a fear of rebirth & fate; being afraid of rebirth & fate, the Hindu is led to seek release from earthly bondage & to seek heavenly rewards through the mediation of the Brahmanical rites & ceremonies. The case of Lingayatism, a non-Bhakti & populist religion of Karnataka, is presented as an example that does not support the Weberian model.

S18026 / ISA / 1986 / 4606

Islam, Nazrul & Islam, S. Aminul (U Dhaka, 2 Bangladesh), **The Crisis of Intellectuals in a Peripheral Society: The Case of Bangladesh—1947 to 1981.**

¶ A substantive theoretical model is proposed to study the intellectuals in a peripheral society, in the context of Bangladesh between 1947 & 1981. Intellectuals are viewed here as constructing, communicating, & maintaining symbolic universes & subuniverses. The model seeks to explain the role of intellectuals through their social location, defined in terms of SC background, affiliation with groups & institutions, & existing control over resources. For intellectuals, the peripheral situation is a crisis situation in which their social location loses its autonomy vis-à-vis the world system. The changing pattern of this crisis (mapped out with qualitative & quantitative data) has occurred in five identifiable phases: (1) the rise of Muslim nationalism, culminating in the partition of India in 1947; (2) language controversy & the quest for secular-cultural identity, highlighted by the language movement of 1952; (3) unequal development & the struggle for economic & political autonomy in the 1960s; (4) the War of Independence & birth of Bangladesh in 1971; & (5) integration of Bangladesh into the world system after 1971.

S18027 / ISA / 1986 / 4607

Islam, Safiqul (Karl Marx U Economics, 1093 Budapest Hungary), **Limitations of Development in the Rural Areas in the LDCs: Peasantry and Economic Growth.**

¶ An analysis of Ru Bangladesh contends that the Mc & the peasantry attempt to maximize the effectiveness of available resources; however, without substantial institutional support, these efforts are unlikely to bring any significant results. Institutional supports, though necessary, are not sufficient to achieve a high rate of growth. The continuous rate of

growth requires structural transformation of agriculture in the Ru areas of any Third World country.

S18028 / ISA / 1986 / 4608

Ismagilova, Roza (Instit African Studies, 30/1 Alexey Tolstoy St Moscow USSR), **The Formation of Nations and Problems of National Integration in Tropical Africa.**

¶ Three basic problems are analyzed: (1) the character of ethnic processes in contemporary African states; (2) specific features of the formation of nations in tropical Africa; & (3) the difficulties of & prospects for national integration. Research conducted in 19 African countries reveals 2 main trends of ethnic development—consolidation of individual ethnic communities & transformation of some of them into nations within the state. Of primary importance for national integration are profound economic, social, & cultural transformations. All attempts to accelerate the objective historical processes of drawing together different ethnicities artificially, the declaration of the formation of a single nation when necessary conditions for it have not matured, & the neglect of the needs of ethnic minorities only aggravate existing difficulties, leading to further complications in interethnic relations.

S18029 / ISA / 1986 / 4609

Ivanov, V. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **Control of the Scientific-Technical Progress: The Social Aspects.**

¶ Problems arising in sociological studies of scientific-technical progress undertaken by Soviet sociological institutions are considered. Among them are questions of management of changes taking place in the social structure, way of life, & PO in the USSR, & also factors influencing the processes involved in improving scientific research, particularly the methodology & technology of sociological research. Problems related to computerization of social production are also addressed.

S18030 / ISA / 1986 / 4610

Ives, Jane H. & Hazel, Genn (School Management Suffolk U, Boston MA 02159), **A Cross-Cultural Comparative Study of the Regulation and Administration of Occupational Safety and Health Care Policies in the Workplace: The Chemical Industry in the United States and Great Britain.**

¶ Corporate performance & strategies in health & safety in the multinational chemical & petrochemical industries are compared through case studies of two firms: British Petroleum Corp, in GB, & Exxon, in the US. Interview data from corporate directors, government officials, & relevant professionals & constituencies, together with reviews of new regulations & of the research literature, are utilized.

S18031 / ISA / 1986 / 4611

Israeli, Dafna N. (Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan 52100 Israel), **Trend in Women's Entry into Management in Israel.**

• Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 36 pp.

¶ Four macrolevel developments that were conducive to Fs attaining managerial positions in Israel during the last decade are identified: the demand for educated workers, the academization of management, increased levels of managerial differentiation, & changed social norms. The demographic patterns associated with these developments are examined & it is hypothesized that Fs have entered managerial positions in those economic branches where structural & economic changes created new opportunities & resulted in a decreased level of competition among Ms for managerial positions. Analysis of data from Labor Force Surveys for 1975 & 1982 using three measures of decreased competition support the hypothesis; however, while market forces led to an increase in the number of F managers, they did not result in a decreased level of sex segregation of the managerial occupation. It is suggested that Fs' continued absence from managerial positions, especially at the more senior levels, needs to be understood within the framework of the processes of both managerial & familial reproduction. The impact of these processes on women in Israel is analyzed.

S18032 / ISA / 1986 / 4612

izzo, Alberto (U Rome, 00100 Italy), **The Revival of Subjectivism and Interactionism as a Problem for the Sociology of Knowledge.**

¶ Contemporary sociological theory has tended to neglect the issue of social historical conditioning, while emphasizing subjectivism, interactionism, & microsociological analysis—which appears to be true in socio-

logical schools of different contexts & theoretical backgrounds. This tendency to emphasize subjectivity & interaction vs structural conditioning is briefly analyzed in thinkers such as Jürgen Habermas, Ralf Dahrendorf, J. Baudrillard, Alain Touraine, & R. Boudon, & in theoretical schools such as ethnomethodology & phenomenology. The hypothesis is put forth that there is a relationship between the present social historical situation & interactionistic tendencies in social theory, since: (1) expectations for radical political changes, typical of the late 1960s, have been disappointed; (2) structural-functionalism & the critical theory of society have failed to give a satisfactory solution to the problem of social change; & (3) the world of everyday life, however, has changed deeply. The last two decades have seen less change in political & economic situations than in individual habits. Such a social-historical situation may be considered as conditioning the present revival of subjectivism & interactionism. A SoK approach to the problem is needed.

S18033 / ISA / 1986 / 4613

Jacobson, Rodolfo (U Texas, San Antonio 78285-0653), **Socioeconomic Status as a Factor in the Selection of Encoding Strategies in Mixed Discourse.**

¶ Earlier studies in intrasentential code switching have suggested that there may be a r between the bilingual's encoding strategies & his/her membership in a given SE class. In one such study, a set of recorded sentences was categorized in three ways: (1) frame A sentences, in which Eng segments were embedded in Spanish frame, (2) frame B sentences, in which Spanish segments were embedded in an Eng frame, & (3) frame AB sentences, in which neither Eng nor Spanish structures were subordinated. The preferential attitude toward one of these frames, it is argued, is correlatable to the speaker's membership in a SES group, such that lower SES speakers preferentially select frame A, middle SES speakers, frame AB, & upper-middle SES speakers, frame B sentences. The attainment of preference for frame B seemed to be an educational as well as a SE achievement, in view of the fact that the speaker has not lost his/her ability to use the other frames but assigns priority to the Eng frame deliberately rather than out of necessity. An attempt is made to corroborate the earlier findings, emphasizing the need to incorporate SE information on speakers alternating between two or more langs, in order to render the studies of mixed discourse socially more relevant. Recorded & analyzed samples of intrasentential code switching lent themselves again to categorization by the abovementioned frames & confirm previously suggested preferences by SES. In addition, the data allow for recognition of specific trends in frame selection based on age & education. A number of potential sources of lang switches—eg, elaboration in appositional form, quotation, ethnic marking, & dual questioning—are identified & related to frames chosen by informants.

S18034 / ISA / 1986 / 4614

Jaekel, Monika (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Saarstr 7 8000 Munich Federal Republic Germany), **Mothers' Centers and Flexible Working Hours—Support Systems for Family Socialization.**

¶ Changing conditions for family socialization due to changing gender roles in industrial society create a need for family support systems. Two such projects are presented: (1) Mothers' centers are designed for the needs of mothers who interrupt their careers to stay at home with their children. Based on analysis of the central problems of current parent-education programs in West Germany, mothers' centers operate on a nonprofessional, nonhierarchical basis. Activities are based on the competence of the mothers involved & are paid. The concept of the mothers' centers is explained & their impact on the mothers, children, & families involved is outlined, using qualitative data obtained from participant observation & 2-3 hour in-depth interviews ($N = 149$) over a 5-year period. Of those interviewed, 49% had children younger than age 6, 38% had children aged 6-14, & 13% had children aged 15+. (2) The innovative work-hour schemes of 2 companies in the West German retail trade—Beck & Ikea—are studied regarding their effects on the balance between work & family life. The basic assumption was that there is a need created by the increasing dual-earner life pattern for family interests to be acknowledged at work & that current developments in the work world contain positive possibilities to this end. Data were gathered by participant observation (researchers working on the shop-floor level in both firms), in-depth interviews (43 at Beck, 54 at Ikea), & a questionnaire survey containing open-end, true-false, & multiple-choice questions ($N = 240$ at Ikea & 500 at Beck, with a return rate of 83% & 50%, respectively). The most important findings include: (A) part-time does not have to be a second-class work arrangement; (B) flexible hours are a support for working parents in balancing work & family tasks; (C) the

legitimacy of family interests in the work world is the underlying issue of support schemes for working parents.

S18035 / ISA / 1986 / 4615

Jahagirdar, M. P. (National Instit Ru Development, Hyderabad India), **Emergence of Women as a Force in Rural Development.**

¶ The importance of women's role in Indian society is seen throughout written history—in politics, economics, astronomy, & defense. However, since the country committed itself to a secular development policy in 1947, there has been a gradual decline in women's value & living conditions, as reported by the committee on the status of women in India. One possible explanation for this is a Mc bias, termed an invisible barrier, among planners & policymakers; removal of this invisible barrier is of utmost importance. Until recently, F literacy has been viewed as the path for development—through awareness, fertility control, & health improvement; emphasis is now being shifted to functional skills & management-oriented education. The formation of a program (DWCRA) for women & children is another step by government toward recognition of women. Measures for future action are suggested.

S18036 / ISA / 1986 / 4616

Jahan, Mehraj (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), **The Women's Movement in Bangladesh.**

¶ The emergence of the women's movement in Bangladesh is examined from the perspective of the formation of a global culture. It is argued that focus on indigenous factors in explaining the emergence & development of the women's movement in peripheral countries like Bangladesh is not adequate. The women's movement in the periphery has been influenced by the rise of the women's liberation movement in core countries of the Western world in the early 1970s & by the declaration of the women's decade in 1975 by the UN. An examination of the ideology, central issues, & organizational tactics & strategies of the women's movement in Bangladesh illustrates its linkages to the global culture.

S18037 / ISA / 1986 / 4617

Jans, Nicholas A. (School Administrative Studies Canberra Coll Advanced Education, Belconnen ACT 2616 Australia), **The Quality of Family Life in the Australian Defence Force.**

¶ To identify the determinants of quality of family life (QoFL) in the Australian Defence Force, wives/partners (N = 942) of M officers in the Navy, Army, & Air Force were surveyed by questionnaire & interview, in conjunction with a questionnaire survey of officers in the rank range lieutenant to colonel. Rs rated the extent to which various facets of service family life caused problems. The following were significant problems at all ages: uncertainty as to location of future postings, separation from parents/friends, & absence of the officer on duty. Children's education was a significant problem for Rs aged 31+. With QoFL as the dependent variable (using Likert scales), multiple regression analysis showed that 6 factors accounted for 30% of the variance: career involvement of the officer, quality of children's education, uncertainty about future posts, satisfaction with housing, absence of the officer on duty, & satisfaction with friendships. Rs' age & employment status did not affect QoFL. The results point to an inherent conflict in service family life, between an officer's career development & his family's development. Balancing these conflicts may require a redirection in career management strategy for officers.

S18038 / ISA / 1986 / 4618

Jasińska-Kania, Aleksandra (Instytut Socjologii Warszawa U, 00-325 Poland), **Political Alienation and Community Integration in a Socialist Society: The Polish Case.**

¶ A review of Polish empirical sociological research from the last twenty years dealing with political alienation in a socialist system, its effect on political attitudes & behavior, & the contribution of these to recurrent economic & political crises in the country. Focus is on studies of community level changes & the relationship between local authorities & their constituency. Community residents & their leaders are found to differ in their sense of community bonding; their sense of alienation or integration varies with the type of community (Ru-agricultural or large town-industrial). This finding is consistent with classical sociological theories that equate advances in industrialization/urbanization with declines in traditional local bonds. Residents' opinions of their leaders, ie, degree of alienation perceived between them, is correlated with a greater level of alienation from the political system & less citizen participation in community affairs. The impact of individuals' education, occupation, & de-

gree of political/social involvement on feelings of alienation is also discussed.

S18039 / ISA / 1986 / 4619

Jayaram, N. (Bangalore U, 560056 India), **Housing Problem in Urban India: A Critical Essay.**

¶ Based on findings of recent surveys & official data, the nature & magnitude of the housing problem in Ur India are reviewed & policy measures undertaken to resolve it are critiqued. Focus is on: housing shortage; slums & squatter settlements; inequalitarian overtones of the housing problem; the process of upward filtering of housing accommodation; growth of a "parallel economy" in housing; the role of the public, private, & cooperative sectors; sources of housing finance; Ur land ceiling legislation; & rent control. A lasting solution can come about only as a part of a broader SE transformation, but attention is needed now in the areas of slum improvement, efficient management of existing housing stock, appropriate housing technology, a nationalized banking network, & reorientation of Ur land & rent legislation. A realistic housing policy is only part of an integrated Ur development program to improve employment opportunities, social services, & transport facilities.

S18040 / ISA / 1986 / 4620

Jayaram, N., Karlekar, Malavika, Islamia, Jamia Millia & Kumar, Krishna (Bangalore U, 560056 India), **Sociological Perspective in South Asian Educational Research: Review and Prospects.**

¶ Recent developments in the field of sociology of education in southern Asia are reviewed, & their significance is examined. A growing awareness of the limits of modernization theory is found in the literature. New tendencies favor emphasis on the inner impact of education & on the shaping of education by larger social structures of dominance. A movement toward social history suggests a new perspective on postcolonial developments, aimed not at making the existing system work but on showing what prevents it from working, & on finding alternatives to it.

S18041 / ISA / 1986 / 4621

Jayarami Reddy, Potti Reddy (Sri Venkateswara U, Tirupati 517502 India), **Intergenerational Support—A Reality or Myth?**

¶ An examination of the old age security expectations of the elderly & their children in India, & the extent to which these expectations are fulfilled, based on interviews with 100 pensioners in Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh State. Analysis reveals that strong financial support was expected by 24.5% of Rs, while 34.7% expected moderate support, 7% expected slight support, & 33.7% did not expect any help from their children. The expectation of financial support from children was found to be significantly higher for Rs aged 65+. The findings also indicate that old age security expectations have been fulfilled only partially. Policy implications for the welfare of the elderly & with birth control programs are discussed.

S18042 / ISA / 1986 / 4622

Jensen, Klaus Bruhn (Center Mass Communication U Aarhus, 8200 N Denmark), **Reception Analysis: A Model of Mass Communication as a Cultural Process.**

¶ Recent research about audience reception of mass communication suggests that a combination of textual & social-scientific approaches is necessary. Earlier work on this issue is analyzed, & a theoretical & methodological framework for further empirical studies is proposed that emphasizes the explanatory value of qualitative research on the process of reception. The social & cultural implications of the reception process are described, with focus on TV news. The application of reception analysis is discussed within the context of a politics of communication.

S18043 / ISA / 1986 / 4623

Jiménez, J., Campos, M. A. & Domínguez, J. (Apdo Postal 20-726, Admón No 20 01000 Mexico DF), **Center-Periphery Analysis of Research and Development Resource Allocation: Preliminary Results of ICSOPRU in Mexico.**

¶ A description of the International Comparative Study on the Organization & Performance of Research Units (ICSOPRU), designed by UNESCO to assist some of its member states in more effective allocation of research & development resources. Cross-national comparisons were made by sending questionnaires to research units in each participant country (N not given); details are provided on a sample of 200 research units in Mexico. Preliminary analysis reveals a center-periphery phenomenon with respect to resource allocation in research & development cen-

ters worldwide. In addition, productivity (as measured by number of papers published in international journals) is greater in metropolitan research centers. This is attributed to centers with greater resources being better able to attract the best researchers, who then produce more & attract more resources, perpetuating the imbalance between research units. Further analysis of this process is required in order for policymakers to begin to redirect it.

SI8044 / ISA / 1986 / 4624

Jithoo, Sabita (U Durban-Westville, Private Bag X54001 4000 Natal South Africa), **Indian Family Businesses in Durban, South Africa.**

¶ Interview data gathered in 120 businesses run by a small Indian immigrant elite group in Durban, South Africa, are used to explore the various phases of the businesses & their connections with the developmental cycle of the so-called "joint-family." The joint-family business, far from being a hindrance to economic growth, is an excellent institution for the concentration of capital, which is a precondition for growth. In Durban, where Indians have had problems in competing for capital & other resources in the open market, the value of the joint-family business may be even greater. The evidence casts doubt on the traditional arguments of economists who contend that any inhibition on the free movement of factors of production through market mechanisms is bad for growth & also on socialist economic models, which distrust commercial activity for profit & accumulation of privately owned capital.

SI8045 / ISA / 1986 / 4625

Joas, Hans (Max-Planck-Institut Bildungsforschung, Lentzeallee 94 1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Sociological Classics and the First World War.**

¶ The European founding fathers of sociology from 1890 to 1920 were mostly ardent nationalists. The manner, however, in which nationalism permeated the works of Max Weber, Emile Durkheim, & others, was quite different. WWI & its prehistory are used as an opportunity to investigate the systematic importance of the problems of peace & war, nationalism, & peaceful international conflict resolution. Possible contributions of these authors to the above-mentioned problems are addressed, as well as new perspectives on well-known sociological theories. With the single exception of Weber, most of these connections remain largely unexplored; special emphasis is given to contemporary US social thought, because it contains strong elements of a "nonproletarian internationalism."

SI8046 / ISA / 1986 / 4626

Joas, Hans & Bochow, Michael (Max-Planck-Institut Bildungsforschung, Lentzeallee 94 1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Career Patterns of Junior Academic Staff in Western Germany.**

¶ Scientific careers depend on, among other things, the structure of scientific institutions & on the labor market for scientists & U teachers. In West Germany, a typical phase in the scientific career of most scientists is a fixed-term contract as a research & teaching assistant in a U. The structure of these positions & the situation of the labor market changed markedly during the 1970s & early 1980s. Here, compared are the professional biographies of 4 cohorts of research & teaching assistants at selected Us, whose contracts ended in 1971, 1975, 1979, & 1983, respectively. The results elucidate the supposed qualificatory functions of positions for junior scientists. The effects of different forms of DoFL on scientific work & professional success, & the influence of professional careers on attitudes toward the scientific community are also discussed.

SI8047 / ISA / 1986 / 4627

Johnson, Frank A. (U California, San Francisco 94143-0848), **Alienation, Suicide and Pacifism: Strategic Alternatives to Violence.**

¶ Seen in extreme versions, alienation can take interactional forms that stress centrifugal attempts at creating distance & separation between persons, whereas violence involves centripetal tendencies that bring individuals together in various forms of hostile collision. In a general way, alienation may be examined as the other side of violence. At both the individual & collective levels, severe or prolonged psychological stresses or social forces can be implicated in eliciting reactions of attack or withdrawal, depending on a number of circumstances. Recent social & cultural models of emotion theory are used here to illuminate sociobiological features that accompany reactions of withdrawal & aggression. Using a Durkheimian model, the strategic implications of suicide are exam-

ined in contemporary situations. In contrast to alienation, suicide, & violence, the more intermediate strategies connected to nonviolence or pacifism are explored.

SI8048 / ISA / 1986 / 4628

Johnston, Denis F. (Georgetown U, Washington DC 20057), **Toward a Comprehensive Quality of Life Index.**

¶ A comprehensive quality of life (QoFL) index (published in *USA Today* in Mar 1985) is described. The index is designed to reflect general trends in the overall QoFL in the US, as revealed by the composite year-to-year changes in 21 statistical indicators in areas of social concern, including: health, public safety, education, employment, earnings & income, poverty, housing, family stability, & equality. The base year for the index is 1969. Theoretical & methodological issues & the possible misuse or misinterpretation of such an index are discussed.

SI8049 / ISA / 1986 / 4629

Jones, Constance A. (Agnes Scott Coll, Decatur GA 30030), **Dissemination of Hindu Thought and Practice in the United States.**

¶ Five phases define the dissemination & acceptance of Hinduism in the US among non-Indians: (1) an esoteric Eastern phenomenon interpreted by Western translators & scholars, such as Sir William Jones & Max Mueller, in the late eighteenth & early nineteenth centuries; (2) a pivotal element in "native" American movements such as Transcendentalism, Unitarianism, New Thought, & Theosophy in the nineteenth century; (3) a viable religious tradition taught by Indian Hindus such as Rammohan Roy, P. C. Mozoomdar, & Swami Vivekananda later in the nineteenth century; (4) separate Hindu movements represented by Indian adepts & Americans adopting the role of Hindu teacher, such as Baba Bharati, Swami Rama, & Paramahansa Yogananda, throughout the twentieth century; & (5) in the last two decades, a collection of ideas & practices—deemed variously religious, spiritual, & therapeutic—adopted by both institutionalized religion & eclectic groups. The development of Hinduism has depended on political, cultural, intellectual, economic, & legal conditions specific to these periods; correlations between these interacting conditions & the structures of Hindu influence are examined.

SI8050 / ISA / 1986 / 4630

Jones, David A. & Yang, Charlotte C. W. (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), **Structure and Impact of Determinate Sentencing in the United States of America and the People's Republic of China: A Critique in the Mid-1980s.**

¶ An analysis of the structure & impact of determinate (& some indeterminate) sentencing patterns now in use in the US & the People's Republic of China, based on personal observations (during Jones's three terms as a member of the Pennsylvania Sentencing Commission, & Yang's numerous trips to her native country). Focus is on specific aspects of sentencing for several particular crimes, & the impact of differential sentences on convicted offenders according to selected offender characteristics, drawing on quantitative & qualitative research (published & unpublished). The merits are shown of well-structured determinate sentences in both countries under most prevailing conditions.

SI8051 / ISA / 1986 / 4631

Joseph, John Earl (Oklahoma State U, Stillwater 74078), **Universals of Standardization: Toward a Framework.**

¶ If standards constitute a workable cross-linguistic typological category, then an appropriate next stage to undertake is the search for substantive universals: properties that predictably characterize all dialects identifiable as standard, & none that are not. Consonant with the research on structural universals pursued by Greenberg & his followers, the framework will have to allow for: (1) absolute universals, comprising the traits, elements, & internal relationships pertaining to every standard dialect, & attributable to the well-established, unified popular concept of what a standard is supposed to be & do (a Western-derived concept founded largely on peculiarities of the standardization of Latin on the model of Greek); & (2) implicational universals, of the type "if x, then y," that define the essential structural chasm between dialect systems & the standard lang that arise from within them. Illustrative examples are drawn primarily from the langs of India.

SI8052 / ISA / 1986 / 4632

Joseph, Joni C. (Guruvayoorappan Coll, Calicut India), **Pattern of Interaction between the Old and the Young in a Developing Country.**

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¶ The communication gap between the old & the young is identified as a source of strain & uneasiness for the old in developing countries. Interview questionnaires administered to 50 youths aged under 30 & 50 persons aged 60+ in India examined the patterns, topics, & modes of interaction. Findings reveal that declining opportunities for communication between the old & the young is a major problem of old age. Bottlenecks in communication/interaction between the 2 generations have contributed to much tension among the old & to conflict between the two groups.

S18053 / ISA / 1986 / 4633

Joshi, Krishna Gurunath (L.V.D. Coll, Raichur Karnataka 584 101 India), *Contemporary Urban Community in India*.

¶ The role of migration & occupational mobility in changing the structure of the Ur community is studied at the microlevel of a city (Raichur) in Karnataka, India. A sample of 300 migrant families was selected by multistage systematic random sampling & the heads of such families were interviewed. The data are organized & presented in the form of univariate & bivariate tables, & the analysis is made category-wise by comparing the % scores. The data suggest that among the migrants to the city, Hindus in general & high caste Ms in particular are in larger proportion than others. Such men deviate more frequently from the occupational class of their fathers than from their own previous SC. The occupational mobility of higher caste men is not restricted to any range, but the mobility of lower caste men seems to be confined to the same/similar broad categories of work. The index of equality of opportunity calculated for migrant men has shown that Ur community does not provide equality of opportunity to all. The findings indicate that the changes brought about in the Ur community by the two processes of migration & occupational mobility are not basic but peripheral changes. As such, it is concluded that neither migration to the city nor the occupational mobility of migrant men has affected the basic features of Indian society. The Ur community, in particular, remains even today unaffected/unaltered in its structural aspects.

S18054 / ISA / 1986 / 4634

Joshi, Om Prakash (Hem Rajasthan State Instit Public Administration, Jaipur 302017 India), *The Art Market*.

¶ The artist has to struggle on two fronts in society—for recognition of his work & style, & to make a living. For the latter, the artist has to put his works of art on the market, where he is treated as a mere producer while the dealer achieves the important position of supplier of scarce goods. Though the lack of direct contact between the artist & the buyer saves the artists from odd questions & the drudgery of the marketplace, it makes him dependent on mediators, who assume the roles of patrons, critics, advisors, friends, & trendsetters. Another problem addressed is that all arts are not treated equally in the market; sculptures, for example, are not easily saleable.

S18055 / ISA / 1986 / 4635

Jouet, Josiane (UST/CNET, 38 rue Gal Leclerc 92 131 ISSY Les Moulineaux France), *Pratiques de la télématique et de la micro-informatique à domicile* (Telecommunication and Microcomputers in the Home). (FRE)

¶ Advances in computer technology in the communication field have introduced new techniques & equipment into the home. Principal themes discussed include: uses of such tools, reasons for their acquisition, ways of learning how to use them, operability, purpose, sociability, information, cost, & representation. The discussion raises issues pertaining to the emergence of a new technological culture. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S18056 / ISA / 1986 / 4636

Jules-Rosette, Bennetta (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), *The Relationship between Discourse and Media Events: The Phenomenon of "Ethiopian" Jokes*.

¶ An examination of the recent cultural phenomenon of jokes about the famine crisis in Ethiopia. These jokes appear, in part, to be direct responses to the media coverage of the famine in East Africa. Although their sociological origin is difficult to identify, Ethiopian jokes have surfaced in both the US & Europe. They are told in a variety of public places & appear to cut across SC & cultural groups. The structure, content, & "ideological" implications of Ethiopian jokes are analyzed from a sociosemiotic perspective. They fit into a larger schema of "sick jokes," ie, humorous commentaries on tragic situations (eg, the jokes

told at funerals which provide a source of relief & momentary escape. These jokes reveal the audience's sense of cultural & psychological ambivalence in the face of the inevitable & the hope that all tragedies will be temporary & distant. The audience, in turn, becomes the butt of sick jokes, which interpret social experience through a process of cultural semiosis.

S18057 / ISA / 1986 / 4637

Jules-Rosette, Bennetta (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), *New Religious Consciousness and the State in Africa: Selected Case Studies*.

¶ There are currently more new religions in non-Western nations than during any previous historical period. Africa's dramatic social upheavals over the past two decades have been accompanied by the rise of a wide variety of new religious movements characterized by symbolic protest & a search for cultural continuity. These new African religious movements have developed innovative ways of re-envisioning the sacred & the secular. This provides an empirical challenge for conventional sociological theories of secularization & the decline of religiosity in contemporary society. Through new worldviews & innovative leadership strategies, these groups suggest novel ways in which the sacred is integrated into contemporary life. Their beliefs & religious practices point to the necessity for re-examining sociological theories which propose that secularization is an essential feature of the incorporation of Third World communities into the industrial & postindustrial social orders.

S18058 / ISA / 1986 / 4638

Jules-Rosette, Bennetta (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), *The New Religions of Africa: Re-Envisioning the Sacred and the Secular*.

¶ Drawing on field research in Zaire & Zambia, & on other recent studies on new African religions, it is proposed that their innovative ways of re-envisioning the sacred & the secular in contemporary African societies provide an empirical challenge for contemporary sociological theories of secularization. The new African religions involve a high concentration of innovative & restorative symbols, & are the source from which new expressions are transmitted to the wider society, including beliefs that have been applied to secular life. The viability of these new religions resides in the capacity of their beliefs & practices to become more fully integrated into the mainstream of modern Africa's social & political life. The greatest impact of these groups may, thus, take place through cultural diffusion & sharing, rather than through the spread & historical evolution of any particular movement.

S18059 / ISA / 1986 / 4639

Kachru, Braj B. (U Illinois, Urbana 61801), *Indian "Mixers" and "Mixing": On Paradigms of Research*.

¶ An evaluation of the research paradigms used for description of code mixing in India with two types of langs: those of wider communication (eg, Eng & Persian), & regional access langs (eg, Hindi/Hindustani in Kashmiri). Several analytic points are made: (1) The present disagreement among the researchers on the types of & constraints on mixing is the result of ignoring the "cline of bilingualism." The vital factors in the cline are: level of education, the social strata of the "mixers," the register, & the interactional contexts. (2) Paradigms used must take into consideration the "social meaning" of code mixing; therefore, "dynamic" (interactional) approaches are more insightful than "static" ones. (3) There is considerable evidence that formalization of code mixing results in a distinct additional code that has serious implications for lang change, eg, in the case of Hindi, Kashmiri, & Kannada. (4) The functional range of code mixing & its formal characteristics provide additional evidence for considering India as a "sociolinguistic area" as well as a "linguistic area." India provides crucial cross-cultural & cross-linguistic data for developing the universals of code mixing.

S18060 / ISA / 1986 / 4640

Kaitha, Keshav C. (Panjab U, Chandigarh 160 014 India), *From Scarcity to Surplus: New Issues in the Sociology of Population*.

¶ An exploration of sociological issues surrounding the influence of fertility decline & economic development on the demographic structure of less developed countries. Illustrative examples are taken from the situation in India. While demographers predicted that the rapid population growth of less developed countries would lead to a crisis, significant improvements in food production have taken place that lead toward self-reliance & ultimately to generation of surplus. At the same time,

youths in these countries have experienced rising expectations that cannot be met by the actual rates of growth. The resulting dissatisfaction leads to militant &/or escapist behavior. The implications of this tendency for the future of less developed countries are explored.

S18061 / ISA / 1986 / 4641

Kaldate, S. V. (Marathwada U, Parthani 431402 Maharashtra India), **Socio-Familial Stresses Faced after Retirement: A Study of Retired Persons in Aurangabad.**

¶ The phenomenon of retirement is studied as an effect of increased industrialization, urbanization, & residential mobility. Besides financial needs, other considerations, eg, maintaining good health, finding part-time employment, & participating in recreation, are important. Social adjustment depends on factors such as acceptance of retirement, age identification, & social support. Identification of SE needs is necessary for a balanced understanding of how retirement functions in society. SE factors, health, & SS were studied by means of interviews (N = 250 retired persons) covering the topics of family life & support, economic provision & difficulties, health, diseases, depression, disability, leisure activities, & future needs. Results show that, regardless of higher education or source of income, most people need preparation for retirement.

S18062 / ISA / 1986 / 4642

Kaldate, Sudha (Marathwada U, Aurangabad Maharashtra State 431004 India), **Community Development through Training and Interventions.**

¶ An examination of the nature & impact of community development programs in Ru areas of less developed countries, drawing on personal experience with such programs. Several series of interviews were conducted in Maharashtra State, India, with: 56 young, less educated, landless laborers' families; 250 families that received bank finance & training to start small-scale production activities; & 50 traditional birth attendants before & after their participation in 2 weeks of training. The various community development programs in which the Rs were involved appear not only to have improved their situation but to have made them effective agents of change in the process of community development.

S18063 / ISA / 1986 / 4643

Kalekin-Fishman, Devorah (U Haifa, 31999 Israel), **Dealienation: A Problem in Education for a Liberated Consciousness.**

¶ A theoretical basis is provided for furthering dealienation through education. In this framework, alienation & dealienation are described as two views of a synthetic phenomenon: process, product, & structure. The framework is derived from a confrontation of alienation as objective relations (Karl Marx), subjectively sensed states (Seeman), & the theme of socialization (Erikson, Heller). Findings from a study of secondary schoolteachers illustrate some implications of the model. It is argued that the grounding of a practical educational program for promoting dealienation depends on understanding of how human consciousness evolves, as well as on inquiry into the historically evolved institutionalized restraints on the fostering of a liberated consciousness.

S18064 / ISA / 1986 / 4644

Kalghatgi, T. G. (U Madras, Chepauk 600005 India), **Alienation—A Jaina Approach.**

¶ The concept of alienation is explored from the viewpoint of Jaina philosophy, with specific focus on the nature of divinity. Janism is a realistic philosophy that believes not in a creator God, but in the divinity of all living things, which can be realized through ethico-spiritual discipline. Nonetheless, certain gods/goddesses (Yaksi) & humans who had reached perfection (*tirthankaras*) were worshipped throughout history. This is regarded as exemplary of faith alienated from practice, & is attributed to Janism's struggle for popular acceptance & social, psychological, & religious survival amidst competing Hindu faiths & practices.

S18065 / ISA / 1986 / 4645

Kamphorst, T. J. (U Utrecht, 3508 TC Netherlands), **The Role of Methodology in the Development of Leisure Science.**

¶ The more classical, traditional methods & techniques used in sociological inquiries into leisure have produced a specific knowledge & insight into leisure behavior that must be qualified as "statistical." This kind of knowledge only partially answers "what" & "when" questions, & does not lead to a logical understanding of leisure phenomena; nor can it be used to forecast future developments. To gain more insight into leisure

activities, it is suggested that in-depth interviews & participant observation be used. Examples of the type of knowledge these two methodological approaches produce are given. Methods & techniques appropriate for answering "why" & "how" questions in the leisure field are suggested also. This could lead leisure science out of the area of "description" & into that of "understanding & logical explanation."

S18066 / ISA / 1986 / 4646

Kamphorst, T. J. (U Utrecht, 3508 TC Netherlands), **The Deeper Layers of Leisure Activities.**

¶ The outcomes of sociological inquiries into variance in leisure behavior are often weak & "disappointing." Perhaps the researchers are overemphasizing the importance of traditional sociological factors & variables. Several questions are raised: How can this "disappointing" situation be improved? Would other theoretical approaches lead to better results? Would application of other methods lead to improvement? In-depth interviews regarding the use of mass media led to the conclusion that the deeper layers of leisure activities are psychological or social-psychological. Leisure activities are grounded in the personality or character of individuals, formed in early childhood in the process of socialization. The study of those processes could lend insight into the variants of leisure behavior. Some examples of explanations of leisure behavior by those psychological or social-psychological variables & processes are given.

S18067 / ISA / 1986 / 4647

Kamphorst, T. J. & Hantrais, L. (U Utrecht, 3508 TC Netherlands), **Cultural Participation: An International Comparison.**

¶ Results are presented of the first phase of an international research project called "Explaining Leisure Features," developed within the framework of the Research Committee on the Sociology of Leisure of the International Sociological Assoc. The first task was to establish an inventory of facts & figures on leisure activities, including cultural participation, & "explanations" of those facts & figures in the various participating countries. Tentative answers are offered regarding causes of cross-cultural differences in leisure participation.

S18068 / ISA / 1986 / 4648

Kanhere, Vijay (1347 Building No 17B, MHB Colony Magathane Borivli Bombay 400 006 India), **Participatory Research and Occupational Health.**

¶ Some conclusions about the field of occupational health are drawn, based on personal experience in various industrial plants located in the region of Bombay, India. Conflicts are evident between the rationalities of employers, workers, & occupational health groups, which act to impede the attainment of occupational health goals. A version of participatory methodology is outlined & applications to the situation described are suggested. Modified AA

S18069 / ISA / 1986 / 4649

Kannan, R. (Madurai-Kamaraj U, Tamil Nadu 625 021 India), **Towards Communal Harmony in India—Issues and Trends.**

¶ Prejudices based on culture, religious ethnocentrism & politics, religious sectarianism coinciding with parochialism, & proselytization have resulted in interreligious disturbances in India. The views of religious leaders on this communal disharmony are examined, with an emphasis on oppression & liberation. Six religious leaders in the city of Madurai (2 each belonging to Islam, Christianity, & Hinduism) were interviewed for this purpose. A few tangible solutions are recommended to maintain unity in the face of diversity in India, which is a melting pot of different cultures.

S18070 / ISA / 1986 / 4650

Kanungo, Rabindra N. & Misra, Sasi (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 1G5), **Reflection on Employee Alienation in India.**

¶ Alienation among employees in Indian organizations stems from both managerial attitudes toward utilization of human resources & socialization of employees within & outside organizational contexts. Dealing effectively with the issue of employee alienation requires certain changes in the basic attitudes of Indian management, eg: (1) replacing a piecemeal personal approach with a more systematic behavioral approach to diagnosis & intervention for change; (2) developing an orientation for discovering specifics of problems & solutions related to work motivation issues rather than being lured by generalities; & (3) developing an investment rather than cost attitude toward the management of human

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resources. Specific environmental conditions are explored within organizational & cultural contexts that also influence employee alienation at work. It is argued that work alienation in India is caused partly by the personal, organizational, & work/family ethics of Indian workers. These ethics are shaped by specific cultural influences & by the personality predispositions of the Indian worker. Within the organization, these predispositions are reinforced by managerial attitudes & practices at every stage of organizational process. Some plans for intervention for increasing worker involvement in Indian organization are outlined.

S18071 / ISA / 1986 / 4651

Kaplan, Charles D., Kämpe, Helmut & Flores, Jose Antonio (Erasmus U, 3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), **Argots as a Code-Switching Process: A Case Study of the Sociolinguistic Aspects of Drug Subcultures.**

¶ A code-switching model is useful for understanding the pragmatics of argot origin & functioning. Support for such a model is presented using historical, ethnographic, & statistical evidence. As a case study of this model, primary & secondary data on the argots of the drug cultures of Europe, the US, & Mexico are analyzed to illustrate basic concepts & processes. In Germany, for example, Kämpe found that the *f* of drug subcultural argot terms increases significantly shortly before the breaking-off of drug addiction therapy. Drug argot phenomena from the US & Mexico reveal other aspects of argot functioning, eg, betrayal, diffusion, protection, & accommodation. The function of argots is not to mask or deceive outsiders to the subculture, but to provide ingroup solidarity, emotional support, & protection of the members. Argots can be distinguished from "private" langs, jargons, & slangs by an essential process of code switching, which is tied closely to the subsistence & reproductive requirements of a particular marginalized subculture. Argots have a character of secrecy & semisecrecy, & tend to be learned in mid-adolescence. They are not properly nonstandard langs, but versions of standard langs characterized by code-switching processes. As a general conclusion, drug argots can be understood as a particular form of code switching that is strongly related to the structure of the drug market & the values of the drug user.

S18072 / ISA / 1986 / 4652

Kapur, Tribhuvan (Delhi U, 110 007 India), **Individual and Collective Exorcism—Case Study of a North Indian Village.**

¶ Exorcism rituals in Ru India are analyzed using exegetical commentaries from knowledgeable local informants. Analysis shows that the exorcism rituals studied emphasize the moral basis of affliction, & the difficulty of reversing this afflicted state. For a total cure, a series of four rituals are used, & many individuals have to go through them repeatedly. The rituals are ordered in a hierarchy of potency; they comprise the progressive moral cleansing of the individual & a collective regeneration of the community. Faith in the deity worshipped during the rituals is considered vital to the cure. Any *en bloc* transfer of modern medicine to this isolated area would create cultural disruption & be viewed with great suspicion because of the ideology of healing within the myths & legends of the region; modern medicine has an entirely different ideological orientation toward healing.

S18073 / ISA / 1986 / 4653

Kärtner, Georg (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Saarstr 7 8000 Munich 40 Federal Republic Germany), **Changes of Occupational Commitment of Youth in West Germany—Influences of Economic Crisis and Perspectives on Long-Run Developments.**

¶ Recent empirical youth studies conducted in West Germany & other highly developed industrial societies are analyzed, focusing on: whether there is empirical evidence for a trend toward change of value patterns; what types of changes are reactions to the crisis of the labor market & therefore reversible on that level; & whether there are international trends of changing attitudes related to labor & occupation. Increased flexibility of young people in developing strategies of action with respect to education & the labor market is more apparent than a fundamental change of values.

S18074 / ISA / 1986 / 4654

Kashalikar, Madhav Janardan & Draxe, Prabhakar Bharamu (Trimurti, Shrinagar Nipani Karnataka 591237 India), **Environmental Impact on Religious Practices: A Case Study of Dange Dhangars in Kolhapur.**

¶ The Dange Dhangars of India, a small community having some characteristics of a tribe & some of a subcaste, regard themselves as Hindus. It is presumed that, due to some unknown historical eventuality, they had to take shelter in the forests & had to lead a hazardous life subsisting mainly on cattle rearing & primitive agriculture. This situation has apparently constrained them to modify their religious practices. The main differences in the religious beliefs & practices of Dange Dhangars are traced & compared with those of the Hindu masses. Findings from participant observation & unstructured interviews include: (1) While the Dange Dhangars have a number of basic religious beliefs in common with Hinduism, there are substantial differences in details. (2) Idol worship & killing animals in sacrifice are common. (3) They require a Brahmin priest for some rites, but have their own priests for certain other rites & ceremonies. (4) Environmental constraints seem to have caused some modifications in religious practices; for example, due to scarcity of water, they cannot afford a daily bath, hence worship of the family god has become an occasional event. (5) Due to the transportation & communication facilities, the Danges Dhangars are tending to adopt more orthodox Hindu ways of worship.

S18075 / ISA / 1986 / 4655

Kasvio, Antti (U Tampere, SF-33101 Finland), **New Technologies and the Transformation of Women's Work in Textile, Clothing and Electronics Industries.**

¶ Finland is an exceptional case in the ongoing Western European industrial restructuring process in the sense that such branches as textile, clothing, & consumer electronics have retained their position as significant employers of the F semiskilled LF. Changes in the competitive strategies of firms & active implementation of new technologies have, however, deeply affected the position of F workers. This situation is analyzed on the basis of three empirical case studies. The main conclusion is that the traditional paradigms of LF utilization are losing their effectiveness, because: (1) they do not fit into the new competitive strategies adopted by the firms, & (2) they do not take into account the changes in the labor market behavior of women. An alternative paradigm based on the professionalization of F work is presented as a possible solution to these contradictions.

S18076 / ISA / 1986 / 4656

Katteler, H. & de Boer, C. (Applied Social Sciences U Nijmegen, 6532 ZV Netherlands), **Holiday-Destination Choice of Dutch People.**

¶ Tourist behavior is a major part of the study of leisure behavior. Insight into patterns of tourist behavior can have relevance for economic & physical planning. In this context, choice of holiday destination—either domestic or foreign—is an important element, especially in so small a country as the Netherlands. Long- & short-term trends in the Netherlands are shown, & explanations using two approaches: (1) the influence of demographic variables—yielding evidence of poor relationships; & (2) the impact of diverse household conditions, found to produce a relatively high degree of constraint behavior.

S18077 / ISA / 1986 / 4657

Katteler, H. & Brög, W. (Instut Applied Social Sciences U Nijmegen, 6532 ZV Netherlands), **The Situational Approach as a Means to Explain Behaviour: The Case of Tourist Behaviour of Dutch People.**

¶ Explaining past behavior can enhance prognosis of future behavior. Several techniques, especially mathematic-statistical ones, have been developed. However, this method has seldom been applied in sociological studies of leisure behavior. A new methodology is proposed, which is actor-oriented; this so-called situational analysis is especially applicable in research regarding how people make choices. A special feature is that qualitative data collection & processing can result in a quantitative model. The situational approach is applied to the destination choices of Dutch vacationers. In this context, the potential for & probability of change are indicated. The method allows prognostic findings because of its explanatory nature. The results can be a catalyst for further research.

S18078 / ISA / 1986 / 4658

Katz, Elihu (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Israel), **New Media and Cultural Dis-Integration.**

¶ The shrinkage of the world that is promised by the new & not-so-new media technologies seems, ironically, to be accompanied by the distancing of national centers from their peripheries. In Europe, national broad-

casting systems are threatened by the multiplication of channels & of alien content, depriving audiences of shared & authentic experience. New media in the US are further emptying public space. For their part, Third World centers seem to be increasingly out of touch with their grassroots, as development programs fail & few media are mobilized against large media influence.

S18079 / ISA / 1986 / 4659

Kaur, Kiran Preet (Panjab U, Chandigarh 160 014 India), **Studies in Alienation: Indian Experience.**

¶ An exploration of the nature of professionalization, bureaucratization, & commitment among managers, focusing on the concept of alienation. Analysis is based on personal interviews conducted with 100 professional managers in 12 large-scale manufacturing organizations from the public & private sectors of Punjab State, India. Chi-square & Pearson product moment r analysis indicates that managers have acquired some attributes of professionalization at the individual level. Professionalization of managers is relatively high in the public, as compared to private sector, & in higher, compared to lower, management. Management occupations, however, have not attained the status of the medical & legal occupations. Bureaucratization was not perceived by managers as very high or low. The findings also reveal high interorganizational & intraorganizational job mobility & propensity to mobility. It is found that alienation is associated neither with biographical situation nor with physical, technological, or normative conditions, but with their interpretation by the managers. This finding disproves both conflict & functional theory on the determinants of alienation, & supports the phenomenological & symbolic interactionist perspectives. It is also shown that the managers have a low degree of alienation, & that professionalization does not enhance alienation, although powerlessness & normlessness do. The bureaucratic system legitimizes the autonomy of managers in the hierarchy of authority, which reduces alienation & enhances commitment. Nevertheless, professional managers feel relative alienation, if bureaucracy fails to provide them with intraorganizational mobility for career elevation & they are compelled to develop propensity to interorganizational mobility.

S18080 / ISA / 1986 / 4660

Kawamura, Nozomu, Takahashi, Kazuhiro & Sakota, Kosaku (Tokyo Metropolitan U, Meguro-ku 152 Japan), **The Community Power Structure in Japanese Society.**

¶ Interview data from 122 persons residing in Shimoda, Japan, who were identified by the reputational method as local leaders, & each of whom nominated 12 persons as having power in the community, are used to analyze the network of community power relations. Principal factor analysis is applied to the resulting matrix. Attitudes of leaders toward two issues—mayoral elections & construction of the city hall—are also examined. Modified AA

S18081 / ISA / 1986 / 4661

Kelle, V. Zh. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **Intensification of Science: The System Approach.**

¶ The main indicators of the intensive development of science are characterized. Most important are the level of qualification & creative possibilities, & selection & placement of scientific personnel. Consideration is given to determining priority directions in research, provision of material-technical & information support for science, development of informal scientific communications, forms of organizational planning & management of science, & creation of optimal conditions for creative activities. It is stressed that the transition into intensive scientific development under the conditions of socialism affects other spheres of social life, including production & education. The mutual relations between science & society determine the nature of social relations in the sphere of science proper.

S18082 / ISA / 1986 / 4663

Kellerhals, Jean M., Coenen-Huther, Josette & Modak, Marianne (U Geneva, 1211 4 Switzerland), **Social Stratification, Types of Interactions within the Family and Distributive Justice.**

¶ On the basis of observations of interactions within 107 Ur families in Switzerland, an attempt is made to define the relationship between the SES of the families, their types of interaction, & the forms of the distributive justice they practice &/or value. Using interactive techniques of group self-definition, the families were classified on 3 axes forming a

typology: forms of cohesion (similarity or specificity), type of integration with the environment (openness or closure), & type of interpersonal adaptation (normative or communicative). Families characterized by an accent on similarity, closure, & normative adaptation are inversely related to the SES of the adults. Strategies of distributive justice decisions for the family group are also defined. The main dimensions worked out are: (1) use of particularistic vs universalistic criteria of evaluation, (2) the procedure (statutory or individualistic) of comparison between the members of the group, (3) the hierarchical position of procedural as compared to "material" justice, (4) the type of individual & collective appropriation of resources in the group, & (5) the procedures used for choosing between contradictory criteria of equity. Distributive justice strategies characterized by internal criteria of evaluation, statutory procedures of comparison, & prevalence of material (vs procedural) justice are inversely related to family SES.

S18083 / ISA / 1986 / 4662

Kellerhals, Jean M., Languin, Noelle & Perrin, Jean François (U Geneva, CH-1211 Switzerland), **Divorce and "Deficit" Models: A Test of Four Hypotheses.**

¶ On the basis of a longitudinal study of a cohort of 600 Swiss marriages observed from 1974 to 1984, divorced people are compared to still-married couples. Demographical, biographical, & attitudinal data on both spouses (interviewed separately on 3 occasions during their married life) are taken into account. Four hypotheses concerning the factors affecting the probability of divorce are tested: (1) divorce results from a lack of socialization to conjugal & parental roles; (2) divorce results from a lack of consensus due to social & cultural heterogamy; (3) divorce is a "normal" component of certain attitudinal & behavioral patterns of interactions within the family. The first three hypotheses—which refer to "deficit models"—have to be rejected: they only account for extreme situations. The fourth, pertaining to properties of given types of interactions (type of cohesion, DoFL, value orientations, etc) within the family plays a larger role.

S18084 / ISA / 1986 / 4664

Kelz, Heinrich P. (U Bonn, 5300 Federal Republic Germany), **Sociolinguistic Factors in the Planning of a National Language.**

¶ The planning of a national lang always includes both corpus & status planning. In both areas, sociolinguistic factors have to be considered. How this is done in a multilingual society is demonstrated with examples from the Philippines & Zimbabwe. The results of planning activities in dissemination, education, administration, & publication are also addressed.

S18085 / ISA / 1986 / 4665

Keman, Hans (State U, Leiden 2300 RA Netherlands), **The Development of Industrial Democracy in the Netherlands since the Second World War: From Corporatism to Co-Counseling?**

¶ Historical data are used to examine the influence of government, political parties, capital, & labor on the development of codetermination in Dutch industrial enterprises, & specifically on the laws on work councils established in 1950, 1971, & 1979. Statutory reforms do not appear to have produced real codetermination at the plant level. Organized capital has had sufficient influence over all parties, & sufficient unity of action, to be able to ensure the formulation of laws compatible with its interests. Work councils have given workers increased voice within the plants where they work, & thus a more progressive make-up of industrial democracy, but within a system whose basic character is unchanged & that is even strengthened by the resulting increased worker loyalty to employers. Modified AA

S18086 / ISA / 1986 / 4666

Kenis, Patrick (European University Instit, Badia Fiesolana Via dei Roccettini 9 50016 San Domenico di Fiesole Italy), **Public Enterprises: Economising Democracy or Democratizing Economy.**

¶ The relationship between public enterprises as a form of organized capitalism (as compared to government regulation, industry self-regulation, stakeholder participation, neocorporatism, etc) & democratic theory is highlighted. Economic democracy differs from democratic capitalism (both the *laissez faire* & welfare-state varieties) in that democracy is (for the most part) limited to the political sphere & most of the means of production are privately owned. It also contrasts with etatist socialism, in which: free markets are prohibited, there is little if any democracy, & control of the means of production is monopolized by the state. Focus

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here is on the extent to which the actual situations of public enterprises in different European countries coincide with such a conception of economic democracy.

S18087 / ISA / 1986 / 4667

Kergoat, Danièle & Boutet, Josiane (GEDISST-CNRS, 6 rue des Immeubles Industriels F-75011 Paris France), **Qualification ouvrière et division sociale et sexuelle du travail** (Women Workers' Qualification and Social and Sexual Division of Labor). (FRE)

¶ The semantic aspects of women's problems in getting accepted into the LF are explored. Recommendations are made of ways that language might be changed to correct the working world's linguistic bias against women. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18088 / ISA / 1986 / 4668

Khadka, Narayan (Centre Development OECD, 94 Chardon-Lagache 75016 Paris France), **Youth and Educational Change in Nepal**.

¶ The role of youth in bringing about educational change in Nepal is analyzed, with focus on the new education system, which was introduced in the early 1970s by modernizing the old system developed along the British pattern. Issues examined include: the need for bringing change to the old education system, the political imperatives & operations of the new system, the political & social behavior of youth & their role in annulling the new system & reverting back to the old one in the early 1980s. In a closed sociopolitical system such as Nepal, which does not accommodate the feelings, aspirations, & needs of the elites or educated youth, desired social change cannot be brought about directly, but must rely on the right combination of youth dynamics & education.

S18089 / ISA / 1986 / 4669

Khakhar, Kantilal K. (Saurashtra U, Rajkot 360005 India), **The Process of Suburbanisation and Decentralised Urban Development Policy**.

¶ An interpretive framework is developed to examine Ur policy issues regarding decentralized development of Ur settlements. The cases of the US & the UK are investigated to determine the different situations produced by the predominant influence of either market forces or purposive public policy. The Western experience is compared with that of India to examine the validity of present Indian government policy, which is geared more in favor of decentralized development. The suburbanization process in India has also started taking shape. The policies & measures of spatial intervention in the form of land-use controls, provision of Ur infrastructural facilities, programs like public housing & industrial estates, & provision of cheap financing have influenced the process of suburbanization significantly.

S18090 / ISA / 1986 / 4670

Khakhulina, L. A. & Trofimov, V. A. (Instit Economics, 17 Lavrentiev Av 630090 Norosibirsk USSR), **Spatial Differentiation in Well-Being: Issues of Equalization**.

¶ Regional equality of well-being is a basic social goal in the USSR; to attain it, regionally differentiated programs based on respective regional forecasts are needed. An attempt was made to detect regions with similar problems in terms of people's material conditions, diet, housing, & services, using typological analytical methods. The findings were used to differentiate a smaller number of enlarged regions, each joining together several administrative units (*Krays & Oblasts*). Examined are: (1) methodological alternatives for regional typologization; (2) a system of variables & factors used in typological analysis; (3) problems & possible directions of solutions; & (4) the role of local & central administrative bodies in the solution of these problems.

S18091 / ISA / 1986 / 4671

Khatri, A. A. (U Alabama, Birmingham 35294), **Decision-Making in the Context of the Family in India**.

¶ Decision making on important familial matters in India is investigated with data from samples of 147 children aged 8 & 11 (76 boys & 71 girls), 118 of their adult relatives, & 580 Indian Coll students. Hartley's incomplete adoption story was used with the children, semistructured interviews were conducted with the relatives, & interviews & questionnaires were administered to the Coll students. Decision-making patterns (eg, autocratic, autonomous, dyadic, or democratic), extent of consultation sought by & from families of Rs & relatives not living with them, &

the role played by relatives are assessed. Findings are discussed in light of Indian patriarchal culture & the ideal type of the Hindu joint family.

S18092 / ISA / 1986 / 4672

Kher, Manik (Time Research Foundation, 1117/5A Ganeshkhind Rd Pune 411 016 India), **Alienation from Work and Organization: An Indian Experience**.

¶ The concept of alienation is one of the most controversial in sociology. The Marxian version has been discussed threadbare by sociologists all over the world. While operationalizing the concept for empirical research, sociologists have mixed up the issues of alienation with work vs organization. Also, some have used the terms alienation & commitment almost interchangeably. Noncommitment to work does not necessarily mean alienation, & absence of alienation does not indicate presence of commitment. Similarly, alienation from work & organization are separate & independent concepts. For instance, powerlessness (which is one of the major correlates of alienation) vis-à-vis immediate control over the work process may result in alienation in work, whereas powerlessness in the decision-making process may lead to alienation from the organization. The same logic could be extended to other correlates. Empirical data are presented to back an argument for an integrated psychological & sociological approach to further study.

S18093 / ISA / 1986 / 4673

Khien, Vu (Instit Sociology, Hanoi 27 Tuan Xuan Soan Vietnam), **Science and the Struggle for World Peace and Human Happiness**.

¶ Science plays an important role in the modern world both in production & social progress, & in war. Here, science's role in the building of Vietnamese socialism is examined. The progressive development of science in Vietnam since the war is outlined & some relevant statistics are cited. Vietnamese scientists are actively involved in international cooperation with other socialist countries, Third World countries, & European capitalist countries. Through these efforts they contribute not only to economic prosperity, but to world peace.

S18094 / ISA / 1986 / 4674

Khôi, Lê Thành (U Paris V, 75006 Cedex France), **Culture populaire et culture lettrée dans l'ancien Viêt Nam: oppositions et convergences** (Popular and Intellectual Culture in Old Vietnam: Contrasts and Convergences). (FRE)

¶ The Marxists would have it that popular culture is separated & alienated from that of the dominant classes, but this is an oversimplification. Throughout history, the masses have formed & elaborated their own culture, embodying their beliefs, ideas, values, & aspirations; interdependence between this & the culture of the dominant classes is not uncommon. Popular culture is argued to be the sturdier of the two in the case of foreign occupation, when the intellectual culture withers but that of the people remains healthy & provides a storehouse of national values & a spirit of independence; this was the case in Vietnam during the French occupation, when peasant songs & stories were orally transmitted in all their richness & spontaneity & became an imperishable national treasure. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18095 / ISA / 1986 / 4675

Kickbusch, Ilona (World Health Organization, Scherfigsvej 8 Copenhagen Denmark), **Who Produces Health? Varieties of the Non-Institutional Alternatives**.

¶ In recent years, both researchers & policymakers have come to emphasize the noninstitutional production of care & services. In the health field, home care & the self-help movement have received much attention. These often exploited alternatives to established services challenge the assumptions of the welfare state both in theory & in practice. The health field allows for a particularly clear illustration of the variety of noninstitutional forms of care, & can perhaps suggest a new theory of social policy.

S18096 / ISA / 1986 / 4676

Kiernan-Daniels, Irene R. (11 Fifth Ave, New York NY 10003), **Confidentiality in College and University Personnel Practices: Participatory Decision Making in Self-Destruction**.

¶ Else Oyen's research on confidentiality (see SA 31:3/83N1579) is used as a springboard for a study of confidentiality as practiced in personnel decisions in US Colls & Us. Unlike previous studies on welfare clients & MD's patients, the groups examined were nearly equal in SS. Faculty members were well aware that secrecy could hide unfair deci-

sions & obstruct measures to correct injustices. Case examples are presented & explanations of why the system continues are discussed. Faculty members were found to be similar to welfare clients & patients in some ways, participating in processes they consider unfair & hiding within a hierarchical system of bureaucracy.

S18097 / ISA / 1986 / 4677

Kieselbach, Thomas (U Bremen, D-28 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Young, Unemployed and Alienated? A Reevaluation of the Alienation Concept for Unemployment Research.**

¶ Sociopsychological & epidemiological research is reviewed & reinterpreted with respect to the concept of alienation & its relation to youth unemployment. Based on the assumption that unemployment is coped with differently depending on whether or not one has been previously employed, hypotheses are developed regarding the variance in degree of alienation experienced by unemployed youth. Youth labor market tendencies are discussed: these are seen as having either a cushioning effect toward unemployment or encouraging work experiences that might provoke further alienation, eg, temporary employment in the subterranean economy with no social control from unions or legislation.

S18098 / ISA / 1986 / 4678

Kiggundu, Moses N. (School Business Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Work Alienation and Institutional Decay in Developing Countries.**

¶ A conceptual framework hypothesizing the relationship of work alienation to institutional decay in developing countries is presented. Studies from developing countries show a decline in organizational & institutional effectiveness, which sociotechnical systems theory attributes to the lack of fit between the social & technical subsystems of organizations. Institutional decay leads to work alienation when individuals are frustrated in satisfying needs when associating with the institution. A model of the process of organizational ineffectiveness leading to work alienation is discussed, relating to all stakeholders associated with the institution rather than employees only. The model does not distinguish between intrinsic & extrinsic needs, & it assumes that work alienation resulting from institutional decay affects the stakeholder's quality of working & community life. Implications for research & management in developing countries include the distinction between organizational ineffectiveness & institutional decay & the explanation of work alienation. A long-term strategy of institutional analysis, rehabilitation, & development is needed.

S18099 / ISA / 1986 / 4679

Killian, Lewis M. (U Massachusetts, Amherst 01003), **Redressive Action and Ethnic Relations in the United States.**

¶ The effectiveness of policies aimed at redressing ethnic inequities in the US is assessed through a review of the literature from the 1970s & 1980s. In general, results prove to be largely mixed, with the clearest gains in voting & lower-level political representation. At the same time, these policies have become the focus of intense controversy & have impaired relationships between ethnic minorities & whites. It thus appears that affirmative action has largely been divisive rather than integrative in its social impact.

S18100 / ISA / 1986 / 4680

Kimberly, James C. & Wiest, James H. (U Nebraska, Lincoln 68588-0324), **Inconsistency between Status Components and Status Rewards and Political Behavior.**

¶ A new conception of inconsistency within the internal structure of a single status is presented that focuses on inconsistency among status components—position, position-related motivation & ability; performance in position—as a unit & status rewards—prestige, influence (power &/or authority); & money—as a unit. Inconsistencies among rewards include under-reward, adequate reward, & over-reward. These factors are examined based on questionnaires mailed to all faculty (68% return rate) 2 months after a collective bargaining election at a large state U. Rs were asked to rate each status component on a 9-point scale, & each status reward, taking into consideration collectively the ratings they had made of status components, on a 9-point scale. The ratings take into account overall height of status. For Rs who felt that collective bargaining would increase faculty influence in the U, the % of faculty voting for unionization increased with increase in the amount of under-reward. As predicted, there was no relationship between increases in over-reward & the % of faculty voting for unionization. It is concluded that the type of

status inconsistency defined has significant effects on individual behavior.

S18101 / ISA / 1986 / 4681

Kimmel, Michael S. (Rutgers U, New Brunswick NJ 08903), **Reconstituting Community: Moral Economy and Community Based Social Movements in Industrial Nations.**

¶ Community is typically understood by sociological theorists as a backward-looking, atavistic, & fundamentally conservative contrast to 'society', which is portrayed as a vibrant & dynamic engine of growth, development & modernization. Community retards development, according to this formulation resting on traditional forms of authority, Ru social relations, & nonrational cultural networks. However, this analytic formulation cannot account for the tremendous recent upsurge of community-based social movements in advanced industrial societies. The notion of "moral economy" as outlined by E. P. Thompson in *The Making of the English Working Class*, is used to challenge the putative "backwardness" of community, & to suggest how community can challenge the established social order, both in advanced industrial countries & developing nations. Specifically, examination of several community-based social movements—resurgent ethnic nationalist movements in Western Europe (eg, the Basques, Bretons, & Corsicans), the so-called "backyard revolution" in the US & peasant movements in developing countries—shows how community can provide a political & cultural impetus toward radical social movements, especially those challenging the imposition of industrialization & state centralization.

S18102 / ISA / 1986 / 4682

Kingsbury, Nancy M. & Minda, Robert (U Manitoba, Winnipeg R3T 2N2), **The Formation and Dissolution of Intimate Relationships.**

¶ In a western Canadian provincial U, 37 Ms & 78 Fs participated in a study to assess which of a group of relationship characteristics discriminate among the following relationship states in heterosexual couples: (1) expected commitment state, (2) expected maintenance state, & (3) expected dissolution state. Findings support stage theories of intimate relationships & suggest that the latter group is most distinguishable. Apparently, intimate relationships have identifiable characteristics which indicate that the relationship may begin the termination process in the perceptions & expectations of its members long before the formal termination of the relationship itself. The findings provide information for professionals who work with couples or individuals in counseling &/or relationship enrichment programs.

S18103 / ISA / 1986 / 4683

Kirchgässler, Klaus-Uwe (Medical School U Giessen, D-6300 Federal Republic Germany), **A Sociolinguistic Model for Diagnostic and Therapeutic Communication.**

¶ In sociolinguistic studies of MD-patient interaction, the act of diagnosing has rarely been considered a topic. Examination of data from a qualitative study on illness theories & illness identities of epileptic patients suggests that patient interpretations of the term "elipepsy" are at least partially influenced by the diagnostic information delivered by the MD. Drawn from outside the diagnostic encounter, the data show that these interpretations (& their observable semantic connections to the diagnostic discourse) influence the patients' illness behavior & compliance. These findings are compared with results of sociolinguistic research studying conversational aspects of MD-patient encounters from within. This comparative analysis is the basis for the formulation of a sociolinguistic model for diagnosis that tries to integrate both medical & social aspects of diagnosis. This may account better for diagnosis' multiple pragmatic relevances & may be useful in further research on medical interaction & the problem of compliance.

S18104 / ISA / 1986 / 4684

Kirkwood, Kenneth (Saint Antony's Coll Oxford U, OX2 6JF England), **The Necessity for Inter-Cultural Sensitivity.**

¶ It is hypothesized on the basis of abundant evidence from the field of intercultural relations that singularly little progress has been made in promoting genuine intercultural sensitivity in the field designated multicultural education, & in devising effective methods of inculcating such sensitivity. Lip-service to the need is commonplace; genuine sensitivity to "other-cultural" differences is exceptional. All too frequently differences are minimized or glossed over in the presumed interest of achieving a sufficient or expedient basis of intercultural understanding. Respect for

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significant differences is all too seldom attained. An attempt is made to document & illuminate this central problem in multicultural education, & to suggest some possible ways & means of trying to deal with it in multicultural or polyethnic societies.

S18105 / ISA / 1986 / 4685

Kirn, Andrej (Edvard Kardelj U, Ljubljana Yugoslavia), **Social Implications of Ecological Limits to Growth.**

¶ A distinction is drawn between historically conditioned ecological constraints on the one hand, & ecological limits that cannot be surmounted, on the other. Lack of recognition of the latter can lead to a dangerous economic & technological situation. Marxist theoretical tradition stresses social constraints to modes of production, while ignoring external physical & ecological constraints of social development. The question is raised of whether ecological & physical limits of the biosphere impose limits on qualitative development as well as on the growth of various social parameters. The answer to that question encompasses global social alternatives: modes of production, the future of work, the role of the state, social structure, & the character of man's freedom.

S18106 / ISA / 1986 / 4686

Kissler, Leo & Jansen, Peter (Fern U, Hagen 5800 Federal Republic Germany), **Organization of Work by Participation: Contours of Policies for Participative Work Organization.**

¶ A comparative investigation of state controlled measures for introducing employees' direct participation in enterprises in the Federal Republic of Germany & in France, using evaluation data from sociological research projects that accompanied implementation of these policies. The aims & substances of the policies, which have been in effect in both countries since the 1970s, are analyzed using the German "Humanization of Work" policies & the "Employee Groups with Rights to Direct Say" (*Groupe d'expression*), which were introduced in France in 1982, as examples. Common problems arising from implementation are investigated in light of selected research results. The objective of direct participation in enterprises is creation of PO in the production sphere that is capable of constructive criticism. Existing patterns of interaction between power (the hierarchy of the enterprise) & counterforce (elected organs of representation & trade unions) could be enhanced by integration of the individual wage earner as a "third agent."

S18107 / ISA / 1986 / 4687

Kissler, Leo & Sattel, Ulrike (Fern U, Hagen 5800 Federal Republic Germany), **Politics and the Organization of Work in France and the Federal Republic of Germany: A Comparison.**

¶ An examination of the political & economic background to governmental activities in France & the Federal Republic of Germany that, with both entrepreneurs & trade unions, were undertaken during the 1970s to improve the organization of work. The problems confronting representatives of the various interests as a result of these measures, both at & above the level of the individual plant, are discussed in detail: the narrow possibilities for exerting influence; the effects of increasing legislative regulation; the lack of competence in judging technological changes & their social effects; & the ambivalence of corporate inclusion brought about by governmental measures. The lack of grassroots democratic coupling of trade union work to the interests of workers themselves has been remedied, at least formally, in France. The employees' right of direct say concerning their working conditions, introduced by the Auroux Laws of 1982, offers a chance for more participatory organization of work.

S18108 / ISA / 1986 / 4688

Kiuranov, Chavdar (Instit Sociology, 13-A Moskovska str Sofia Bulgaria), **Organization and Interest.**

¶ Organization of work can be understood as organization of the simple elements of work, ie, the economic & technological aspects of organization. It can also be understood as organization of "man-machine" relations, which reveals ergonomic aspects. From a sociological point of view, organization is interpreted as organization of interests. What is the content of the notion "interests"? What types of interests & what different views about them exist? What should be the criterion: hierarchy &/or coordination of these interests? These problems are discussed in detail.

S18109 / ISA / 1986 / 4689

Kiuranov, Chavdar (Instit Sociology, 13-A Moskovska str Sofia Bulgaria), **Peace Movements—Opened and Closed with Reference to Pugwash.**

¶ After a brief survey of the development of destructive forces since WWII, especially the neutron bomb, focus is on the peace movements as a legitimate reaction of the "productive forces," ie, the working people, against the "destructive forces," including the military industrial complex. The Pugwash movement is cited as a specific "closed" movement for peace & cooperation.

S18110 / ISA / 1986 / 4690

Kiuranov, Chavdar (Instit Sociology, 13-A Moskovska str Sofia Bulgaria), **The Impact of New Technologies on Manual Work in Bulgaria.**

¶ In spite of the mechanization & automation that have occurred since WWII, manual work still is relatively important in Bulgaria. Here, manual work is analyzed as an organic system of structures in which the role of social structure is paramount. It is suggested that the limitation of manual work can be achieved by technological or by social solutions. Social solutions should be founded on the coordination of individual, collective, state, & social interests. Using empirical data, the impact of the introduction of innovations on a variety of enterprises, collectivities, & workers is discussed.

S18111 / ISA / 1986 / 4691

Klaassen, C. A. C. & Kleijer, Henk (Catholic U Nijmegen, Netherlands), **Computers Values Education: The Hidden Curriculum of Computers in Education.**

¶ The development of the new information technology has important social & cultural implications. It is expected to influence not only behavior, but also values & cognition patterns. An important function of education consists of transmitting the values of the social system people live in; this value transmission takes place both through the "official" & "hidden" curriculum. Examined are: (1) the changes in values that may take place because of the computerization of society; (2) the possible impact of the new media on the socialization process; & (3) the new tasks for value education in the computerized society.

S18112 / ISA / 1986 / 4692

Klages, Helmut (Post-Graduate School Administrative Sciences, D-6720 Speyer Federal Republic Germany), **Value Change Revisited.**

¶ In recent years the concept of "value change" has gained much prominence in the Federal Republic of Germany. Scholarly thinking as well as public argumentation have used this concept to explain various kinds of sociopsychological phenomena, including youth unrest, changing work-related & political attitudes, & the emancipation of women. The understanding of value change was heavily influenced by the work of R. Inglehart, who has discerned a shift from materialist to postmaterialist values in modern societies. However, other research has contradicted Inglehart's theory. It is necessary to examine the qualitative character of the values involved, & the directions that value change may take; also value change in social macroprocesses must be understood as a multidimensional & potentially multidirectional phenomenon.

S18113 / ISA / 1986 / 4693

Klausner, Samuel Z. (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104), **The Nationalization of American Social Science: The Relation of State Funding to the Development of Social Science.**

¶ US social scientists lobbied for the inclusion of social science in the planned National Science Foundation (NSF) in the late 1940s. The effort failed initially but was eventually successful. A historical analysis is presented, based on a hitherto unpublished manuscript by Talcott Parsons, in which he argues for a close alliance between the social & natural sciences. The paper was commissioned & then buried by a committee of the Social Science Research Council. The report deals with the impact on the social sciences of inclusion in an agency dominated by natural scientists & with the impact on the US of large-scale increases in research funding. The paper concludes with a recommendation for the establishment by US of separate nonprofit research institutes to manage research contracts & calls for a reconsideration of the proposal to establish a Social Science Foundation separate from the NSF & the National Endowment for the Humanities. Involvement of the state with science becomes a mixed blessing for both the state & science.

S18114 / ISA / 1986 / 4694

Kliwer, Erich V. & Kazanjian, Arminée (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z6), **Alienation and Suicide in Immigrants.**

† A theoretical framework is presented for the study of suicide among immigrants. It is postulated that migration is an alienating experience that may increase suicide rates among immigrants compared with rates in their country of origin; however, suicide rates might not increase at the same rate for all groups, but rather, would reflect the varying interplay between the diminishing influence of ethnic cultural traditions, the increasing effect of the host culture, & the social fabric of the particular group. Data from 2 1969-1973 records of suicide deaths in Canada, population data from the 1971 Canadian census, & information from the World Health Organization on the origin countries are used to compare standardized suicide mortality rates (SMRs) of foreign-born Canadians with those of native-born Canadians, & with those in the origin populations. Results show that 60% of F immigrant groups demonstrated higher SMRs than in their origin countries, compared with only 41% of M groups. Extreme variation existed in the suicide rates of individual immigrant groups, & in the degree of change in rates from those in the origin countries. For most immigrant groups, the SMRs were significantly different from those in their origin countries & exhibited convergence with the Canadian rates. These results suggest that the degree of change in the immigrant suicide rates is a function of the interaction of the stress created by adaptation to new environments, the cultural attitudes toward suicide that the immigrants bring with them, & the influence of the norms of the destination country.

S18115 / ISA / 1986 / 4695

Klöti, Ulrich & Nüssli, Kurt (U Zürich, CH-8006 Switzerland), **Reforming Inter-Governmental Relations in a Federal System: The Swiss Case.**

† Data from a research project are used to describe empirically the national political scene in Switzerland. Since 1848, the country has been a confederation in which "sovereign cantons exercise all those rights which are not transferred to the federal power." Starting from a highly decentralized structure, centralization has for many years been considered an appropriate & necessary structural adaptation of the political system. The results of this development are a very complicated distribution of tasks to the federal, cantonal, & communal levels on one side, & a highly sophisticated network of intergovernmental relations between the federal government & the cantons on the other. In this situation, the federal government has advanced a reform strategy aiming at a "new decentralization" & a "disentanglement" of intergovernmental relations. This reform process, which started in 1975, is described in detail. In the beginning, the federal government emphasized improved coordination that would have required extended federal responsibilities. In a second phase, propositions tended toward more cantonal competencies.

S18116 / ISA / 1986 / 4696

Knorr-Cetina, Karin D. (U Bielefeld, D-4800 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Interaction and Structure: The Double Production of Social Reality.**

† The "gap" between microsociological analysis of interaction & everyday practices on the one hand & certain conceptions of macrosocial structures on the other does not merely indicate a failure on the part of sociologists to deal adequately with presumed micro-macro relations. Rather, it constitutes one expression of the relative autonomy of these levels in social reality—or phrased differently, of the fact that there is no 1:1 relationship of correspondence, translation, or summarization between "social action" & "social structures." A conception of the double production of social reality is developed here in terms of: (1) processes of everyday interaction that create & (deliberately) counteract disembodied principles of structuration (ie, social structures), & (2) structural features that act as reference points invoked by participants in social practice.

S18117 / ISA / 1986 / 4697

Kochar, Vijay & Suguna, M. (U Hyderabad, 500134 India), **Structural and Cultural Barriers to Equity in the Indian Health System.**

† The level of equity attained in the Indian health system is examined, & basic structural & cultural constraints to equity are identified, using a systems framework. It is maintained that the Indian health system is intrinsically linked to the Indian social system, & operates in the pluralistic settings of both traditional folk/tribal communities, & modernized, Ur elite communities. The modern medical system, the medical profession, & the bureaucratic infrastructure of the Indian health system are de-

scribed, & it is argued that the structural & cultural constraints in the system are such that purely medical & administrative interventions & solutions are seriously limited. To achieve the goal of health for all by the year 2000, sociopolitical, economic, managerial, & sociocultural interventions are necessary.

S18118 / ISA / 1986 / 4698

Kohli, Martin (Institut Soziologie Free U Berlin, D-1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Aging as a Challenge for Social Theory.**

† The problems of an aging society bring forth not only a new topical area, but also a challenge to some of the foundations of sociological theory. If social life is structured around work & its organization, how can we theoretically cope with a situation in which a large (& still growing) part of the population has left the domain of formally organized work? This question is addressed on three levels: (1) the structure of social inequality (eg, "welfare classes" instead of production-based classes); (2) cultural meaning structures (eg, leisure instead of productivity & achievement); & (3) the biographical framework of action (eg, biographical anticipation & reminiscence instead of a "situational" orientation).

S18119 / ISA / 1986 / 4699

Kohout, Jaroslav (Czechoslovak Sociological Assoc, 4 Husova Praha 1), **Theory and Planning of Social Development of Economics Organisations in CSSR.**

† Since 1975, social planning has been an obligatory method of management in every organization in Czechoslovakia. This is a challenge not only for sociologists, but also for managerial staff. Every foreman & manager is a practical sociologist—a leader of social groups—& influences the attitudes of millions of working people. Currently, young managers with technical backgrounds want to organize postgraduate studies concerning social sciences, social planning, work organization, etc. To master their roles, managers need not only studies & theory, but also experiences & talent. Social planning in socialist countries represents objective demands for sociology, sociological research, & social management methods.

S18120 / ISA / 1986 / 4700

Kohout, Jaroslav (School Economics Nán A. Zapotochého, 4 Prague 3 Czechoslovakia), **Social Planning in Czechoslovakia and the Role of the Managerial Staff.**

† Since 1975, social planning has been an obligatory method of management in every organization in Czechoslovakia. This is a challenge not only for sociologists, but also for managerial staff. Every foreman/manager is a practical sociologist—a leader of social groups. Even more important are their qualifications in social sciences. There are 240,000 foremen in the country; they influence the attitudes of millions of working people. They are relatively young, & their backgrounds are usually technical. That is why they want to organize postgraduate studies in social sciences, social planning, work organization, etc. To master his role successfully, the manager needs not only education, but also experience & talent. Social planning in socialist countries requires & uses sociology, sociological research, & social management methods.

S18121 / ISA / 1986 / 4701

Kokosalakis, Nikos (U Liverpool, England L69 3BX), **The Political Significance of Popular Religion in Greece.**

† A discussion of the inextricable & idiosyncratic connection of popular religious culture & official institutional religion in Greek society. The political significance of popular religion is analyzed from an ethnic, historical perspective, with special emphasis on its role of the growth of Greek nationalism in the nineteenth & early twentieth centuries. Empirical examples are provided of both institutionalized & informal popular religious practices connected with major festivals, the cult of the Virgin, & the saints, focusing on their political significance in the context of legitimization of political power & church & state relations.

S18122 / ISA / 1986 / 4702

Kolaja, Jiri & Sedley, Dorothy (West Virginia U, Morgantown ● 26506), **Planning in the Third World as a Sociological Problem.**

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

† Development in economics, education, & health is a problem of time. Delaying & extending developmental efforts over a longer time period, eg, a generation, is feasible & advisable for Third World countries, &

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requires no substantive foreign help. What is needed is development of institutions that implement necessary changes within longer, organized time frames.

S18123 / ISA / 1986 / 4703

Koo, Jasoon & Cowgill, Donald O. (Hanyang U, 133 Seoul Republic Korea), **Issues and Problems in Health Care of the Aged in Korea.**

¶ A comparison of health care systems of the aged in Korea & the US. The problem in Korea has become more complicated due to industrialization & urbanization: Korea must provide health services for an increasing number of frail elderly who lack traditional supports. Discussed are: (1) demographic trends, (2) the shifting of the burden of health care of the aged from the family to the public, (3) social justice issues, (4) traditional vs modern medicine in geriatric care, & (5) the integration of social, professional, political, economic, & cultural factors in health care of the aged.

S18124 / ISA / 1986 / 4704

Koppedray, K. I. (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4K1), **Stalking the Wraith of India: A Reappraisal of the Ascetic Mode.**

¶ The relationship between religion & alienation is examined, along with whether Hinduism, though itself an agency of alienation, embodies a speculative tendency that has historically constituted a force of de-alienation. Issues discussed include the distinction between alienation & anomie, the nomic & motivational capacities of religion, the question of legitimation, & the problem of theodicy. Analysis is based on recent research on the history of asceticism in sectarian movements in southern India that included textual analysis & participant observation. South Indian sectarian movements are focused on because they promote a *bhakti* tradition, in which the nomos of devotion can be considered coterminous with a state of alienation. Operative values that are latent in the general orientation but fully manifest in the ascetic modes defined by these movements are demonstrated to have contributed to de-alienation. The relevance of these values to the Hindu religious system as a whole is discussed.

S18125 / ISA / 1986 / 4705

Kourchid, Olivier (CNRS, 2 Place Jussieu 75251 Paris France), **Les Représentations de la sécurité comme gestion de la force de travail: comparaison France/U.S.A.** (Representations of Security as Constraints on the Labor Force: A Comparison between France and the US). (FRE)

¶ Representations of the recent economic crisis & its consequences in France & the US are compared with regard to the sectors of electronics & aviation, based on interviews with M & F production workers in Los Angeles (Calif) & Paris. Changes in employment & work conditions are discussed, as well as the different conditions caused by unemployment & inflation. It is shown that: (1) employment in France & property in the US are quite different bases for security; (2) management of ignorance vs knowledge & interest, in the area of security, differentiates national contexts on the employers' side; & (3) the two former points generate individual or collective rapport with the struggle for security. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18126 / ISA / 1986 / 4706

Kourchid, Olivier (CNRS, 2 Place Jussieu 75251 Paris France), **L'Etat, l'entrepreneur et la guerre: le cas des compagnies houillères en France, 1940-1944** (The State, the Entrepreneurs and War: The Case of Coal Mining Companies in France, 1940-1944). (FRE)

¶ The example of private companies producing coal in the north of France, the "forbidden zone" that was administered by the military from Brussels, Belgium & Berlin, Germany, is used to explore the conflicts of economic administration resulting from the rivalry among these centers plus Paris & the Vichy government, & the consequences of forced economic collaboration for processes of rationalization & restructuring in the coal industry during WWII. Important reforms like post-war nationalization are rooted in this period; new rationalizing groups have appeared through the merging of private managers & state technocrats in the "Comités d'Organisation" & through planning. Human labor is an increasingly important political issue in the relations between states. It is suggested that the notion of collaboration could be expanded to the relations between dominant & dominated bodies: a shift from exploitation to political exchange. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18127 / ISA / 1986 / 4707

Kovács, Ilona (ISE-UTL, Rua Miguel Lupi 20-Gab 400 P-1200 Lisbon Portugal), **Rémunération et participation dans les coopératives et autres organisations participatives** (Remuneration and Participation in Cooperatives and Other Participatory Organizations). (FRE)

¶ An examination of what type of remuneration is most appropriate in a participatory work organization. Based on research conducted in Lisbon, Portugal, it is suggested that material rewards bring the greatest improvement in economic performance; a low standard of living is an obstacle to cooperative participation. Assessed is the thesis of Albert Meister that cooperative systems tend to evolve to a point of growing economic inequality & participatory apathy. A type of remuneration tied to an alternative organizational model based on participatory efficiency is suggested. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S18128 / ISA / 1986 / 4708

Kowalewicz, Kazimierz (U Łódź, 90-131 Poland), **Performance and Reception.**

¶ The theater & audience reception are explored in an analysis of Mrozek's "Vatylav" & Mollier's "The Mock Doctor" that is semantic in character without resorting to semiotic interpretation. New approaches to theatrical spectators are advocated.

S18129 / ISA / 1986 / 4709

Koyano, Shogo, Sasaki, Masamichi & Suzuki, Tatsuzo (Institut Statistique Mathématiques, 4-6-7 Minami-Azabu Minato-ku, Tokyo Japan 106), **Longitudinal Studies of General Social Attitudes Effecting International Conflict Resolution.**

¶ A review of recent national level & longitudinal studies in Japan, the US, & Europe on general social attitudes toward politics, religion, family life, lifestyles, & cultural & social values. The longitudinal studies on the Japanese national character, conducted by the Institut of Statistical Mathematics every five years since 1953, are given special attention.

S18130 / ISA / 1986 / 4710

Kozma, Albert (Memorial U Newfoundland, Saint Johns A1C 557), **Measuring Life Satisfaction.**

¶ Major problems associated with the measurement of life satisfaction are discussed, illustrated by data on the validity, reliability, & response bias on three frequently used measures of satisfaction, the Memorial U of Newfoundland Scale of Happiness (MUNSH), the Philadelphia Geriatric Center Morale Scale, & the Life Satisfaction Index Z. Not only do reliability coefficients vary significantly for these measures, but the validation criteria for the scales differ as well. Despite these difficulties, the evidence from higher order factor analyses suggests that these scales measure a common construct variously referred to as global satisfaction, subjective well-being, or happiness.

S18131 / ISA / 1986 / 4711

Krebs, Dagmar & Schuessler, Karl F. (Zuna e v B2, 6800 Mannheim Federal Republic Germany), **Standardising Social Life Feeling Scales for Use in American and German Populations.**

¶ An analysis of the responses of 1,522 Americans & 2,003 Germans to 85 Social Life Feeling items & 10 response set items, focusing on: (1) whether sets of items that meet scale criteria in the US sample meet these criteria equally in the German sample, & if not, how sets might be modified so that scale criteria are met in both samples; (2) whether sets of items that meet scale criteria in the German sample meet those criteria equally in the US sample; & if not, how sets might be modified so that scale criteria are met in both samples; & (3) whether sets as modified in (1) overlap with sets as modified in (2), & if not, how to account for, or resolve the discrepancies. Finally, it is considered whether modified sets are better regarded as 4-factor Bartholomew scales, or 4-factor Rasch scales, or neither.

S18132 / ISA / 1986 / 4712

Kruszyńska, Wielisława (Instytut Sociologii, Rewolucji 1905r 41 90-214 Łódź Poland), **Social Conditions of Innovative Attitude of Young Generation.**

¶ A discussion of structural & psychological conditions that affect working youth & social change in Poland, based on empirical data obtained during four investigations in Lodz in 1978-1981. Analysis reveals that: (1) the social structure of working youth is not based on ascriptive criteria or personal success; (2) the existence of different rules of structuralization for young & older employees, & the absence of a distinct social



hierarchy in the younger generation; (3) a lack of correspondence between the actual social differentiation within the older generation & the system of organizations & institutions meant to articulate & represent group interests; & (4) the ineffectiveness of youth organizations in improving the social & living condition of young employees. Attention is given to changes in the social consciousness of the young working generation; however, these changes are not sufficient to change the existing social order. It is concluded that any impact the younger generation may have depends on the social structure of youth & the differentiation of group interests.

S18133 / ISA / 1986 / 4713

Kubin, Jerzy (Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii Polish Academy Sciences, Nowy Swiat 72 Warsaw 00-330), **Types of Social Pressure on Policy Experts in Poland and Some Perspectives for a Reinforcement of Their Professional Standard.**

¶ The relation between policymakers & policy experts in socialist states is examined. Policymakers operate within a frame of reference based on hierarchy of policymakers, interdependence of top-level policymakers, & a common ideological superstructure based on Marxism-Leninism. Policy experts operate within reference frames based on professional & academic communities, the party & its ideology of scientific socialism, & other social formations. Policy experts experience pressures including: the relation of specific sciences with ideology & politics; policymakers' expectations & needs; economic benefits; & the availability of shares in power & prestige. The distance between policymakers & experts is a product of ideology, policymakers' opportunism, & the needs of communities or groups concerned with outcomes of certain strategic decisions. The frames of reference held by professionals influence policymakers more strongly than does exact knowledge. Relations between experts & policymakers can be improved by cultivation of cognitive values in professional communities; development of professional ideology among experts; & an obligation of policymakers to justify any rejection of expert recommendations.

S18134 / ISA / 1986 / 4714

Kuechler, Manfred (Florida State U, Tallahassee 32306-2011), **The Utility of Surveys for Cross-National Research.**

¶ Drawing on several cross-national studies & the recently started "International Social Survey Program (ISSP)"—a joint effort of SCPR London (British Attitude Survey), NORC Chicago, Ill (General Social Survey), ZUMA Mannheim, West Germany, & the Australian National U, Canberra—research design options are discussed in general, & methodological requirements for cross-national surveys are established. These include close cooperation in constructing the questionnaire to develop an instrument with "multicontext validity" rather than using translations of a questionnaire designed with one particular societal context in mind. However, there are inherent restrictions for the realm of inquiry implied by this procedure. Further, strategies for statistical analysis of multinational data sets are discussed that go beyond inspection of face-value differences in marginal distributions. Some preliminary findings from the first ISSP data set are used as illustrative examples.

S18135 / ISA / 1986 / 4715

Kulcsár, Kálmán (Hungarian Academy Sciences, Budapest 1051 Hungary), **Tradition, Modernization and Sociology: The Case of Hungary.**

¶ The recurring pressure to establish western patterns of society in East-Central Europe was continuously distorted in the peripheral social-political context, & was particularly unsuccessful prior to WWI. Between WWI & WWII, a kind of populist sociology promoted a social transformation based on internal factors & the revitalization of some traditional elements. After WWII, the Soviet model of socialist transformation was favored. The problems of the development of sociology are examined in connection with this transformation, focusing on sociology's role in creating an indigenous model of social transformation in East-Central Europe.

S18136 / ISA / 1986 / 4716

Kulkarni, P. M. (Institt Social & Economic Change, Nagarabhavi Bangalore 560 072 India), **Changing Life Span, Forces of Marital Dissolution, and Marital Duration.**

¶ As the life spans of Ms & Fs increase, marital durations lengthen, although rising divorce rates can nullify improvements. Approximate relationships are used to estimate the level of divorce that would compen-

sate for the positive effect of increases in the life span on marital durations. Also, life-cycle measures of widowhood are used to compute marital durations & expected length of widowhood for a number of mortality levels & marriage ages. It is found that as the life span & marital duration increases, the expected length of widowhood does not change much; & for certain mortality patterns, it reduces only slightly. However, in a population with high divorce rates, the expected length of postdissolution life increases with increase in life span.

S18137 / ISA / 1986 / 4717

Kullar, Harbinder Singh (Institt Alternative Development Research, PO Box 870 Sentrum 0104 Oslo 1 Norway), **Structural Aspects of Maldevelopment: Sociological Prospects.**

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

¶ The structural theory of maldevelopment is presented & elaborated. Various interacting & counteracting models of sociological & social behavior are brought to bear in order to show the degree of variation within the process of maldevelopment. Empirical evidence is drawn from overdeveloped, underdeveloped, & dependent-developed conditions & societies. It is argued that structural aspects are as important as SC in dealing with & understanding maldevelopment.

S18138 / ISA / 1986 / 4718

Kumar, Deepak (National Instit Science Technology & Development Studies, Hillside Rd New Delhi 110 012 India), **Indian Bourgeoisie and Science (1890-1905).**

¶ The Indian bourgeoisie realized well the importance of science. English education & generation of some capital through new commercial-cum-industrial ventures gradually made them aware of the possibilities of & obstacles to gravity & of the usefulness of scientific investigations for development. Between 1820 & 1890, a number of science enthusiasts, journals, & scientific societies appeared, & by 1970, the search for a distinct Indian identity in science had begun. J. N. Tata, a leading industrialist from Bombay, proposed to create an institute devoted exclusively to scientific research. Problems regarding science education & the administration of scientific departments were discussed several times on the platform of the Indian National Congress. Meanwhile, J. C. Bose emerged as the symbol of Indian resurgence in the world of science & technology. Once some support was provided for science education, Indians began producing scientific papers. Examination of the extent to which modern science can be incorporated into Indian life is suggested.

S18139 / ISA / 1986 / 4719

Kumar, Rattan & Mathur, V. K., **Housing and Social Policy with Special Reference to Rural Housing in India.**

¶ Do human beings have a fundamental right to "reasonable housing" & not merely "shelter" in a socialistic welfare society? If they do, why do so many of India's population live in impoverished environments that are an affront to human dignity, a health hazard, & an impediment to the conduct of a decent life? After delineating the meaning of housing & its significance for people, factors that impede provision of needed housing are isolated. Housing should not be treated as a social overhead; it can, in effect, aid the social & economic processes of development, & should be given high priority in planning for growth & development.

S18140 / ISA / 1985 / 4720

Kumar, Suresh (Ravishankar U, Raipur 492 010 India), **Trends of Change in the Pattern of Work: Consequences of Heavy Industries in a Backward Region.**

¶ An analysis of occupational change generated by the Bhilai Steel Plant in Chhattisgarh, one of the most backward regions in India, based on extensive field research. The emerging industrial system is supplanting the traditional way of life in the area; eg, agricultural activity has dwindled considerably, & traditionally skilled professionals have shifted to alternative occupation. These trends require occupational mobility, & adjustment & nonconformity to the traditional Hindu social system.

S18141 / ISA / 1986 / 4721

Kurian, George (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **Socialization of South Asian Immigrant Youth in Canada.**

¶ The Indian immigrant family in North America is in the midst of rapid changes. For them, the transition from authoritarian Indian family life to a liberal orientation in a modern society is not easy. However,

those who are exposed to modern lifestyles in Indian cities like Bombay, New Delhi, Bangalore, etc, have less difficulty in making adjustments to adapt to North American society. While the parents find the transition relatively difficult, children find it generally easy. This adjustment often is so rapid that parents are at a disadvantage. Some of the issues in the adjustment process of immigrant South Asian youth are discussed, with emphasis on parent-child interactions in which there is conflict & the directions in which solutions are sought. The data are from George Kurian's *Overseas Indians—A Study in Adaptation*, (1983), from information collected in 2 studies of youth in Calgary, Alberta; & from a comparative study of youth in India.

S18142 / ISA / 1986 / 4722

Laaksonen, Oiva (Helsinki School Economics, Runebergink 22-24 Finland 00100), **Economic Reforms and Participation in China after Mao.**

¶ A discussion of how the economic reforms made in China after 1976 affected the participation of different personnel groups in decision making in enterprises. Data were collected on visits made to China during the Cultural Revolution in 1973, in 1980, & at the end of 1984. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in industrial enterprises, representing mainly the metal & engineering industry, & different size categories. The measure of the Industrial Democracy in Europe Research Group was used to gauge the influence of different personnel groups in decision making. Results comparing the situation in 1980 & 1984 show that the reforms have been widely applied. The decision to separate Party & enterprise managements has clearly lessened the power of the Party committees in enterprises. However, a power coalition in enterprises is indicated around the top management. Decision-making power is much less apt to be delegated to lower hierarchical levels than in northern Europe; thus, the workers, foremen, & middle management participate in decision making less than do their European counterparts. In comparison with a study conducted in Finland, the influence of internal representative bodies (eg, Workers' Congress in China) in decision making was about the same in China & Finland.

S18143 / ISA / 1986 / 4723

Labelle, Micheline (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Ouvrières immigrées à Montréal: témoignages sur une nouvelle articulation dans l'expérience de travail** (Immigrant Women Workers in Montreal: Testimony to a New Look at the Work Experience). (FRE)

¶ Women workers (N = 76) who emigrated to Montreal, Quebec, from Greece, Portugal, Haiti, & Colombia describe their previous life & work experiences, their emigration process, & their establishment in Montreal—with all its social & occupational ramifications. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18144 / ISA / 1986 / 4724

Lachman, Ran (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv 69978 Israel), **Sociocultural and Organizational Effects on Workers' Value Orientations.**

¶ The issue of whether the sociocultural socialization of individuals' basic value orientations can be superseded by socialization processes within work organizations is examined. If socialization into a complex & modern organization (eg, a factory) can change individuals' basic value orientations, then such organizations can become a valuable mechanism of modernization & social change. The capacity of organizational socialization to generate such change has often been debated. It is suggested here that the debate can be resolved if a distinction is made between core values (more central to the value system & resistant to change) & peripheral values (less central & resistant to change); & it is proposed that organizational socialization will more likely affect peripheral rather than core values.

S18145 / ISA / 1986 / 4725

Lachs, John (Vanderbilt U, Nashville TN 37240), **The Individual in the Community.**

¶ What is the proper relation of the individual to the community? The modern world, particularly in the twentieth century, has seen a vast increase in the integration of society. The interdependence of institutions & of individuals has brought national communities near to organic unity. One would expect such unity to be accompanied by a concomitant increase in the intensity of social sentiments; yet, paradoxically, objective social cohesion appears to generate disaffection, while actual participation is conjoined with a sense of isolation & impotence. In the place of a malfunction analysis, it is proposed that alienation is a natural cost of

large-scale, integrated society. According to this view, the benefits of close human interconnection are partially offset by the feelings of personal insignificance & powerlessness that naturally flow from it. A conceptual framework of mediation & psychic distance is introduced to explain the relation between public benefit & private costs. Suggestions are offered for how individuals can be helped to feel that they are members of a community, rather than dehumanized victims of Leviathan.

S18146 / ISA / 1986 / 4726

Lafont, Robert (U Montpellier III, F-34100 Cedex France), **Code-switching et production du sens** (Codeswitching and the Production of Meaning). (FRE)

¶ The role of codeswitching in linguistic theory is discussed. Two questions are raised, one concerning the hierarchical status of praxemes in a bilingual situation, the other concerning the status of the bilingual S. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18147 / ISA / 1986 / 4727

Lagrave, Rose-Marie (Ecole hautes études sciences sociales, 54 blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France), **Des carrières de dirigeantes incertaines: les femme élues dans les organisations professionnelles agricoles** (Careers of Uncertain Direction: Women Elected to Professional Agricultural Organizations). (FRE)

¶ The careers of 90 French women elected to positions in economic organizations & agricultural syndicates are examined & contrasted. The relative extent of their power is explored, along with their methods to obtain that power & position. Some are doctrinaire, adhering to the letter of the organization's rules. Others attempt to emulate the tactics of their M counterparts. Still others are working toward a more democratic, less anti-F approach to problems within their sphere of influence. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18148 / ISA / 1986 / 4728

Laitin, David D. & Solé, Carlota (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92037), **Language Games: Comparative Speculations.**

¶ Game theoretic matrices are used to formalize the structure of & to differentiate among various types of lang conflict. After providing a general overview of the types of lang conflict, focus is on the "state rationalization game." In this game, the state (one player) seeks to rationalize society by giving official legitimacy to a single lang. Various regional elites (the other players) seek to sustain their langs. Addressed are: (1) which player has the strategic advantage & how so; & (2) in a variety of cases (Spain, France, India), which side "wins" & why.

S18149 / ISA / 1986 / 4729

Lambert, Yves (Inra 65 rue Saint-Brieuc, 35042 Rennes Cedex France), **From Parish Civilization to New Catholicism and Indifference: A French Village (Limerzel).**

¶ French regions with strong Catholic traditions today show both religious decline (participation, vocations, & social influence) & renewal (catechism, laity, & success of John-Paul II). It is examined whether this confirms the thesis of secularization by analyzing the historical, ethnographical, & sociological transformations of religious practices & mentalities in a French Breton village (Limerzel) from 1900 to 1985 in relation to modernization. A rise in religious indifference is found, especially among young people; however, particularly since the Vatican II Council, a new form of Catholicism is also observed—a transcendent humanism directed toward this-worldly achievement (Max Weber), & toward an undramatized concept of the beyond. Thus, two processes are indicated: secularization & adaptation to modernity. The fact that people contribute to the reinterpretation of the religious leads to the notion of a "theoretical sense" that is complementary to the "practical sense" as defined by Pierre Bourdieu.

S18150 / ISA / 1986 / 4730

Lammers, Cornelis J. (Sociologisch Inst, Stationsplein 242 2312 AR Leiden Netherlands), **Transience and Persistence of Ideal Types in Organizational Theory.**

¶ Although supposed new theories, typologies, & models are put forward regularly, basic sociological modes of thinking about organizational developments, processes, & structures remain very much the same. The plausibility of this thesis is demonstrated for ideal types of organization labeled variously by Peters & Waterman, Mintzberg, Ouchi, Touraine, Burns & Stalker, & by the German sociologist Pieper as early as 1931. The reasons for the discrepancy between the persistence of "genotypes" & the transience of the labels attached to them

are explored with the aid of some insights concerning "rediscoveries" & "multiple discoveries" provided by the sociology of science. Attention is drawn to the dilemma created by the desirability of accumulation of knowledge & the practitioners' demand for utilization of the results of organizational theory & research.

S18151 / ISA / 1986 / 4731

Lammers, Cornelis J. & van der Hoogte, Ada (Sociologisch Instituut, Stationsplein 242 2312 AR Leiden Netherlands), **The Role of Dutch Employers' Associations with Respect to Legislation on Industrial Democracy.**

¶ Dutch employers' associations (EAs) can be active with respect to legislation in four phases: policy formation, molding of the legislative process, introduction of a new (or revised) law, & implementation. The laws focused on here (introduced in 1979 & 1982) contained revisions & extensions pertaining to the Works Councils. Three EAs in the metal-working & 5 in the building industry were studied using data obtained in semistructured interviews with staff functionaries & analysis of official documents, periodicals, etc. All of the EAs were found to have been active in 1-2 of the 4 phases. Whereas some of the EAs had initially opposed some of the legislative proposals vigorously, all of them had helped to some extent in implementing the laws. On the whole, the EAs tended to collaborate more the larger their professional staff. It is concluded that not only organizational strength (ie, degree of member participation & unity), but also institutional strength (ie, the amount of influence an organization can exert) contribute toward a rather positive stance by an EA with respect to legislation on industrial democracy.

S18152 / ISA / 1986 / 4732

Lampinen, Tapio (Division Church Sociology, Luotiskatu 4 A 1 SF-00160 Helsinki Finland), **Between the West and the East: The Churches and the Finnish Foreign Policy.**

¶ Recent political discussion in Finland has revealed high consensus regarding foreign policy; according to Gallup Polls, 95% of Finns regard their country's foreign policy as successful. Focus is on the role of the Finnish Lutheran Church (90% of the population) in forming & maintaining this unanimity in foreign policy. Especially important is the Church's role after WWII, in forming the active foreign policy that has developed since then, particularly since the 1960s. In the area of passive foreign policy, the Church has both supported it & offered a safe outlet for opposition by those not content with it. With regard to active foreign policy, the Church has supported & influenced the direction of work for peace & world development. The Church has sought to preserve the old civil religion, but has also taken part in creating a new one, based on a common task. The pietistic-Lutheran diffused religion has facilitated this stance by making people internalize submission toward the supreme authorities. The Church accepts as its foremost social obligation to create & maintain integration in the society.

S18153 / ISA / 1986 / 4733

Landry, Réjean (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4), **Une Analyse inputs-outputs des systèmes politiques: étude empirique du cas canadien** (An Input-Output Analysis of Political Systems: An Empirical Study of the Canadian Case). (FRE)
Presentation in English.

¶ An empirical study of global political systems, incorporating a predictive theory of collective choice into mathematical systems theory. The analysis seeks to predict government interventions in the province of Quebec (systems outputs—eg, legislation) for 1960 to 1985, given the governmental intervention plans of political parties (systems inputs). The data are articulated around three principal factors relevant to systems corrected by delayed feedback: (1) the input sensitivity of the system; (2) the quantity of feedback used for correction; & (3) the sign of feedback correction that is determined by a combination of input series & the delay necessary for transformation & correction operations. The results show that systems theory suggests avenues of research neglected in political systems theory. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S18154 / ISA / 1986 / 4734

Lane, William C., Spelley, William J., Wu, I-Hsin & Maney, Midge (State U New York Coll, Cortland 13045), **Structural Parameters in the Development of a Conceptual Model of Phased Retirement: An International Comparison.**

¶ During 1983, NY began a multiphased study, conducted by the Mature Worker Unit of the State Office for the Aging, to examine the feasi-

bility of a phased retirement program for state government employees. Because NY is the twelfth largest employer in the US, a major change in work & retirement policies & options will have a significant impact in both the public & private sectors of the nation. Here, the research portion of the study & the development of a conceptual model are analyzed, focusing on the model's structural parameters. Also discussed is how phased retirement can be structured to meet alternative objectives. Administrative, legislative, & individual-level implications of the adoption of a phased-retirement policy are also considered.

S18155 / ISA / 1986 / 4735

Lanfant, Marie-Françoise (URESTI-CNRS, 82 rue Cardinet 75017 Paris France), **Le Tourisme international résiste à la crise** (International Tourism Withstands the Crisis). (FRE)

¶ In spite of dire predictions & alarming stories regularly published in the press, international tourism is holding its own. In the face of the worsening world crisis, the dynamic force of international tourism seems to be an index of good economic & political health. Tourism, offering enjoyment & escape, bears witness to a will to surmount crisis, to explore the world in denial of political problems. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18156 / ISA / 1986 / 4736

Laniado, Ruthy Nadia (Rua Maranhao 420, Apt 1101 Pituba Salvador Brazil 40 000), **The Petrochemical Industry and Brazil's Development Strategy.**

¶ An examination of the construction of the authoritarian state in Brazil after the military came to power in 1964, focusing on how & to what extent the power structure was reorganized in the regional society in order to consolidate authoritarianism & the dominant sector of the capitalist class nationally. This process is analyzed in the state's attempt to create a qualitative change in the petrochemical industry in Bahia. Economic, technical, & political aspects of the state's strategy are examined using local & national newspapers, documents & special archival records, 37 recorded interviews, & a review of available literature. The main features of the impact of the authoritarian state on Bahia include: (1) the centralization of power in the executive & the state apparatus at the expense of democratic forms of social representation; (2) the increasing corporate role of the executive in the economic development of regional society; & (3) the relevant mediating role of strategies & projects in the political organization of the dominant economic sectors of capital in a dependent country.

S18157 / ISA / 1986 / 4737

Lapin, Nikolai I. (Institut Philosophie Soviet Academy Sciences, Volkhonka ul 14 Moscow 121842), **Intensification of Innovation Processes in Organizations.**

¶ Addressed is the importance of introducing the notions of "intensifying innovation" & "intensification of innovation processes" in organization. Problems analyzed include how to: secure priority for intensifying innovations, strengthen the integration of innovation processes, & accelerate the transition to their expanded reproduction & ultimate timely cessation. Considerable attention is given to formation of organizational structures & methods adequate to the tasks of intensifying innovative processes. The essence of innovative games is discussed, as well as some results of their application in solving practical & research tasks in a series of industrial & nonproductive organizations in the USSR.

S18158 / ISA / 1986 / 4738

Lapin, Nikolai I. (Institut Philosophie Soviet Academy Sciences, Volkhonka ul 14 Moscow 121842), **Research of Global Development Tendencies.**

¶ The global development system at its present stage is characterized by sharpening contradictions & increasing interdependence among components. Four large stages of the global system are delineated: the beginning of a new era in formational development (1917-1945); constituting a new social & political map of the world (1945-1975); structural changes in world economics (1976-2000); & deepening of social & political transformations in different regions (2001-2020). The procedure of creating a multivariate scenario for analyzing possible development trends to AD 2020 is elaborated.

S18159 / ISA / 1986 / 4739

Lapin, Nikolai I., Korheva, Eldina M. & Naumova, Nina F. (Institut Philosophie Soviet Academy Sciences, Volkhonka ul 14 Moscow

121842), **Internationalization of Economics and Social Strategies of the States.**

¶ The contradictory character of the global system manifests itself in the internationalization of economics, which is accompanied by different social strategies & policies for solving such groups of problems as changes in social structure, creating conditions for maintaining & developing "the human potential," & stimulating labor activity. The strategy of social justice & the "pendulum" social strategy are analyzed. The choice of a cultural development strategy is important for SE changes: under conditions of intensive internalization of culture, this choice becomes more & more important for all countries, both developed & developing.

S18160 / ISA / 1986 / 4740

Lautman, Françoise (Centre ethnologie française, 6 Av Mahatma Gandhi Paris F-75116), **Jeux du souvenir, enjeux politiques. Le Culte des saints en Limousin (Remembrance Games, Political Stakes: The Cult of Saints in Limousin).** (FRE)

¶ In the diocese of Limoges, France, every seven years, there occur religious processions called *ostensions* (showings), during which relics of local saints are carried through the streets for the veneration of the faithful. These rites traditionally protect the people from epidemics, invasions, & natural disasters. The processions are not only considered an important part of the culture of Limousin, but part of the strategy of certain social groups to assure their political predominance. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18161 / ISA / 1986 / 4741

Leenhardt, Jacques (EHESS, 10 rue Monsieur le Prince F-75006 Paris France), **L'Image dans les sociétés post-industrielles (The Image in Postindustrial Societies).** (FRE)

¶ The visual medium today has to some extent taken over the informational function of the printed word—a situation that bears some similarities to the times when religious images played an essential part in maintaining the hierarchical social order. The development of the audiovisual media has brought about the emergence of a new expertise: the manipulation of images. This is a subject of great interest to politicians, not only in relation to TV but to the whole field of the visual arts, including film, plastic arts, & illustration. Research is necessary on political developments in the field of the image. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18162 / ISA / 1986 / 4742

Legare, Anne (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **L'Identité culturelle est-elle politique? (Is Cultural Identity Political?).** (FRE)

¶ An attempt to reconcile the theoretical conditions indispensable for the formation of identity, including a consideration of the concepts of the symbolic & the imaginary & their relations to reality. This approach, linked through the contributions of philosophers, ethnographers, & psychoanalysts, is used to determine the pertinence of these concepts for sociological analysis. Analyzed are interview data treating recent themes of Canadian & Quebecois cultural politics, noting that economic, legal, & political dimensions both define each situation & contribute to the formation of what is termed national culture. In this regard, the theme of identity as proposed by the exigencies of theory is confronted by the political. Presented is an evaluation of the problematics of identity, applied to the case of Quebec in its relations to imaginary politics. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S18163 / ISA / 1986 / 4743

Legge, Varoe (Cumberland Coll Health Sciences, Lidcombe New South Wales Australia 2141), **Sydney's Ethnically Segregated Retirement Villages.**

¶ Retirement villages in Sydney, Australia, display a diversity of characteristics. They range from: inner-city to semi-Ru location; single-stage to three-stage accommodation; no entry charge to a considerable entry donation; staff & residents of like or differing ethnic backgrounds; & benevolently despotic to laissez-faire administration. Placing the villages into three broad categories according to the needs they serve, a typology is developed & a flow chart presented to demonstrate the likelihood that ethnically segregated villages are often appropriate. This conclusion is based on visits to all ethnically segregated villages in the Sydney metropolitan area, an extensive survey of sociological literature, & in-depth interviews with residents & administrators in several villages.

S18164 / ISA / 1986 / 4744

Lele, Jayant K. & Singh, Rajendra (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6), **Modernizing Intellectuals or Commuters between Cultures: A Reexamination of Tradition and Modernity.**

¶ Several questions are addressed regarding the gap that separates the Ur, Western-educated elite from the Ru masses in southern Asia. Antonio Gramsci's distinction between "traditional" & "organic" intellectuals is used in a discussion of the dynamics of the emergence of organic intellectuals & the appropriation of their critical insights by professional or traditional intellectuals within regime supportive ideologies. Historically, the Ru masses have based their everyday lives on a comprehensive traditional rationality & wisdom that are the culmination of centuries of productive life experience. Its critical articulation comes from organic intellectuals, such as the *sant* poets who challenge oppressive social order. On the other hand, traditional intellectuals, representing orthodoxy, have appropriated their critique through inversion of its meaning & abridgement of its scope by resorting to a number of rulership legitimization strategies. A historical sketch of precolonial South Asia is followed by a discussion of the SE forces that produced & sustained a new class of intellectuals whose contemporary successors are considered to be the prime movers in the modernization process. A framework is proposed in which intellectuals must simultaneously pursue "the art of listening" & "the art of suspecting" vis-à-vis tradition, if they are to participate in the authentic modernization of their societies.

S18165 / ISA / 1986 / 4745

Lengyel, George (Karl Marx U Economic Sciences, 1828 Budapest IX Hungary), **Life Histories of Hungarian Capitalist and Managerial Families in the XIXth and Early XXth Century.**

¶ An investigation of the career patterns of three generations of the Hungarian historical economic elite, with special regard to the question of the effects of historical turning-points, revolutions, & wars on the course of life of the elite. The basis of the research is a reputational sample taken from a biographical dictionary, supplemented by analysis of interviews, memoirs, & other data. Specific focus is on the processes of professionalization & differentiation of interlocking roles in public life & private economy, & the reunion of these in the interwar period. Also explored is the process of elimination of the traditional economic elite during WWII, & the period of the early planned economy.

S18166 / ISA / 1986 / 4746

Lenhardt, Gero (Stanford U, CA 94305), **Formal Education and the Politicization of Social Relations.**

¶ The formal system of education is depicted as a structural element of the politicization of hitherto traditional communal relations & the contractual relations of the free market, which results in the bureaucratization of ever more spheres of life. The schools take part in this process not just by socializing students but rather by contributing to the objectification (Max Weber) of social relations or—to put this thesis into Marxist context—by contributing to the increasing independence of living conditions from individuals. The compliance of individual behavior with capitalist or bureaucratic social structures is secured by external social-structural constraints. In this construction of external constraints the school plays a major role, which is traced in three interrelated areas: in the objectification of the individual, in the objectification of the social order, & in the objectification of political decision making. It is argued that (1) the formal systems of education are instrumental in the institutionalization of the individual as a member of specific professional categories; (2) the schools increasingly penetrate the world of work, which creates a special status order with the position of the expert & the layman as the central occupational roles; & (3) the institutionalization of expert knowledge also shapes political decision making.

S18167 / ISA / 1986 / 4747

Leomant, Christian & Sotteau-Leomant, Nicole (Centre recherche interdisciplinaire, Vaucluse France), **Temps sociaux et structuration de récits de vie de jeunes délinquants (Social Time and the Structure of Life Histories by Young Delinquents).** (FRE)

¶ An analysis of the life histories of delinquent young adults, showing that the qualities of social time become confused & create subjective periods of life in which the social self dominates the incomprehensible & arbitrary logic of institutions. The temporal boundaries were first proposed by the researchers based on datable legal events & institutional data, eg, matriculation, graduation, military service, incarceration. But for the delinquent narrator, beyond the temporality of institutions, there exists a context dominated by repetition, in which all chronology is ef-

faced by another temporal scansion, that of critical events in a social history marked by mobility, precariousness, & family ruptures. These facts, not datable on calendars, are caesuras, parallel to the repetition, that give life periods the differentiated qualities that permit the self to exist socially. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S18168 / ISA / 1986 / 4748

Leonard, Karen B. (U California, Irvine 92717), **Moola Singh: Life History of a California Farmer and His Punjabi-Mexican Family.**

¶ Many Punjabi Indians immigrated to Calif in the early twentieth century, married Hispanic women, & became successful farmers. The life history of one such family is presented to illustrate the problems experienced by the Mexican-Hindu community of interethnic families, with regard to citizenship, inability to lease or own agricultural land, & the changing conditions governing their political status in both the US & India, especially in the 1940s. Moola Singh's story illustrates an immigrant's changing concepts of self & society, the impact of state policies on individual & family experience, & the ways in which individual life cycles, family life cycles, & state policies interpenetrate.

S18169 / ISA / 1986 / 4749

Levy, Carl J. (41 B Richmond Ave, London England), **Fabian Socialism and the Rent of Ability: Cultural Capital and Socialism, 1880-1914.**

¶ The origins of the Fabian socialists' conception of a rent of ability, which buttressed their particular type of managerial socialism, are traced. The British & non-British roots of a theory of rents is related to popular traditions within the labor movement itself. After demonstrating the effects of the theory of rents on Fabian industrial & political sociology, it is shown that this theory was not exclusive to educated socialist. Rather, socialism as science was appropriated by formally & informally educated social actors. Therefore, Alvin Gouldner's appropriation of Makhaisky's notion of "intelligentsia socialism" is questioned, & a more fluid model proposed for understanding the transmission of "scientific socialism" during the Second International & determining the degree of power which "credentialed" scientific socialists exercised in particular national settings.

S18170 / ISA / 1986 / 4750

Lewis, Charlene S. (US Army Medical Research Unit—Europe, HQ 7th Medical Command Nachrichten Kaserne Karlsruhe Str 144 6900 Heidelberg 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Dealing with Uncertainty: American Military Families in Europe.**

¶ Significant changes have taken place that affect how US soldiers & their families deal with an extended tour in Europe. Seeking to put these changes into a comprehensive structure through which their effects may be analyzed, theories have been adapted from the field of organizational development & management. A particularly useful construct is the theory of "uncertain" environment & its impact on decision making within the organization (ie, the family). Using this framework, it is anticipated that differences among families (especially those who do or do not cope successfully) will become more understandable, leading to appropriate changes in policies & procedures that impact on the quality of life of military families.

S18171 / ISA / 1986 / 4751

Lewis, Justin (1 Whitehall Park, London N14 England), **Narrative on Television.**

¶ The theoretical approaches used in TV audience research in GB & the US are explained, with focus on recent developments in approach, in particular, work on narrative forms. The role of narrative in communication, it is argued, is crucial in understanding how TV actually works. The viewer is analyzed as a semiotic S whose functioning is dependent on certain narrative conditions.

S18172 / ISA / 1986 / 4752

Lewis, Robert A. & Lin, Kuo-liang (Purdue U, West Lafayette IN 47907), **Threshold Barriers to Marital and Couple Dissolution: A Theoretical Integration.**

¶ The understanding of major threshold barriers to marital & couple dissolution is critical for both the treatment & prevention of couple dissolution. Kuo (1985) has proposed a comprehensive theory of marital quality & stability by integrating the psychologically oriented & the cultural/norm-oriented frameworks of social exchange theories, including both the sociopsychological variables of Lewis & Spanier (1979, 1982)

& the sociostructural variables of McDonald (1981). An empirical study that tested Kuo's proposal is described. It is found that he has added to the sociopsychological variables of rewards & satisfactions from marital interaction (Lewis & Spanier, 1979) several normative & cognitive variables in the form of demographic variables (eg, status homogamy, education, religiosity, & ethnic identity) & structural variables (eg, marital role-sharing norms, companionate marital norms, & amity norms).

S18173 / ISA / 1986 / 4753

Leydesdorff, S. (Documentatiecentrum Nieuwste Geschiedenis U Amsterdam, NL-1016 BV Netherlands), **Transformations of the Personal Grammar of the Past.**

¶ An examination of the Jewish proletarian community before WWII. Of 90 persons interviewed, most were survivors of the Holocaust, hence their prewar memories are veiled by what happened afterward. Using psychoanalytic theory, particularly with regard to memory, the meanings of certain words, such as "hunger," to the Rs are investigated to demonstrate the problematic of words in oral testimony, especially in the oral history interview. A combined psychoanalytical & linguistic approach can help overcome the problems of interviewing severely traumatized people.

S18174 / ISA / 1986 / 4754

Lieberman, Kenneth (U Oregon, Eugene 97403), **"We Speak as One": Australian Aboriginal Consensus and Dispute.**

¶ Decision making among traditionally oriented aboriginal people in Australia's Central Desert proceeds according to a collaboratively produced consensus in which participants are discouraged from forthright advocacy of their own viewpoints & from contesting others' views or the will of the group. Everyday occasions of public decision making by a small aboriginal community were tape-recorded in their natural setting & analyzed for discourse structure, social organization, & political coercion; more than 20 hours of tape in the aboriginals' native language were transcribed & analyzed. It was found that the pervading concern of aboriginal people is to preserve the congeniality & social solidarity of the gathering, even at the cost of successful communication or of finding ways to resolve real disputes. Political decisions were produced & ratified by a consensual process that was noteworthy for its lack of formal leaders & for its provision of equal access to the decision-making process to all participants. Most significantly, at the public level, individual viewpoints were not in evidence or were abandoned easily in favor of the ratified consensus.

S18175 / ISA / 1986 / 4755

Liebes, Tamar (Communications Instit Hebrew U, Jerusalem Israel 91905), **Folktales and Soap Opera: Narrative Theory Applied to an Episode of 'Dallas'.**

¶ Propp's concepts are applied to an episode of the TV show "Dallas." Analysis reveals that the episode shares the basic elements of the folktales, although multiplied & rearranged as a result of the constraints of primordially & seriality—the two major defining characteristics of the soap opera genre. Thus, revealed are: two parallel Proppian narratives operating at the same time & interesting at key moments; reallocation of Proppian functions among the characters; & reversal of the classic narrative plot such that the episode begins with an ostensible resolution & ends with an unsolved problem.

S18176 / ISA / 1986 / 4756

Light, Donald W. (U Medicine & Dentistry New Jersey, Newark 07103), **Comparing Health Care Systems: Lessons from East and West Germany.**

¶ Four comparative models of how industrialized societies allocate resources to health care are presented: the state model, the mutual aid model, the professional dominance model, & the competitive model. The political/social values evident in the organization, financing, & power relations of different health care systems are also discussed. These models are value-driven; ie, health care systems are organized to reflect societal values. The models are applied to the development of the world's first national health system in Germany, & its evolution after the division of Germany following WWII.

S18177 / ISA / 1986 / 4757

Lightman, Ernie S. (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **Canadian Neo-Conservatism in Comparative Perspective.**

¶ Most aspects of life in Canada are significantly influenced by developments in the US, the UK, or both. In the political & social welfare arenas, therefore, one might anticipate substantial spillover from the neo-conservative forces of Thatcherism/Reaganomics. The evidence to date, however, is mixed, with major recent social policy outcomes actually supportive of the welfare state. Explored here are why, & to what extent, Canada has succeeded in protecting its welfare state apparatus & in resisting the spread of neoconservative ideologies. The focus is primarily comparative. The hypothesis is that monetarism, as an economic ideology, is essentially a worldwide phenomenon, demanding cutbacks in social services in virtually every country. The prognosis for Canada is that while monetarism will continue to exercise a powerful restraining influence on social policy developments, countervailing forces, relatively unique to this country, will offer continuing, although limited, protection for the welfare state.

S18178 / ISA / 1986 / 4758

Liljestroem, Rita (Göteborg U, Vasaparkem 411 24 Sweden), **Looking for a Common Ground.**

¶ Research on women & the Third World is reviewed & critically reassessed, seeking a way of articulating the common interest between Western & non-Western women, & focusing on the impact of westernization on gender & generation systems. The challenge of unlearning & the need for new forms of cooperation are discussed.

S18179 / ISA / 1986 / 4759

Lindenberg, Siegwart (Sociological Instit U Groningen, NL-9712 HR Netherlands), **Rational Choice and Framing: The Situational Selection of Utility Arguments.**

¶ Many sociologists have criticized economists for being too restrictive in the utility arguments they consider (eg, overemphasis on money); some sociologists in the rational choice tradition have added many "social" utility arguments to the list of "motives" for purposive action. Because rational choice theory has not been used for long in sociology, there has been too little research & theorizing with regard to the selection of utility arguments. On the one hand, it is quite possible that many different utility aspects are considered by people & that economists have limited themselves needlessly to very few. On the other hand, it is also possible that in any given situation, only one or a few utility arguments are operative. The two assumptions are entirely compatible. If the latter is correct, then we have something like a situational selection of utility arguments by the individual, a process that can be referred to as framing. If framing occurs, then many new empirical & theoretical problems arise, eg, the question of how behavior would be differently affected by constraints, how frames arise, & how "latent" utility arguments might contribute to the frame. Some suggestions for dealing with these questions are compared, a possible theoretical solution to some of the questions is presented, & some experimental evidence is discussed.

S18180 / ISA / 1986 / 4760

Lindner, Clausjohann (Sozialwissenschaftliches Instit U Erlangen-Nürnberg, D-8000 Federal Republic Germany), **The Limits of Rational Choice Theory.**

¶ It is demonstrated that the central behavioral assumption of the "economic approach" in sociology—the assumption of rational behavior—is of only limited empirical validity. To show this, several forms of rational behavior actually in use are described & criticized for not being descriptively adequate. It is concluded from this state of affairs that the assumption of rational behavior can only be held up if conditions holding for its empirical validity can be found. Those conditions can be found with the help of several approaches in psychology.

S18181 / ISA / 1986 / 4761

Ling, Trevor (National U Singapore, Kent Ridge 0511), **Max Weber and Thailand's Development since 1910.**

¶ Max Weber's references to the Buddhist countries of Southeast Asia occur mainly in Vol. II of the *Gesammelte Aufsätze zur Religionssoziologie* ([Collected Essays on Religious Sociology], 1920/21), where Thailand (Siam) is mentioned only rarely, & mainly in connection with Weber's treatment of 'Hinayana' Buddhism & possibilities of capitalistic enterprise. Since Weber's time, much progress has been made in the empirical study of Thai society & religion, & a much greater range of data is now available. Since the end of WWII, international capitalist enterprise has played a prominent role in the Thai economy; however, the growth of capital funds in Thailand is impeded by the traditional

Thai Buddhist practices of investing surplus disposable income in merit-making, ie, in donations to support the monkhood in various ways. In this way, institutionalized Buddhism can still be seen as a positive hindrance to economic development, which calls into question Weber's assertion that, once having arisen, capitalism can be introduced into any society & effectively operated, regardless of dominant religious tradition; the case of Thailand demonstrates that this is not necessarily so. The associated Weberian theme of bureaucracy is examined with respect to Thailand, focusing on the success with which bureaucratic organizations have functioned in Thailand, & how they have contributed to or detracted from development. The case of the "development monks" in Ru areas of Thailand is discussed, in comparing the success of government-trained & sponsored Buddhist monks from Bangkok with that of local village monks who have spontaneously & voluntarily engaged in Ru development activities. The contrast in the success of these two types raises the question of the universal suitability of bureaucratic methods of development, especially of economic development, & particularly in Buddhist Southeast Asia.

S18182 / ISA / 1986 / 4762

Liscia, Claude (Centre études mouvements sociaux, 56 bd Raspail 75006 Paris France), **Vagabonds d'autrefois, errants d'aujourd'hui** (Vagabonds of Yesteryear, Wanderers of Today). (FRE)

¶ Since the period immediately following WWII, little attention has been paid to the plight of the very poor in France, except when some of them, known as "les SDF" (sans domicile fixe [without fixed address]), are exposed to a winter so severe that they freeze to death. This social reality is explored with the aim of redefining poverty in France. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18183 / ISA / 1986 / 4763

Lithman, Yngve Georg (U Stockholm, S-106 91 Sweden), **Bases for Immigrant Identity Building in a Welfare State.**

¶ The welfare state has some specific features that highly affect the situation of migrants. These include a maximalistic definition of responsibilities of the state & a managerial & engineering approach to social issues, also expressed in the right of members of professions in field such as education, social welfare, & mental health to define public issues & intervene in the lives of private individuals. Authority & solidarity patterns within migrant families & other collectivities are affected, as are the processes whereby such collectivities may establish themselves as socially effective entities or be dissolved. Migrant youth identity-formation is discussed with these considerations in mind.

S18184 / ISA / 1986 / 4764

Litwak, Eugene (Columbia U, New York NY 10027), **The Crisis of the Welfare State—The Procedures for Incorporating Community Primary Groups.**

¶ Formal & informal organizations manage complementary aspects of most tasks, which is possible because of their different & sometimes conflicting structures. It is argued that these two structures must be linked at some midpoint of social distance to avoid conflict but permit coordination. Linkages that can be used between formal organizations & primary groups (ie, family, friends, & neighbors) are identified, as well as how to differentiate formal organizations & various types of such groups.

S18185 / ISA / 1986 / 4765

Liu, William T. (U Illinois, Chicago 60680), **Post Cultural Revolution Sociology in China.**

¶ The development, progress, objectives, functions, & future of sociological research in China are discussed. Sociology as an academic discipline & as a profession ceased to exist in the early 1950s following the socialist revolution. However, research & discussion continued, although the surveys, experiments, & polemics about social change were directed more toward political & ideological ends. After the downfall of the "gang of four," & the revival of a more relaxed open-door policy following the "Great Cultural Revolution" in China between 1966 & 1976, Party leaders & academicians have shown an enthusiasm for sociology as a tool to modernize society. The reestablishment of the Chinese Academy of Social Science gave a clear recognition to the discipline. The establishment of the Academy was followed by several large-scale workshops conducted by visiting US sociologists to retrain Chinese sociologists; US-China collaboration also included surveys & demographic research.

S18186 / ISA / 1986 / 4766

Llera, Francisco J. (U Pais Vasco, Bilbao Spain), **Legitimation Crisis and Atrophy of the Nation-State in Spain: The Basque Case.**

¶ There is radical opposition to the current institutional system in Spain by 10% of the Basque population, & 33% seek independence from Spain, thinking that the Basque & Spanish identities are incompatible. They reject state-wielded institutional violence & the antirepression solidarity it triggers. These & other factors define the etiology of the legitimation crisis & the atrophy of the Spanish nation-state, as far as the Basques are concerned. While Spain as a nation may have completed the political transition from dictatorship to democracy, in the Basque region, this is not the case.

S18187 / ISA / 1986 / 4767

Lo Bianco, Anna Carolina (R. Duque Estrada 46/901, 22351 Rio de Janeiro Brazil), **The Medical Ordering of Early Motherhood.**

¶ To explore new mothers' involvement with the medical system, 2 groups of 40 pregnant Fs each were interviewed in London, England. One group was composed of Wc & the other of Mc Rs. Wc Fs develop a limited relationship with medicine during pregnancy; they recognize their state as deserving medical attention & follow standard medical procedures accordingly (first-degree medicalization). For the Mc group, motherhood presents a high degree of ambiguity; it is dealt with through the medical system, which becomes a sociocultural system that gives meaning to & shapes the reality of a "new" maternity (second-degree medicalization). It is argued that the more women become involved with the medical view of pregnancy & birth—one based entirely on physiological & anatomical knowledge—the more they become dependent on the medical profession.

S18188 / ISA / 1986 / 4768

Loiskandl, Helmut (U Queensland, Brisbane 4067 Australia), **Melanesian Identity as Liberation: Ideologies of a Religious Elite.**

¶ The importance of the ideology of *kastom* in the process of nation-building in Melanesia has only recently been recognized. *Kastom* is instrumental in the creation of nationhood out of tribal fragmentation: it maintains continuity with earlier modes of anticolonialism; it is able to disguise contradictions; & it can help a group to assert regional, national, or supranational unity. Is it of interest to note that the Christian clergy, once the main enemy of traditional culture, now identify themselves as promoters & defenders of native tradition; that this claim is accepted by the majority of the population is demonstrated by the political success of Walter Lini in Vanuatu & Father Momis in Bougainville. This is made possible by the concept of *kastom*—a symbol that does not carry meanings, but evokes them. Thus, it allows people of different SES & linguistic affiliation to share value commitments that appear contradictory. The self-identification of the national clergy in Melanesia is examined in regard to the two competing traditions they embrace—the Christian tradition & the Melanesian culture.

S18189 / ISA / 1986 / 4769

Lopata, Helena Znaniecka (Loyola U, Chicago IL 60626), **Marital Dissolution through Widowhood.**

¶ The death of a husband can produce varying degrees of disorganization in support systems, social roles, lifestyles, & self-concepts—here called life frameworks—of the wife & result in new forms of organization by the widow. Factors contributing to this disorganization & formation of new frameworks are examined among widows in 11 countries & 5 US localities based on data from *Widows: Other Countries, Other Places* (Lopata, Helena Znaniecka [Ed], publication information not provided). Disorganization of former life frameworks depends on the degree to which the wife was dependent on the husband. New forms of organization vary considerably, depending on the widow's characteristics, & those of her community & society. The widow may find herself in a world for which she was not socialized, either because of her mobility or because of social change. More developed societies often leave widows to reengage in social roles & relations with little outside help. Though this may be difficult, the widows are at least free to live independently.

S18190 / ISA / 1986 / 4770

Lopez, David E. (U California, Los Angeles 90024), **Language Minorities in the USA.**

¶ The rates of language shift for Asian immigrant groups in the US in the past twenty years have been at least as rapid as those for European groups that arrived before WWI. The rate of shift for Hispanics has

been only marginally slower. Yet Asians & especially Hispanics have come to be defined as "language minorities." How language, rather than other possible characteristics, has emerged as a central defining attribute for these groups is traced. It is argued that political, not sociolinguistic, forces explain this. In the US system of ethnic stratification, only blacks are truly defined in (socio)racial terms. In consequence, group leaders & government bureaucrats seeking to draw ethnic lines for political purposes were obliged to emphasize language characteristics out of proportion to their actual importance. Only in this way could Asian & Hispanic groups join blacks & Indians as certified minorities in the US political system. The rise & fall of multilingual election services, & the precarious position of bilingual education in public schools both illustrate the dangers inherent in defining ethnicity in terms of language.

S18191 / ISA / 1986 / 4771

Lopez, Hugo C. (Centro Investigaciones Economicas, Aptdo Aereo 1226 Medellin Colombia), **Rationality and Differentiation of the Informal Sector: Main Theses of a Current Research on Colombia.**

¶ The informal sector in developing economies is analyzed. Cottage industry, generated by the malfunctioning of the wage system & carried on without capital, experience, or qualification, is precarious. That type of employment is anticyclic, expanding with recession & contracting with boom, & would disappear if per capita gross domestic product increased constantly. A second category of informal activity represents an alternative to modern production; some sectors of small industry—small-trade establishments & low-scale services—are able to gain comparative advantage. In these kinds of activities, employment & income display procyclic patterns that can play a positive role if properly supported. A theoretical model & empirical data regarding this cyclic behavior are presented. Some of the components of the informal sector are detailed, & the reactions of the political Right & Left are discussed. The challenge of "formalizing the informal" can have a wide range of meanings, from forced modernization to a democratic model of integration.

S18192 / ISA / 1986 / 4772

Lorence, Jon & Mortimer, Jeylan T. (U Houston, TX 77004), **Job Involvement through the Life Course: A Panel Study of Three Age Groups.**

¶ The development of job involvement throughout the life span is examined to identify changes that occur, particularly in feelings of meaninglessness or estrangement from work. Based on a central hypothesis from the life span developmental literature—ie, as people age, they grow less adaptable to new roles & social conditions, & their psychological orientations, including attitudes about work, grow more stable—measurements of job involvement & work autonomy were assessed via longitudinal data collected over a 4-year period from US M & F workers (N = 735) in 3 age groups (16-29, 30-44, & 45+), who participated in the national Quality of Employment Survey in 1972/73 & 1977. Findings provide considerable support for the "aging stability" model. In addition, work autonomy strongly influenced job involvement throughout the work career, suggesting that a lack of control over working conditions is a major factor in the development of alienation. However, job involvement contributed to greater achievement only in the middle age group. Areas for further research on age & worker alienation are suggested.

S18193 / ISA / 1986 / 4773

Louis, Marie-Victoire & Gallano, Olivier (CNRS-GEDISST, 6 rue des Immeubles Industriels 75011 Paris France), **Les Foyers de jeunes travailleurs en France: réflexions sur les politiques sociales à l'égard de la jeunesse** (Hostels for Young Workers in France: Reflections on Social Politics with Regard to the Young). (FRE)

¶ Hostels for young workers have existed in their present form only since 1945, but in reality are a throwback to the nineteenth century. Coming in the wake of industrialization, & promoted by social Catholicism, these hostels were intended to stabilize the young, nomadic LF & provide moral education for young workers. Analysis of the ill-suitedness of these institutions to their purpose—related to unemployment, to the length of stay, to new forms of workers' mobility—allows questions about the contradictions, the limits, & the perspectives of social action relating to young workers. This case illustrates the impasse that can result when the most conscientious politicians, seeking out the categories of population best suited to their own educative ambition, create a mainly artificial image of these social groups, & make their ambition seem to coincide with pressing social needs. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18194 / ISA / 1986 / 4774

Lowe, Vincent (U Sains Malaysia, Penang), **Autonomy with Dependence: ASEAN Policy Choices on the New Information Technologies.**

¶ The hypothesis that the new technologies impose various patterns of dependence on developing countries is examined. In ASEAN (Assoc of South East Asian Nations) countries, the new information technologies impose pressure on the policy-making structures & mechanisms. A subsidiary hypothesis is proposed that the responses of these countries can result in patterns that combine different degrees of autonomy & dependence. The policies of each ASEAN country toward computerization & new telecommunication services are outlined & analyzed, focusing on their regulatory effect on different sectors of the economies, their effects on areas of application, & how they tend to combine the twin goals of autonomy & dependence. While interdependence is probably asymmetric, developing societies may have options as well as vulnerabilities in dealing with the sources & owners of these technologies.

S18195 / ISA / 1986 / 4775

Luchterhand, Elmer G. (Brooklyn Coll, NY 11210), **Inter-Institutional Relationships and Nazi-German Destructiveness: Accounting for Mass Participation in Genocidal Chores.**

¶ A crucial problem in interpreting Nazi-German destructiveness overall is the regime's successful involvement of masses of people in the routine tasks of genocide. The nature of interinstitutional relationships & their possible bearing on mass involvement in the varied chores of genocide are examined, based on 2 sets of observations: a personal field study of a concentration camp & industrial complex during WWII, including interviews ($\Sigma N = 75$) with former members of the camp & industry administrations, the SS guard unit, an SS convict detachment, the concentration camp prisoner population, & the local citizenry; & historical studies of war, particularly WWI. Unexpected developments in conduct of WWI transformed relations between the political, military, & economic orders. The ways that the post-WWII military order reasserted its influence over the other institutional orders, & contributed to attainment of power by the Nazis, are examined. The political & military orders were merged under Hitler, with the SS as the extrainstitutional executor of the Führer's will, & the structure of dictatorship was then complete. The hybridized military-political order, through "normal" recruiting means, provided major institutional support for doing the dirty chores of war & genocide.

S18196 / ISA / 1986 / 4776

Luchterhand, Elmer G. (Brooklyn Coll, NY 11210), **Social Processes Culminating in Genocide: Notes for a Unified Theory from Field Research on a Nazi Episode.**

¶ Ethnicity & SC-centered approaches to the study of Third Reich destructiveness are discussed. A qualitative analysis of a genocidal episode during WWII is presented, drawing on various studies, archives, & field research that used life history & oral history techniques. The situation studied involved a construction project, code named *Doggerwerk*, associated with Hersbruck Concentration Camp. Interviews with 75 former concentration camp prisoners, guards, & local citizens of Hersbruck are used to examine differences in treatment of prisoners based on ethnic identity. The responses of citizen groups are discussed to illuminate how the outcamps were edited out of public awareness. The results show that this was caused by conscious censorship of expression among various strata, including property owners, in German communities. The adequacy of narrowly defined SC- & ethnicity-centered interpretations for developing defensive strategies in clashes with technologically advanced societies is questioned.

S18197 / ISA / 1986 / 4777

Lugan, Jean-Claude (U Toulouse I, 31042 Cedex France), **Essai d'appréciation de l'ampleur de l'action et de l'efficacité d'un système politique local** (An Attempt to Estimate the Breadth of Action and Effectiveness of a Local Political System). (FRE)

¶ Given a framework in which the local social system is constituted of various subsystems, the theoretical function of a political subsystem is seen as that of transforming inputs (eg, financial, technical, & human resources) into outputs (eg, cultural, economic, biosocial, & environmental). Methods were developed to classify inputs by review of the community accounting documents & to measure the change in outputs via indicators of means & ends. The resulting indicators of effectiveness & change in outputs were tested in a study of several local political systems in the south of France, with the aim of constructing profiles that allow

comparisons between political systems. However, since local communities exist in diverse geographical, economic, & cultural contexts, such quantitative profiles must be accompanied by analyses relating them to local conditions. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S18198 / ISA / 1986 / 4778

Lukács, János (Institut Sociology Hungarian Academy Sciences, Uri Utca 49 Budapest Hungary), **Organizational Flexibility, Internal Labour Market and Internal Sub-Contracting—Hungarian Style.**

¶ An examination of the problems caused by chronic shortage & fluctuating production in socialist economies, & a description of the modes of adjusting to these problems used in Hungary. Production fluctuations necessitate flexible arrangements in the use of labor, including alterations of work time, "job rotation," & "job enlargement," & also give rise to conditions that foster the development of an internal labor market. It is argued that the internal labor market is thus a consequence of the present economy of shortage in Hungary & has also resulted in a new organizational phenomenon—the enterprise within the enterprise—a kind of subcontracting system called "Enterprise Business Work Partnerships" (VGM). The VGM is a small organization established by up to 30 workers or employees of a company, on their own initiative on the basis of a partnership contract. The VGM works within the parent company, paying a fee for using its premises & machines, & selling its products to or through the company. The money earned is divided by the members according to their own rules. Because of their special methods, effective DoFL, & high level of cooperation, VGM members work faster & more efficiently than regular workers in normal work hours, thus earning higher wages & greater self-respect. It also constitutes a new mode of representing workers' interests. For management, the VGM reduces the burdens resulting from the uncertainties of the external environment, & increases the flexibility & adaptability of the organization. It is concluded that this innovative organizational form increases the flexibility in the use of labor in factories & is beneficial to workers & management alike.

S18199 / ISA / 1986 / 4779

Luke, Carmen (School Education James Cook U, Townsville Queensland 4811 Australia), **Epistemic Rupture and Typography: The Archeology of Knowledge and the Order of Things Reconsidered.**

¶ Michel Foucault's examination of the sociocultural & intellectual influences that conceptually altered perception of the order of the world—& thereby coded the structure, classification, & content of knowledge in a standardized print medium—ignores the critical importance of the advent of typography. This omission inhibits a fuller understanding of the epistemic rupture between the preclassical & classical age. If, as Foucault insists, the historian must focus less on the object of study & instead concentrate on the interplay of relations that circumscribe the 'object', then surely one of the 'artifacts' relevant to a contextual & relational explanation of the mid-seventeenth-century epistemic rupture must be a recognition of the standardization, mass dissemination, & preeminence of the printed word. A field of possibilities is suggested & outlined: the relationships between the advent of print technology & the epistemic rupture between the preclassical & classical age. The two centuries of transition from oral to print culture that predated the epistemic rupture of the mid-seventeenth century are examined. Print technology brought about changes in the organization, distribution, & transmission of knowledge; the material (text) & epistemological possibility of "seeing" (in print) the order of the world in a fundamentally new arrangement of relations based on the taxonomic ordering of difference & identity can be considered a historical discontinuity only insofar as it is related to the field of possibilities engendered by antecedent & concurrent technological innovation: the typographic revolution.

S18200 / ISA / 1986 / 4780

Lukić, R. D. (Suvoborska 17, 1100 Beograd Yugoslavia), **Le Développement de la morale socialiste en Yougoslavie** (Development of the Socialist Ethic in Yugoslavia). (FRE)

¶ Before the socialist revolution, Yugoslavia was a capitalist country, though not a highly developed one. It was a nation of small businesses—artisans, merchants, peasants—all hostile to the state & to the society as a whole. Nonetheless, among the workers, the intelligentsia, & the students, there were the seeds of a socialist ethic. Under the system of socialist self-administration that began in the 1950s, that socialist ethic developed very slowly; the old petit-bourgeois ethic remains dominant even today. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18201 / ISA / 1986 / 4781

Lusk, Mark W. & Parlin, Bradley W. (Utah State U, Logan 84322), **Social Obstacles to Irrigation Organization.**

¶ A review of selected irrigation development projects in Asia, Africa, & South America. A model is developed to understand irrigation association development & breakdown based on social & institutional factors rather than cultural factors or farmer characteristics. Discussion centers on bureaucratization, types of technology, farmer inputs, forced resettlement, & control of deviance. Implications for applied development projects are discussed.

S18202 / ISA / 1986 / 4782

Lutz, Helma (Centre Race & Ethnic Studies, Prinsengracht 227 1015 DT Amsterdam Netherlands), **Experiences with Racism-Turkish Female "Mediators" in West Germany and the Netherlands.**

¶ Political aspects of some of the racial, gender, & SC oppression experienced by Turkish immigrants in West Germany & the Netherlands are addressed. Focus is on F community workers who act as mediators between their own ethnic group & the administration & institutions of the "host society."

S18203 / ISA / 1986 / 4783

Macioti, Maria Immacolata (U Rome, 00186 Italy), **The Crisis of Individualism and the Biography of the Primary GROUP.**

¶ It is contended that tension between society & the individual has decreased in the sense of the realization that reciprocity exists between them. The group now emerges as a focal theme for research. The problem is how to study the primary group with a qualitative approach. The usual caveat about biographical approaches concerns the subjective nature of research findings; however, the "myth" of objectivity has been recognized. What is most needed, however, is exploration of the mediations among various members of a group. In this perspective, neither total subjectivity nor absolute, paleopositivistic objectivity emerges as a viable criterion. This approach has been tried in empirical research in Rome, Italy, with special reference to problems of recent colored immigration.

S18204 / ISA / 1986 / 4784

Macioti, Maria Immacolata & D'Amato, Marina (U Rome, 00186 Italy), **Besoins et attentes de la nouvelle immigration: hypothèse pour le futur des services** (Needs and Expectations for the New Immigration: A Hypothesis for the Future of Services). (FRE)

¶ Italy, which has always been a major exporter of manpower, has lately been experiencing a reversal of this trend. Unprepared for this influx, particularly in the city of Rome, the Italians have not adjusted to it, & many immigrants have experienced discrimination & lack of the orientation services that might have made their move an easier one. Based on interviews with 850 such individuals, a plan is offered by which immigrants might be welcomed & assisted in acclimatizing themselves. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18205 / ISA / 1986 / 4785

Mackie, Fiona (La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria 3083 Australia), **Rationality, Reversal, Resistance: Toward a Mutuality Masked in Everyday Perception.**

¶ A presumed experience of self haunts knowledge—limiting capacities, perception, interaction, & communication. The foreclosure toward this limited framework is traced as an atomized individuality induced at crucial moments of socialization & education through a coalescence of intersecting pressures. To uncover & release this containment, the perspective of a more primordial experience, mutuality, is progressively traced through simultaneous analysis of enforced diminutions. Masked in separated zones of perception & understanding, their unraveling is rendered difficult: the force of their coalescence operates beyond awareness. To reverse this, one must break through perceptual & social barriers operating to truncate vision & curtail dimensions of spatiality, temporality, reason, human interaction, & communication. A praxis of reversal—seen as a crucial need in the current social crisis—is outlined.

S18206 / ISA / 1986 / 4786

Macpherson, Duncan Macleod (Saint Mary's Coll, Strawberry Hill Twickenham TW1 4SX England), **Marxist Historiography of Early Buddhism.**

¶ The teaching of early Buddhism is generally recognized as religious idealism, but it has also been hailed as "the first instance of dialectical

thought in the history of Indian philosophy." The early Buddhist monastic orders have been seen both as "classless societies within the bosom of the class society," & as "new & cheaper agents of law & order." How should Marxists interpret the figure of Sakyamuni Buddha & the subsequent developments & decline of Buddhism in Indian history? Generally regarded by Indian Marxist historians as representing the SC interests of the newly powerful mercantile class against the princely & brahminical elites, Buddhism has also been identified as incorporating the older democratic spirit of tribal peoples against the despotism of centralized state power. Buddhism's success in ancient India marked the triumph of the agrarian over the Ru pastoral economy; its subsequent decline is attributed variously to its idealism & landlordism & to the absence of any revolutionary SC. It is difficult to establish a Marxist historiography of superstructural religious & cultural elements in the Indian context, but India's religious & philosophical past provides potent symbols for contemporary political movements.

S18207 / ISA / 1986 / 4787

Mahadevan, Kuttan (Sri Venkateswara U, Tirupati Andhra Pradesh 517 502 India), **Analytical Framework and Conceptual Model on Policy Oriented Research for Welfare of the Elderly.**

¶ The problems of the aged are found to be more severe in developed societies than in peasant & tribal societies, which is attributed to modern development. The nature & magnitude of problems of the elderly are analyzed using a conceptual model, supported by a systematic classification of probable factors, including: political & policy issues; environment; changes in culture & social institutions; psychological predisposition; health status; development & technology; population growth & longevity; reforms & law; modernization, urbanization, & industrialization; availability of resources & facilities; social welfare programs; & availability of trained manpower. Areas for further research & action programs to ameliorate the conditions of the aged are suggested.

S18208 / ISA / 1986 / 4788

Mahajan, Amarjit (Panjab U, Chandigarh Pin 160 014 India), **Problem of the Aged in the Unorganised Sector.**

¶ A discussion of the problems of the aged, based on interviews with 749 recipients of the Old Age Pension in Haryana, India. All the beneficiaries were illiterate & had been in low-prestige occupations in the unorganized sector. Approximately 29% were aided by kinsmen, although 49% of these had uncongenial family relations; 71% were abandoned by their kinsmen, which indicates that family is no longer providing economic & social security to the aged. Of the 57% free from serious health problems, only 33% were working to supplement their income. Of those Rs suffering from various ailments, problems related to health were perceived as more serious than psychosocial & economic difficulties. It is concluded that the problems of the aged cannot be solved by old age pension schemes unless attention is given to the circumstances that make them destitute.

S18209 / ISA / 1986 / 4789

Mahler, Fred (Sos Kiselef 24 A, Bucharest 71269 Romania), **Change of Values—Value of Change: Some Questions, Some Answers and Some More Questions (Introductory Paper).**

¶ An introduction to the proceedings of the second meeting of the International Sociological Assoc's Ad Hoc Group on Sociology of Values, examining the relationship between the amount & rate of value changes in the world, & the value of those & other changes. A concrete historical approach to specific changes & values is needed. Major problems include making explicit the value aspects of other fields of sociology, & developing a coherent epistemological approach to values. Two major themes are developed: the contrast between monothetic, dichotomous, & polytomous models; & the need for a teleonomic deterministic orientation. These lead toward an understanding of new values as embodying goal synergy; value pluralism; & anticipatory, emancipatory, & participatory value education.

S18210 / ISA / 1986 / 4790

Mahmood, Aslam (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 67 India), **Intercensal Immigration and Economic Changes in India during 1961-71.**

¶ An attempt is made to discover the process of economic change underlying internal migration in India, using district-wide census data for 1961 & 1971. Intercensal immigration rates are conceptualized as the dependent variable & the changes in the % of workers in broad indus-

m

trial categories as independent variables. Detailed analysis shows two distinct patterns of relationships. Immigration in Ur areas was found to be predominantly influenced by decline of % of agricultural workers & household industry. As expected, the increase in the % of workers in the manufacturing industries did not show much influence on immigration. In Ru areas, the main determinants of immigration were increase in % of workers in transport, storage, & communication activities, & decline in the % of workers in construction & mining.

S18211 / ISA / 1986 / 4791

Mahnke, M. Kathleen (Indiana U, Bloomington 47405), **"That Tone of Voice": Intonation in Conflict Talk.**

¶ A secondary analysis of an instance of conflict talk between interlocutors of approximately equal power & status. Audio, video, & written records of this episode are examined. The interactional significance of prosodic features, especially intonation, is highlighted. The format for display & analysis of the data derives from that of Labov & Fanshel (*Therapeutic Discourse*, 1977). Specific ways in which prosodic features work to accomplish interactive moves are presented, lending support to the idea that systematic consideration of prosodic features is essential to the understanding of spoken discourse.

S18212 / ISA / 1986 / 4792

Mahtab, Nazmunnessa (U Dhaka, Bangladesh), **Women Leaders and Their Careers in Cultural Perspective: Profile of Begum Khaleda Zia.**

¶ Explored is the powerful influence that culture exerts on politics, illustrated by the specific example of the effects of traditional Muslim cultural values on women in Bangladesh. Even in modern times, women are still considered to belong to the *purdah* (veil) society &, as such, are generally barred from participation in social or political affairs. However, two prominent opposition leaders, Sheikh Hasina (leader of the Awami League Party) & Begum Khaleda Zia (leader of the Bangladesh Nationalist Party), have begun to break with tradition & are becoming active forces in shaping Bangladesh society. Zia's political origins & current activities are chronicled & compared to those of F leaders in India, Sri Lanka, & GB, with implications for the status of other Bangladeshi women. It is argued, however, that until old superstitions & religious biases are changed, women will not be able to attain political power equal to that of M leaders or F leaders in other countries.

S18213 / ISA / 1986 / 4793

Maitra, Priyatosh (U Otago, Dunedin New Zealand), **Population Growth, Technological Change and Economic Development: Gandhi and Mao.**

¶ An analysis of the relationship between population growth & technological change in economic development is presented to throw light on the current process of maldevelopment. In this context, contemporary development is examined with a critical assessment of Gandhi & Mao as protagonists of alternative approaches. Karl Marx's approach to the relationship of population growth, technological change, & economic development is also discussed, in terms of his theory of the relationship between production & society. An assessment of technological change in the Soviet socialist economy is presented with an alternative explanation of indigenous technological development as a function of population growth & social consciousness. Maldevelopment is a result of technology transfer & an absence of any attempt to develop traditional technology in both socialist & free-enterprise-based Third World economies.

S18214 / ISA / 1986 / 4794

Malhotra, Valerie A. (Texas Woman's U, Denton 76201), **The Importance of Phenomenological, Hermeneutical, Structuralist, and Critical Analysis for the Sociology of the Arts.**

¶ A method of analysis is developed for the sociology of the arts, based on the multiple theoretical perspectives of phenomenology, hermeneutics, & French structuralist & critical theory. Examples from work on visual images of women in the arts & mass media are presented. A phenomenological grounding of the experience of the sociologist with the art object is an essential starting point. A hermeneutical description of the object in relation to its tradition, a structural semiotics tracing unconscious meaning clusters, & an analysis of the effects of social power on the object & its reception are all of crucial importance for an adequate sociology of the arts.

S18215 / ISA / 1986 / 4795

Malla, Kamal P. (Centre Nepal & Asian Studies Tribhuvan U, Nepal), **Elite Loyalty in Nepal.**

¶ Since the royal take-over of 15 Dec 1960, Nepalese intellectuals have been at once drawn to & repelled by the partyless Panchayat system in a kind of love-hate relationship. On the one hand, they are attracted to the "establishment" because of the potential rewards & roles (status, power, & money) that the state controls; on the other, they are drawn to liberal ideas & ideals, which make them critical of the system, particularly its denial of fundamental rights. They cannot reconcile with the widespread corruption, the growing disparity between rich & poor, political nepotism, & the gross mismanagement of the economy. Although there has been no persecution of critical outspoken intellectuals, there is no room for organized structural change in the political order. Intellectuals in Nepal have the option either to languish in splendid but ineffective isolation, or to join a critical chorus.

S18216 / ISA / 1986 / 4796

Malone, Martin J. (Mount Saint Mary's Coll, Emmitsburg MD 21727), **Small Disagreements: Mediation of Intragroup Conflict in Informal Discourse.**

¶ A conversational episode is examined in which identities presented by two participants lead to conflict & are renegotiated by (three) others present to construct a new working consensus. Sociolinguistic analyses reveal the conflicting propositions underlying the argument as well as the multilayered signals that conversational participants continually send to simultaneously: (1) reaffirm shared identity, & (2) do individuating work. Group boundaries are protected & threatened in the course of conversation because speakers seek to use such occasions to affirm both individual & group identities. Conflict is often inherent in such situations as interactants seek to avoid threatening each other by getting too close, or insulting each other by getting too far apart. Small conflicts & their resolutions reaffirm unity without threatening distinctiveness.

S18217 / ISA / 1986 / 4797

Mancini, Paolo (Istit Studi Sociali U Perugia, 06100 Italy), **The Two Levels of TV News Discourse: Interaction and Narrative.**

¶ A methodology is developed for discourse analysis of TV news, using incorporating elements from pragmatics, symbolic interactionism, & linguistics. Two levels of analysis are noted: interactional & narrative. At the first level, the "simulated" interaction between TV speaker & viewer is analyzed (with references to Horton Wohl's research & Gregory Bateson's hypothesis on metadiscourse). The second level involves the narrative structure of the news (with reference to the Labov-Fanshell schema & Erving Goffman's analysis). This methodology is used to analyze modifications in the discourse of Italian TV news resulting from the competition between public & commercial networks.

S18218 / ISA / 1986 / 4798

Mandal, K. S. (Tata Instit Social Sciences, PB 8313 Sion-Trombay Rd Deonar Bombay 400 088 India), **Growth-with-Equity Policy in Indian Agriculture—Its Origin, Shaping and Consequences.**

¶ The change from growth-oriented strategies to growth-with-equity development policies in India's agriculture is examined. The shaping & reshaping of programs aimed at distributive growth is discussed, & the consequences of this policy are analyzed. A study of the period 1970-1980 based on data from government documents, primary data, & data from secondary sources is presented. Results show that egalitarianism & pragmatism influenced these policies, but administering assistance to the target group did not guarantee the accrual of benefits because of forces operating in the market. It is concluded that distributive growth programs in practice have become a "subsistence equity policy" that works as a check to the polarization process in society. The process that has benefited the richer Ru community has also enabled the poorest to survive on a subsistence level.

S18219 / ISA / 1986 / 4799

Mandal, S. N. (Ambedkar Instit Social Research & Training, J-1907 C.R. Park New Delhi India), **Towards a National Social Policy for Real Social Change in India.**

¶ Though there is no precise definition, a "social policy" seeks to steer society along channels it would not follow of its own volition. Change rarely just happens, but is consciously stimulated. The determination of social policy, largely the responsibility of government, is heavily involved in issues of moral & political values. India's achievement in the

social field over the last 35 years has been very disappointing. The Indian Planning Commission has failed to give concrete shape to the social philosophy of the Constitution. Suggestions are offered to rectify this failure & to formulate a better social policy: (1) a regular system of public reporting of social conditions; (2) a clear-cut ethnic policy, based on constitutional provisions, for safeguarding the rights & interests of recognized ethnic groups; (3) a comprehensive resettlement policy for scheduled castes; (4) concrete steps for religious reform; & (5) a change in actual government policy in regard to employment of ethnic groups.

S18220 / ISA / 1986 / 4800

Mandal, S. N. (Ambedkar Instit Social Research & Training, C.R. Park New Delhi 110019 India), **Religion, Oppression & Liberation in the Context of India.**

¶ The concept of religion has evolved, & the modern view is that the aim of religion is the welfare of humanity, & that religion is for man, not man for religion. Hinduism does not fit this conception. It is a special kind of religion; its different idea of the need for religion & its functions has brought about a social organization in the form of social imperialism. Religion governs the whole of a Hindu's life & that has led to rigorous social control & regimentation. There have been various movements against the oppressive features of Hinduism but they have all failed. Certain specific reform measures are suggested that might create a more liberated theology.

S18221 / ISA / 1986 / 4801

Mannari, Hiroshi (School Sociology Kwansei Gakuin U, Nishinomiya City 662 Japan), **Employment Structure in Japanese Firms and French Firms.**

¶ Industrial firms in all industrialized societies face the same technological impacts in using microelectronically controlled machine tools. Here, the employment structure of Japanese & French firms of the same size & making the same products in the metal manufacturing industry are compared.

S18222 / ISA / 1986 / 4802

Mannari, Hiroshi (School Sociology Kwansei Gakuin U, Nishinomiya City 662 Japan), **Institution and Changing Pattern in Industrial Production.**

¶ The ongoing industrial production of a nation is a product of two factors, established institutions & the functional requirements of the system. The convergence theory claims that there is a tendency for societies to become more alike, & to develop similarities in structure, process, & performance of industrial production. Discussed here is whether the convergence theory is applicable to the Japanese style of industrial production & organization. The Japanese industrial production system appears to represent a unique societal institution whose rational organization is transferable to other societies. It should be described & analyzed as a part of the global system.

S18223 / ISA / 1986 / 4803

Mansurov, V. A. & Vlasova, A. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **The Social Problems of Peace and International Security in V. I. Lenin's Works.**

¶ War & peace have deep social & economic roots, & reflect the policies pursued by SCs & states. Given nuclear armaments, the question of war & peace—considered by V. I. Lenin as a cornerstone of the policy pursued by any country—acquires a special urgency & relevance. The present stage in the development of mankind is critical; the question of war & peace has become the main question because further development of human civilization depends on the way it is solved.

S18224 / ISA / 1986 / 4804

Mantzaris, E. A. & Schoombee, G. F. (U Durban-Westville, 4000 South Africa), **Attitudes of Indian South Africans towards Aspects of Sexual Behaviour of Their Children.**

¶ Attitudes of a randomly selected number of Indian heads of household in the Durban, South Africa, metropolitan area toward aspects of sexual behavior of their children are assessed, testing two sociological hypotheses: (1) that younger, better educated, economically independent, & upwardly mobile Indians are more liberal regarding the role of sex in their children's life than older, less educated, economically deprived, & socially immobile persons; & (2) that Muslims have more conservative attitudes regarding their children & sex than Indians of Christian or Hindu religion. Analysis of data gathered via Likert-scale ques-

tionnaire reveals that conservative rather than liberal sexual attitudes predominate among Indians in South Africa. Further research is needed to verify these conclusions.

S18225 / ISA / 1986 / 4805

Manyoni, Joseph R. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **Political Implications of Revivalist Movements in Developing Countries.**

¶ Over the years, anthropological concern with revivalist religious movements has shifted away from questions of culture contact with Western civilization & causal factors for their emergence, to examination of their purposive orientation & their role as "protest movements" within a social & political context. Protest & revolt have been a sine qua non of revivalist movements since colonization of indigenous societies throughout the world. Opposition, persecution, incarceration, & banishment were part of the historical experience of such movements, & engendered a strong "revolutionary" spirit that has persisted into the postindependence period. In some cases, state socialism has been pitted against sectarian (revivalist) socialism, eg, in Zambia (Lumpa Church) & Tanzania (Jehova & Michael), resulting in the banishment of the respective movements. Socioanthropological research should seek explanations for the persistence of such phenomena. The "revolutionary" aspect of revivalism is explored, discussing the orientations of secular revolutionary ideology & religious revivalist ideology. It is shown that most Third World revivalist movements are oriented toward a kind of "theocratic socialism," ie, a reconstituted society in which the "good of the community" takes precedence over individual aspirations, much as socialist ideology prescribes. These conclusions are based on published sources & field research in southern Africa & the Caribbean.

S18226 / ISA / 1986 / 4806

Marchak, M. Patricia (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 2B2), **The "New Right" and Theory of the State.**

¶ The problem of legitimation in the nation-state is considered in the context of transnational capitalism & the emergence of the New Right political movement. Assuming the state is structurally constrained to facilitate the accumulation of private capital & to legitimate the process, the emergence & political success of the New Right is contradictory. The ideology & accompanying legislative activity in those states under its sway is inherently coercive. Its emergence suggests either that legitimation is no longer essential or that a qualitative change in the structure of SC relations & the state so impedes the accumulation process that legitimation is risked in the effort to reverse conditions. The central arguments of the New Right are discussed, & the institutional groups funding & promulgating its ideology are identified. The theoretical problems of developing a theory of the state in the global economy of the 1980s are examined.

S18227 / ISA / 1986 / 4807

Mariante, Benjamin Robert (Massachusetts Instit Social Studies, Boston 02124), **Social Movements into Ideology in Ireland.**

¶ Ireland presents a paradigmatic case study of the transformation of religion from liberating force to oppressive ideology. The situation, unique to Ireland, is that two religious traditions, which began as liberation movements, were transformed through historical events involving both SC & cultural conflicts into ideologies of oppression/repression. An analysis is offered of the historical pattern that led to such a circumstance in both cases—the Protestant dissident tradition, & the Roman Catholic liberation tradition. An understanding of these traditions as inspiring & initiating social movements in the eighteenth & nineteenth centuries, which eventually failed, will illumine the process of how a liberating social movement is transformed into an oppressive ideology. The conflict between these two ideologies, now between the descendants of the followers of these two social movements, is analyzed to demonstrate the roots & seeming intractability of the conflict in Northern Ireland. A theoretical analysis is offered of issues in the sociology of religion as they relate to the use of power for ideological & oppressive manipulation of a society.

S18228 / ISA / 1986 / 4808

Markides, Kyriakos S. & Mindel, Charles H. (U Texas Medical Branch, Galveston 77550), **Work, Income and Retirement among American Ethnic Minority Populations.**

¶ A description of the evolution of retirement among blacks, Hispanics, & Native Americans, in the US suggests that retirement is only now emerging as a critical late-life transition among such disadvantaged pop-

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ulations. The limited literature on adaptation to retirement in these groups indicates that the transition has been less disruptive than among whites due to the considerably lower preretirement incomes of minorities; both cross-sectional & longitudinal data show a considerably lower drop in incomes after retirement among minority populations. An increasing number of blacks, Hispanics, & Native Americans, however, will be reaching retirement in the next few decades. Research on the adaptation of these groups presents a new challenge for social gerontologists & policymakers.

S18229 / ISA / 1986 / 4809

Markovic, Mihailo (Instit Social Sciences U Belgrade, 11000 Yugoslavia), **Future of Self-Government in Socialism.**

¶ Limited forms of self-government are likely to develop both in capitalism (primarily in the political sphere, but also in some individual enterprises) & in "real socialism" or social-demographic systems (primarily in the economic sphere). Modern emancipatory movements have already put on the agenda demands for greater participation rights & decision-making powers of citizens & producers. Powerful modern means of communication make some steps toward participatory democracy feasible & increasingly preferable. The need to fight work alienation & absenteeism, & to improve both productivity of work & the quality of working life will require limited forms of self-government in both capitalist & socialist societies. Better educated, more liberal & pragmatically minded leaders in countries of "real socialism" may allow some degree of economic self-government for reasons of greater efficiency if not for humanism. However, it is improbable that self-government will emerge as the major form of social organization in socialist countries. Yugoslav experience shows that self-government introduced by a bureaucratic elite cannot transcend initial limited forms. Only broad, pluralistic social movements have a chance of introducing a self-governing structure to society.

S18230 / ISA / 1986 / 4810

Marradi, Alberto (Istit Politico Amministrativo, Via Petroni 33 40126 Bologna Italy), **Validity and Reliability: An Alternative View.**

¶ 'Validity' is one of the few metaterms on whose meaning a certain degree of consensus has been reached by the social science community. However, most scholars fail to realize all the implications of the current definitions—namely, that validity is assessed by a (more or less informed, more or less consented) subjective judgment on the degree of semantic correspondence between a concept *A* & another concept *B*, taken as an indicator of *A*. As such, validity cannot be measured, & alleged coefficients of validity are actually measuring something else, i.e. some form of statistical *r* between two or more vectors in a data matrix. On the other hand, coefficients of reliability also are based on some form of *r* between vectors. However, this view of reliability can be even more radically criticized than the current view of validity. If reliability is defined as the degree of correspondence, given an operational definition, between a state on a property & the value on the corresponding variable, two consequences ensue: (1) Reliability cannot be measured, since there is no way of directly "apprehending" an individual's state on a property. Reliability can only be assessed in a more or less informed way (the more informed way being some consistency check on the results, for the same individual, of different operational definitions of the same concept). (2) Reliability cannot be a property of a variable, or indicator, or operational definition, or of anything pertaining to a plurality of individuals. It must be assessed case by case. An operational definition of property *X* can produce a reliable assessment of *A*'s state & an unreliable assessment of *B*'s state on property *X*. Also, it can produce a reliable assessment of *A*'s state at one occasion & an unreliable assessment of *A*'s state at another occasion. Hence, psychologists' habit of permanently attaching a reliability coefficient to a test, based on any kind of vector *r* of data gathered somehow, somewhere, sometime is plainly ludicrous.

S18231 / ISA / 1986 / 4811

Marradi, Alberto (Istit Politico Amministrativo, Via Petroni 33 40126 Bologna Italy), **On the Concept of Metascience.**

¶ In the past 'philosophy of science' & 'epistemology' served as general terms for the various ways of looking at science. However, neopositivism narrowed the legitimate meaning of such terms to a particular way of looking at science, i.e. a formalized reconstruction of logical relationships between propositions. This was presented as the only worthwhile object of study for epistemology, & also as a description of the actual activity of scientists, & of their only preoccupations. Such a field could have

been more correctly designated as 'logic of science' were it not for neopositivists' (successful) attempt at capturing the general term (philosophy of science) & "purifying" it of all its meanings but theirs. Small wonder those scholars who did not subscribe to neopositivist tenets & inclinations ceased to identify their activity as 'epistemology' & looked for new labels such as 'history of science' or 'sociology of science'. They explicitly or implicitly challenged the claim that 'epistemology' (in its new, narrowed form) was the only legitimate way of looking at science. As a result of this semantic maneuvering, no generally accepted term has been left to designate the complex of ways of looking at science. Since words have more influence on deeds than most of us realize, this entails the lack of a conceptual arena where philosophers, logicians, historians, & sociologists of science can exchange their views & results. Contacts between those fields are intermittent & antagonistic, in that each one tends to deny the legitimacy of (some of) the others. Closure to cross-fertilization has produced its crippling effects on logic of science since its inception, & now it is patently at work within sociology of science, which undergoes the same process of super-specialization, trivialization, & routinization of topics. Several decades ago, Ossowski proposed a new unifying concept, under the label *Nauka nauce* (science of science). That proposal has met with a limited fortune—which shows how defective is scientists' meta-reflection on their disciplines. Among the scholars who used the concept is Gerard Radnitzky, who also proposed a suitable term for it ('metascience'). The concept continues to appear intermittently (see the new journal *Metascience*, published in Australia), but has not yet entered general use, although the need for it is acute.

S18232 / ISA / 1986 / 4812

Marshall, John F., Kars-Marshall, Cri & Semaon, Iksan (U Brawijaya, Malang Indonesia), **Social Policy Research Training at a Provincial University in Indonesia: Opportunities and Constraints.**

¶ Social policy research (SPR)—a recent effort by social scientists to increase their usefulness—has been developed mostly by Westerners & applied in developed countries. Based on experience at a provincial U in East Java, Indonesia, it is suggested that SPR is also feasible in developing countries. However, important distinctions between developed & developing countries must be taken into account in U-based training programs for SPR, e.g. differences in levels of social science knowledge & research skills, in academic infrastructures, & in relations between researchers & policymakers. Also, policymakers in developing countries might have less experience than their Western colleagues in articulating problems in which research is needed, & researchers sometimes use methods inappropriate for SPR. A brief description is given of the SPR training program currently being implemented in East Java, & suggestions are offered to others planning SPR training in developing countries.

S18233 / ISA / 1986 / 4813

Marshall, Victor W. & Rosenthal, Carolyn (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A8), **Constancy and Change in Parent-Child Relationships: A Qualitative Analysis of the Impact of Family Life Course Events.**

¶ A random sample of 113 Rs aged 40+ in Hamilton, Ontario, was interviewed in the Generational Relations & Succession Project regarding how their relationships with their parents & with their children were affected by selected life course events. About 33% said that having a child altered their relationships to their parents, whereas about 50% of those Rs who had grandchildren said that their relationship to the child was altered. Health changes altered relationships with parents for 60% of Rs, & relationships with children for 70% of Rs. Parent widowhood affected relationships for 50%. The impact of other life events is also examined. Qualitative responses describing the nature of these reported changes, & age & gender patterns are discussed.

S18234 / ISA / 1986 / 4814

Martinez Paricio, Jesús Ignacio (Ciudad los Angeles, 95 6°C 28041 Madrid Spain), **Contributions to a Theory of Military Corporatism: The Case of Spain.**

¶ Political transition can be interpreted as the incorporation of different forms of legitimation, such as the displacement of certain institutions from the social center to the periphery. There are different processes of social change in the army of the society in transition to modernity. An attempt is made to analyze, in the case of Spain: the nature of military corporatism & its aptitude for democracy; affinity & incompatibility between corporatism & democracy; & the viability & functioning of democracy in countries that place great emphasis on military corporatism. Tr from French & Modified by S. McAneny

S18235 / ISA / 1986 / 4815

Masini, Eleonora (Casella Postale 6203, Rome-Prati 00195 Italy), **Value Changes as Indicated by Women's Behaviour and Aspirations in Industrialized Countries.**

¶ Analysis of fieldwork conducted in Italy, GB, France, & the US indicates that women's priority values differ before & after introduction of new technologies in the household & in the workplace. The impact of new technologies on lifestyles in industrialized countries is discussed, eg, less hours of work, more leisure, & job change. Value change, persistences, & adaptations are also examined.

S18236 / ISA / 1986 / 4816

Masini, Eleonora (Casella Postale 6203, Rome-Prati 00195 Italy), **New Technologies and Their Impact on Women's Life.**

¶ The impact of new technologies on women in industrialized countries & developing countries is examined, based on fieldwork conducted in Italy & on UN research in developing countries. Comparative analysis indicates both similar & differential processes in relation to sociocultural & time dimension factors.

S18237 / ISA / 1986 / 4817

Maslyk-Musiał, Ewa (Instytut Zarządzania Polskiej Akademii Nauk, 00-901 Warsaw), **The Role of Central Administration in the Process of Economic Reform.**

¶ Interview & questionnaire data were collected in 1984 from administrators in Poland to explore their attitudes toward SE planning. The concepts of "strategic analysis" & "games" (Crozier, Friedberg) are used in the analysis. Implementation of economic reforms in Poland results in increasing managers' uncertainty. Their games have a defensive character, & their energy is concentrated on justifying their *raison d'être* & strengthening their position in the power structure.

S18238 / ISA / 1986 / 4818

Maso, Ilja (State U Leiden, 23/3 AV Netherlands), **The Necessity of Being Flexible.**

¶ In two kinds of research, changing the focus or nature of a research problem is an accepted practice: exploratory & qualitative research. By investigating the terms under which this practice is acceptable in these areas, by stressing the exploratory or qualitative character of all kinds of research, & by demonstrating its scientific quality, the conditions are outlined under which it is acceptable & even necessary to change the problem in any research. It is also argued that the changing of a research problem does not imply post-factum explanations, which, in any case, may be more than plausible.

S18239 / ISA / 1986 / 4819

Mastekaasa, Arne (Institut Social Research, Munthesgt 31 N-0260 Oslo 2 Norway), **Relative Deprivation in Social Networks.**

¶ Cross-sectional survey data in which each R provides information about himself & three of his closest friends are used to estimate how SS characteristics of a social network may influence degree of job, financial, & overall life satisfaction. Two opposite effects are hypothesized: (1) network SES may have a negative effect due to invidious social comparisons (relative deprivation); but (2) an individual may draw some positive utility from a high SS network—ie, having high SES friends may serve to increase one's social standing. Generally speaking, the results seem to indicate that the positive effects of a high SES network predominate. Methodological problems in separating the two types of network effects, as well as the possible confounding influence of social selection processes, are discussed.

S18240 / ISA / 1986 / 4820

Matejko, Alexander J. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **Folly or Service? The Ethical Dilemma of Public Serving Sociologists.**

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 76 pp.

¶ More & more sociologists aspire to "serve the public"; the advantages are much more than the honor of being "useful." This widespread eagerness, however, may lead to neglect of professional duties: a teacher chasing cheap popularity among students at the expense of in-depth knowledge; a consultant pleasing his/her clients at any cost; a career-oriented administrator unwilling to take risks; an unloyal colleague ready to sacrifice others to gain his/her promotion; an unscrupulous department chairman seeking spectacular quantitative effects; a doctrine denying the value of any school of thought but his own; & an in-

triguer using connections for personal gain. All these roles act in disagreement with professional ethics. The growth of sociology should not happen at the expense of ethical standards. Sociology's major concern should be for what happens in society. Organizational roles may divert sociologists' attention from the pursuit of truth. Further, if Us function as unemployment shelters & worry more about keeping students happy than exposing them to intellectual challenge, the basic message of sociology will be lost.

S18241 / ISA / 1986 / 4821

Matejko, Alexander J. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4), **Obstacles to the Democracy at Work in the Public Sector: Sociotechnics of Debureaucratization.**

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 56pp.

¶ The ineffectiveness of the public sector is a major problem for both socialist & nonsocialist countries throughout the world. A variety of solutions to this problem are considered. The development of alternatives to bureaucracy appears to be necessary both because of the complexity of modern economies & as a means of improving the self-images of public employees. Autonomization & self-management offer a path to such an alternative, which can be achieved through cultivation of awareness of alternative organizational forms; mobilization of forces within the public sector; & learning from innovative organizational experience of other organizations. Collective bargaining on a cooperative rather than antagonistic basis, & directed toward transformation of the work environment, rather than toward economic goals, is recommended.

S18242 / ISA / 1986 / 4822

Matejko, Alexander J. (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 Alberta), **Intellectual Heritage and Contradictory Loyalties: The Background to the History of Polish Sociology.**

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 64pp.

¶ The tradition of the intelligentsia as a 'governor of souls', much influenced originally by local gentry & exposure to foreign Us, shaped Polish sociologists more than anything else. It is a tradition of liberalism & patriotism, but also inquisitiveness, debate, & public concern. The values inherited by the intelligentsia from the gentry have been questioned (by J. Chalasiński & others), but they exist, in both a positive & a negative sense. Polish sociology is becoming a professional business, in which grants & material facilities derive from good relations with a sponsor (mainly the government). It is not easy under such circumstances to act independently; several Polish sociologists (eg, S. Ossowski & M. Ossowski) have suffered in defense of their intellectual freedom. Conflict of loyalties has been a characteristic of Polish sociology since WWII, but became particularly dramatic during the time of Solidarity, when many sociologists joined the opposition. Sociological expertise is generally accepted by Polish authorities as potentially useful; reconstruction of the national economy & the debureaucratization of Polish official institutions need some sociological input. There has been favoritism toward 'loyal' sociologists at the expense of more independently minded experts, some of whom have left the country because of the pressure to conform. This conflict between bureaucrats & experts is not strictly a Polish phenomenon, but it has become particularly evident there due to poor investment policies leading to mass impoverishment & dissatisfaction.

S18243 / ISA / 1986 / 4823

Mathur, M. M. & Gaur, K. D., **Macro Analysis of Urban Poverty in India.**

¶ The problem of poverty in India persists after four decades of planned efforts to alleviate it. Poverty has increased in the post-independence era despite agricultural & industrial development. The extent of Ur poverty at the microlevel & the proportion of the population below the poverty line is assessed, using a new, minimum-needs approach to identify the poor. The causes of Ur poverty are also considered. Two approaches to the concept of poverty in economic literature, eg, absolute poverty & relative poverty, are discussed. Poverty has both individual & collective connotations. Collective poverty is examined as a product of social systems; it could be eliminated by increased expenditure on human welfare needs & by discouraging various social customs.

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S18244 / ISA / 1986 / 4824

Matthews, Sarah H. (Case Western Reserve U, Cleveland OH 44106), **Sibling Bonds among Adult Children in Older Families.**

¶ The relationships of adult siblings are likely to be affected by shared filial responsibilities when their parents become frail & need assistance. Both members of 50 pairs of sisters were interviewed using primarily open-ended questions about their own & each of their siblings' involvement in the provision of care to their old (aged 75+) parents. Analysis indicates that increasing responsibility for old parents brought sisters closer together, in some cases, & cemented existing, strong relationships in others; also, some Rs indicated that they did not want their relationship to continue after the parents' death. How siblings worked together to provide support to parents is described.

S18245 / ISA / 1986 / 4825

Matthijssen, M. (U Utrecht, Netherlands), **The Impact of Pupil Resistance on Socialization in Secondary Education.**

¶ A major outcome of recent research on pupils in secondary education in the Netherlands, West Germany, & GB, is that pupils' behavior in classroom interactions often includes subversive action & apparent boredom, which can be understood as types of negotiation. These negotiations highlight the tension between the system values of the dominant culture & the values of everyday life of contemporary youth. The implications of the empirical data for socialization theory are analyzed, combining notions from symbolic interactionism & structuralist reproduction theory to try to overcome the one-sidedness of both models. Identity development is conceived of as an ongoing process of making choices by weighing alternatives; such weighing is structurally determined by the (sex- & SC-specific) system perspective on the one hand, & the everyday life perspective of groups on the other. A number of possible changes in identity formation in Western Europe & their consequences for education & society are indicated.

S18246 / ISA / 1986 / 4826

Matulionis, Arvydas (Inst Philosophy Sociology & Law Lithuanian Academy Sciences, Vilnius Michurino 1/46 USSR 232600), **The Role of the Educational System in Shaping Territorial Structure (The Case of USSR).**

¶ The educational system not only serves to transmit man's cultural & intellectual heritage; it also serves the important economic function of supplying & distributing labor resources, & hence, in shaping the territorial structure of society. The dominant role is played by those educational institutions that offer professional training. The role of general education schools in this respect has also been stressed by recent reforms in the USSR. Thus, the functioning of an educational system can be evaluated in terms of its shaping of the territorial structure, which can only be determined by sociological research, particularly longitudinal (age cohort) investigations. The territorial organization of educational institutions is also critical: less than optimal distribution creates youth migration, which undermines the stability of the territorial structure.

S18247 / ISA / 1986 / 4827

Matuschek, Helga & Sandis, Eva E. (U Vienna, Austria), **Cultural Orientations and Nationality among Turkish, Yugoslav and Austrian Youth.**

¶ A review of the political & economic context that shapes the experiences of guestworker children in Austria, followed by descriptions of their attempts to get started in the world of work & of the effects of these factors on their national identities. Data were obtained in a questionnaire survey of 591 school-leavers in a Wc district of Vienna in June 1983, & from in-depth interviews with a subsample of 53 during the summer of 1985.

S18248 / ISA / 1986 / 4828

McAllister, Ronald J. (Northeastern U, Boston MA 02115), **Prospects for the Development of Basic Christian Community in the North American Church.**

¶ The "crisis of community" in North American society can be identified in various dimensions of popular & institutional culture. Christian churches have certainly been affected by this crisis, & have made attempts to respond to it. Oriented to belonging, the church is a logical place for new roots of community to develop. This theme is one way of looking at such recent movements within the church as Cursillo, charismatic renewal, marriage encounter, & Christian life communities, & their relevance to the community. A new & potentially powerful commu-

nity-based movement—that of basic Christian communities (BCCs)—has emerged throughout the Third World & in certain parts of Europe. Brazil has seen the most impressive development of BCCs. Questioned is whether the BCC can be exported to North America as a solution to the crisis faced by the North American church. The prospects for a widespread North American BCC, the conditions necessary for its development, & the changes that the church will have to undergo to accommodate it are discussed from sociological & theological points of view.

S18249 / ISA / 1986 / 4829

McCorkel, James (Winthrop Hospital, 259 First St Mineola NY 11501), **Mahatma Gandhi and Frantz Fanon as Critics of Western Medicine: Their Relevance to India Today.**

¶ Mahatma Gandhi, the attorney who fathered the Indian independence movement, & Frantz Fanon, the Martiniquean psychiatrist who became involved in the struggle for Algerian independence, wrote eloquent criticisms of Western medicine in the colonial situation. A detailed analysis of their contributions is based on analysis of writings by & about them, on sociological & anthropological studies of Indian health care systems, & on primary source materials including: interviews with Gandhians, medical social scientists, allopathic MDs, & medical educators in India; & interviews with & questionnaires distributed to medical students who had been exposed to an innovative curriculum designed to prepare them for Ru practice. It is concluded that the end of colonialism in India has not yet brought the sort of changes in Western medicine hoped for by Fanon, & that Gandhi's challenge to find a medical system that would address the needs of villagers remains relevant today.

S18250 / ISA / 1986 / 4830

McElrath, Dennis C. (Adlai E. Stevenson Coll U California, Santa Cruz 95064), **Emerging Social Ecology of Post-War Rome: 1945-1985.**

¶ Based on published & unpublished local area census materials gathered by the 1951, 1961, 1971, & 1981 censuses of Rome, Italy, the changing social ecology of the city is examined. Tracing the shifting salience & separation of two dimensions of residential differentiation during the postwar years by means of multivariate analysis reveals the increasing relevance of family status (measured by fertility & women working ratios) & the persistence of economic status (measured by occupation & education ratios). Factor analysis indicates that these two fundamental dimensions of differentiation have become increasingly independent of one another. Changes in salience & degree of separation are reflected in a major restructuring of the spatial order of the city. Regression analysis indicates that, over the years, the spatial arrangement of economic status has become increasingly linear, to form a corridor of high status localities stretching in a North/South orientation through the center of the city. The emergence of a separate family status dimension is accompanied by a reorientation of this dimension into a zonal form, with familism dominating the peripheral regions of the city. These longitudinal data provide strong empirical confirmation of hypotheses derived from social area analysis over three decades ago, & offer clear evidence of its continuing analytic utility.

S18251 / ISA / 1986 / 4831

Mchedlov, M. P. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **The Socialist Civilization as a Factor of Changes Taking Place in Social Life.**

¶ Socialist civilization is characterized by continuity in relation to progress in the history of culture. At the same time it brings new qualitative characteristics, which emerge as a result of solving major SE, national, & humanistic problems. The complex nature of socialist civilization & culture is explored, with focus on peaceful relations among countries with different sociopolitical systems.

S18252 / ISA / 1986 / 4832

McKay, Linda M., Goerzen, Sue, Lanz, Barbara, Mogyorody, Veronica & Brown, Norman (U Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4), **An Assessment of Current Lifestyle Satisfaction: Windsor, Ontario.**

¶ To ascertain the effects of a recent recession on the lifestyle satisfaction of Windsor, Ontario, residents, a representative sample of citizens were questioned about their past, present, & future lifestyles; their level of satisfaction with particular aspects of their lives, & their economic situation—both real & perceived. A Σ of 404 persons, of whom almost an equal number were Ms & Fs, were interviewed by telephone. Analysis indicates that inflation has eroded the income of many of the people in

Windsor. They have been forced to change the way they spend their money, particularly those at the lower end of the SES scale. In general, low SES Rs tend to be less satisfied than those with high or middle positions.

S18253 / ISA / 1986 / 4833

McLellan, David T. (Eliot Coll U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NS England), **The Marxist Critique of Religion and the Concept of Alienation.**

¶ It is argued that the concept of alienation is an essential part of the most fruitful Marxist critique of religion. Three approaches to the phenomenon of religion within Marxist theory are distinguished: (1) to regard religion as false on the metaphysical grounds of dialectical materialism—as the description of nonexistent entities; (2) to consider Marxism as simply a science of society, which thus does not, of itself, have anything to say about the validity of religion; & (3) to treat religion with a critical edge, but in an open-ended manner that precludes outright rejection. Karl Marx himself embodied the third approach, as did certain sections of the Frankfurt school & Antonio Gramsci. The first approach originated with Friedrich Engels & has been adopted in Soviet versions of Marxism. The second is characteristic of Kautsky & of the Second International, including Austro-Marxists such as Max Adler; it is also current in contemporary West European communist parties & in neostructuralist versions of Marxism such as that of Louis Althusser, where religion, as ideology, is seen as persisting indefinitely in communist societies. It is concluded that the third approach is superior: empirically, it enables a better understanding of religion since it avoids outright rejection; politically, it enables those on the Left to contest the Right's traditional claim on the strong forces of religion for itself. This involves the claim that the traditional, conservative version of the Judaeo-Christian tradition involves misinterpretation of religious attitude, & therefore constitutes alienation.

S18254 / ISA / 1986 / 4834

McMullan, John L. (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), **State, Capital and Salmon Fishing Industry in Pacific Canada.**

¶ An analysis of the structural relations between the state & the private sector in the British Columbia salmon fishery at three policy periods: (1) an early regulatory phase when the state created property rights, assisted in the development of oligopolistic relations for private capital, & established the social & technical relations of production, especially the predominance of petty capital producers in the industry; (2) a modernization state in which the state, through Wartime Advisory Boards, became extensively involved in directly organizing the industry through capital assistance programs, product marketing, & socializing the costs of fish production; & (3) a period of renewed licensing, regulation, & control since 1968, where state policy has been profoundly contradictory. In some cases, the state intervenes to promote the interests of large corporate capital. At other times, it directly bolsters the position of petty producers, against the demands of the major processing firms. In still other instances, it operates relatively autonomously, advancing restrictive regulatory policies that are not favored by large capital, medium-sized firms, or small capital producers.

S18255 / ISA / 1986 / 4835

McNamara, Dennis L. (Georgetown U, Washington DC 20057), **State and Economic Elites in Korea, 1876-1960.**

¶ The relations between the state & major entrepreneurs in Korea are examined from the opening of the treaty ports in 1876 through the end of Syngman Rhee's rule in 1960. Case studies of leading entrepreneurs in the precolonial, colonial, & postcolonial periods are analyzed in terms of state control & support, as well as other structural constraints & incentives regarding large-scale entrepreneurial activity. Two important changes are emphasized across the three periods: a decline in the relative importance of agriculture as the source of extensive capital; & diversification of investment from finance to large-scale agriculture & commerce, & only later to industry. The findings highlight close government direction & occasional support, as well as the persistence & adaptability of the individual entrepreneurs despite constraints on access to markets & capital.

S18256 / ISA / 1986 / 4836

McNelly, Theodore Hart (U Maryland, College Park 20742), **Military Occupations and Social Revolution: The Cases of the Penetrated Societies of Germany and Japan after WWII.**

¶ The interrelationships between military occupations & policies & SE political systems are examined in the case of occupied Germany & Japan following WWII. The goal of the Allied military government was to bring about permanent revolutionary reforms in sociopolitical institutions & behavior. Since democratic institutions were created forcibly, they were in danger of being cast off following the departure of the occupying powers' military forces. This was avoided in Japan by allowing the imperial Japanese government to remain in power & assist in policy making & implementation; the democratic constitutions of both Japan & West Germany continue to be remarkably popular & stable. It is argued that reform policies enforced by these occupations might work in underdeveloped countries under appropriate circumstances & with a strong national government to enforce them. The potential application of the land reform policies of occupied Japan in Taiwan & South Vietnam is discussed. An effective theoretical framework for the integration, synthesis, & evaluation of these occupations as a whole is needed.

S18257 / ISA / 1986 / 4837

Mehrländer, Ursula (Fr. Ebert-Stiftung, Godesberger Allee 149 D-5300 Bonn 2 Federal Republic Germany), **Sociological Aspects of Migration Policy: The Case of the Federal Republic of Germany.**

¶ The migration policy of the Federal Republic of Germany is analyzed & discussed. Its main goals have changed: before 1982, migration policy emphasized the integration of foreigners into West German society; however, before measures could be taken to promote the integration process, return migration became a policy goal. Uncertainty in regard to the future has created social problems for foreigners, especially for the "second" generation. In 1983, a new migration policy began to promote return migration by giving financial support to the returnees. Sociological aspects of this migration policy are examined, & its effects on the German population are described, including a growing xenophobia.

S18258 / ISA / 1986 / 4838

Mehta, Dinesh & Mehta, Meera (Centre Environmental Planning School Planning, Navrangpura Ahmedabad 380009 India), **Metro-politan Housing Markets: A Case Study of Ahmedabad, India.**

¶ In Ahmedabad, the leading Ur center of Gujarat State, India, the economic benefits of the city's regional primacy are distributed unequally across the various SCs. This is clearly reflected in the city's spatial character; the rich & the poor live on either side of the river, & most civic amenities are claimed by the affluent half. The distinct SC character of the city's settlements has evolved over fifty years. The dynamics of the private land market have prevailed, & official Ur planning has failed to influence this process. A critical evaluation of state interventions in the city's land market points out their actual effects & the real beneficiaries. Directions of change to benefit the Ur poor are suggested, & the probability of such changes in official housing policy is examined.

S18259 / ISA / 1986 / 4839

Meier, Artur (Academy Pedagogical Sciences, Schulstr 29 1100 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **The State—Agent or Actor of Educational Change.**

¶ G. Lenhardt's innovative approach to the formal educational system provides new & potentially fruitful parameters for the analysis of the role of the state in educational change, politicization, & the functioning of the school in capitalist society. It is also necessary to consider economic factors & their effect on political processes & educational change. From a Marxist perspective, politicization results depend on the social relations of production. SE contradictions within the capitalist mode of production express themselves in a crisis of the school system & can lead to further educational change. Lenhardt's view of the "instrumental" or "structural" nature of the capitalist state is also criticized. The state is not simply a tool of a homogeneous ruling SC, but is rather simultaneously a product, an instrument (of intervention), & a determinant of SC relations. As a consequence, educational change can be explained as the contradictory outcome of SC & other group interests mediated by the state & its agencies. From this standpoint, the state is an agent as well as an actor in educational change.

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S18260 / ISA / 1986 / 4840

Meier, Artur (Academy Pedagogical Sciences, Schulstr 29 1100 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Peace Movement—Some Questions Concerning Its Social Structure and Nature.**

¶ An investigation of the social nature & structure of today's worldwide peace movement—its values & political culture, & its role in changing social relations—with focus on the living conditions of the main social groups from which peace activists are recruited. The international peace movement is becoming a factor in domestic & international relations; its broad social base allows new alliances to be entered into & new lines of action to be taken.

S18261 / ISA / 1986 / 4841

Meissner, Martin, **Estrangement from Sociability and the Work of Women in Canada.**

¶ An attempt is made to determine the effect of women's different work engagements on their opportunities for social contact. Specifically examined are the questions of whether housework as primary work obligation is socially isolating, & whether work in paid employment enhances or diminishes social contact. Hours devoted to housework & paid work are considered together with other demands on a woman's time, based on factors such as household size, ages of children, & work schedules. Data were collected from a sample of 411 married couples in Vancouver, British Columbia, including a record of one week's social contacts with relatives, neighbors, coworkers, & friends; & time budgets of workday & weekend activities. The data are analyzed to make comparisons by sex, employment status, & temporal demands in order to assess various arguments explaining differences in sociability. The analyses provide an opportunity for critical examination of the concept of alienation as it applies to women's work experiences.

S18262 / ISA / 1986 / 4842

Meja, Volker (Memorial U Newfoundland, Saint Johns A1C 5S7), **Karl Mannheim: Problems of Political Knowledge.**

¶ The publication of the full text of Karl Mannheim's study of conservative thought (*Conservatism*, London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1986 [see IRPS No. 27/85c00464]) allows a new understanding of the political bearing of his work. Two features stand out more clearly than they did before: his conviction that sociological interpretation of political ideologies can bring out their cognitive contents, & his consistent focus on legal thought. These locate his work in the efforts to devise a democratic political discourse for the struggling Weimar Republic, where thinking about the law & the constitution played a central part. Mannheim's interest in conservatism was shared, for example, by Franz L. Neumann, whose 1928 doctoral dissertation also begins with the connections between conservatism & socialism & an attempt to generate a positive legal philosophy through a historical assessment of party doctrines. Like the reformist legalistic thinkers of Weimar, Mannheim was a constructive thinker intrigued by the prospect of devising a "dynamic" constitution & making it work. Unlike them, he saw law as a manifestation of more fundamental cultural & social forces, whose reconstitution he considered central to the reformation of political life.

S18263 / ISA / 1986 / 4843

Melasuo, Tuomo (Tampere Peace Research Instit, PO Box 447 33101 Finland), **Libération nationale, développement et le domaine de la culture—Introduction** (National Liberation, Development and the Cultural Domain—Introduction). (FRE)

¶ Decolonization has been well under way for thirty years or more. The evolution of several Third World countries raises questions & cultural problems that are becoming more & more important. Examples from Africa & the Arab world are examined to identify the similarities between their national movements, their political/cultural makeup throughout the twentieth century, & their current cultural problems. Also discussed is how developmental difficulties find cultural expression. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18264 / ISA / 1986 / 4844

Melchers, Ronald (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), **Aging in Industry: Industrial Change and Retirement Policy.**

¶ Retirement as a Wc phenomenon (as distinct from the simple cessation of activity) is a relatively recent institution, contemporary to the emergence of industrial society. In mid-nineteenth-century France, few wage earners could reasonably expect to live out their old age as pensioners, & retirement often meant no more than a change of occupation.

However, such changes in occupational status were not necessarily associated with old age: most workers reached old age holding different occupations & SSs than in their early lives. It is argued that pension plans in industry arose less in response to broad concerns for the changing conditions of the elderly than out of the desires of factory owners & managers to influence the life trajectories of the workers in their employ. To examine the role of industrial retirement plans in the management of labor, the results of monographic studies of 2 French industrial establishments in the nineteenth & early twentieth centuries are examined: a steel mill & colliery in the Burgundy region. Focus is on the social representations of aging in Wc culture & the impact of industrial retirement policies on these representations.

S18265 / ISA / 1986 / 4845

Mentzel, Maarten A. (Delft U Technology, 2600 GA Netherlands), **Ideals of Town Planners and Tenants' Preferences.**

¶ In the 1960s, most new housing in the Netherlands was realized in high-rise buildings. Dutch housing problems largely concern these uniform large-scale blocks of flats. The master plan for city extension in the Bijlmermeer area, southeast of Amsterdam, is examined. It has attracted much attention from Dutch town planners because of various special characteristics: (1) a uniform structure of 9 stories on a substructure of 2 stories; (2) a subway system into Amsterdam; & (3) complete segregation of traffic (the roads are elevated). Presented are research findings concerning design principles, problems in realizing the master plan, tenants' housing preferences, & traffic solutions. Particular focus is on the influence of politics & the planning bureaucracy.

S18266 / ISA / 1986 / 4846

Mercade, Francesc (U Barna, 08034 Spain), **Nationalism and Identities.**

¶ The broad subject of collective identity should be a central preoccupation of the social sciences in the coming years. The evolution of sociology has supplied the qualitative methodology & structural techniques that would make it possible to study with greater comprehension the role of nationalism in the background of social structure. In Western countries, nationalist movements have put the spotlight on the subject of collective identity. This is one of modern Spain's greatest challenges: to consolidate a new pattern of the autonomous state on which to build a range of shared identities. Spain faces many serious problems—economic crisis, unemployment, cultural normalization—but most important is planning a definition of Spain itself, to achieve a new identity. The necessary redefinition of old concepts of Hispanicism, Liberianism, & Europeanism, plus the transforming of social structures by the international economic system, will lead to the building of a new identity for Spain.

S18267 / ISA / 1986 / 4847

Meyer, Georg-Maria (Sozialwissenschaftliches Institut Bundeswehr, Wintzerstr 52 8000 Munich 40 Federal Republic Germany), **Reality Experiences in Military Families of the Bundeswehr.**

¶ An investigation of how the interrelation between career & family is experienced by the military family in West Germany & its individual members, based on 34 open, biographically oriented, problem-centered interviews conducted with families in all 3 armed services. Beyond the subjective view of their own social situation, a comparative analysis reveals both the intersubjective representativity of the military families' reality experience as well as its structural determination by society & the inherent nature of the military. The constraints of military life—forced mobility, irregular & unregulated hours of duty, frequent separations, ghettoization, rigid hierarchicalization—are aimed at securing the power of disposal over the husband, although the imperative of the organization reaches through to the family. The results indicate that it is possible to speak of an insufficient integration of the military family into society. The tendentially recognizable occupational deprivation underscores the fact that not merely the husband but also the wife & children "serve" (without having been asked!).

S18268 / ISA / 1986 / 4848

Michalos, Alex C. (U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), **Multiple Discrepancies Theory (MDT): Survey Results from 20 Countries.**

¶ Multiple discrepancies theory is currently being applied to samples of 300 undergraduates in 66 U.S. in 42 countries. Data from 20 countries on questions of satisfaction & happiness with life as a whole are analyzed here, using path analytic techniques. Direct & total effects of predictor

variables are examined, & the relative impact of 7 perceived discrepancies is assessed.

S18269 / ISA / 1986 / 4849

Michelson, William (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **The Implications of Social Change for Interpersonal Contact and Use of Place.**

¶ Time budgets commonly produce data on activity, participants, & place, & sometimes examine subjective aspects of the daily routine. While the time-budget approach is useful in measuring the everyday ramifications of social change, its potential is not being realized in terms of consideration of the dimensions of person & place. The impact on daily activity of economic & technological changes, for example, is in many respects predictable & even tautological. Their social & cultural implications may be better understood with close examination of how interpersonal contacts & use of space are affected. Data are drawn from a study of 538 families in metropolitan Toronto, Ontario, that focused on the implications of maternal employment for women & their families. Although the data on activity indicate expected shifts in daily time with employment, within the strict parameters of time left after sleep & personal care inside the 24-hour day, the person & place data illuminate the extent of change involved. Employed women spend many times more minutes a day with unrelated persons than do housewives, & much less time with spouses, children, other relatives, & neighbors. The implications for social change are explored.

S18270 / ISA / 1986 / 4850

Miedema, Wietske (Centre Race & Ethnic Studies, Prinsengracht 227 1015 DT Amsterdam Netherlands), **The Role of Language in Anti-Racist Education: With Respect to the Transformation Function of Education in Society.**

¶ After summarizing the various positions in the multicultural-antiracist education debate in Europeanized societies, the role of lang within the different approaches is analyzed critically. Concepts like mother tongue, second lang, bilingualism, & multilingualism are discussed & related to the reproduction-transformation debate. A framework for antiracist teaching from an emancipatory & transformative perspective is developed, & the specific role of lang within it is described.

S18271 / ISA / 1986 / 4851

Migolatyev, A. A. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **Militarism: The Causes Behind & Factors of Its Growth in the Modern World.**

¶ A discussion of the Marxist concept of modern militarism, defining its class essence, SE sources, characteristic features, internal & external functions, & the forms of its manifestation. The development of militarization processes under modern conditions is rooted in the functioning of the state-monopoly economy of the US & other capitalist states & is bound indissolubly with their reactionary domestic & aggressive foreign policies. Also examined are the dangerous manifestations of militarism in those developing countries where antidemocratic, totalitarian regimes have been established with the support & assistance of the former rulers.

S18272 / ISA / 1986 / 4852

Mikulowski Pomorski, Jerzy (Akademia Ekonomiczna, ul Rakowicka 27 Krakow Poland), **Global Situation in Communication and Privatisation of Reception: The Case of Video.**

¶ The patterns of utilization of video as a social medium are examined, utilizing data collected from 25 countries by UNESCO in 1984. Five major aspects are examined: conditions of content, distribution, & use; politics; social & cultural values; social relations; & organization. Despite its current use primarily for entertainment, video has a significant potential role as a means of education & social change.

S18273 / ISA / 1986 / 4853

Milazi, Dominic T. (U Bophuthatswana, Matikeng/70/86 South Africa), **The Sociological Impact of New Religious "Movements" on the Southern Africa Religious Establishment.**

¶ The rise of new religious forms & theological perspectives within established churches in southern Africa is examined in terms of the prevailing moral & social background of their followers. An analytic attempt is made to identify conceptual deviations from the dominant (Weber, Niebuh, Troeltsch, Tillich) ideal types & the implications for theoretical reformulation.

S18274 / ISA / 1986 / 4854

Miller, Jon (U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089-0032), **Piety and the Breakdown of Solidarity: Internal Contradictions and Interpersonal Conflict in a Nineteenth Century Religious Mission.**

¶ The role of missions in the colonialism of the nineteenth century is controversial. The premise here is that these "value-fostering" organizations were frequently polarized internally & had limited autonomy from the political & economic forces surrounding them. The strategies they adopted in response to these structural constraints had contradictory effects on their internal organization & both constructive & destructive effects on the cultures in which they became involved. The activities of the Swiss Basel Mission in India, China, & West Africa provide evidence for this argument. Stresses that were built into the Mission's control structure & its system of indoctrination eroded the missionaries' flexibility, weakened their confidence in their work, & undermined the solidarity that might otherwise have strengthened their collective resolve & effectiveness. Implications for other organizations in different times & places are discussed.

S18275 / ISA / 1986 / 4855

Millett, David R. (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), **Canadian Sociology on the World Scene.**

¶ Canadian sociology, like the country itself, presents a confusing picture to other countries. Anglo-Canadian sociology is seen as a mere extension of US sociology, indistinguishable from it. Quebecois sociology, for those aware of its existence, is seen as a major contributor to French-language sociology worldwide. Recent developments in Canadian sociology, both English & French, have rendered this picture out-of-date. As it grows away from dependence on the US, GB, & France, Canadian sociology is seeking new alliances with other countries in analogous positions. Worldwide links are also being formed on a non-national basis, among feminists & indigenous peoples, & with movements in developing countries. The result is a weakening of ties with the superpowers, & a search for new perspectives. Evidence of these changes is based on the emergence of new journals, & on changing trends in traditional journals. Comparisons are made with analogous trends in other countries.

S18276 / ISA / 1986 / 4856

Mina, Faye Mourad (U Coll Arts, Science & Education, Manama Bahrain), **Arab Learning and Modern Education in Southern Asia.**

¶ A discussion of the educational system in Arab & South Asian countries, focusing on the scope of production—those procedures & actions that direct the learning process & reproduction—the continuation, multiplications, & streaming—of learning. The major qualitative educational problems identified are attributed to development issues. It is suggested that development & education plans should be coordinated. Science education, functioning curricula, teacher training programs, & educational research should be emphasized.

S18277 / ISA / 1986 / 4857

Mink, Georges & Rozenberg, Danielle (CRIT-CNRS, 1 ave du 11 Novembre 92120 Montrouge Paris France), **Sociétés de type soviétique et sociétés occidentales dans les doubles expériences de vie—confrontations et bilans** (Soviet-Type Societies and Western Societies in the Experience of Those Who Have Known Both—Confrontations and Comparisons). (FRE)

¶ What is it like to leave a Communist-bloc country, voluntarily or involuntarily, & emigrate to the West? More than 100 people who did, & now live in France, were interviewed about their homelands, their new homes, the process of reorientation, their sociopolitical attitudes, & their choice of lifestyle. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18278 / ISA / 1986 / 4858

Mishra, Ramesh C. (School Social Work McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M2), **Neo-Conservatism, Inequality and Social Policy: Lessons from Britain and the United States.**

¶ In the 1970s, the ideology & rhetoric of the New Right threatened the wholesale dismantling of the welfare state. Recent economic & social policies in GB & the US, however, show a different pattern. On both sides of the Atlantic, the bulk of the universal programs have been left intact, & the cutbacks have fallen mainly on services for the poor. The emerging pattern is that of a "neoresidual" social policy that leaves the majority with jobs, social protection, & the prospects of better times, but increasingly at the cost of an electorally dispensable minority. The combined effect of neoconservative economic & social policies has been a

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substantial upward distribution of income & life chances, & the emergence of an "hourglass" society. The reversal of these inequalities requires (1) sustaining employment & universal social programs through integrated SE policies, & (2) securing broad social consensus around these goals.

S18279 / ISA / 1986 / 4859

Misra, Badri Prasad (Zambia Instit Technology, Kitwe), **Affordable and Viable Housing for All through Design Reorientation and Social Policy: A New Concept of Aesthetics and Environmental Development.**

¶ The universal right to housing as a basic amenity should be protected by social, economic, & state policies; & professional expertise can assist by appropriate design & development plans. However, such policy is often enacted in favor of the fortunate & privileged, & results in the unguided growth of slums & squatters in Ur settlements. It is argued that expertise & policy can & must be reoriented to ensure shelter to the least resourceful members of society.

S18280 / ISA / 1986 / 4860

Misra, Rajesh (Kumaun U, Nainital India), **Emergence of the "New Middle Class".**

¶ Contemporary Marxian writings on the concept of the new Mc (NMc) are examined. Three different trends in conceptualizing the NMc are: (1) it is a contradictory location between capitalists & workers; (2) not owning the means of production, it is economically distinct from the old Mc, but has the same ideological & political location; & (3) it is conceptualized as having political & economic autonomy, & is a new ruling class. The first two conceptions are refined extensions of classical Marxist ideas about the Mc; the third is an application of the concept of class on the basis of educationally acquired technical competence. This latter considers the NMc as a theoretical construct like the bourgeoisie & the proletariat, powerful enough to explain the recent development of capitalism. By proclaiming that the NMc is slated to be the next ruling class, this perspective closes the questions of the direction of the development of capitalism; however, the issue should be the subject of empirical inquiry, rather than philosophical predilections.

S18281 / ISA / 1986 / 4861

Misra, S. N. (GRPG School Planning Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar 143005 India), **Loss of Community Life in Planned City—Chandigarh.**

¶ Ur planning in Chandigarh, India, has attempted to influence the lifestyle of Ur dwellers through the built environment. However, the anticipated Mc lifestyle has not emerged, & planned facilities & amenities are not used. Here, the loss of heterogeneity in the social activities of Chandigarh neighborhoods is examined, & explanations sought in the relationship between man's physical & social environment. It is concluded that certain facilities are not appropriate for people of varying backgrounds, & can disturb local activities & create conflicts among residents. Planners should emphasize the development, preservation, & maintenance of community life in Ur design.

S18282 / ISA / 1986 / 4862

Misztal, Maria (Instytut Socjologii, Karowa 18 00-324 Warsaw Poland), **Socioeconomic Crisis and Value Change: A Case of Poland, 1977-1983.**

¶ To assess change in values in Poland as a result of SE crisis, a survey questionnaire was administered to a national sample in 1977 & repeated in 1983. The first survey covered a sample of 5,200 people ranging in age from 15 to 45, the second, 3,380 people aged 15-49. The values used were: (1) assuring a happy family life, (2) attaining as high an education as possible, (3) attaining a high income, & (4) doing altruistic social work. The answers formed an ordinal scale from "very great importance" down to "I don't care at all." In 1983, two values had changed places; "altruistic social work" ranked higher than "education." It appears that people who described themselves as very unsatisfied did not change their value system, while those who were satisfied did report change.

S18283 / ISA / 1986 / 4863

Mitchell, Terence R. & Scott, William G. (U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Managerial Legitimacy: Have Americans Lost Confidence in Their Leadership?**

¶ A documentation of the US public's increasing distrust & perceived lack of confidence in managerial leadership. The perception of confidence is linked to the concept of legitimacy, which is treated in terms of its classical & more current definitions. Each legitimation (eg, expertise, entrepreneurship, stewardship/trustworthiness) is evaluated in terms of both its empirical & philosophical dimensions. It is argued that US managers have failed to demonstrate the characteristics on which legitimacy is based, & that if a "confidence gap" exists, it is reflected as an erosion in confidence in leadership, not in basic US institutions. The implications of this decline in confidence & legitimacy are discussed & suggestions for research are made.

S18284 / ISA / 1986 / 4864

Mitrikas, Alfonsas Algimantas (Instytut Filozofii Socjologii & Praw Lituanian Academy Sciences, Vilnius Michurino 1/46 232600 USSR), **On the Research Methodology of Social Development and Use of Time.**

¶ A discussion of the relation between social development & the use of time. Considered are: (1) whether adequate equivalents of time distribution to the development of the society & its groups can be found; (2) time budgets; (3) the degree to which the change of the time budget permits conclusions to be drawn about the process & results of social development; (4) the meaning of limits in different stages of social development; & (5) the way leisure time changes reflect the results of social development.

S18285 / ISA / 1986 / 4865

Miyahara, Kojiro (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), **Post-Modern Values and the Educated Strata.**

¶ Max Weber's four-fold typology of value-orientation is employed to identify certain fundamental value changes in the US since the early 1970s. Using selected "parental value" items in the General Social Surveys (NORC, 1973-1983), it is shown that the much noted "conservative turn" of the highly educated can be understood in terms of the decline of value-rational orientation (rationalistic social activism) & the concomitant rise of affective (nonrational, privatistic) & instrumental-rational (rational, individualistic) orientations among the intellectual strata. The results reflect the transformation of a nascent "knowledge class" with aspirations for postcapitalism into market-oriented, privatistic professionals, ie, the transfiguration of the "hippies" & "yuppies" of the late 1960s into the "yuppies" of the 1980s. Although analysis is inspired by Alvin Gouldner's theory of intellectual class, evidence is presented against his "prediction" about the imminent rise of the "New Class" under advanced capitalism.

S18286 / ISA / 1986 / 4866

Mjelde, Liv (Norwegian State Coll Public Administration & Social Work, Tjernerveien 12 0957 Oslo 9), **Labour and Learning: Apprenticeship in Transition from Medieval Guilds to the 1980s.**

¶ A report on a research project focused on how craft & industry apprentices experience work & learning in vocational schools & the work place. The basic contradiction between mental & manual labor has long been a feature of industrial capitalism. In postwar Scandinavia, social democratic governments democratized the school system & incorporated vocational training into a school system, abolishing what was perceived as an exploitative apprenticeship system. In recent years, however, the debate about the relationship between education & work has led to a reassessment of various aspects of apprenticeship in Norway. The apprenticeship system dates back to the guilds of Medieval Europe; insight into these traditions is prerequisite to understanding the situation of the apprentice in crafts & industries today. To investigate these matters, interviews were conducted with 1,617 apprentices working in 5 major Norwegian cities during 1982; these data were supplemented by participant observation over 2 months in a graphics class with 10 apprentices & 6 weeks in a factory with 17 teenage mechanic apprentices.

S18287 / ISA / 1986 / 4867

Mlicki, Marek Krzysztof (Instytut Filozofii Socjologii PAN, Nowy Swiat 72 00-330 Warsaw Poland), **Ethics of Social Engineering—Selected Problems.**

¶ It is argued that the problem of ethics in social engineering centers on the question of whether an expert is going to serve the power elite or the society. Social engineering is a set of activities that aim to exert influence on, & often to control, human behavior &/or attitudes; such a sociotechnics may be called an anthropotechnical one. Analysis of anthropotech-

nical sociotechnic indicates that moral norms are broken or treated instrumentally, particularly norms regarding human independence, freedom, dignity, & privacy. Hence, anthropotechnical sociotechnics disturbs inner & moral development, & causes individual & social regression. Anthropotechnical sociotechnics presents two options for the expert: (1) he may decide to serve the power elite, in which case his ethical code is limited to problems of loyalty, effectivity, & competence; or (2) he may decide to serve the society, & must attempt to define what is good for society as a whole & for its members, which requires both professional knowledge & moral values.

S18288 / ISA / 1986 / 4868

Mohan, Brij & Sharma, Prem (School Social Work Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge 70803), **Back to Social Reconstruction: An Egalitarian Response to Neo-Conservatism.**

¶ Reactionary forces have initiated policies to undo the gains of the welfare state. The crisis of the global welfare state emanates from misconceived political & economic philosophies that generate "welfarism." Social reconstruction is proposed as a basis for promoting egalitarian policies & creative problem-solving approaches that do not yield counterproductive results.

S18289 / ISA / 1986 / 4869

Mohan, Raj P. (Auburn U, AL 36849), **Organizations in the Contemporary World: Some Preliminary Observations Concerning Their Role.**

¶ The role of large organizations (LOs) in the contemporary world is explored. Their growth is taken as an identifiable feature of social development. Consisting of complex strategies in the coordination & control of both human & nonhuman resources, the LO has come to dominate many features of the contemporary world. Because of their increase in scale & functional complexity, LOs provide a unique challenge for social analysts. Traditional ideas that maintain that such social forms can be treated as an extension of purposive-rational models of individual conduct (eg, Parsons) fall short in identifying & probing the subtle, yet vast, implications contained in them. For the proper study of industrial societies, a careful investigation of LOs is required.

S18290 / ISA / 1986 / 4870

Mohanty, Kumar Amiya & Mohanty, Charan Uma (Eastern Kentucky U, Richmond 40475), **Aging and Alienation: A Cross-Cultural Comparison.**

¶ It was hypothesized that the aged in India are less alienated than their counterparts in the US, although Indian elderly suffer from poverty, ill health, & lack of creature comforts. Data were collected by interviewing Ur elderly retirees—aged 58+ in India & 60+ in the US—using the same predetermined questionnaire supplemented by unstructured interviews. The findings support the hypothesis. The Indian joint family & social support system are taken as explanatory variables. Other factors that alleviate or reinforce alienation of elderly people in each culture are explored & compared.

S18291 / ISA / 1986 / 4871

Mohod, S. B. (Pariganit Housing Society, Congress Rd Amravati 444 602 India), **On the Sociological Concept of Maldevelopment.**

¶ Addressed are social aspects of maldevelopment that arise in the social development process & interact with & influence social life & its course, social behavior, & social trends. The unbalanced relationship between social mobilization & social participation is the root of social maldevelopment. Both SC & structural violence give rise to social maldevelopment. A conceptual model for these processes & alternative measures & models for avoiding & undoing such social maldevelopment are provided.

S18292 / ISA / 1986 / 4872

Mokerrom, Hossain (U California, Riverside 92521), **Rural Development Cooperatives and Peasants' Participation: The Bangladesh Experience.**

¶ In many Third World countries, the state has promoted the creation of Ru development cooperatives to increase the rate of participation of landless peasants & the marginal landholders along with the big landholders in cooperative ventures. The cooperatives so far implemented in the Ru structure of Bangladesh are discussed. It is hypothesized that, in the development process of a capitalist system, "capital" finally subordinates all other factors including "labor." Thus, in these state-sponsored

Ru development cooperatives, ultimately the big landholders benefit more than the landless & the marginal landholders; the peasants' participation rate does not increase. Analysis is based on aggregate government data, including the Comilla Academy Report, IRDP Papers, Statistical Bureau Reports, & other agency reports.

S18293 / ISA / 1986 / 4873

Molindo, Kwo Emil (NOPD, PO Box 44 Buea South West Province Republic Cameroon), **Youth and Community Development: Anglophone Cameroon Case Study.**

¶ An analysis of youth & community development (CD) in anglophone Cameroon, which constitutes two of the ten provinces of the Cameroon Republic. Factors that have led to the need to involve young people in CD programs are discussed. The development of formal educational systems is described, as well as various informal educational programs created during the colonial era. Cameroon CD policy & practice is outlined with reference to: primary & secondary school reforms; out-of-school youth integrated Ru & social development programs; direct intervention in various areas of youth participation by the Dept of CD & Ministry of Youth & Sports; & an evaluation of the Cameroon National Civic Service as a model of youth CD programs. Also examined are the role of young people as change agents & some constraints related to their involvement, & the role of international organizations, especially the Christian missions. It is argued that commitment to individual church groups has entailed more disintegrating than cooperative effects. Also, reforms in the educational system are necessary in most African countries to encourage young people to participate in CD programs. The formation of a central service for coordinating youth CD programs & the establishment of lines of communication at the local level to enable youths to share in CD decision making & planning are suggested.

S18294 / ISA / 1986 / 4874

Møller, Iver Hornemann (Danish National Instit Social Research, Borgergade 1300 Copenhagen Denmark), **Danish Early Retirement Scheme.**

¶ In 1979, a law on early retirement was passed in the Danish parliament that entitled any wage earner aged 60-67, with 10+ years of membership in the union-organized unemployment scheme, to permanent retirement at a relatively high pension level (approximately 50% of the previous income). The success of the plan is evaluated based on data from mailed questionnaires sent to firms that had retired wage earners, & personal interviews conducted with retired persons. Results indicate that the governmental motives of substituting older with younger employees were fulfilled only moderately: for every 5-6 retired persons, only 1 unemployed person under age 25 gained employment. Comparison with a control group of nonretired employed wage earners did not reveal any retirement shock in the sample; but did suggest improvements regarding health, mobility, social contacts, & leisure activities. It is concluded that while the intended effects of the employment legislation were minimal, the unintended social policy results were positive & significant.

S18295 / ISA / 1986 / 4875

Momdzhan, Kh. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **A Crucial Condition of Modern Social Development.**

¶ A distinctive feature of the modern stage of historical development is that it can be sharply interrupted, ie, a real threat of total destruction exists in the possibility of a thermonuclear war. The developing peace movement is in the interests of all people. A durable peace—based on liquidation of thermonuclear weapons, reduction of military expenditures, & the peaceful coexistence of states with different SE systems—is crucial for modern social development, & indeed, for existence & the further progress of human civilization.

S18296 / ISA / 1986 / 4876

Moniz, António Brandão (National U Lisbon, Monte da Caparica 2825 Portugal), **Nouvelles Technologies et organisation du travail industriel au Portugal (1974-1985)** (New Technologies and Organization of Industrial Work in Portugal [1974-1985]). (FRE)

¶ An analysis of changes in industrial work organization in Portugal from 1974 to today, with focus on the effects of the ideology of "modernization" on adaptation of new technologies & related policies. Characteristics of the Portuguese situation include: (1) a predominance of small & medium size enterprises; (2) high levels of illiteracy (compared

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to EEC countries) & unemployment; (3) new market & production conditions & obstacles to workers' participation by the traditional mentality of managers; & (4) a blockade of innovation & creativity in the processes of production.

S18297 / ISA / 1986 / 4877

Mookherjee, Harsha N. (Tennessee Technological U, Cookeville 38505), **Community Changes Stemming from the Shifting Role of Traditional Agriculture in Papua New Guinea.**

¶ A discussion of the impact of agricultural development in Papua New Guinea, an independent nation of 3.3 million people on approximately 200,000 square miles, located in the South Pacific, north of Australia. More than 86% of the total population live in the Ru countryside & practice traditional agriculture, which is based on shifting cultivation on a limited area of clan land. Sweet potato is the staple food, & is supplemented by a large number of other cultivated food crops. The government of Papua New Guinea emphasizes the Ru nature of its society & stresses the equitable distribution of development benefits throughout the country. Concerned over the effects of introducing large cash crop projects in areas demonstrating food shortages & malnutrition, a project was undertaken by the government to study integrated land use & nutrition in the Southern Highland Province. On the basis of this project, several modern techniques have been introduced in the traditional agricultural system to obtain high yields. Although this project is generally successful, some background factors & side effects have become highly significant & require immediate attention. A description is offered of the agricultural projects, the community background, the impact, & some solutions are discussed.

S18298 / ISA / 1986 / 4878

Morales, Rebecca (Graduate School Architecture & Ur Planning U California, Los Angeles 90024), **The Los Angeles Automobile Industry in Historical Perspective.**

¶ An analysis of structural & spatial dimensions of old & new forms of industrial production in the Los Angeles, Calif, automobile industry. Past & current forms of auto production & their spatial implications are examined, & the evolution of the regional auto industry in the context of development in the industry nationally is discussed. A potential scenario for the Los Angeles industry is presented.

S18299 / ISA / 1986 / 4879

Morkūnas, Zigmantas (Instit Philosophy Sociology & Law Lithuanian Academy Sciences, Vilnius Michurino 1/46 USSR 232600), **Strategic-Purposeful Social Projection of an Enterprise: Its Methodological and Methodical Preconditions.**

¶ Intensive development of national economic enterprises causes increase of information resources, & requires that planning methods not be limited to "the achieved level," but should improve & introduce program-purposeful social planning, projection, management, & forecasting techniques. It is proposed that the strategic-purposeful projection of an enterprise should include such procedures as: (1) working out a conception, (2) remodeling a set of projection instruments, (3) application of active forecasts, (4) preparation of genetic (passive) forecasts, & (5) preparation of a summary forecast.

S18300 / ISA / 1986 / 4880

Morris, William, **The Impact of Brazilian State Housing Policies on Squatter Settlement Residents and Movements: Rio de Janeiro & Salvador during the Military Regime & the Democratic Transition.**

¶ State housing policy toward squatter settlements in Rio de Janeiro & Salvador, Brazil, has decreased access to housing, worsened conditions in general for the poorest residents, & threatened the existence of settler organizations. A dialectical political economy approach is used to examine Brazilian housing policies toward squatter settlements, the problems caused for residents, & the forms of settlers' resistance to the policies adopted. The Brazilian state has been consistent in its attempt to open squatter areas located in key Ur areas (Rio's South Zone, Salvador's Atlantic coast & Itagipe peninsula) to capitalist penetration. Policies have ranged from forced removal & eradication to provision of services & incorporation. Settlement organizations have played various roles, from active resistance to co-opted participants in their own destruction. While state policies & squatter responses have varied, the effects on the poorest have consistently been highly negative, threatening their means of survival. Key explanatory factors involved include: the settlements' internal informal labor & consumption markets, changing political con-

ditions, & variations in settler organizations. Theoretical implications of the findings & further research directions are suggested.

S18301 / ISA / 1986 / 4881

Mortimer, Jeylan T. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **Work and Family as Interrelated Institutional Determinants of the Transition to Adulthood.**

¶ Examined are several features of personal change & achievement, & how they are influenced by the social contexts of work & the family, as highly educated Ms make the transition to adulthood. A panel of 512 M Coll graduates was studied from the time of Coll entry to a decade beyond graduation (1962/63 to 1976). An important attribute of the relationship between father & son, level of paternal support, is examined in relation to family SES, with focus on the implications of this feature for development of psychological orientations relevant to work. Paternal support was found to have a pervasive influence on the psychological dimensions. Taking the transition to adulthood a step further, the men's own marriages tended to be viewed as "career contingencies." There is considerable evidence that marriage fosters men's early occupational attainment. The implications of occupational achievement, work pressure, & involvement for strain in the family of procreation & for marital satisfaction are assessed.

S18302 / ISA / 1986 / 4882

Mortimer, Jeylan T., Finch, Michael D. & Maruyama, Geoffrey M. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), **Gender and Age Differences in the Determinants of Job Satisfaction.**

¶ The extent to which individual psychological attributes remain the same or change through the course of life is of central importance in the study of life span development. The "aging stability hypothesis" is explored, which posits that, as people grow older, their attitudes become more stable, as a result of less environmental change or a decrease in personal disposition to change. To assess the interrelations of work experiences & job satisfaction among 6 groups of workers defined by gender & age (16-19, 30-44, & 45+), data were obtained from the 1972/73 & 1988 Quality of Employment Surveys of adults (N = 884) employed 20+ hours per week at both interview times. Comparison of causal models across subgroups provides strong support for the hypothesis; both Ms & Fs manifested increased stability of work autonomy & job satisfaction over the 4-year period. However, there was a decline in the impact of autonomy on job satisfaction as workers grow older that was patterned somewhat differently between Ms & Fs—a difference consistent with the different patterns of LF participation of Ms & Fs. The smallest gender differences in the causal processes through which job satisfaction is determined were found among workers of middle age. Moreover, work overload influenced job satisfaction only among middle-aged M & F workers, in the career-building phase of their work lives.

S18303 / ISA / 1986 / 4883

Moulin, Claude (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), **Touristic Experience as a Basis for Regional and National Tourism Development.**

¶ Since the World Tourism Conference in Manila, Philippines (1980), tourism has been recognized not only as an economic phenomenon but also as a social & cultural phenomenon. Coherent tourism development requires comprehensive study of the phenomenon itself, & particularly of the types of experiences it provides & the experiences anticipated by tourists. Using Cohen's typology, some new tools are presented that are designed specifically to facilitate tourism development. Linkages between tourism resources & the tourist's psychological profile are identified, along with the type of experience he/she desires. These tools will indicate an appropriate marketing scheme, & provide an educational process in which the community will become more aware of its self-identity, resources, amenities, & limitations. Also, the proposed scheme would: promote the development of tourism by the community itself, create more harmonious relations between hosts & guests, & enhance & conserve tourism resources.

S18304 / ISA / 1986 / 4884

Moum, Torbjørn (U Oslo, N-0315 Blindern 3 Norway), **The Stability of Quality of Life Revealed in Broad Population Surveys.**

¶ Some of the methodological problems encountered in attempts to measure subjective quality of life (QoL) are illustrated with self-administered questionnaire data from a panel of Norwegian adults (N = 800), sampled at 3 points in time within a 3-month period. All of the Rs had

been examined by a MD because of suspected hypertension or diabetes. Approximately 50% turned out to be false positives. Various scales purporting to get at underlying personality dimensions ("optimism," "resignation," "coping") & response style (eg, "yeasaying") were correlated with measures of subjective well-being, within & across time. Some of the personality measures & scale factors employed show highly stable correlations with QoL, regardless of the amount of time elapsed between the actual measurements; other constructs, however, show a sharp drop in the size of the statistical association with subjectively reported QoL. Implications for use of self-reported QoL in evaluation research are discussed.

S18305 / ISA / 1986 / 4885

Mucha, Janusz L. (Instytut Socjologii Jagiellońskiej U, 31-044 Cracow Poland), **Democracy as Political Ritual.**

¶ Democracy is defined here, in a traditional way, as rule by the people. Obviously, it is not the people, but representatives who actually govern. There are, however, political systems in which those who govern represent themselves rather than the people. Widespread democratic ideology results in a situation in which those who govern prefer to do so from behind the political scenes. They organize a number of political rituals that appear to express actual political rule by the people, but are only substitutes for sovereignty. The Polish case is discussed.

S18306 / ISA / 1986 / 4886

Mucha, Janusz L. (Instytut Socjologii Jagiellońskiej U, 31-044 Cracow Poland), **History of Polish Sociology as a Reflection of History of Poland.**

¶ A discussion of the general theoretical schemes proposed by Polish sociologists to explain the developments & problems in Polish history between the late nineteenth century & the late 1950s. The application of general sociological ideas in political & ideological struggles is considered. The works of Edward Abramowski, Stefan Czarnowski, Florian Znaniecki, Bronisław Malinowski, Julian Hochfeld, & Stanisław Ossowski are used to represent the history of Polish sociology.

S18307 / ISA / 1986 / 4887

Mueller, Ulrich Otto (Institut Soziologie Freie U Berlin, 1000 31 Federal Republic Germany), **Evolutionary Competition among Cooperative Strategies.**

¶ There has been a growing number of theoretical as well as experimental investigations on the emergence of evolutionarily stable cooperative strategies (ESCS) in the iterated Prisoner's Dilemma (PD) game. The goal of this line of research has been to identify the characteristics of ESCS that cooperate with other cooperative strategies, but can protect themselves against exploitation by noncooperative strategies. Axelrod & Hamilton (1981) have demonstrated the importance of four such properties: niceness, clarity, provocability, & forgiveness. Investigations of this sort have, so far, taken insufficient notice of another major development within game theory, namely the incorporation of the theory of dynamical systems, which allows for analysis of games with an infinite number of players in a much more concise & compact way than before. The model presented here compares the success of various reactive cooperative strategies in the PD game using this powerful analytical tool. There are three important findings: (1) In addition to those of Axelrod & Hamilton, four additional essential properties of ESCS are identified: restraint, self-protective magnanimity, tenacity, & partner selectivity. The last property reflects the important results that cooperative strategies that are too lenient not only cannot defend themselves, but can destruct the whole social order. (2) The most likely candidate for the most successful ESCS in the model was a mixture between "tit for tat," "tit for two tats," & "two tits for two tats." (3) Neither an isolated improvement of cognitive efficiency nor increased social cohesion alone, but only coevolution of both will give reciprocal cooperativeness an evolutionary chance.

S18308 / ISA / 1986 / 4888

Mukerji, Chandra (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), **Imaginary Dialogues: The Practice of Picture-Making in Scientific Research.**

¶ The photographer & writer Allan Sekula argues that all photographs gain meaning from their context in a discourse—discourses about art, photography, or whatever. He writes primarily about art photographs, but one can perhaps see his point most clearly in scientific images, which are always presented with accompanying text. Analysis of interviews

with oceanographers & their films, videotapes & photographs show that images become useful to scientists to the extent that they contain information that contradicts conventional wisdom. They are used polemically (therefore nature is depicted as polemical), & certain images become reified, ie, treated as the identifying image of the natural phenomenon. These images tend to be reproduced by different authors in different contexts, & hence come to dominate the imaginations of those who have never seen the phenomenon directly. Thus scientists create a fictitious & contentious natural world by making imagery suit the polemical structure of scientific discourse.

S18309 / ISA / 1986 / 4889

Mukherjee, G. Hena (U Malaya, Kuala Lumpur 22-11 Malaysia), **Curriculum Planning and Implementation for Malaysian Ethnic Minorities: Policy and Practice.**

¶ Development plans & educational policy statements in Malaysia constantly declare that national unity among multiethnic peoples is their major goal; also, while Malaysia's official religion is Islam & the national language is Malay, the government is constitutionally obliged to safeguard the languages, traditions, & cultures of all ethnic groups. Described is the process of developing & implementing the moral education curriculum, the first curriculum specifically planned for non-Muslim pupils enrolled in the national school system. Information is derived from: official Ministry of Education documents, reports, & government policy statements; minutes of decision-making meetings; formal & informal interviews with educators, parents, & pupils; & a survey of curriculum materials currently in use in schools. It is shown how institutional structures & procedures, as well as the general educational milieu, work against the possible success of this curriculum. In macro-terms, the examination of the overt & covert agenda reinforces what is axiomatic: ie, the educational system is not autonomous, but is part of the intermeshing sociocultural, political, & economic complex within which it operates.

S18310 / ISA / 1986 / 4890

Mukherjee, Ramkrishna (17/3 Moore Ave, Calcutta 700040 India), **Indian Sociology or Sociology of India?**

¶ Indian sociology is a valid subject for discussion so long as it deals with variable appraisals of Indian social reality by distinctive groups of scholars at one or different time points. Reality is not appraised by merely noting its different valuations; for that purpose, it is necessary to move beyond value-specific appraisals. Sociology in India develops on this basis & through testing the relative efficiency of different valuations of social reality. From this perspective, the contemporary efforts of Indian sociologists to develop the sociology of India are examined.

S18311 / ISA / 1986 / 4891

Mukhopadhyay, Durgadas (Indian Instit Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate Ring Rd New Delhi 110002), **The Sahajiyā Popular Religion of the Bauls of Bengal.**

¶ The complex & extensive socioreligious life of India has produced few more interesting phenomena than the Bauls of Bengal. Bauls are a group of itinerant folk singers with a very complex lifestyle & philosophy. They move from village to village year round, with no possessions but ragged patchwork quilts. Their history, beliefs, & devotional practices are described in detail.

S18312 / ISA / 1986 / 4892

Mukhopadhyay, Lipi (IIPA IP Estate, Ring Rd New Delhi India 110002), **Development of Religious Identity and Prejudice in Children.**

¶ The development of religious identity & prejudice in children is examined, based on test & scale data obtained from a stratified random sample of 120 M & F school students, aged 4-15, belonging to high & low castes in the town of Ranchi, Bihar State, India. Analysis indicates: (1) religious preference & prejudice are socially learned attitudes, & develop with age; (2) the emergence of religious preference & prejudice starts early in childhood & crystallizes around age 8-9; (3) prejudice against other religions is fully internalized by adolescence, ie, age 14-15; (4) the main targets of prejudice for Hindu children are Muslims; & (5) prejudice is positively associated with religiosity & procaste attitudes, & with such personality traits as anxiety, authoritarianism, conformity, & rigidity.



S18313 / ISA / 1986 / 4893

Mullard, Chris (Centre Race & Ethnic Studies, Prinsengracht 227 1015 DT Amsterdam Netherlands), **Racism to Ethnicism, Hierarchy to Etharchy: Analysis of the Principles, Processes and Relations of Hegemony.**

¶ Old world forms of biologically determined racism & the institutional patterning & representation of racism, racial hierarchies, have undergone a transformation in the last twenty-five years. Forms of cultural-ethnic ordering of institutional relations, "etharchies," are rapidly replacing established relations of power & authority grounded in the notion of race. This new form of hegemony & the principles, processes, & relations on which it is based are analyzed within an antiracist & social refractive framework.

S18314 / ISA / 1986 / 4894

Müller, Jürgen E. (U Mannheim, 6800 Federal Republic Germany), **Literary Text, Oral History and Biography. What Might Be the Contribution of a "Situational Approach," Based on Hermeneutics, Semiotics and Literary Criticism to Biographical Research?**

¶ The question of how to approach autobiographical texts is crucial to biographical analysis. A "situational approach" is proposed, which is based on hermeneutics, semiotics, & the sociology of literature. Some main analytical principles are presented in relation to retrospective verbalizations (interpretations) of biographically relevant life situations & in relation to their function in the structure of the narrative. The relevance of this method for biographical research is examined & applied to paradigmatic oral life histories & modern French autobiographies.

S18315 / ISA / 1986 / 4895

Müller, Karel (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, Jilská 1 Prague Czechoslovakia), **Sociology of Science and Its Role in the Orientation of Science to Social Goals.**

¶ An analysis of historically determined changes in the social functions of science & the need for the harmonization of its technical, socially instrumental, & cultural aspects. Such an approach helps to understand the effects of social practice on the dynamics & structure of the cognitive functions of science.

S18316 / ISA / 1986 / 4896

Müller, Karel (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, Jilská 1 Prague Czechoslovakia), **Science and the Management of Development Social Programs.**

¶ A discussion of how science can be used in the formulation & implementation of social programs. The application of specific scientific disciplines in various types of social projects has been well-researched; however, the impact of social programs on science is less understood. The interrelationship of these aspects must be analyzed, particularly (1) the concept of social development (progress) & the social role of science; (2) the concept of science as a historical process producing objective knowledge & absorbing social needs; & (3) the conditions & forms of social control & management of science with respect to its orientation to social needs. The utilization of this approach is examined in the case of Czechoslovakia, focusing on the role of science in determining the targets of social projects; the role of project targets in the formulation of strategy of science development; & the role of science strategy in the selection & support of research projects. The conditions under which science policy can become an organic & constitutive part of general social policy are discussed.

S18317 / ISA / 1986 / 4897

Müller, Karel (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, Jilská 1 Prague Czechoslovakia), **Sociological Approach to Understanding the Science-Technology Relationship.**

¶ The dynamic development of productive forces sheds new light on the nature & significance of the link between science & technology (S&T). Here the interaction of S&T is examined, in terms of the technological & social functions of science, & the impact of technology & other social spheres on science development. A Marxist analysis demonstrates how science is transformed into technology & other social practice & how the social orientation of S&T is possible. A model of S&T interdependence is discussed, focusing on the relation of S&T to work & production organization, education, qualification, way of life, social creative activity, & value orientation. The complex interaction of the technological & cultural role of science & the social determination of science is emphasized.

S18318 / ISA / 1986 / 4898

Murawski, Krzysztof K. (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Polish Academy Sciences, Nowy Swiat 72 00 330 Warsaw), **Social Dynamics of Moral Behaviour—Some Considerations.**

¶ A theoretical & inductive study of macro scale social problems, focusing on the possible attitude of an egoistic power center (interested principally in expanding its influence on a society in scope & intensity toward public morality). By the use of contrast & simplification, the relations between moral values & the maintenance of social life are explicated. When the will to hold & exercise power for principally psychological reasons, ie, as an aim in itself, plays a growing role in social practice, the social structure becomes increasingly disturbed & disorganized. Increased intensity & frequency of armed & nonarmed conflicts usually accelerates the disintegration of societies, which becomes evident in a decrease in the regulative function of moral norms. The production of such disintegration is a major aim of the egoistic power center, & any method considered appropriate will be used to lessen the probability of advanced moral development in the highest possible number of subjects. Different moral reactions to such a crisis are discussed & different types of ethical systems reviewed in terms of the resistance they offer to the destabilizing effects of macro scale political competition. The importance of ethics for the maintenance of global civilization is emphasized.

S18319 / ISA / 1986 / 4899

Murphree, Marshall Warne (U Zimbabwe, Harare), **Contemporary Contexts and Directions in Race and Ethnic Studies.**

¶ The Presidential Address to the Research Committee on Ethnic, Race, & Minority Relations (RC 05), presented with comments by three discussants. The mainstreams of scholarship on race & ethnicity since the late 1940s are reviewed, with particular reference to their theoretic assumptions & politico-academic context. Attention is given not only to scholarship in North America & Western Europe but also to that emanating from socialist sociology & the Third World. It is argued that there is evidence of some recent convergence in the paradigmatic assumptions that have tended to divide theory on race & ethnicity. It also suggests, however, that significant issues continue to fragment these studies. These include a tendency to marginalize the subjective in analyses, neglect of Third World concerns regarding ethnicity, & conceptual & idiomatic segregation between "socialist" & "Western" scholarship. A program of scholarship aimed at producing a more effective synthesis is offered.

S18320 / ISA / 1986 / 4900

Murray, Victor V. & Han, Ching Lun (York U, Toronto Ontario M3J 2R6), **Thoughts on the Development of Organizational Behaviour: Theory and Research in China.**

¶ The potential value to the People's Republic of China (PRC) of encouraging development of theory, research, & practice in the field of organizational behavior (OB) is discussed. While in no way suggesting the PRC should uncritically adopt the approach of OB adopted in other countries, it is suggested that a careful consideration of theory & research from abroad might well help the country deal with several behavioral problems emerging in the course of the current wave of large-scale economic reforms. Six common problems of OB in the PRC are identified & discussed briefly in terms of how the field would deal with them. In addition, ten recommendations are made on the question of how to go about attempting to establish OB as an important field of study & practice for managers as well as teachers & students of enterprise management in the PRC.

S18321 / ISA / 1986 / 4901

Musselwhite, James C., Jr. (Ur Instit, 2100 M St NW Washington DC 20037), **The Private Nonprofit Sectors and the American Welfare States.**

¶ Extensive research of federal, state, & local government budgeting & contracting-out in 16 communities, as well as mail questionnaire data received from thousands of nonprofit organizations, show that the nonprofit sector plays a major role in the US welfare state. In fact, the expansion of welfare programs in the US has contributed to significant growth in the private, nonprofit sector, & nonprofit organizations today provide as many government-funded services, as does government itself. This is so because government has used nonprofit organizations to provide many of the new services it has funded rather than simply expanding its own work force. As a result, the US welfare state must be understood as a set of large & complex public/private partnerships between government & the nonprofit sector. The differences among US communities in these respects are as great as those among many countries. The

result is an intricate system of social welfare provision at the community level, not solely controlled or accountable to any single institution, where great latitude exists for both community initiatives & for neglect.

S18322 / ISA / 1986 / 4902

Nagar, Sheela, Sharma, M. L. & Mehra, Savita (Haryana Agricultural U, Hisar 125004 India), **Biography and Society in India—A Historical Perspective.**

¶ Biography in Indian society is as deep-rooted & old as India's history & culture: in ancient India, the life-story was known as *Gatha* & was an important part of *Itihasa*, which is still alive in the form of the oral tradition of *Indra-gathas*—the life-stories of gods & mythical figures, kings & queens, heroes & commoners; in medieval India, biography was called *Akhyayika* (prose biography), & is represented by Banabhatta's *Harshacharita* & Abul-Fazl's *Aina-i-Akbari*; biographies such as that of Mahatma Gandhi typify the modern form. For the last 3,000 years, biography has been the essence of all religious, social, political, & economic movements; the subjects of biography attempted to uphold the intrinsic values of man, morality, & daily life in Indian society, while reshaping existing institutions according to the needs of the hour. Thus, biography has influenced the thinking & behavior of the masses of Indian society, & has thus shaped the collective spirit of the Indian people.

S18323 / ISA / 1986 / 4903

Nagel, Beverly (Carleton Coll, Northfield MN 55057), **Cotton, Soybeans, and the Emergence of a Rural Proletariat in Paraguay.**

¶ Since the early 1970s, the production of cotton & soybeans for export has spread rapidly in Paraguay. This rapid commercialization of agriculture has resulted in SE differentiation & emergence of a Ru proletariat & semiproletariat in regions that previously were only marginally exploited or that were dominated by subsistence agriculture. At the same time, differentiation along ethnic, linguistic, & religious lines has increased as a result of foreign immigration to the recently colonized zones. The structural & ecological conditions that have shaped the emerging labor markets in Ru areas, & that have thus shaped Ru SC structure, are analyzed drawing on & synthesizing data from a variety of sources, including official statistics & independent analyses. These data are used to show: (1) the ways in which the labor requirements of export crops, government policy, & agribusiness concerns have combined to shape agricultural labor markets & class differentiation; & (2) how the emergence of this proletariat relates to the broader process of SE & ethnic differentiation.

S18324 / ISA / 1986 / 4904

Nagl, Ludwig (Instit Philosophie U Wien, A-1010 Austria), **Alienation, Reification and Disciplinary Control: Does Michel Foucault's Theory of Power Offer a Conclusive Critique of All Hope for a De-Alienation of Society?**

¶ J. Israel & A. Schaff have said that the Hegelian-Marxian concept of alienation can be used as an adequate tool to investigate socialism as well as capitalism. Although private ownership of the means of production has been abolished in Eastern European socialist countries & alienation should, therefore, according to Marx, have disappeared, the reification of labor power continues to exist, & at a structurally different, qualitatively new level. Does this mean that a rational change of society linked to the concept of alienation is not possible, & that alienation is an empty utopian illusion? Some French structuralists & neostructuralists have addressed this issue, particularly Michel Foucault. His concept of a "disciplinary technology" offers a postmodern reformulation of the classical concept of alienation. It is argued that Foucault's unidialectical concept of alienation is inconsistent at closer examination, & that the notion of "subjection" without the prerequisite concept of "subjectivity" constitutes a self-refuting idea. In addition, the sociohistorical development of modern societies cannot be conceived as a mere process of "totalization." The discontent that inspires Foucault's analysis of society shows, on the contrary, traces of a capacity for an autonomous resistance against the web of social power, & thereby indirectly reestablishes the ideal of de-alienation.

S18325 / ISA / 1986 / 4905

Nagpaul, Hans (Cleveland State U, OH 44115), **The Diffusion of Americanism: The Case Study of Social Work Education in India.**

¶ Professional education for social work in India began in 1936, when the Tata Instit of Social Sciences, Bombay, was established under the supervision of an American Christian missionary. The second institution,

started in Delhi in 1947/48, was also under the auspices of a Christian organization, the national YWCA. At present, 30 institutions are offering professional training at the master's level under varying patterns of affiliations to Indian Us. Examined is the extent to which Indian social work education is still under the influence of Americanism, or has become Indianized to meet the local needs. Bulletins of these institutions were obtained & analyzed, & 4 schools were visited; informal discussions were held with social work educators & government officials, & reports & documents analyzed. The findings show an increasing recognition that the American model has little relevance for Indian SE problems, & that total reorganization is needed if the Indian social work profession is to serve the vital needs of planning, development, administration, & evaluation of welfare services as envisaged in the seventh Five-Year Plan for the years 1985-1990.

S18326 / ISA / 1986 / 4906

Nagpaul, Kamla (Benjamin Rose Instit, Cleveland OH 44120), **Ecological Factors in Decision Making Process to Institutionalize the Elderly, Need for Alternatives.**

¶ The work of the Benjamin Rose Instit (Cleveland, Ohio)—a private nonprofit social work agency serving the frail elderly—demonstrates that institutionalization for the elderly is the least preferred alternative; eg, over a period of 9 months, only 36 requests, out of 739, were for nursing home placement. Most elderly prefer to maintain independent living in their own homes as long as possible. In addition to evaluations of the elderly's health & functioning, decisions regarding institutionalization include ecological & demographic considerations. These include: (1) availability of family & other social supports; (2) changes in an elder's own social resources, eg, changes in the life of a daughter who has been the major care provider; (3) physical setting & residence of the elderly; & (4) economic resources available to the elderly. Institutionalization often is a traumatic experience for both the elderly & their families; in many situations, alternatives may be available. Implications for program planning & policy making in terms of strategies to mobilize the elder's support network—including interfacing of formal & informal supports, & Medicaid reimbursement from the government to families who care for their elders—are discussed.

S18327 / ISA / 1986 / 4907

Nagpaul, P. S. & Gupta, S. P. (National Instit Science Technology & Development Studies, Hillside Rd New Delhi 110012 India), **Effect of Professional Competence: Managerial Role and Status of Group Leaders on R&D Performance.**

¶ An examination of the following basic issues of leadership in research: (1) characteristics of the leader of a research unit & functions performed by him that predict the image of his quality; & (2) the role of leadership in creating an environment for conducive research & thereby improving its performance. Analysis is based on data collected on 1,450 research units for the second round of the International Comparative Study on the Organization & Performance of Research Units. Multiple classification analysis was used to examine the common patterns of relationship of the various indices of leadership with the image of leader's quality, perception of working environment in the unit, & three measures of effectiveness—ie, scientific, user-oriented, & administrative. Analysis was repeated for each country & allowed the identification of certain universal indices that have a consistent relationship across countries & a specific dimension of effectiveness. Implications of the results are discussed.

S18328 / ISA / 1986 / 4908

Nagpaul, P. S. & Gupta, S. P. (National Instit Science Technology & Development Studies, Hillside Rd New Delhi 110012 India), **Effect of Situational Factors on Intra-Group Collaboration and Performance: A Cross-National Study of Research Units.**

¶ With the increasing complexity of research technology, the role of teamwork or collaboration among professionals has become an important issue; however, the differences in technical expertise, disciplinary boundaries, & personal orientation often pose obstacles to effective working relationships among scientists working in the research unit. The leader of the research unit can play a crucial role in mitigating the effects of these factors by providing a conducive working environment & a conceptually challenging research portfolio. A number of structural & contextual factors are hypothesized to affect the degree of collaboration within the research unit & to moderate the relationship between collaboration & the performance of the research unit: size, age, heterogeneity & stability of the research unit, role of leadership, quality of research planning, & external influence. The patterns of relationships of these

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factors with collaboration & performance are explored, using a subset of data collected for the second round of the International Comparative Study on the Organization & Performance of Research Units. It also explores the stability in the pattern of relationships across countries.

S18329 / ISA / 1986 / 4909

Nagpaul, P. S. & Krishnaiah, V. S. R. (National Instit Science Technology & Development Studies, Hillside Rd New Delhi 110012 India), **Dimensions of Research Planning: Comparative Study of Research Units in Six Countries.**

¶ A discussion of the quality & character of research planning in different institutional settings & countries, focusing on the patterns of relationships between the character of planning & performance of research units. Analysis is based on the data collected for the second round of the International Comparative Study on the Organization & Performance of Research Units in six countries—Argentina, Egypt, India, the Republic of Korea, Poland, & the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic. The study examines characteristics of research planning, orientation of research, external influence on choice of research themes, & utilization of research. Indices of research planning are analyzed through the POSCOR technique (ranking program based on partially ordered sets), & stepwise-regression analysis is used to explore the common patterns & stability of relationships of the indices of planning to different measures of effectiveness. The analyses indicate a few universal indices that have consistent relationships across countries. It is concluded that planning is a multidimensional concept & should reflect the emphasis & objective of the research unit.

S18330 / ISA / 1986 / 4910

Nair, P. S. (International Instit Population Sciences, Govandi Station Rd Deonar Bombay 400 088 India), **Impact of Declining Fertility on Changing Age and Gender Structure in Less Developed Countries.**

¶ The demographic mechanism of population aging is examined in the context of the prevailing patterns of sociodemographic behavior in less developed countries, showing that the population gets older primarily as a result of declining fertility, & mortality reduction has the same effect as increased fertility on population growth. As examples, the current age-sex specific populations of Bangladesh, India, Kenya, & Mexico, along with their prevailing fertility & mortality levels, are discussed. Considering past trends & prospects of decline, a level of fertility is assumed for the year 2001; incorporating the amount of decline thus assumed, the age-sex populations of these countries are projected, using an analytical model developed by Ansley Coale. In India, the proportion of Ms & Fs aged 65+ in the population will number 3.54% & 3.98%, respectively, in 2001. There will also be a swell in the economically active 15-64 age group.

S18331 / ISA / 1986 / 4911

Nair, Sobha (Centre Gerontological Studies, Aswathi Temple Rd Ulloor Trivandrum 695011 India), **A Profile of the Woman Labourer in Kerala: A Life Course Perspective.**

¶ A case study of a woman agricultural worker in Kuttanad, the rice bowl of Kerala State, India, whose basic needs & social support system are examined from a life course perspective. Agriculture is the main source of employment for Fs in Kerala. Fs from the Scheduled Caste (the poorest of the poor in society) begin working before age 10 at home, & soon shift to outdoor work & the rice culture. The typical F is married in her early teens to another Scheduled Caste worker, who generally spends his subsistence wage on eating & drinking away from home. Four to five children are born in quick succession, who are maintained by the earnings of the mother, supplemented by customary contributions from the patron landlord. Long hours of work in the wet rice fields & poor diet drain her vitality; when old age comes, her husband has either deserted her or is dead. Sweeping changes taking place in society (eg, money economy, agrarian legislation, & withdrawal of customary support & patron-client relationships) are destroying the traditional social security system. The emerging social security system & its adequacy are examined in the context of the needs & problems of the Kerala F against the totality of her life course.

S18332 / ISA / 1986 / 4912

Nakanishi, Naomichi & Suzuki, Yutaka (Public Opinion Research Instit Japan Broadcasting Corp, Atago 2-1-1 Minato-ku Tokyo), **Japanese Time-Use Survey in 1985.**

¶ The use of time among the Japanese population is examined through diary data from Japanese citizens over age 10. Diaries were completed for weekdays & weekends by 7,200 Rs. Allocation of time between (1) work, (2) necessary activities, (3) leisure activities, & (4) free time is described for Ms & Fs. Comparisons are made between the years 1970, 1975, 1980, & 1985, the year of the current survey.

S18333 / ISA / 1986 / 4913

Nakarada, Radmila (Economic Instit, Maršala Tita 16 Belgrade 11000 Yugoslavia), **Theoretical Supposition for Alternative Socialist Movements.**

¶ An examination of the theoretical consequences of accepting or rejecting existing socialism as socialism. It is shown that when existing socialism is not treated as optimal (apologetic approach) or as the only possible realization (antisocialist approach) of the idea of socialism, but as a relevant moment of socialist experience, fruitful reexaminations of the project-praxis relation are possible. Reexaminations in terms of the role of memory, its relation to vision, the significance of pluralism & rationality, etc, are presented as relevant theoretical suppositions for an alternative socialist movement.

S18334 / ISA / 1986 / 4914

Nalini, B. (Madurai-Kamaraj U, 625021 India), **Sociocultural Dimensions of Aging as a Health Problem.**

¶ Old age may mean biological degeneration, psychological depression, & social separation. In highly industrialized societies, aging is one of the major social problems. Because the rate of social change is not as rapid in India, the situation for senior citizens is relatively better than in industrial societies. Based on interviews with 50 residents of 3 old age homes near Madurai & personal observation of other older people in their own homes, an attempt is made to: (1) identify health-related physical problems that affect the well-being of elderly Indians; (2) assess the role of sociocultural dimensions like family, kin group, religion, retirement, & other cultural prescriptions, in the social psychological well-being of senior citizens; & (3) analyze health status as a dependent & independent variable separate from different kinds of diseases peculiar to old age. The findings show that health problems are difficult for most elderly, but isolation for the old in India, unlike in many industrialized nations, is only a partial social & spatial separation from family & kin group.

S18335 / ISA / 1986 / 4915

Nalini, B. (Madurai-Kamaraj U, 625021 India), **Socioeconomic Equity of Health among Specific Occupational Categories in Madurai City.**

¶ In spite of the worldwide acceptance of the concept of health for all by the year 2000, there is continued imbalance in the distribution & utilization of health care facilities. Though community health programs try to reach everyone, several human & social factors must be considered in evaluation of health care systems. There is increasing awareness that, in addition to economic conditions, attitudes, beliefs, & motives affect the willingness of people to take voluntary action with respect to their health. Attempting to identify social factors that influence people's approach to a health care system, interviews were conducted with members of professional, skilled, semiskilled, & unskilled occupational groups (N = 20 in each category). It is concluded that educational level, belief system, time factors, & other cultural prescriptions play a considerable role in the utilization of medical facilities.

S18336 / ISA / 1986 / 4916

Nandi, Proshanta K. & Basu, Ashim K. (Sangamon State U, Springfield IL 62708), **Arms Race as a Constraint to Development: A Third World Perspective.**

¶ An analysis of the SE implications of the arms race vis-à-vis development. Defense is seen as absorbing about two-thirds of the aggregate GNP of those countries among the poorest half of the world's population. The arms race represents a waste of resources, a diversion of the economy from developmental purposes, a hindrance to national development efforts, & a threat to democratic processes. The benefits that could result from cuts in military expenditures are cited: eg, although the World Health Organization program to eradicate malaria is dragging due to lack of funds, its total cost over the years is only half of what is spent every day for military purposes. It is concluded that the arms race & development are in a competitive relationship; the world cannot pursue both. A modes reduction of military budgets could make a significant contribution to the developmental needs of the Third World, in-

cluding establishment of a new & equitable international economic order. Responsibility lies with the two superpowers, which produce the most expensive & most sophisticated weapons systems.

S18337 / ISA / 1986 / 4917

Nandy, Ganesh (Nandypara, Kamarpara Rd PO Chinsurah Dt Hooghly West Bengal India), **Role of the Middle Class in the Social Development and Maldevelopment in the Third World: Experience of India.**

¶ Time-series data on social stratification in different states of India show the changes in both the roles & sides of the Mc in shaping & malshaping social development ideology & action in postindependence India. In order to show the role of the Mc in the SE development process, both Marxist & non-Marxist or liberal arguments are utilized. Future trends in the development of Third World societies are discussed.

S18338 / ISA / 1986 / 4918

Nayar, P. K. B. (U Kerala, 695034 Trivandrum India), **Aging and Society—The Case of the Developing Countries.**

¶ A macroanalysis of the major issues of aging & the responses of developing countries to them. Developing countries seek to reduce population growth but do not generally provide for the problems & needs of the old, even though their health-care programs reduce mortality & increase the proportion of elderly in the population. Most elderly are below the poverty line; they enter old age with no savings & in poor health, & due to structural changes in the economy, have few employment opportunities. The small nuclear family deprives the old of the special treatment given them in traditional times, & makes them feel frustrated & isolated. Medical care in these countries is concentrated on family planning & possibly child care, but not on old age care. There is an urgent need for state intervention into the care & protection of the old, various types of which are discussed: income support, geriatric services, counseling, incentives for family, & institutional care.

S18339 / ISA / 1986 / 4919

Neelsen, John P. (Tübingen U, 7400 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Class and Race in Peripheral Capitalism: Indian Labour Migration and National Development in Sri Lanka.**

¶ Since its integration into the world market in the first half of the nineteenth century, Sri Lanka has been a classical example of a dual economy & a peripheral social formation. The situation & development of the plantation proletariat, the majority of whom came from the Tamils of southern India, are analyzed in the overall framework of economic development of an import/export economy based on primary products, on the one hand, & sharpening contradictions between different SCs & ethnic groups, on the other. Though the plantation laborers have become a settled LF, they have been unable to transform their SE position. They were made an "underclass" of the Ceylonese social formation by one of the first acts of the government of independent Ceylon, comprising members of all major ethnic groups. While the plantation sector has long ceased to be an economic enclave, & has been fully integrated into the Ceylonese SE configuration, the process of class formation has been retrogressive. Historically, the proletariat was the best organized, if not the most powerful, of the modern indigenous classes in Sri Lanka. However, it appears that the degree of national integration is primarily dependent on the development, strength, & unity of the national elite. Conversely, the latter's fragmentation along ethnic lines will have even more forceful repercussions on the dependent social groups.

S18340 / ISA / 1986 / 4920

Nelson, Cary (U Illinois, Urbana 61801), **Poststructuralism, the Subject, and Biographical Analysis.**

¶ The interpretive social sciences recognize that constructing a life history is inevitably a hermeneutic & rhetorical project, & that the cultural, disciplinary, & psychological positions of the researcher are determining influences. Yet there is a deeper, less familiar assumption that human nature is organized in terms of life histories, & that personality is centered & coherent. Poststructuralism argues that personality is actually a fragmentary & contradictory grouping of subject positions made available by particular subcultures. Biographical narratives may represent less the inner life of a subject than the social demand to narrate one's life & thereby reinscribe oneself in a social hierarchy. These claims have considerable implications for biographical analysis.

S18341 / ISA / 1986 / 4921

Nercissians, Emilia & Lucas, Caro (Teheran U, Iran), **A Two Dimensional Language Planning Model.**

¶ It has been recognized by many linguists that the social structure of a community is very clearly reflected in the langs spoken by its different social groups, & the SS of each group positively influences the groups' ethnolinguistic vitality. However, it has also been pointed out that there are many langs that have been maintained despite low status & other disadvantageous conditions, mainly because of their role in marking the identity of the corresponding social group. Thus is it desirable to consider lang planning models that incorporate both status- & identity-orientations. A two-dimensional model reflecting both factors is discussed.

S18342 / ISA / 1986 / 4922

Neubauer, Georg (Fakultät Pädagogik U Bielefeld, D-4800 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Self-Help—Groups and Community: The Crisis of the Welfare State and the Working Society.**

¶ Until production began destroying nature & alienating labor, national intervention in people's lives was mitigated by full employment & welfare, giving the system its legitimation. Currently, there is a crisis not only in the economic system but in the national bureaucracy, & the model of a working society is beginning to crumble, with concurrent economic & political alienation. Using the Federal Republic of Germany as an example, the autonomous sector of the working society's response to this is explored; a major outcome has been the establishment of self-help groups, which currently number approximately 30,000 & claim 450,000 members. The functions & effects on the community of 4 types of these groups oriented to (1) children & youth, (2) neighborhood/civic development, (3) health & therapy, & (4) special populations (eg, seniors, the unemployed, women & foreigners) are detailed. They are seen as an organized protest against existing social policies that keep people dependent & incompetent.

S18343 / ISA / 1986 / 4924

Niedzielski, Henry Z. (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), **Objectivity in Sociological Reports: The Case of Gentile-Jewish Relationships in Poland.**

¶ A comparison of historical facts with sociological reports on Jewish-Gentile relations in Poland reveals contradictions & lack of objectivity. Historical facts reported by both Jewish & Polish writers stress the relatively peaceful & harmonious relationship that existed between these two cultural groups in Poland for over 1,000 years. When the Germans occupied the country in 1939, both groups were victimized: most Polish Jews—about 4—as well as about 6 million Gentiles were exterminated. For various political reasons, a recent wave of anti-Polonism has spread in the US & English mass media, & to a certain extent, has already reached France. Confronted with such a racist attitude, social scientists interested in Polish-Jewish relationships should strive to seek & represent the truth. Sociologists are urged to adhere to stricter scientific reasoning, & to labor for mutual understanding & universal harmony by stressing positive aspects of human behavior & deemphasizing racial, cultural, or religious hatred.

S18344 / ISA / 1986 / 4923

Niedzielski, Henry Z. (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822), **A Plea for Objectivity in Reports about Other Religions, Races, and/or Ethnic Minorities.**

¶ The contradictions between historical writings & reality regarding the Polish-Jewish relationship are discussed, particularly biased sociological interpretations. Sociologists are encouraged to adhere to stricter scientific reasoning by either referring to the sources, or at least avoiding intratextual contradictions. Sources on Polish-Jewish relationships are suggested, including the diaries of such Polish Jews as J. Korczak, S. Zygelbojm, & E. Ringelblum—all murdered by the Germans. Various types of contradictions found in publications are illustrated. It is expected that either an agreement will be reached with the Jewish scholars of the Jewish Historical Instit in Warsaw, Poland, who still assert that Poland has been the most tolerant European country throughout most of its history, or the decision will be made to work for interracial understanding & universal harmony by stressing positive aspects of human behavior.

S18345 / ISA / 1986 / 4925

Nielsen, Torben Hviid (Instist History & Social Science Roskilde U Center, DK-4000 Denmark), **Civilizations and Divisions of Labour—**

In Ancient History, in the Theory and Praxis of the "Utopian Socialists" and in Modern Sociology.

¶ Different & partly incompatible "critiques of civilizations" were crucial points in the writings of Charles Fourier & other early utopian socialists. Their analyses pointed to the three "original" divisions of labor (ie, town & country, intellectual/determining & manual/performative work, & M & F) as interdependent forms of domination. Their reform projects & communities all intended to utilize the progress of civilization without these divisions of labor. Thus, the Owenites embraced a complex combination of regression & progress, & the Saint-Simonists attempted both to intensify the DoFL & to detach their effects. This utopian critique of civilization is confronted with & criticized through both recent acquired knowledge of ancient civilizations & the experiences from the communities mentioned in the nineteenth century. It is argued that while the three divisions of labor emerged simultaneously & developed interdependently (but to different degrees) in all the ancient civilizations, incompatibilities & contradictions developed in the programs & practical handling of the labor divisions in the failed Owenite communities of "New Lanark" (Scotland) & "New Harmony" (Ind). These issues are addressed with a historical analysis that incorporates the views of G. W. F. Hegel/Karl Marx, Emile Durkheim, & Max Weber.

S18346 / ISA / 1986 / 4926

Nikolic, Mihajlo (Novi SAD, 21000 Yugoslavia), **Mesure en général et mesure dans la société humaine** (Measurement in General and Measurement in Human Society). (FRE)

¶ The problem of measurement is a fundamental notion in all the sciences. Directly or indirectly, it is included in all such notions as energy, force, & mass. The existence of metrology, the science of measurement, also testifies to its importance; Aristotle & Hegel both attributed a special importance to the category of measures. Addressed here is the indispensability of creating a social metrology, ie, sociometrology. However, it is emphasized that for sociometrology it is qualitative rather than quantitative measures that are of primary importance. The importance of measure as a sociological category is demonstrated using the example of the criteria that render possible the distinction made between developed & underdeveloped countries. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S18347 / ISA / 1986 / 4927

Nimni, Ephraim Joseph (Flinders U, Bedford Park South Australia 5042), **Between Sociology and Socialism: The Nationalities Theory of Otto Bauer**.

¶ A central preoccupation of classical sociological theory has been to establish the role of culture in the analysis of social change. Classical Marxism confined culture to the role of a "superstructural phenomenon," thereby denying its unity & own historicity. "The Nationalities Question" of Otto Bauer was a pioneering & almost unique attempt to bridge these diverging paradigms. By conceptualizing nations as historically evolved communities of culture, Bauer acknowledged the legitimacy of the sociological concern with cultural determinants, while maintaining the methodological premises & sociopolitical concerns of historical materialism. It is argued that: (1) Bauer's "Nationalities Question" represents an embryonic attempt to provide a multidimensional conceptualization of nations & nationalism, in view of the failure of sociology & Marxism to provide a sensitive theoretical analysis of nationalism; & (2) the volatility & elusive nature of the national phenomena defies unidimensional & monocausal explanations of a sociological or a Marxist type. In this sense, Bauer's work represents a cross-fertilization of sociology & Marxism, & constitutes the basis for a constructive dialogue between the two traditions.

S18348 / ISA / 1986 / 4928

Nitish, De (Punjab State Instit Public Administration, SCO 175-176 Sector 8-6 Madhya Marg Chandigarh 160 008 India), **Socio-Technical Dynamics of Government's Participation in People's Action: Alternative Development Model**.

¶ Within the general effort of both Third World governments & Western industrial nations to achieve improvements in the economic development of Third World nations, an important, new strategy is the undertaking of microscale projects by international nongovernmental agencies. The partial or complete failure of large-scale projects of many kinds has encouraged reliance on such projects. In microlevel projects, small groups of people, especially in Ru areas, take initiative on a communal basis & with local leadership to improve their SE conditions. In some areas, widespread movements have urged the creation of many mi-

crolevel projects. The problems of integrating these projects into traditional development programs are examined.

S18349 / ISA / 1986 / 4929

Nobuko, Iijima (Saint Andrew's U, Sakai Osaka Japan 588), **Environmental Disruption and Occupational Health Damage Affected by Technological Development—The Case of Japan**.

¶ Industrial pollution & related occupational & community health damage was severe, as elsewhere, in Japan during the 1970s. Technological development, which contributed to this problem, has been used to alleviate it successfully in the 1980s. A historical chronology of the problem's emergence & Japan's implementation of pollution control policy is provided.

S18350 / ISA / 1986 / 4930

Nowak, Leszek (Cybulskiego 13, 60-247 Poland), **Spiritual Domination as a Class Oppression**.

¶ It is argued that the mechanism of spiritual competition leads to the maximization of the spiritual domination of some people (the "intellectuals") over others, ie, to deepen dogmatization of their consciousness (the ratio of dogmas to all the judgments a given person is inclined to accept) &/or to enlarge the set of believers of a given doctrine. When the proponents of a doctrine monopolize the means of mass communication in a given community, they become priests of it. The division between the priests & the faithful is of the SC type; it is materially grounded (the monopoly of the means of indoctrination) & leads to conflict between the two groups. Yet the division is self-sustaining, ie, defined in terms of spiritual production itself.

S18351 / ISA / 1986 / 4931

Nukunya, G. K. (U Calabar, Nigeria), **The Ideological, Social and Political Imperatives in African Social Policy Decisions**.

¶ An analysis of factors that influence social policy decisions in Africa, based on UN data, national development plans, & published literature concerning a number of countries—Nigeria, Ivory Coast, Kenya, Togo, Ghana, Tanzania, Ethiopia, & Angola—selected to reflect the different strategies & approaches to social policy & social planning. Though sub-Saharan African countries show considerable diversity in levels of development & strategies of social planning, many shared historical experiences allow some generalization. The colonial situation left the countries largely backward, & development was very unevenly distributed, especially between Ur & Ru areas, & between rich & poor. Thus, social policy was generally motivated by the need to reduce or eliminate these inequalities, & socialism appeared attractive although its articulation & practice varied from country to country. However, African countries soon realized that the East is neither able nor willing to meet development needs. As a result, & due also to International Monetary Fund & World Bank policies, socialist policies & ideals, if not the rhetoric, must be toned down.

S18352 / ISA / 1986 / 4932

Nunes, Marcia L. (Instit Filosofia & Ciencias Sociais U Federal Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), **Changes in Professional Roles in American Psychoanalysis: 1940s-1980s**.

¶ An analysis of changes in professional roles among two generations of US psychoanalysts of Freudian orientation, based on 26 in-depth interviews (about 3 hours each) that explored Rs' life histories. A comparison of views & perspectives of psychoanalysts trained in the late 1940s & early 1950s, & those trained in the late 1960s & early 1970s shows that the profession evolved from one marked by the psychiatric background of its practitioners to one in which the discussion of lay analysis is more relevant. The data also indicate that social changes in the US during the last 40 years have changed the profile of psychoanalytic patients & the demand for different types of psychotherapy. As a result, US psychoanalysts share similar perspectives with psychotherapists of a nonmedical background. The relationship between personal biography & macro processes in society is examined, focusing on the impact of major social changes on the organization of psychoanalysis as a profession & on how psychoanalysts see their role in society.

S18353 / ISA / 1986 / 4933

Obeyesekere, Gananath, Gombrich, Richard F. & Obeyesekere, Ranjini (Princeton U, NY 08544), **The Influence of Hindu Bhakti Religiosity on a New Buddhist Ritual**.

¶ Theravada Buddhism, both in its classical doctrine & in popular practice, devaluates ecstatic & emotional religiosity. In Sri Lankan Buddhism, the intrusion of *bhakti* from Hindu India has been successfully resisted, or modified & brought in line with the Buddhist notion of piety (*śraddhā*). Recently, however, there has been a massive acceptance of *bhakti* religiosity, but still confined to the domain of the worship of gods (*deva*) rather than the Buddha. The one exception is a new (or reformulation of an older) Buddhist cult known as *bodhi puja*. Here, the practice of *bodhi puja* by one cult specialist is examined, accounting for the sociological & psychological conditions leading to the development of the cult. Special attention is given to the development of the metaphor of the Buddha as "mother" instead of the traditional use of "king" or "father." It is suggested that this usage implies the infusion into Buddhism of the Buddha as a loving nurturant figure & indicates an acceptance of a specifically Buddhist redefinition of *bhakti* religiosity.

S18354 / ISA / 1986 / 4934

O'Brien, David J. & Fugita, Stephen S. (U Akron, OH 44325), **Ethnic Solidarity and Structural Assimilation in the Japanese American Community.**

¶ Jeffrey Reitz has argued that structural assimilation & the retention of ethnic social organization are analytically distinct processes & that one need not replace the other. Empirically, however, the more typical case is one in which structural assimilation leads to the progressive loss of ethnic solidarity, save perhaps a kind of psychic attachment to ethnicity. The case of Japanese Americans remains somewhat of an anomaly insofar as they have retained very high levels of individual involvement in ethnic community life, including participation in ethnic voluntary associations, despite the fact that the vast majority of them are structurally assimilated into mainstream US society. This ability is traced to a core Japanese cultural emphasis on the preservation of weak tie "quasi-kin" relationships rather than on specific beliefs or practices, including religion or language, or strong-tie relationships. Empirical data from a Calif survey of Japanese Americans (N = 634) are used to illustrate the points described.

S18355 / ISA / 1986 / 4935

Ocampo, Jose F. (Calle 56 No 48-32 Apt 501, Bogota Colombia), **Underdevelopment and Informal Economy: Their Correlation and Empirical Evidence in the Case of Colombia.**

¶ The persistence of the informal sector (IS) in underdeveloped economies despite increased modernization leads to the hypothesis that its proportion in the economy can be used as a measure of the degree of underdevelopment. The IS in Colombia is studied by reclassifying employment, differentiating between capitalist & noncapitalist activities, & quantification of the IS as a whole as well as in different regions. Results show that the IS represents 45% of employment. A slight IS increase in Ur employment is found, but the agricultural IS remains constant; it is larger than any other economic activity in Colombia. Thus, urbanization & modernization have not led to a decrease in noncapitalist activities. It is concluded that this method is viable for establishing an IS-based index of underdevelopment.

S18356 / ISA / 1986 / 4936

Ogunbameru, Olakunle Abiona (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Residence and Alienation: The Case of Two Nigerian Industrial Establishments.**

¶ The relationship between residence & the subjective experience of alienation in two Nigerian industrial establishments is appraised, with focus on two of the four dimensions of alienation presented by Seeman (1959): powerlessness & self-estrangement. Questionnaire data were collected from a sample of 181 workers randomly selected from 2 industries in an Ondo State oil mill (OM), which has a technology based on mechanical power & semiautomatic control devices found in the process technology, & woods industry (WI) with a machine-tending type of technology. In all, there were 100 Rs from the OM & 81 from the WI. Findings show that Ru people find factory life difficult because it is restrictive, bureaucratized, & alienating. It is proposed that, due to the nature of their environment, workers with Ru backgrounds are less exposed to the industrial way of life, & this makes them more alienated than their Ur counterparts. Findings, however, do not show that residence per se influences the subjective feeling of alienation; rather, other factors such as irregular employment & low wages were found to contribute more to subjective feelings of alienation in the two industries. It is concluded, therefore, that the prevailing economic situation in any

nation should be taken into consideration when trying to explicate the issue of the subjective experience of worker alienation.

S18357 / ISA / 1986 / 4937

Ogunbameru, Olakunle Abiona (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Continuity and Change in Retirement Roles in Nigeria.**

¶ In Nigeria, as in other nations, one crucial problem of retirees is finding roles to replace those of their younger years. A close look at the history of retirement in Nigeria since the colonial period, when retirement developed with the emergence of civil service structure, shows that the government has never articulated a policy regarding specific roles for retirees; some reasons as to why this is so are advanced. The conclusions are based on information obtained from retired Nigerian public servants, & from government officials working directly in the areas of employment, retirement, & pensions in Ondo State, Nigeria.

S18358 / ISA / 1986 / 4938

Ojha, J. M. (Behavioural Sciences Centre, 32 Metaji Subhash Marg New Delhi 110002 India), **Life, Time, Leisure and Society: Explorations in Understanding Leisure.**

¶ The concept of leisure is explored from the viewpoint that it is essentially a mental feeling caused by lack of the tensions within oneself that a life constrained to work for someone or something not his own creates. By describing leisure as an experience rather than a feeling, one, perhaps unknowingly, makes it external to the self—an object that exists only in the abstract. Leisure as a feeling emphasizes its subjective aspects & highlights the fact that it is internal to a man: one may feel leisure while working, & without leisure even with nothing to do. Life, time, & society represent, respectively, the personal, cultural, & social planes that determine this feeling. Although life values & lifestyle are of the essence here, cultural & societal factors shape the feeling or attitude of leisure. Various positions & influencing factors are discussed in attempt to further delineate the meaning of leisure.

S18359 / ISA / 1986 / 4939

O'Kelly, Charlotte G. & Carney, Larry S., **Structural Conflicts between Family Roles and Work Roles for Japanese Women.**

¶ The LF participation rates for Japanese Fs are rising steadily, & more & more wives & mothers are being drawn into paid labor. For Japanese Fs, even more so than their Western counterparts, the structural incompatibility of their roles as wives/mothers vs workers constitutes a major obstacle to those who attempt to adopt both roles simultaneously. The nature, sources, & consequences of this incompatibility in the Japanese social, economic, & political structure & culture are explored with 1983 data from 115 in-depth interviews with Japanese Fs.

S18360 / ISA / 1986 / 4940

Oliven, Ruben George & Fachel-Leal, Ondina (U Federal Rio Grande do Sul, Pôrto Alegre 91.500 Brazil), **Retellings of a Soap Opera in Brazil: Class Speech and Meaning Constructs.**

¶ An analysis of form & content in a TV soap opera in Brazil. The narratives of Wc & Uc informants are contrasted, each group occupying structurally different positions, with dominant & subordinate relationships in a highly hierarchical social context. Each group functions as a relativizing parameter, & as such, the contrasts isolated are taken as heuristic data. Meanings as SC specificities are reconstructed in their quotidian articulations. The research was conducted in Pôrto Alegre, Brazil, in 1982/83. The aim was to reconstruct how a single mass media message is watched, understood, & reinterpreted by structurally differentiated individuals. The role of TV, the TV set as an object, a soap opera, & the viewers' perceptions & descriptions of the soap opera in their everyday lives are analyzed.

S18361 / ISA / 1986 / 4941

Olshstein, Elite (School Education Tel Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv 69978 Israel), **Politeness and Speech Act Goals.**

¶ An attempt to relate Brown & Levinson's (1978) Politeness Strategies Model to four different speech acts—complaints, requests, apologies, & compliments—as they are realized in an Israeli Hebrew-speaking society. These four speech acts have rather different, inherent goals with regard to the hearer's (H) face in addition to their respective practical speech act goals: (1) complaints aim to threaten the H's face but are often also requests for repair; (2) requests make demands on the H & therefore inherently threaten the H's face; (3) apologies come to appease the H after some violation has taken place & therefore usually threaten the

speaker's face; & (4) compliments aim to "lift" the H's face & are intended to create better solidarity between the interlocutors. In the actual choices made by the speaker in each of these speech acts, a delicate balance has to be reached between face considerations & the practical goal. In a positive politeness-oriented society, questions related to "breach of contract" & "loyalty to friendship" vis-à-vis face-saving actions are fundamental. Evidence from empirical studies is presented in support of the hypotheses.

S18362 / ISA / 1986 / 4942

Olson, Philip G. (U Missouri, Kansas City 64110), **Changing Role of the Elderly in the People's Republic of China.**

¶ Aging in developing societies is complicated by such factors as the stage of economic development, the tradition of values regarding the elderly, the political economy, the elderly's role in the economy, & the demographic structure of the population. In the People's Republic of China (PRC), each of these factors contributes to the current & future role of the elderly. Here, the role of the political economy is explored & a model of "bureaucratic politics" developed to explain the ascending role of the elderly in the PRC during a period of rapid modernization (1979-present). The consequences of three interrelated events are examined—the one-child policy, the retirement of elderly cadres, & the unemployment of young workers—and their implications for the care of the elderly discussed, including (1) the rise in visibility of the elderly; (2) the need for social insurance; (3) social support systems to supplement family support; & (4) government-backed programs for elder care. Analysis is based on data obtained in the PRC in 1981, 1983, & 1985, & on extensive secondary sources now available within the PRC.

S18363 / ISA / 1986 / 4943

Olupona, Jacob K. (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Dialectic Sociology of Religion as Applied to the Yoruba of Nigeria.**

¶ The role of religion in ordering Yoruba identity is explored, using the perspective of Hans Mols's recent works on the dialectical sociology of religion & data from fieldwork materials & primary sources in western Nigeria. It is argued that, while religion sacralizes identity through four mechanisms—objectification, commitment, myth, & ritual—these mechanisms also desacralize other identities. The heuristic value of this analytical framework for the study of religion & identity in Nigeria in general is noted.

S18364 / ISA / 1986 / 4944

Olupona, Jacob K., Falola, Toyin, Ihonvbere, Julius & Turaki, Yusuf (U Ife, Ile-Ife Nigeria), **Religion and Politics in Nigeria: Historical Origin, Contemporary Linkages and Future Scenarios.**

¶ A preliminary investigation of the linkages (& conflicts) between religion & the patterns of production, exchange, & social reproduction in Nigeria. Focus is on how religions contribute to the attainment, retention, & reproduction of political status/influence & power within the context of an underdeveloped political economy. It is argued that, despite attempts to insulate the secular from the religious, to promote the emergence of a civil religion, & to encourage interactions among all religions, unresolved, critical sociopolitical issues & impending dangers are indicated for the future.

S18365 / ISA / 1986 / 4945

O'Neill, Michel (Centre recherche services communautaires U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4), **The Potential of Governmentally Funded Community Health Agencies to Stimulate Social Change in Neo-Conservative Societies: The Case of Quebec's Community Health Departments.**

¶ In the ambitious & thorough reform of Quebec's health system, all public health services were inserted into hospitals, & the state became the major planner, regulator, & payer of health & welfare services. The reform was inspired by progressive ideology, & mandates with a high potential for social change were given to the 32 new hospital-based community health departments (DSCs). A study was conducted to analyze the DSCs' reaction to implementation of a governmental program oriented toward social change: the "Lazure clinics" of family planning & abortion; 11 out of the 32 decided to promote the clinics, while the other 21 refused to do so. The reasons behind this differential behavior were explored through a complex methodological strategy involving questionnaires, interviews, nonparticipant observation, & content analysis of historical documents. The most important factors were fear of

DSC directors about the political risks of such a clinic, & attitudes toward more liberalized abortion rules.

S18366 / ISA / 1986 / 4946

Oommen, T. K. (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Movements and Institutions: Structural Juxtaposition or Processual Linkage?**

¶ Social movements arise to question institutions, but, ironically, the institutionalization of movements usually brings about their deterioration or demise. Movements & institutions are two states of the same reality rather than mutually exclusive phenomena. The tendency in sociology to juxtapose the two results from limited empirical evidence for theory construction & acceptance of epistemological dualism. An alternative conceptualization is needed. In multiparty systems, movements are perceived as countervailing forces to the status quo. But in one-party systems & Third World countries, movements may be initiated & sponsored by the state. The relationship between movements & institutions is reconsidered in the light of the Indian experience.

S18367 / ISA / 1986 / 4947

Opoku, Kofi Asare & Roy, P. K. (U Calabar, Nigeria), **Freeing the Spirit-Religion and Liberation in Africa.**

¶ It is argued that religion has been used by Africans as a tool for liberating the human spirit from the political & religious encroachments of foreign domination. From the early colonial period, the indigenous religious heritage provided a viable resource from which African leaders drew the strength & inspiration to fight the colonial situation. Although most of the religious movements against the colonial system (eg, Maji Maji in east Africa, Nyabingi Cult of Uganda, Mau Mau of Kenya) were suppressed, they nevertheless stirred up a spirit of national consciousness & cultural awareness, which led to the nationalistic movements in the pre-independence period. The new religious movements—which have identified with Christianity as well as incorporated significant aspects of African culture—have continued the process began by earlier movements, & represent an effort at self-identity in the face of conditions that militate against it.

S18368 / ISA / 1986 / 4948

Ortoll, Servando & Ramirez de Arellano, Annette B. (Columbia U, New York NY 10027), **American Catholics and the Mexican Church-State Conflict, 1926-1929.**

¶ As a supranational interest group concerned with what it understood to be the welfare of all Catholics, the US Catholic Church—in representation of the Universal Church—played an important role in defining the issues, supporting particular groups, & eventually catalyzing a resolution of the church-state conflict in Mexico (1926-1929). The role of two organizations—the Knights of Columbus & the National Catholic Welfare Conference (NCWC)—are examined in terms of their different approaches to the Mexican situation. As a lay organization, the Knights of Columbus was instrumental in mobilizing PO on behalf of the church in Mexico. Members also adopted an aggressive stance toward the Mexican government & raised funds for the support of dissident groups trying to overthrow the regime in power.

S18369 / ISA / 1986 / 4949

Osipov, G. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **The Social Structures and Active Personalities.**

¶ An analysis of the interconnections between social structures & human activities & behaviors. Personality is viewed as a sociohistorical phenomenon whose structural elements & processes constitute systems. Special attention is given to: (1) the problems of the relationship between the social system & personality systems, (2) objective & subjective determinates of the individuals' social activity, & (3) the role played in these processes by external requirements & interests. Concrete research is advocated in order to identify the links & relations that make individuals tractable to social influences.

S18370 / ISA / 1986 / 4950

Ostrow, James M. (Boston U, MA 02215), **From Knowledge to Sensitivity: Toward a Sociology of Personal Embodiment.**

¶ Within contemporary sociology it is generally believed that the investigation of the social foundations & character of human consciousness is essentially a study of knowledge, although what this term is meant to designate varies greatly within the discipline. Owing largely to the influ-

ence of Alfred Schütz, the major contribution of phenomenological thought within sociology has been a conceptualization of knowledge at the "practical," or nontheoretical, level of social life. In fact, it is perhaps true that most of what has come to be known as "phenomenological" within sociological theory takes its departure from Schütz's refocusing of the SoFK from "ideas," as Peter Berger & Thomas Luckmann put it, to "common sense knowledge"—i.e., "what people 'know' as 'reality' in their everyday non- or pretheoretical lives" (see SA 16:6/68D3681 or 20:1/72F4119). Schütz's writings are to be credited with sensitizing sociology to the prereflective status of persons' everyday understandings of their worlds. Nevertheless, his formulations prove insufficient for explicating the prereflective dynamics of social life. By contrast, the writings of Maurice Merleau-Ponty provide a firm basis for doing so. Schütz has a clear sense of the experientially "lived," as contrasted with the "reflected," but unlike Merleau-Ponty, he fails to see the implications of that difference for a theory of meaning & particularly, habitual meaning. It is argued that such implications direct us from the SoFK toward a phenomenological sociology of experiential sensitivity. The discussion is based largely on a contrast between Schütz's theory of "taken-for-granted knowledge" & Merleau-Ponty's theory of "preobjective habit." The latter is better suited than the former to an analytical recovery of the nontheoretical sensibilities of social life.

S18371 / ISA / 1986 / 4951

Otubanjo, Olufemi (U Ibadan, Nigeria), **The Structure of Priorities in Nigerian Development: The Status of Defence.**

¶ In twenty-five years of independence, Nigeria has been governed by seven different regimes, though these have varied little ideologically. This ideological affinity has been a major input in the perception & definition of development goals, & of strategies for attaining them. Goal definition has revolved consistently around the axis of the desire for economic independence & improvement in material well-being. This was the core of the import substitution strategy of the early 1960s, the indigenization policy of the early 1970s, & the industrialization drive of the last decade; but whereas economic factors determine the ideological & metaphysical framework of development plans, their implementation is heavily influenced by political realities. The factors of a civil war & more than fifteen years of military rule have distorted the structure of priorities in Nigerian development in favor of the military establishment. The investment in defense can hardly be justified by reference to Nigeria's security needs or strategic interests; rather the motivation lies in the self-regarding & corporate interests of successive military rulers & the civilian leadership of 1979-1983.

S18372 / ISA / 1986 / 4952

Ozbudun, Ergun (U Ankara, Tandagon Meydani Turkey), **Democratic Development in Turkey.**

¶ Patterns of democratic development & prospects for the future are addressed. Among the factors discussed are: historical legacy, political culture, economic structure, social structure, development policies, institutional arrangements, & leadership patterns.

S18373 / ISA / 1986 / 4953

Pace, Enzo, **La Religion populaire dans la société post-industrielle** (Popular Religion in Postindustrial Society). (FRE)

¶ Classical social conflicts (eg, between the Wc & capital) are more complex in postindustrial society. They involve not only economics, but also cultural alienation, ie, being an "outsider" vis-à-vis political & informational power, & inability to influence macrostrategic decisions. How does popular religion fit into this social context? It is hypothesized that the notion of popular religion must be more broadly defined, & along with it, the concept of religious field; the conflict between churches & sects, & that between marginal SCs & mainstream society have some things in common. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S18374 / ISA / 1986 / 4954

Paliwal, T. R. (Psycho-Educational Society, A/M Shalimar Bagh Delhi 110052 India), **Democratic Delinquency and Group Therapy—A Psycho-Socio-Technique.**

¶ Demoralization of the masses is a powerful factor in keeping a developing country underdeveloped & poverty-stricken. In a democratic system, bureaucracy can cause delays in decision making, & courts can be prejudiced or prevented from expediting justice. The problems in a democratic rule are those of character, termed a "crisis by character" by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. Decentralization & debureaucra-

tization in India were the aim of the formation of the *panchayats* (village councils), which settle local disputes. Eventually, democracy was polluted by nepotism & favoritism. Corrective measures should be considered, beginning with the formation of beliefs, attitudes, & values in the home & schools during the early stages of life. Parents, teachers, & the public in general are participants in the education of children, because their values & actions affect the children. The importance of duty & character are discussed. It is recommended that teachers, parents, & politicians attend small group therapy sessions, similar to village *panchayats*, in order to recognize & reverse their negative influence on the morale of the others.

S18375 / ISA / 1986 / 4955

Pandey, Rajendra (Indian Instit Technology, Kanpur 208016 Uttar Pradesh India), **Role of Intellectuals in the Making of Modern India.**

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 92 pp.

¶ The characteristics of the political economy bequeathed to India by the British are discussed, focusing on the role & ideological & pragmatic contributions of intellectuals in the creation of modern India's political system. Analysis reveals that intellectuals provided an ideological base for a capitalist & egalitarian society, & attempted to implement such a system. However, growth was not accompanied by distributive justice, & the gap between the SE conditions of the rich & the poor widened. The creation of an egalitarian society remains a distant reality.

S18376 / ISA / 1986 / 4956

Pantelić-Vujančić, Snežana (U Belgrade, 11000 Yugoslavia), **Political, Sociological and Ecological Problems of Giant Cities.**

¶ Typical problems of large Ur areas are discussed: environmental pollution, traffic & transportation, health care, & most important, waste of human resources. Social relations are dehumanized in large cities & individuals reduced to the status of objects. Ur authority centers & bureaucracy are to blame for this. Suggestions are presented for overcoming this social degradation of the Ur environment.

S18377 / ISA / 1986 / 4957

Paradeise, Catherine (LERSCO U Nantes, 44036 France), **Chaines logistiques et professions du transport** (Logistical Chains and Professions in the Transport Industry). (FRE)

¶ A brief history is presented of the French transport industry, which became important in the second half of the nineteenth century with the growth of the domestic exchange economy. Parallel to that growth, the economic leverage of the industry workers grew vis-à-vis the state & industry. Some of the regulative mechanisms in French industry are described & compared to those of other Western European countries. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S18378 / ISA / 1986 / 4958

Paradeise, Catherine & Godbout, Jacques (11 Blvd du Temple, 75003 Paris France), **Tension de la relation démocratique et marchande dans les pays de tradition libérale** (Tensions in the Relation of Democracy and Trade in Countries of Liberal Tradition). (FRE)

¶ The problems posed to consumers (used here in its broadest meaning of "citizens") by merchants attempting to profit by various protections of their market, & vice versa, are discussed, showing that this twofold tension is inseparable from democracy. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18379 / ISA / 1986 / 4959

Parekh, Bhikhu & Mitra, Subrata (U Hull, HU6 7RX England), **Caste, Class and Compensatory Discrimination: Logic of the Anti-Reservation Discourse.**

¶ An interpretation of the implications of the recent antireservation movement in Gujarat, India, that claimed several hundred lives, led to the resignation of the Chief Minister of the State, & seriously damaged the fabric of society & state. The policy of reservation refers to the fixing of quotas for public sector jobs, legislature seats, & enrollment in institutes of higher education, particularly medical & engineering Colls, for disadvantaged groups—to promote upward social mobility of the lowest strata of Indian society, the Scheduled Castes & Tribes. The government of the State of Gujarat sought to extend this policy to include other underprivileged groups, sparking an upper caste backlash. The social origins of the movement & its leadership are considered, & the state response is examined in terms of the social policy of the Congress party in

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Gujarat, competitive political mobilization by various political parties, & the legitimacy of political protest.

S18380 / ISA / 1986 / 4960

Parra-Luna, Francisco (U Complutense Madrid, 28040 Spain), **The Concept of Human Rights in Developing Countries: A Systemic View.**

¶ Systems theory is used to compare the overall performances of political regimes in terms of values, with focus on empirical evidence on behaviors toward human rights. Two conclusions are drawn: (1) According to data from the 24 countries compared & for the 27 indicators used, liberal countries rank somewhat higher than communist ones, but there is no significant difference between them. Thus, divergence of opinion on human rights is a problem stemming from different systems of values (different emphasis on different values), but does not imply that liberal regimes are worse or better than communist ones in behavior. (2) The Fascist countries score markedly lower than liberal & communist ones. In this case, there is not only a difference in systems of values, but also in lower levels of overall performance of values.

S18381 / ISA / 1986 / 4961

Patel, Haribhai G. (Saurashtra U, Rajkot 360005 India), **Social Organisation of Fishermen Community: An Analysis of Tradition and Modernity.**

¶ A description of the salient features of the social organization of the fishermen community located in the Veraval-Mangrol coastal region in western India, focusing on the process of change resulting from technological adaptations. This community, which consisted of Ru & Ur areas, was selected by stratified random sampling. Data obtained from open-ended questionnaires, group interviews, participant observation, & informal conversations with leaders & elite community members were organized using the tradition-modernity framework & processed with simple statistical techniques. Analysis indicates that the community is socially & culturally backward. However, a small group of educated, professional, & merchant-capitalist elite has been emerging, & influencing community leaders. Although this group has been instrumental in guiding the fishermen to desired changes, the community has retained a number of traditional elements in order to preserve their unity against the possible disintegration, occupational uncertainty, & risks involved in fishing activity. It is concluded that it is the level of uncertainty that forces a marine resource-based community to permit only limited modernization.

S18382 / ISA / 1986 / 4962

Patel, Sheela & Batliwala, Srilata (52 Miami, Bhulabhai Desai Rd Bombay 400026 India), **An Exercise of Participatory Research: A Census of Pavement Dwellers in Bombay.**

¶ Following the India Supreme Court judgment of July 1985 on pavement dwellers (PDs), permitting the demolition of their dwellings without providing alternative housing, SPARC, the Society for Promotion of Area Resource Centers, undertook a census of PDs in one section of Bombay. There were found to be 27,000 people living on the streets in just that one section. The census had a great impact: improved morale & solidarity among the PDs, who realized that their great numbers would give them power if they stood together, & increased popular support for attempts to help them.

S18383 / ISA / 1986 / 4963

Patil, R. B. (Shivaji U, Kolhapur 416 004 Maharashtra India), **Issues of Development: Study of a Co-Operative Sugar Factory.**

¶ The history of Ru development in Maharashtra, India, is essentially the history of the cooperative movement in general, & of sugar cooperatives in particular, since the sugar cooperatives were the nucleus of Maharashtra's Ru transformation & social change, concentrated in areas such as Kolhapur. The activities of a sugar cooperative in Kolhapur District are viewed in terms of Ru development with regard to: (1) the overall impact on sugar factory shareholders; & (2) the developmental programs of the factory, & whether these have been restricted to the shareholders only, or opened to the scheduled castes. Data collected from 10% of the factory's 241 shareholders & office staff via closed- & open-ended interview questions, are analyzed quantitatively & qualitatively. A primary finding is that the developmental programs have not been restricted to shareholders, but have helped the local people in general, including the scheduled castes. The Panchaganga factory is a unique example of cooperative enterprise acting to bring about Ru

transformation through agricultural, educational, & sociocultural developmental programs.

S18384 / ISA / 1986 / 4964

Patricio, Maria Teresa, **Political and Economic Logics in Portuguese State Development Projects: Sines and Cabora Bassa.**

¶ Although the corporatist state in Portugal seems to express a unity of interests, in the sense that its various institutions function as collaborative agencies between different groups, political & economic logics conceal a conflicting web of motivations & interests. A historical analysis is provided here to uncover both group & SC interests in the corporatist-capitalist state—where their interests coincide & where they collide. Data on the Sines industrial project in southwest Portugal & the Cabora Bassa dam project in southern Mozambique are used. It is necessary to account for adjustments in such projects & their social support due to unanticipated consequences such as political revolution & national independence.

S18385 / ISA / 1986 / 4965

Patrushev, Vasily Dmitrievich (Instit Sociological Research Soviet Academy Sciences, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **Methodological and Practical Issues of Determining Trends in Spending the Time Budget.**

¶ Recently, the experts have begun paying more attention to analyses of past & possible future changes in people's ways of life, & to trends in spending their time budgets. So the time has come to work out the methodologies & the techniques of such analyses. The most important guiding methodological principles for determining trends in time budget spending are presented: defining the goal of the study, analysis of the total time budget, proper timing for making comparisons, finding the significant changing values, sampling the populations to be compared, & choice of analytical indicators. Further methods & techniques for calculating the necessary data are offered.

S18386 / ISA / 1986 / 4966

Pattanayak, Debi Prasanna (Central Instit Indian Languages, Manasagangotri Mysore), **Culture as Battle of Words: Survival of Multilingualism.**

¶ Political states evolve through the manipulation of power, whereas cultures are created through communication & ideation. Contraction & expansion of lang reflect cultural change. The policies pursued by the political state result in linguistic & cultural assimilation or accommodation. While in the former there are cases of voluntary cultural transfer as well as cultural genocide, in the latter there is structural incorporation of microidentities within a macroframework. Survival or maintenance are thus a battle of words. It is concluded that linguistic & cultural pluralism can be maintained only if respect for the "different" is cultivated & "divergent" is not treated as "deficient."

S18387 / ISA / 1986 / 4967

Pawar, S. N. (Shivaji U, Kolhapur 416004 Maharashtra India), **Changing Village Communities in India.**

¶ Examined are developmental changes in selected Maharashtra, India, villages as a result of the Kolhapur Community Development Project, begun in 1952, with specific focus on structural aspects of Ru development in the areas of education, occupational mobility, agriculture, health, & mass media communications. Structured interview data from a sample of 208 households in 2 "more" & 2 "less" developed villages reveal that the most development has occurred in respect to agriculture & the least in respect to occupational mobility. Households from upper-caste, higher income & education groups with larger landholdings have developed the most in the more developed villages, while in the less-developed ones, it is the lower-caste, less-educated, smaller landholders who have benefited. It is argued that affluence is responsible for value change in the former, creating an "opportunity" for development, while poverty has been the factor of most influence in the latter, making development a "necessity."

S18388 / ISA / 1986 / 4968

Peele, Gillian R. (Oxford U, OX2 6QA England), **The British State and the Consumer—New Styles of Accountability.**

¶ Financial constraints have cast doubt on the ability of the British welfare state to provide certain services—eg, medical services & education—at the level demanded by the electorate. In order to reassure citizens of the responsiveness of the state to consumer demand, there have been

experiments with the control & accountability of such services. For example, attempts have been made to give parents more power in the management of schools & the idea of an ombudsman who can correct maladministration has been extended since it was first introduced in 1967. These experiments are viewed here as ways of satisfying consumer criticism in nonmarket situations (eg, the National Health Service); the extent to which such institutions, as a Health Service Commissioner, change the relationship between the citizen & the state is assessed. Data from official reports & polling data document the extent of dissatisfaction with existing procedures & the inability of a financially constrained bureaucracy to meet consumer expectations.

S18389 / ISA / 1986 / 4969

Peirano, Mariza G. S. (U Brasilia, 70.910 Brazil), **Anthropology and Nation-Building Ideology.**

¶ The role of the Brazilian social scientist is discussed in terms of the contrast between the "universalism" of science & the "holism" of citizenship. Calling attention to the civic & political role played by social scientists in Brazil, a sociological criticism of Louis Dumont's proposed international community of anthropologists is offered. Seeking to provide a context for the different universalist currents bequeathed to Brazilian social scientists by their predecessors in literature, discussed are the ideological premises that would allow an anthropologist to study populations & problems of his/her own society with a degree of objectivity.

S18390 / ISA / 1986 / 4970

Pels, Dick (U Amsterdam, 1012 CE Netherlands), **Towards a Non-Hegelian Conception of the "New Class".**

¶ If it is hoped to progress beyond the dilemma of "consensualist" vs "conflictual" perspectives on the intellectuals' class location & political role, some notion of the duality or ambiguity of their social identity is bound to emerge. However, as is exemplified by Konrad & Szelenyi's conception of the generic & genetic functions of intellectuals & by Alvin Gouldner's idea of intellectuals as a "flawed universal class," this duality tends to be conceptualized in terms of the Hegelian (& Marxian) grammar of dialectics. Apart from containing a number of logically tenuous constructions (eg, Gouldner's unsuccessful amalgamation of CCD theory & cultural capital theory, & his questionable distinction between intellectuals & intelligentsia), one of the riskiest ingredients of this dialectic is the retention of a residual Hegelian "wholism" that legitimates the idea of a "universal" & "transcending" class project. In a more critically neutral conception of the "New Class," this objectivistic dialectic (which expresses the perplexity of intellectuals who cannot decide whether or not to include themselves in what they enigmatically describe) should be traded for a more relativistic approach that would permit an attack on those pockets of intellectualism that still remain in New Class theory, & also help to identify the New Class's "own" marginalized or excluded groups (ie, its "underclass"). It is suggested that this position may be held by that elusive stratum known historically as "la Bohème."

S18391 / ISA / 1986 / 4971

Pereira de Queiroz, Maria Isaura (Centro Estudos Rurais & Urbanos Cidade Universitaria, São Paulo Brazil), **Socio-Economic Changes in Religious Cults: "Candomblé" and "Umbanda" in Brazil.**

¶ Two Afro-religious cults are very important in Brazil: the traditional "Candomblé," which has existed since the end of the sixteenth century, & "Umbanda," the newest cult, born in the 1920s. They correspond to very different phases of Brazilian society & show characteristics reflecting their different origins & development. Their differences are not associated with changes in ritualistic & commemorative features—which have remained largely unchanged—but much more with beliefs & philosophy. In these respects, changes have been profound, & correspond to the need for cults born in an agricultural society to adjust to an industrializing society. Since Candomblé has persisted for four centuries, its festivities & rituals have had time to crystallize & acquire some durability. Umbanda has not attained a similar state; its rituals preserve many features of Candomblé but are mixed with the spiritism of Alain Kardec, Catholicism, aspects of Indian beliefs, & elements invented by numerous priests & priestesses. It is also interesting that Umbanda, which is still developing, has an important rival in the pentecostal sects, which are spreading all over Brazil. But it must be added that, while Umbanda reaches all SCs in the cities, pentecostalism remains associated with the Lcs, chiefly in Ru areas. The larger issue of the role of religion in adapting to social change is addressed.

S18392 / ISA / 1986 / 4972

Perrot, Martine (CRIT-CNRX, 1 ave du 11 Novembre 92120 Montrouge France), **Femmes mobilisées: A propos de l'émigration matrimoniale des mauriciennes en France** (Mobilized Women: On the Matrimonial Emigration of Mauritian Women to France). (FRE)

¶ Between 1968 & 1981, more than 700 women emigrated from the island of Mauritius to France as mail-order brides—to marry French farmers aged 40-50. Through biographies of 20 such women living in different parts of France, this phenomenon is explored in terms of dimensions of cultural identity & social logic. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18393 / ISA / 1986 / 4973

Perry, John Oliver (Tufts U, Medford MA 02155), **From Alienation to Indigenization: Current Movements in Indo-English Poetry.**

¶ An examination of poetry written in English in India since Independence reveals three successive & somewhat overlapping movements, each characterized by varying expressions of feelings of alienation & absence of authority resulting from its being written in a non-native tongue. Early poets, mistakenly anticipating the fading of English as a politically & socially powerful language, appear anxious & depressed about the irrelevance of their poetry to the developing national identity. Additionally, they were criticized by linguists for improper use of the language & by their countrymen for failing to accurately represent local cultural details, a feat that would require the use of a linguistically mixed lexicon unsuitable to the constraints of poetry. Psychologically, they were alienated from their own cultural-emotional roots, as their early childhood emotions & home life were experienced in an indigenous mother tongue. Thus, they began to identify with early twentieth-century Euro-Western modernist writers & their struggles against conservative, traditional cultural backgrounds; feeling that their true cultural authorities were in distant England or North America, they endorsed a Western avant-garde aesthetic, critical principles, & an antitraditionalism. With British academic support, poets & critics began to define & set the standards for Indo-English poetry in relation to Australia, Canada, & the culturally analogous British West & East African & Caribbean colonies. Though these models continue to be used, they are still distant authorities, & in many respects inappropriate for the peculiar cultural history & situation of Indo-English poetry. Recent poets who have finally begun to receive attention from indigenous cultural institutions are examined, including Jayanta Mahapatra, Keki Daruwalla, & Nissim Ezekiel; it is argued that their acceptance is due to their increased use of indigenous themes & careful application of Indo-English to genuine, regionally rooted emotions.

S18394 / ISA / 1986 / 4974

Pestoff, Victor A. (U Stockholm, S-106 91 Sweden), **Organized Capital and Labor in Swedish Work-Environment Policy.**

¶ The Swedish work environment is analyzed, & the relationship between it & codetermination & wage-earner funds are examined in light of Marin's discussion of "generalized political exchange." The divergent & often antagonistic interests of organized capital & labor in these areas can be conceived in terms of interrelated meso games in the generalized Swedish political exchange. An extensive network of bi- & tripartite bodies has been established to manage these conflicts of interest & to facilitate cooperation in mutually beneficial improvements of the physical work environment. Data from official statistics, analysis of legal developments, & interviews with spokesmen for capital & labor are analyzed. Improvements in the work environment are closely related to legally instituted reforms in the area of codetermination. Gains in both areas are now threatened by lack of agreement over wage-earner funds. Organized capital has reacted to infringements on its sacrosanct right to decide on investments by totally rejecting any form of wage-earner funds; the struggle for these funds could prove to be a crucial turning point in Sweden's "general political exchange." Negotiations could be replaced by open social conflict & withdrawal of organized employer interests from existing formal channels of organizational participation in public policy making.

S18395 / ISA / 1986 / 4975

Peters, Hans Peter (Nuclear Research Center, Postfach 19 13 5170 Jülich Federal Republic Germany), **Social Consequences of New Information Technologies on Private Life: Lifestyles, Time-Budgets.**

¶ The plausible effects of new information technologies in private households are outlined, assuming a technical scenario in which most households are attached to an integrated broad cable network, & are equipped with 2-3 multifunction, intelligent video terminals (which can

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be used as conventional TV screens, data terminals, & TV telephones). Working expert systems for different purposes are also assumed. Various issues related to the application & consequences of such technologies are delineated.

S18396 / ISA / 1986 / 4976

Peters, Hans Peter (KFA Jülich-TUG, Postfach 19 13 5170 Federal Republic Germany), **Public Opinion as a Channel of Communication between Science and Other Parts of Society.**

¶ Data on the relations between scientific organizations & the mass media show that PO shapes the motivation of scientists, especially those working in applied sciences. This motivation mechanism competes with science's internal motivation mechanism, which prompts scientists to accumulate reputation within their scientific community. Both motivational mechanisms are functionally necessary for the integration of the science subsystem into the surrounding society: motivation by scientific reputation leads to a limited independence of science & an evolution of scientific knowledge according to a scientific logic; motivation by public reputation makes sure that the science subsystem does not become isolated from societal needs & goals.

S18397 / ISA / 1986 / 4977

Peters, Hans Peter & Renn, Ortwin (KFA-TUG, Postbox 1913 5170 Jülich Federal Republic Germany), **Citizens' Preferences among Energy Scenarios.**

¶ A so-called "enquête commission" of the West German parliament formed in 1979/80 developed four energy scenarios that outlined four possible evolutions of the present energy supply system. These scenarios were judged according to the four criteria: economic feasibility, international compatibility, environmental compatibility, & social compatibility. The last criterion is used here to evaluate the four energy scenarios. The following three steps were followed: (1) The social criteria used to evaluate energy systems were determined by a "value tree analysis." (2) An impact analysis was conducted to describe the consequences of each scenario on the criteria found in the first step. (3) Randomly selected citizens in a procedure called "planning cells" (N = about 25 Ss who came together for about a week to deal with a given task—24 cells were conducted between June 1982 & Mar 1983 in 7 towns) were confronted with the results of the impact analysis. The perceptions of the advantages & disadvantages, the values with respect to energy problems, & the preferences of the citizens for one of the four scenarios were collected & analyzed. A first result is that only small minorities support extreme alternatives, eg, excessive use of nuclear energy or drastic energy conservation efforts. Second, there is no unambiguous answer to the question of whether nuclear energy should be avoided in the energy supply system. The complete renunciation of nuclear energy, as well as its use, is perceived as risky vis-à-vis the security of energy supply & environmental & health risks.

S18398 / ISA / 1986 / 4978

Peters, John F. (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5), **Socialization of the Canadian Mennonite Pennsylvania Dutch.**

¶ Complete occupation & demographic data augment observation & interview data on the 3,600 "Plain" Mennonites in Ru Canada, showing that these individuals have little ambivalence regarding their social goals or the means to attain them. The family is the undisputed primary agent of socialization in economic & religious values, reinforcing the Mennonites' 1920 agrarian lifestyle & conservative religious values. Their distinct values, goals, & purpose of life stand in such contrast to the adjacent society that a compromise appears inconceivable. However, other Canadians do not view the Mennonites as a threat economically or socially: criminal behavior is virtually nil; debts are paid; & social welfare is unknown. The Mennonites are segregated because they reject the dominant society on grounds of social & moral incompatibility. Boundaries are clearly defined, with institutional completeness. Only the Swiss-German dialect is spoken until age 6 when children attend their own parochial school. Interaction at home & church is in their own dialect. The Canadian government's policy of multiculturalism endorses this type of ethnic identity.

S18399 / ISA / 1986 / 4979

Peters, John F. (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5), **Youth Financial Autonomy and Family Relations.**

¶ Several issues in the fields of youth, family, consumerism, & socialization are addressed: (1) Adolescents are seen as a contributor to the

resocialization of parents, often in values that have been "set" for years. Parents shift their values away from the work ethic as well as rigid sex-role socialization because of their children. (2) Earnings made during late childhood (babysitting, newspaper delivery) & adolescence (part-time work) are also significant factors in consumer socialization. Many receive little "formal" training in consumerism. However, mothers often shop with daughters, & mothers often purchase a son's clothing. (3) In youth consumer spending among U students, Fs are likely to own radios, cameras, musical instruments, & furniture more than Ms, while the latter are likely to own better quality stereos as well as have a greater investment in athletic equipment. In each case, daughters are more likely to have had the item given them by parents than sons. Debts to parents & to institutions are also of concern to youth.

S18400 / ISA / 1986 / 4980

Peterson, Abby (Umeå U, S-901 87 Sweden), **Women's Political 'Culture' and the Political Potential of Women.**

¶ A self-reflection & self-criticism of work conducted during the past six years on women's political culture. This culture is criticized as a static, ahistorical concept: while it can be substantiated with quantitative empirical data, it does not provide a dynamic understanding of women's political potential. It is argued that by going beyond the analysis of political values generated by the institutions of nuclear family & motherhood (the basis for a "traditional" understanding of women's culture), & reformulating the analysis in terms of political praxis, a dynamic understanding of women's political potential can be attained. Also, by taking into account the relationship between women's political values & political actions, women's political culture can be placed within a historical context, allowing for the transformation of these values with changing circumstances. Such an analysis would focus on studies of women's political activities within new social movements, & the changing collective sociopolitical identities on which women are formulating visions & alternatives for the future & strategies for their achievement.

S18401 / ISA / 1986 / 4981

Peterson, Richard T. (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **Alienated Politics and the Problem of Community.**

¶ The issue of community in advanced industrial countries is inseparable from that of politics. A fundamental question facing alienation theory is whether democracy has any place in realistic remedies for existing forms of alienation as these affect the potential for community. At least this is the question if it is true that the structures in which alienation persists are characterized by a political agency that is alienated, ie, beyond the control of affected individuals, yet sustained by their activity. The theoretical argument is supplemented by detailed examples of social activities, eg, advertising, social work, scientific management, bureaucratic administration, economic planning, & various therapeutic practices. After analyzing these social processes from the standpoint of power, focus turns to their impact on questions of community. It is concluded that democracy, in light of the role of abstract knowledge within alienated politics, demands a politics of unalienated or less alienated knowing. The issues this raises are discussed & related to problems of politics in education & in the DoFL.

S18402 / ISA / 1986 / 4982

Peterson, Richard T. (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **Alienated Politics: The National Subject in an Internationalized World.**

¶ The extension & intensification of commodity relations confirms Karl Marx's expectations in important ways, & makes the theory of economic alienation as important as ever. At the same time, political processes have developed both within & without the economic realm in ways that call for an account of political alienation. A conception of "alienated politics" is presented that is designed to confront forms of alienation that arise from the peculiar intersection of economics & politics that characterizes the contemporary world. The specific example of alienated politics developed is that of US policy toward Central America. Thinking about foreign policy in terms of alienated politics raises questions about the evolving relations of the advanced industrial world to the regions of underdevelopment & dependency. The analysis serves to illustrate the fruitfulness of the notion of alienated politics for historically minded social theory, & to show some applications of language theory in this context, bearing on problems of conceiving agency & structure from the standpoint of alienation & dealienation alike.

S18403 / ISA / 1986 / 4983

Petev, Todor Dimitrov (Institut Sociology, Moskovska 13-a Sofia 1000 Bulgaria), **The Right of Communication, Youth and Social Prospects.**

¶ The stratification of communication access & activities of different social groups is a point of departure in the study of youth socialization processes. Three main levels of analysis are implied: (1) the communication web of social interactions, (2) the emerging information field, & (3) social relations networking. Special attention is paid to the role of emerging social perspectives in the course of critical or alternative socialization processes & to their impetus for future-oriented social change. The differences between Ur & Ru youth are addressed.

S18404 / ISA / 1986 / 4984

Petmesidou, Maria (Metropoleos 94, Thessaloniki 54622 Greece), **Political Structures, Social Classes and Development Perspectives: The Case of Modern Greece.**

¶ An examination of the historical conditions that shaped the relationship between 'state' & 'civil society' in modern Greece & gave rise to a form of articulation between state & economy that implies a dominant role for the political element in the consolidation of economic & SC interests. The analysis provides some clues for understanding the character of underdevelopment & for tracing the historical background of recent attempts by the Pasok government at restructuring the relationship between state & civil society. The changes initiated by the present socialist government—in planning agencies, state enterprises, administration, & welfare services provision—are discussed with reference to whether they lead either to social transformation from above (strengthening the role of state institutions) or to social transformation promoting the formation of "intermediary collective agents" (between the state & private sectors). The SE implications of each of these perspectives are examined with focus on whether a broad basis of consensus among social actors is developing in society regarding demands for development, decentralization, & self-government at the local level.

S18405 / ISA / 1986 / 4985

Petronoti, Marina (National Centre Social Research, 1 Sophocleous Athens 105 59 Greece), **Life Stories of Greek Artisanal Families in Connection with Their Social Mobility.**

¶ A discussion of the social mobility of the Greek artisanal family, focusing on: (1) the degree to which a couple's life trajectories complement one another in terms of SE position & achievements, & (2) the mechanisms with which spouses take advantage of available opportunities & fulfill personal or family goals. A biographical approach was used to collect life history data from a cohort of 15 uneducated, self-employed furniture-makers & their spouses, aged 40-50, who live in Athens. The lives of the husband & wife are mutually interdependent & influenced by the conditions prevailing in their immediate SE environment. An examination of their choices, the turning points at which decisions are made, & their impact on later events reveals the complementarity of spouses' actions & the ways in which they attain ends & overcome difficulties. Research to date indicates that the creation of a family is a primary goal of the group investigated & has influenced much of their occupational & social plans & behavior. Furniture-makers & their wives depend largely on each other for the establishment of a household (& enterprise), & the definition of their social identity. Men allocate their earnings mostly to family expenditures & much less to augmentation of the business. Women, who are brought up with a strong belief in marriage, play the role of wife, housekeeper, & mother, & work when men's income is not sufficient to cover family requirements.

S18406 / ISA / 1986 / 4986

Petrucelli, Jose Luis (IBGE, Avda Mal Camara 186/4 Castelo 20 020 Rio de Janeiro Brazil), **Recent Trends of Reproductive Behaviour and Class Structure in Brazil.**

¶ The decline in fertility rates in Brazil during the 1970s is examined in relation to the social structure, & the determinant factors of human reproduction are identified through analysis of Brazilian social & economic formation. Focus is on "family strategies of life"—ie, the set of behaviors that ensures material & biological reproduction of the social actors, & optimization of their conditions of existence—and the group of socially determined actions that secure generational retrieval among the several SCs. The reproduction of families of different SCs is considered, rather than the individual fertility of women. Data analyzed are drawn mainly from the 1984 PNAD (National Household Survey Research),

which included a specific questionnaire on fertility, & from the 1970 & 1980 demographic census.

S18407 / ISA / 1986 / 4987

Pfeiffer, Hermann & Rolff, Hans-Günter (Institut Schulentwicklungsforschung, Rheinlanddamm 199 4600 Dortmund 1 Germany), **New Information and Communication Technologies, Mass Culture and Values in Education.**

¶ Analyzed from a strict sociological view are the implications of the new information & communication technologies for society & schooling, sometimes characterized as the second (or third) industrial revolution. A cultural sociological perspective is seen as most useful for studying & describing the actual & supposed consequences of this process; hence, a concept of mass culture is introduced. This approach leads to a proposed thesis on changed & changing values in education.

S18408 / ISA / 1986 / 4988

Phadnis, Urmila & Tuemmler, F. Stephen (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Ethnic Minorities and Electoral Dynamics in Sri Lanka.**

¶ While Sri Lanka has had one of the most durable democratic systems of the Third World in the postcolonial period, the challenges of participation & integration of various SE groups have become increasingly acute over the past decade. Ethnic identity, as a result of historical & colonial developments on the island, is one of the most potent interests influencing individual political behavior. Focusing on the Tamil & Moor ethnic communities, examined are: (1) how the electoral structure has consistently provided adequate representation for minorities; (2) the forms of minority representation; & (3) how & to what extent electoral politics & the competitive party system have contributed to ethnic turbulence in Sri Lanka. Also discussed are the historical development of Sri Lanka's minority populations; the electoral mechanisms developed since independence & their subsequent effects in terms of minority representation in government; the aspirations & demands of the minority communities as reflected in the election campaigns & as components of coalition governments; & the role of electoral dynamics in the patterns of interaction between the majority & minority communities vis-à-vis the distribution of societal resources in the institutions of power & authority. It is shown that although the electoral structure & its reformulation have provided adequate opportunities for minority representation, the effects of power politics in a competitive party system have played a crucial role in the increasing divergence (Tamils) or convergences (Moors) of the ethnic minority's interests & the policies of the state.

S18409 / ISA / 1986 / 4989

Phillipson, Robert (Roskilde U Centre, 4000 Denmark), **The Constitution of English Linguistic Hegemony Internationally and Nationally.**

¶ Analysis of government policy papers shows that Eng has been an essential component of the foreign policy of the US & particularly GB over the past fifty years. The policy has been to perpetuate the use of Eng as an essential link between the West & Third World elites, & to promote Eng as an international "second" lang. Examples are given of the ways in which Eng impinges on Third World & European countries. Strategies for the legitimization of alternatives to Eng linguistic hegemony are considered.

S18410 / ISA / 1986 / 4990

Phillipson, Robert & Skutnabb-Kangas, Tove (Roskilde U Centre, 4000 Denmark), **English: The Language of Wider Colonisation.**

¶ Eng is often described as a world, international, or auxiliary lang, or a lang of "wider communication"; actually, Eng is a lang of wider colonization that serves to legitimate the continued exploitation of the natural & human resources of periphery countries for the benefit of the Eng-dominated center. Eng advances because other langs are either replaced, as in mass entertainment, or displaced, as in much academic discourse in Scandinavia. The process now occurring globally has affinities with the way Eng was established as the dominant national lang in GB & the US. We call this process "linguicism" division of power. Linguicism is exemplified in relation to educational lang planning. The retention of former colonial langs as media of education in underdeveloped countries, & problems in establishing alternatives are discussed—in particular, SWAPO's strategies for lang in education in independent Namibia. Consciousness of the dangers of Eng linguicism (the counterpart of white racism) is essential.

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S18411 / ISA / 1986 / 4991

Picard, Michel (URESTI-CNRS, 5bis Ru Haudriettes 75003 Paris France), *Patrimoine culturel et capital touristique* (Cultural Patrimony and Touristic Stock-In-Trade). (FRE)

¶ The problems of a society that makes its culture a tourist product are discussed. The Balinese have formulated an elaborate doctrine of tourism, by which their cultural traditions have become the major tourist attraction of their island. It is argued that a way must be found to sort out the confusion caused by the same cultural tradition being both a cultural patrimony to be preserved & a touristic stock-in-trade to be exploited, & that the constant presence of tourists displaces the references that make it possible to distinguish between "us" & "others."

S18412 / ISA / 1986 / 4992

Picou, J. Steven & Gill, Duane A. (Texas A&M U, College Station 77843-4351), *Technological Accidents and Legal Compensation for Victims: A Case Study*.

¶ The role of sociological data as legal evidence is discussed & the use of custom-designed research as admissible court evidence for cases involving technological accidents is advocated. Three areas of concern for litigation proceedings are evaluated in terms of: (1) methodological rigor, (2) conceptual relevance, & (3) disaster impact assessment techniques. These three areas are further developed in terms of compensation for victims experiencing latent social injury, which is conceptualized with reference to changes in community values, outmigration desires, & perceived risks & fears of community residents (*Dillon v. Legg*, 1968; *Arnett v. Dow Chemical*, 1983). A case study of a technological accident involving a toxic spill & community evacuation is discussed in terms of actual compensation provided to the community within the guidelines of the latent social injury model developed. Future activities for social science research regarding technological accidents & legal proceedings stemming from such accidents are suggested.

S18413 / ISA / 1986 / 4993

Pitts, Ruth Ann (U Alberta, Edmonton T6C 4G9), *Ethnicity & Schizophrenia: A Theoretical Proposition*.

¶ A theoretical proposition is offered to explain schizophrenia among the assimilating children of a minority ethnic group, against which there is prejudice that wants to maintain its culture; it is suggested that schizophrenia may be caused by ethnic social conditions & is not necessarily genetic. Much research attributes schizophrenia to a specific type of family; reactive schizophrenia may be due to family systems, as opposed to process schizophrenia, which is genetic. Schizophrenogenic family systems endorse the myth of a happy, cohesive family. This prevents expression of the great deal of hostility that exists among family members because of underlying tensions, & creates guilt over this hostility—a double bind, described by Wynne as pseudo mutuality. The ethnic family is a situation that tends to create such a system of pseudo mutuality. The prejudice makes the family want to maintain its culture as a source of self-esteem; maintaining the culture increases emphasis on family unity; & there is a premium on family relations because outside relations are conflictual. This situation is hardest on adolescents, who are exposed to the dominant culture & prejudice in the schools. They are hostile toward their parents because they want to assimilate into the world of their peers; but they need family unity because they are rejected by their peers due to prejudice & cultural differences. The inability to express hostility toward the family could be the source of schizophrenia among these youngsters. An epidemiological study investigating the incidence of schizophrenia in French Canadians outside Quebec is recommended.

S18414 / ISA / 1986 / 4994

Plotnikov, Sergej (ul Chernyakovskogo 8a, kv. 92 125319 Moscow USSR), *Social Changes and Cultural Policy*.

¶ A discussion of uneven & contradictory worldwide cultural development. The reasons for these contradictions are often looked for in culture itself, eg, in the development of science, but the real reasons were discovered more than a century ago by Karl Marx & lie in the basic SE contradictions of capitalism. To establish a new society, free of the past "vices of culture," as Immanuel Kant put it, a cultural policy is needed based on the principles of democracy, globality, & science. It is vital to unite the efforts of sociologists to work out an international complex program for a sociology of cultural policy.

S18415 / ISA / 1986 / 4995

Poff, Deborah C. & Michalos, Alex C. (Mount Saint Vincent U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3M 2J6), *Feminism and the Quality of Life*.

¶ A report on survey research & analysis designed to develop general & specific measures of feminism (eg, liberal, humanist, socialist-feminism, etc) & to relate these measures to a variety of quality of life measures (eg, general happiness with life). The explanatory & predictive power of the measures are explored.

S18416 / ISA / 1986 / 4996

Polley, Richard Brian (U Arizona, Tucson 85721), *Operationalizing Field Theory: Polarization and Unification*.

¶ Systematic research into the functioning of small groups suffered a tremendous blow upon the untimely death of Kurt Lewin. The field in general, & field theory in particular, have often since been declared seriously ill, if not dead. Recently, R. F. Bales & his colleagues have attempted to revitalize this area of research by integrating the three major theoretical lines that flourished in the 1950s: group dynamics, group process, & sociometry. Here, a new model of polarization is presented that grows out of this theoretical integration, & an empirical test of the model ($N = 209$ groups; success rate = 70%) is described. Practical applications of the model for intervention, team building, & conflict resolution are illustrated through a series of brief case studies.

S18417 / ISA / 1986 / 4997

Polley, Richard Brian (U Arizona, Tucson 85721), *The Oral Tradition: Reflections in the Spoken Word*.

¶ Myth & legend within a culture, whether regional or organizational, spread through the spoken word of the individual to the group. As the ritual is repeated throughout a number of groups, the legend becomes a part of the culture, defined by the culture & defining it. Thus, content recorded in the small group context provides a mirror to the larger society or organization. Similarly, by investigating the dominant myths & legends of a culture, something of the interpersonal relations within it can be inferred. A systematic method of analyzing the content of myth & legend is presented, & a conceptual framework proposed for establishing the relationship between the spoken word of the individual & the global characteristics of the social unit. The method is illustrated through a series of brief case analyses.

S18418 / ISA / 1986 / 4998

Pollner, Melvin (U California, Los Angeles 90024), *Symbolic Resources and the Interpretation of Social Reality*.

¶ The heterogeneity & complexity of modern society, coupled to the decline of traditional frameworks of interpretations, means that individuals must "make sense" of social reality. The nature of individuals' interpretations is a reflection of skills & resources for discerning pattern & relationship. Linguistic skills & resources are especially salient in constructing the sense of a coherent, connected reality. Individuals with restricted linguistic or "symbolic repertoires," for example, will interpret aspects of social reality as more fragmented, problematic, & threatening than individuals with extensive repertoires. Accordingly, it is hypothesized that individuals with restricted repertoires will experience & express higher levels of anomia, alienation, & mistrust. It is also hypothesized that symbolic repertoires directly & indirectly (through their effect on alienation, anomia, & mistrust) affect a range of psychological, behavioral, & interactional processes. These hypotheses are examined through analysis of pooled data sets from the General Social Survey conducted by the National Opinion Research Center. The 10-item vocabulary test administered in alternate years is employed as the index of symbolic resources, & questionnaire items are used to construct measures of alienation, anomia, & mistrust. Regression analysis reveals that "symbolic resources" has a modest but significant effect on all 3 dependent measures (r ranges from .08 to .24), adjusting for the effects of level of income & education, gender, race, & marital status. Other hypothesized relations are neither as clear nor as consistent. The methodological limitations of the current study inhibit any unqualified conclusions. Nevertheless, it appears that variation in symbolic resources is significantly related to interpretations of the nature of the social order. Individuals with restricted resources are apt to feel threatened, pessimistic, or simply puzzled about the future, their relations to the state, economy, people in power, & to other people generally.

S18419 / ISA / 1986 / 4999

Poplack, Shana & Sankoff, David (Ottawa U, Ontario K1N 6N5), **Code-Switching and Borrowing in Tamil-English Bilingualism.**

¶ Nonce borrowings in the speech of bilinguals differ from established loanwords in that they are not necessarily recurrent, widespread, or recognized by host lang monolinguals. With established loanwords, however, they share the characteristics of morphological & syntactic integration into the host lang, & consist of single content words or compounds. Furthermore, both types of loanwords differ from intrasentential code-switching—alternate sentence fragments in the two langs, each of which is grammatical by monolingual standards from the standpoints of appropriate function words, morphology, & syntax. In a large corpus of Tamil-Eng bilingual speech, many words of Eng origin are found in objects governed by Tamil verbs & vice versa. The equivalence constraint on intrasentential code-switching predicts that no code-switch occurs between verb & object in an SOV/SVO bilingual situation, & hence, that objects whose lang differs from that of the verb must be borrowed, if only for the nonce. To verify this prediction, the distribution across various syntactic contexts of both native Tamil & Eng-origin complements of Tamil verbs are quantitatively characterized. The strongest evidence for the nonce borrowing hypothesis comes from an analysis of variable accusative & dative case marking in these complements, in which the Eng-origin material is shown to be morphologically & syntactically indistinguishable from Tamil (nonpronominal) nouns. In addition, supporting evidence from the genitive, locative, & other cases, & from nonce borrowings from Tamil into these speakers' Eng is presented.

S18420 / ISA / 1986 / 5000

Porter, Marilyn B. (Memorial U Newfoundland, Saint Johns A1C 5S7), **Mothers and Daughters: Changing Life Histories in Grand Bank.**

¶ Newfoundland society is comparatively immobile, & towns may have many families in which 3+ generations are all living locally. Here, an oral history project is described in which life histories were collected from women in different generations of 15 families in the fishing town of Grand Bank, drawn from different religious & social groups. The project attempts to: discover how women's work, the relationship of women to the economy, & the sexual DoFL have changed from 1890 to the present; examine the ideological construction of the past (commonly presented as nostalgia) by analyzing several accounts of the same family experience; & reexamine the role of work in the family & the construction of a sexual DoFL, by using contrasting mother-daughter accounts. How women situate & construct their past & present experience is discussed, along with the nature of F family relationships, & the interaction of gender with economic, social, & technological change. Methodological issues are also covered; it is argued that this generational approach is especially relevant to the feminist problematic.

S18421 / ISA / 1986 / 5001

Portwood, Derek (Centre Unemployment Studies Polytechnic Wolverhampton, WV1 1SB England), **The Reformulation of Educational Values: Colleges, Continuing Education and the Unemployed.**

¶ Sustained high rates of unemployment have elicited a variety of government responses at national & local levels. Latterly, these have emerged in the educational sphere & have clustered round the theme of continuing education. Outreach, recruitment, educational guidance, & working with other agencies have become prominent issues, along with questions over appropriate forms of curriculum pedagogy & assessment. The focus has been on the role of further & adult education Colls. Very recently, institutions of higher education have become involved, partly because of local political demands, but also from widespread interest in access courses, distance learning, open Colls & staff training. The role of these institutions in this context is examined on the basis of a number of case studies, notably that of the Polytechnic & other Colls in Wolverhampton, England. It is argued that these institutions have a primary role in initiating & coordinating a range of developments in continuing education for unemployed adults. This in itself will contribute to an educational strategy for the unemployed. A significant element in this will be a reformulation of educational values in the context of mass unemployment.

S18422 / ISA / 1986 / 5002

Poulin, Richard (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), **Les Enjeux socio-économiques et politiques du bénévolat et de l'action volontaire au**

Québec (The Political and Socioeconomic Stakes of Charity and Voluntary Action in Quebec). (FRE)

¶ The ties between the welfare crisis & the modification of government social programs in Quebec are examined. Where there have been cuts in social & health services, political directives appeal to the private sector & to charity organizations to respond to certain social needs. Certain government strategies to promote voluntary action, & the redefinition of the role & responsibility for social action of the state are discussed. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18423 / ISA / 1986 / 5003

Prades, J. A. (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Weber's Confucianism and Puritanism: Theoretical and Methodological Problems.**

¶ The comparative analysis of Confucianism & Protestantism as initiated by Max Weber at the end of his essay on Chinese religion (1920) is addressed, focusing on the concepts of rationality, magic, & God-world relations; & on the Weberian hypothesis that Confucianism is built on a system of practical attitudes about the world, which (in contrast to ascetic Puritanism) are likely to counter capitalist development. The issues are dealt with analytically & critically, & it is argued that Weber's concepts are unsatisfactory at the theoretical level, & methodologically unconvincing. Despite shortcomings, Weber's analysis is of exceptional heuristic interest for the progress of a socioreligious research.

S18424 / ISA / 1986 / 5004

Prah, Kwesi Kwaa (National U Lesotho, PO Roma 180), **African Nationalism between Yesterday and Tomorrow.**

¶ The social origins of African nationalism are in the nineteenth century, but it did not emerge until the mid-twentieth century, when politically independent states were created out of the colonial experience. While political independence has met some of the aspirations of this national resurgence, there have been shortcomings, as current problems in Africa reveal. Contemporary African society is slowly confronting these issues in various ways. The associated social & cultural implications are examined, & the SCs & social forces inherent in the process identified, along with the direction of African nationalism. Analysis is based on literature & interviews, & follows a Marxist approach.

S18425 / ISA / 1986 / 5005

Prasad, Ramaa & Ramanamha, A. (604 SCHS, Pune 411 007 Maharashtra India), **Youth at Crossroads: Professional Career Choices of Youth in India.**

¶ The problems faced by youth in India in choosing a career are analyzed. Questionnaire data were collected from the 2 prestigious professional Colls in the city of Poona, where entry is entirely by merit. The sample consisted of nearly 20% of the students from the third & fourth years. Professional education in India has an elitist basis. The Rs tended to choose one of their parents' as their reference model & to take up their profession. The students apparently prefer to pursue the profession of their parents because it facilitates their employment potentials. Professional education shows a SC character, in spite of opportunities for higher/professional education theoretically open to everyone.

S18426 / ISA / 1986 / 5006

Premi, Mahender Kumar (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi India 110067), **Urbanisation and Migration in South Asia—Some Policy Issues.**

¶ An analysis of the sociodemographic correlates of urbanization in South Asia from 1971 to 1981, with focus on the increasing salience of migration. Social policy & planning issues are discussed.

S18427 / ISA / 1986 / 5007

Preston, Jo Anne, **Looking Backward: Antebellum Mill Girls' Reconstruction of Their Lowell Experience and Its Impact upon Their Later Lives.**

¶ The retrospective accounts of Harriet Robinson, Lucy Larcom, Sarah Shedd, & Eliza Adams, antebellum Lowell (Mass) millgirls, who wrote of their Lowell experiences several decades after working there, are analyzed, focusing on the women's awareness of their exploitation & their search for options. Particular attention is paid to their changing perceptions of the nature & purpose of work, & the impact of the transition from a Ru, agricultural community to an industrializing town on their consciousness. How these transformations in consciousness continued to influence the former Lowell millgirls throughout their lives is also discussed.

S18428 / ISA / 1986 / 5008

Priller, Eckhard (Academy Sciences German Democratic Republic, 1086 Berlin), **Sociological Information Gathering Strategies.**

¶ Marxist-Leninist sociology reveals social laws & relations, & also makes use of an adequate empirical approach. The latter must be designed to ensure a high degree of preciseness & relevance of social data, & efficiency in data gathering. Appropriate research methodology is based on differing methodological principles, which coordinate use of general surveys; specialized surveys; small-sample investigations; & secondary analyses.

S18429 / ISA / 1986 / 5009

Prilukov, Anatoli, Kirch, Aksel & Kuk, Tõnis (Academy Sciences Estonia, 7 Estonia St Tallinn USSR 200001), **Multidimensionality of Social Structure and Integral Indexes.**

¶ A new method of combining many diverse characteristics into one integral index is described that can be used both in stratificational & in class analyses of social structure. Its main innovation is in strict formalization & statistical validation. The main analytical procedures used are called colinearity parameters calculation. This method has been employed in the comparative study of the 2 social groups comprising the USSR Ur population: the Wc & white-collar workers. Survey data collected in 1981 in 14 cities & towns were compared using the integral index, which summed various characteristics & the level of social development. Analysis shows interrelations between the levels of social development of these social groups. Analysis carried out with distinct groups of cities & towns demonstrates the upward tendency of the level of social development parallel to city size.

S18430 / ISA / 1986 / 5010

Pronovost, Gilles (U Québec, Trois-Rivières G9A 5H7), **Changing Conceptions of Time in Modern Societies.**

¶ Social change induces transformations in the structure & meanings of time. In Western societies, at least three key dimensions of time are changing: (1) a narrowing of the temporal perspective toward the future, resulting in a stronger emphasis on day-to-day experience of life; (2) changes in the meanings of work & leisure time; & (3) changes in the relationships between social times, leading to a shift in the Western value system. Representative national data from Canada & Europe are used to illustrate these conclusions.

S18431 / ISA / 1986 / 5011

Pronovost, Gilles (U Québec, Trois-Rivières G9A 5H7), **Changes in the Relationship between Work and Leisure.**

¶ Secondary analysis of data from a 1981 representative survey (N = 2,016) & a 1984 survey (N = 2,020) conducted in Canada shows that social life is organized around a trilogy of spheres—family, work, & leisure—and that the predominant SC hierarchy is strongly related to age, sex, & work structures. Also, a shift in work values, which involves a new balance between work & leisure, is indicated in findings related to the work ethic, as well as in the resistance to spend more time at the work place, & the changing conceptions about retirement.

S18432 / ISA / 1986 / 5012

Pronovost, Gilles (U Québec, Trois-Rivières G9A 5H7), **Sound Music and Social Change.**

¶ Data from a 1985 representative survey of music audiences in Canada (N = 2,013) show that listening to different music genres is almost exclusively a matter of age structure. US music predominates irrespective of cultural & regional factors. Music listening is mainly for pleasure & entertainment. There are significant differences in terms of time & partnership, & between weekdays & weekends. Other patterns noted include: home & car FM radio listening is pervasive; & buying recorded cassettes or records is encouraged by TV but discouraged by listening to radio. A typology of music listeners includes: the young regular fan of rock music; the middle-aged dance or pop music listener; the educated listener & player; & an "out-of-sound third-age" population.

S18433 / ISA / 1986 / 5013

Proulx, Serge (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **La Micro-informatique domestique: vers l'appropriation d'une nouvelle culture? (The Domestic Microcomputer: Toward the Appropriation of a New Culture?).** (FRE)

¶ In the context of the computerization of everyday life in the industrialized societies, it seems that a new critical attitude toward information

processing systems has arisen. Discussed are 2 aspects of this attitude: (1) the unconditional acceptance of all technological change in the name of progress, & (2) the systematic rejection of any technological change in the name of the survival of the social system. After reflection on the social implications of the adoption of a computerized culture, presented are the results of a research project commissioned by the Council of Social Science Research of Canada indicating some of the major strategies implemented in Quebec in order to make better use of computer know-how on the domestic level. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S18434 / ISA / 1986 / 5014

Purcal, John T. (Macquarie U, North Ryde New South Wales 2113 Australia), **The Development of the Health Sector in Singapore.**

¶ The health sector has kept pace with other developments in Singapore during the last twenty years; its overall development, however, has not involved excessive expenditures. Factors, that have made this restraint possible, including alternative medicine, are analyzed. With rising incomes & a changing demographic structure, it is feared that public expenditure on health will get out of control. To overcome this problem, the government has instituted a national health plan that allows each family to economize on its own health expenditures.

S18435 / ISA / 1986 / 5015

Pursani, Nanik (Instit Education U London, WC1H 0NT England), **The Structure and Formation of Race-Education Discourse: An Archaeological Analysis.**

¶ Within a defined "archaeological" context, an attempt is made to locate, specify, & delineate descriptive, uncritical, ahistorical categories designated & defined as 'discourse' & 'discourse formation'. Potential methodological implications are developed in a discourse analysis of specific race-education issues.

S18436 / ISA / 1986 / 5016

Rabkin, Yakov M. (U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Values in Interface: Western Science and Jewish Heritage.**

¶ The issue of cultural specificity in science is approached from the perspective of the specific attraction exercised by science on an ethnic minority residing in the periphery of a larger society of various countries. This approach provides new understanding of the ethos of modern science & its cultural variables. Focus is on the interface between values of modern Western science & those of Jewish, essentially non-Western, cultures. Primary & secondary sources in historical sociology & in Jewish history are utilized.

S18437 / ISA / 1986 / 5017

Rabkin, Yakov M. (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Cultural Impact on the Content of Science: A Polemic and a Problématique.**

¶ Sociologists & historians of science have side-stepped the question of the eventual impact of the prominent entry of Jews into the scientific profession that began in the mid-nineteenth century. The existing literature on this subject, ranging from overtly anti-Semitic writings to self-congratulatory treatises, is analyzed, & a typology presented of opinions on the cultural impact of Jews on the ethos of science, on Jewish preferences for certain scientific disciplines, & on Jewish approaches to scientific problems. These views are interpreted in the framework of scholarly debate on the cultural aspects of "peripheral science," ie, science developing outside the recognized Western European & North American centers. Also, the specific issue of the Jewish impact in science is linked to the larger *problématique* of cultural influences on the content of scientific work.

S18438 / ISA / 1986 / 5019

Rajaonarison, Herimampionona (CACS-FFSRL U Madagascar, Antananarivo), **Idéologie chez les travailleurs sans statut: le cas malgache** (Ideology among Workers without Status: The Case of Madagascar). (FRE)

¶ A small collective of workers in Madagascar whose jobs consist of repairing & maintaining motor vehicles was studied via informal interviews lasting several hours. The aim was to discover how workers who lack official status, but whose labor nevertheless has recognized economic utility, fit, ideologically speaking, into the larger economic scheme. Although the workers themselves think their group is more radical & advanced than the socialism of the state, their activity is an indispensable complement of the general economic picture. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18439 / ISA / 1986 / 5020

Rajaram, N. (M. S. U, Baroda Gujarat 390002 India), **Cooperatives and Social Structure: A Case Study of Village Milk Producers' Cooperatives in Kheda District, Gujarat, India.**

¶ Four of the successful milk producers' cooperatives of Kheda District, Gujarat State, India, are examined at the local level. The cooperatives are located in villages having differential caste domination & agroirrigation facilities: two of the villages studied are in a canal-irrigated & fertile area, & the other two in areas having no canal irrigation. One village in each area is dominated by the Patidar caste & the other two by their political rivals, the Kshatriya caste. Analysis of participant observation, interview, & published data reveals that: (1) there are four strata of milk producers—big, small, & marginal landholders, vs landless—with a wide gulf between the output of landless milk producers vs landholders; (2) landholding differences are evident between castes across the two agroirrigation areas, with the scheduled castes' households in the dry area having a higher proportion of landholders in contrast to those in the irrigated area; (3) the caste domination of the villages affects the performance of the milk producers' cooperatives; (4) monetary benefits have accrued most to the big, followed in order by the small & marginal landholders, & the landless; & (5) cooperation exists between the poor & rich, even though the rich gain more from the cooperative, irrespective of caste domination & differential agroirrigation conditions. The cooperative is considered to benefit all, owing to the welfare activities financed by it.

S18440 / ISA / 1986 / 5021

Ralston, Helen (Saint Mary's U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3H 3C3), **Patterns of Authority in Hindu and Christian Ashrams.**

¶ A discussion of the Christian ashram movement in India, which seeks to amalgamate elements of traditional Christianity & traditional Hinduism, focusing on the social construction of authority & its relationship to the origins & development of the movement. Analysis is based on 14 months of fieldwork in India in 1983-1985, including participant observation in 20 Hindu ashrams & 30 Christian ashrams. Ashrams are a community of seekers or disciples gathered around a spiritual leader—a guru—who points the way to salvation; the guru is often characterized as a person with charismatic authority. The traditional understanding of the concept of the guru-disciple relationship is described; & the role of the guru in neo-Hindu reform movements & in contemporary Hindu ashrams is discussed, along with Gandhi's understanding of gurus & ashrams. Patterns of authority in Christian ashrams & their relationship to the origins & development of the movement are examined, & differences between Christian ashrams in the Protestant & Catholic tradition are noted. It is concluded that focus on authority as a socially constructed relationship can help to explain the success or failure of the Christian ashram movement.

S18441 / ISA / 1986 / 5022

Ram, Nandu (Centre Social Systems Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Growth Implications of Delhi's National Capital Region: Some Critical Issues.**

¶ India's metropolises have attracted a large proportion of migrants, not only from villages but also from small & medium-sized towns. The result has been overcongestion of metropolitan populations & a mounting gap between the supply of basic municipal services & their actual demand. Despite this track record, the government has recently decided to develop a National Capital Region within a 100 kilometer radius of the city, ostensibly to cope with both the city center's infrastructural problems & to bring prosperity to the small/medium towns in the region as a whole. The feasibility of this planning strategy & its effectiveness in restraining migration into Delhi are examined.

S18442 / ISA / 1986 / 5023

Rama, P. & Kochar, Vijay (U Hyderabad, 500134 India), **Formal and Informal Mechanisms of Private Practice in an Indian Hospital Resulting in Inequality of Medical Services.**

¶ Most general hospitals in large cities in India have good specialty departments manned by competent professionals, yet the hospitals generally lack efficiency. A case is presented of a large general hospital in Hyderabad. Special focus is on unauthorized private practice by government MDs in the hospital, since this demonstrates a conflict found in most government hospitals. Senior MDs often use their authority & administrative position for promoting their private gains; values like public service, commitment to work, professional conduct, organizational efficiency, & adherence to rules & procedures are overlooked.

Observations reveal that patients are dissatisfied about poor ward facilities, unhygienic conditions, & lack of attention. The findings demonstrate disparities between the orientation of senior & junior MDs, administrators & MDs, & practicing & nonpracticing MDs.

S18443 / ISA / 1986 / 5024

Ramamurti, P. V. & Jamuna, D. (Sri Vankatoswara U, Tirupati 517502 Andhra Pradesh India), **Self-Other Perception of Issues and Problems of Aged Women in Andhra Pradesh (India).**

¶ The perceptions of families in India of the problems of their aging F members, & issues pertaining to the aged in society (care, financial security, familial & social role, in-law status, offspring obligation) were studied in a random sample of 3-generation families of Chittoor district (N = 300). The self-perceptions of aged Fs & perceptions of their family members were divergent with regard to both roles & problems. Implications of these issues for a developing India are highlighted.

S18444 / ISA / 1986 / 5025

Ramanamha, A. & Bambawale, U. (U Poona, 411007 India), **Problems of Aging for Women in a Transitory Developing Society.**

¶ As India modernizes in the area of universal education, health norms, & media, its women strive to better their situation in life. The 1981 census showed a rise in life expectancy from 26 years in 1951 to 56 years today in India. This is a problem for many Fs who, having married older men, are faced with many years of single existence. The normative structure of Indian society is that women are dependent on men; their literacy rate is only 24.6%, so few are prepared for employment, & the trend toward nuclear families means that most of the younger generation will leave the natal home, leaving older Fs in a vulnerable position. The problems of aging Fs are addressed, focusing on mental health, migration patterns, physical fitness, nutrition, & health.

S18445 / ISA / 1986 / 5026

Ramos-Dalmay, Arturo (Interamerican U Puerto Rico, San Germán 00753), **The Social Function of Puerto Rican Higher Education: A Case Study of a Paradigm of Cultural Dependency.**

¶ An examination of the social dynamics of the higher educational system of Puerto Rico (PR). UNESCO statistical data show that PR has one of the highest enrollment ratios in the world, though the island is still considered a developing nation. The sociocultural orientations of higher education growth in PR are examined in relation to classical sociological theory about the functions of higher education, which is found not to provide an adequate explanation in the case of PR; alternative explanations are put forth. It is suggested that the rationale for PR's educational growth stems from its relationship to the US.

S18446 / ISA / 1986 / 5027

Ramu, G. N., **Wife's Employment and Changing Marital Roles in Urban India.**

¶ Although Lc & lower caste Fs in India have historically worked outside the home, the phenomenon of Mc wives working at full-time careers has been statistically rare & culturally proscribed. Recent rapid industrialization & urbanization have rendered unprecedented opportunities for an increasing number of marital roles, including bargaining & the conflict that is generated in the process. These issues are addressed with interview data from 450 single-career & 450 dual-career couples in Bangalore, India.

S18447 / ISA / 1986 / 5028

Ranjan, Renu (Magadh Mahila Coll Patna U, 800 001 Bihar India), **Ageing Issues in India (with Special Reference to Bihar).**

¶ An exploration of social issues related to aging in a developing country, focusing on India. The problems of poverty, physical incapacity, loneliness, unhappiness, relations with the younger generation, & feelings of neglect & frustration are examined. Questionnaire responses of 100 elderly Ms & Fs in Ur Patna, Bihar, reveal the following: (1) financial stringency & poor health are common among the aged; (2) aged Ms are more socially isolated than Fs; (3) aged couples feel less strained than single elderly; (4) the nature of the joint family is negatively related to problems of the aged; (5) withdrawal from the mainstream of society creates feelings of uselessness among the aged; & (6) the obstinate & conservative attitudes of the aged exacerbate their unhappiness & segregation from the younger generation.

S18448 / ISA / 1986 / 5029

Rao, A. Ramachandra & Bandyopadhyay, Suraj (Indian Statistical Instit, 203 Barrackpore Trunk Rd Calcutta 700035 India), **Measures of Reciprocity in a Social Network: A Study of Some Villages in India.**

¶ Using graph-theoretic methods & a deterministic model, it is shown how the extent of reciprocity in a social network can be measured & different subsections of a society compared in respect of reciprocity. Limitations of alternative measures based on other deterministic models are discussed; also, the inappropriateness of the measures based on the usual stochastic models is indicated. Though the underlying mathematical derivations are complicated, the actual measures based on out-degrees is simple to calculate in practical situations. The measure's applicability to the study of the pattern of dyadic interaction by means of survey research is illustrated using data related to social networks of help & cooperation among 2,697 households inhabiting 21 villages in a region of West Bengal, India. The findings raise questions as to whether Ru agricultural society—small or large—may be per se taken to be reciprocal; or, whether the impact of Ur market forces on the multicaste & multiethnic Ru society tends to undermine reciprocity. Results indicate the significant role of migration in reducing reciprocity; isolatedness & kinship are also influential, though to a lesser extent. It is also found that multicausal explanations using demographic & economic factors do not provide any improvement on the results of this analysis; thus, the usefulness of the method in a critical appraisal of various theories about society is also suggested.

S18449 / ISA / 1986 / 5030

Rao, Lakshmana Y. V. (Indian Instit Mass Communication, D-13 South Extension II New Delhi 110 049), **The Challenges to Asian Teachers and Trainers: A Case for Re-Education.**

¶ The traumatic & fast-changing communication scene in Asia has brought about a situation in which the average teacher & trainer are unable to satisfy the demands made by impatient crops of articulate youngsters who are highly motivated—professionally, socially, & politically. A case is made for the urgent need for reeducation of such faculty to enable them to keep abreast of not only technological developments, but also of the sociopolitical & economic changes that have virtually transformed the "market place" for talent, creating opportunities & challenges in areas of mass communication that hitherto have made few demands on trainers or teachers.

S18450 / ISA / 1986 / 5031

Raptis, Michel (1 rue Loukianou, Athens Greece), **Theoretical Sources and Contemporary Experiences of the Self-Governing Republic.**

¶ Direct democracy, socialism, & self-government can be considered as historically synonymous terms. These terms have expressed in different epochs either a reality or a concept, the utopia of a society directed democratically by its citizens, eg, the cases of the Athenian democracy of the fourth & fifth centuries BC, the modern "socialisme des conseils" (council socialism), or the failed state socialism of the East. The concept of direct democracy differs at each historical stage of praxis & theory, evolving toward a superior self-governing republic appropriate for complex modern society. This requires the critique of historical limitations of experiences & concepts in, eg, the Paris Commune, Soviet democracy, & analogous experiences in the Third World. It is also essential to consider the present material & cultural bases for a self-governing republic as an alternative to contemporary capitalism & socialism. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S18451 / ISA / 1986 / 5032

Rastogi, P. N. (Indian Instit Technology, Kanpur 208016), **Policy Analysis for Rural Poverty—An Empirical Study.**

¶ The process of planned economic development in a remote village of central Uttar Pradesh, India, is examined. The failure of the developmental process is shown to be related to the multicyclic interaction of social-structural, developmental, administrative, & political variables. Diagnostic & predictive inferences are made, & the basis for a systematic policy analysis is developed. Dimensions of the problem & corresponding policy requirements are identified, & their respective importances established quantitatively. Theoretical analysis is combined with the derivation of practical results.

S18452 / ISA / 1986 / 5033

Ratha, S. N. & Mohanty, S. (Sambalpur U, Orissa 768019 India), **Problems of Old Age in an Industrial Fringe.**

¶ In tribal Ru Orissa, India, where agriculture is the main source of livelihood, old men & women continue to enjoy a reasonably respectable status in the family, even when they cease to be economically active. However, in & around industrial Ur centers, nonearning elders are often practically abandoned by their children. Data collected through case studies of 80 families in the outskirts of the industrial city of Rourkela show that young men & women, obsessed with Ur consumer culture, have little to spare for the comforts of their old parents. A state of anomie & alienation is visible in many such families. Consequently, the families are in a continuous state of flux, with the young breaking away from parental families to set up households of their choice as soon as they begin to earn. Ultimately, many households exist where the residual old are left to fend for themselves.

S18453 / ISA / 1986 / 5034

Redclift, Michael R. (Wye Coll U London, Ashford Kent TN25 5AH England), **Sustainable Development and the Political Struggle for the Environment.**

¶ Most analysis of the development of capitalism in the productive sphere has concentrated on the use that is made of nature. Development theory, beginning with Rosa Luxemburg (1951), has usually considered the breakdown of "natural economy" as linked to the production of exchange values, for distant markets. Subsequently, we have learned that primitive accumulation did not disappear from underdeveloped countries; it has continued, rather, to be important as a means of guaranteeing the existence of noncapitalist production within social formations dominated by capitalism. It is increasingly clear that we need to push the analysis beyond the sphere of production alone. In considering the environment historically, there is a need to consider the way that nature is transformed. This is particularly true in developing countries, where a distinction must be made between sustainable development & the progressive depletion of resources.

S18454 / ISA / 1986 / 5035

Rehorick, David A. & Buxton, William J. (U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 5A3), **Recasting the Parsons-Schutz Dialogue: The Hidden Participation of Eric Voegelin.**

¶ In 1941, Talcott Parsons & Alfred Schütz had a short-lived but intense intellectual exchange. While much has been written about the correspondence between the two, the discussion appears to have reached an impasse. At best, one can conclude that intellectual differences kept the two participants from resolving their disagreement. It is contended that the debate has yet to be resolved because of the failure to recognize the importance of a third party to the intellectual exchange. In effect, the dialogue was really a trilogue that included Eric Voegelin. When one examines Voegelin's correspondence with both Schütz & Parsons, one sees that the alleged impasse on the issue of subjectivity & objectivity is presupposed by the broader issue of the role of philosophy in the social sciences. Above all, by examining Voegelin's role in the Parsons-Schütz controversy, one can see the limitations of isolating the exchanges from the unfolding intellectual position of each thinker.

S18455 / ISA / 1986 / 5036

Reis, Fábio Wanderley (Rua Gen Andrade Neves, 302 30000 Belo Horizonte Brazil), **Institutionalizing Democracy in Brazil: Dilemmas and Perspectives.**

¶ Addressing the general notion of "building democracy as a paradox," particularly in the Brazilian context, the ambiguity of the notion of the "institutional" in the literature of political sociology & political science, where it appears both as the context within which political action takes place & as the object of political action, is explored. "Institutionalizing" democracy now that the authoritarian regime has come to a close is discussed from the viewpoint of "political engineering" & in the light of the tension between the need for social change & social stability.

S18456 / ISA / 1986 / 5037

Reitz, Jeffrey (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **Racial Conflict and Racial Inequality in Canada and Britain: Comparisons of Law, Politics, and Society in Recent History.**

¶ Comparing GB & Canada with regard to the recently expanded racial minority communities (1948-1976 for GB; 1962 to the present for Canada) reveals large differences in overt racism & racial conflict (more in-

tense in GB), but much smaller differences in underlying patterns of racial inequality. The analysis uses immigration data, Gallup polls & other survey data, employment discrimination field trials, & equal rights law enforcement data. These patterns of race inequality are far more comparable than the degree of race conflict reflected in the debates over immigration. Inequality produces conflict, but the pattern of development over time may vary. Early racial conflict in GB may have compounded the problem of reducing inequality, but the lack of overt racial conflict in Canada may persist, without necessarily contributing to any reduction of inequality.

S18457 / ISA / 1986 / 5038

Remy, Jean (U Catholique Louvain, B-1348 Belgium), **Religion populaire: signification multiple et construction d'un idéal-type** (Popular Religion: Multiple Meanings and the Construction of an Ideal Type). (FRE)

¶ The expression "popular religion" is ambiguous; its meaning varies with the historical context. After presenting different historical examples showing multiple uses of the concept, an ideal type is elaborated based on the following oppositions: priority of corporal & affective aspects vs intellectualization; tension between institutional & spontaneous action; domination of a "cosmic" rather than project-oriented religion; & priority of vertical dimension over lateral interaction. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S18458 / ISA / 1986 / 5039

Renaud, Marc, Turcotte, Geneviève, St-Jacques, Chantal & Bouchard, Pierre (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Les Droits individuels comme instrument de protection de la santé et de la sécurité au travail: le cas du "droit de refus" et du "droit au retrait préventif" au Québec** (Individual Rights as an Instrument of Protection of Health and Job Security: The Case of the "Right of Refusal" and the "Right to Preventive Leave" in Quebec). (FRE)

¶ A report of the U of Montreal's Research Group on the Social Aspects of Prevention study of the impact & evolution of Quebec's 1979 legislation for the protection of health & job security. This law gave workers the right to refuse to do work perceived as unusually dangerous & to take preventive leave (eg, for pregnant women & nursing mothers). The right of refusal, the object of numerous & diverse lawsuits, has been modified to clarify its conditions. Analyzed are data on all cases of work refusal since 1981 that required agency intervention. The right of preventive leave for pregnant & nursing workers has enjoyed ever-increasing popularity; in 1985, almost one in three pregnant workers requested such leave. Statistical, survey, & workplace data on such workers are used to examine the meaning women attach to this right & the impact on their perceptions of the risks of work. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S18459 / ISA / 1986 / 5040

Renn, Ortwin (Technology & Society Program KFA, Postbox 1913 D-5170 Jülich Federal Republic Germany), **Micro- and Macrosociological Consequences of New Information Technologies.**

¶ Based on the theory of long wave cycles, the probable development of new technologies in the field of information & communication networks is assessed, incorporating empirical investigations about innovations in economy & private life. After describing macrochanges that are most likely to occur, some microsociological consequences are discussed, concentrating on private consumption, leisure activities, family structure, & personal lifestyle.

S18460 / ISA / 1986 / 5041

Renn, Ortwin (Technology & Society Program KFA, Postbox 1913 D-5170 Jülich Federal Republic Germany), **Rationality and Participation in Technological Policy Making.**

¶ A model of technological decision making developed by a group of social scientists at the "Technology & Society Program Group" of the KFA Jülich (Federal Republic of Germany) to facilitate conflict resolution methods & to aid the decision-making process is presented. It consists of three basic elements: (1) Identification & selection of concerns & evaluative criteria—for this purpose, the technique of value-tree analysis is used. (2) Identification & measurement of impacts & consequences related to various technological options—social impact analysis is used. (3) Aggregation & weighting of impact profiles by randomly selected citizen panels—citizens are selected randomly & organized into panels (ie, planning-cell procedure). The model is explained & a first application in the field of energy policies described.

S18461 / ISA / 1986 / 5042

Renner, Cecilia Helena Ornellas (Rua das Zínias 145, 05675 São Paulo Brazil), **The Pattern of Women's Labor Force Participation in Brazil: A Longitudinal Study.**

¶ An analysis of the transformations that have occurred in the age-structure of the F LF in Brazil during the last three decades & their social implications. A longitudinal study using the cohort analysis technique reveals a pattern of differential participation in the F LF between birth cohorts regarding age of recruitment, time spent in the LF, & age of retirement. It includes specification of the timing of central events affecting Fs' LF participation: the constitution of the family, the birth of children, & the early education of children. The relationships that exist between occupation & age among Fs in the LF are also examined, using data drawn from the Brazilian Demographic Census of 1950, 1960, 1970, & 1980.

S18462 / ISA / 1986 / 5043

Resh, Nura & Dar, Yehzekel (Hebrew U, Jerusalem Israel), **Feelings of Deprivation and Ethnic Integration in Education: Theoretical Framework and Preliminary Findings.**

¶ A theoretical outline is presented for investigation of the effects of educational integration on the formation, amplification, or reduction of feelings of deprivation among students, especially those coming from "weak" social groups. Resting on social evaluation theory & the concept of "distributive justice," feelings of deprivation are defined as a subjective perception by the individual that he or his group has suffered injustice & has not received the rewards he is entitled to. The expected rewards may be instrumental, relational, or symbolic, & may be related to various social contexts such as the school & the wider society. Feelings of deprivation are multidimensional & context-bound phenomenon. Taking into account the association between personal resources—ethnic, SE, & intellectual—and feelings of deprivation, it is assumed that such feelings are also affected by the social composition & structure of educational systems & the activities conducted therein. Educational integration can increase educational opportunities, improving the learning environment of weak groups, & thus affecting the various domains of feelings of deprivation. A complex pattern of effects was revealed in a preliminary investigation among junior high school students in Israel.

S18463 / ISA / 1986 / 5044

Rev, Istvan (Karl Marx U Economics, Budapest IX Hungary), **The Advantages of Being Atomized.**

¶ In centralized societies where producers are individualized & citizens atomized, the very act of atomization creates new possibilities for resistance. In a sense, coercion makes men free, & this special sort of freedom forms the basis of atomized political resistance. The fight of the central European peasantry (eg, in Hungary) for autonomy during the 1950s is investigated, based on archival sources. A theory is formulated of self-defense in a situation in which no formal political organization can exist. The everyday forms of resistance are described & the paradoxical fact that nonpolitical actions on the micro level had crucial political consequences on the macro level is explained. Recent East European economic reforms represent legalization of already existing semilegal or illegal social practices.

S18464 / ISA / 1986 / 5045

Reynaga, Ramiro (National Indian Youth Council NGO-UN, 318 Elm St SE Albuquerque NM 87102), **Value, Ideology and Politics.**

¶ The relation between worldwide social violence & increasing confusion among values, ideologies, & politics is analyzed with information sources from traditional American Indian wisdom. Although it is not yet recorded in coherent printed material, it is widely shared among the Indian peoples. The historical & logical connection between European colonialist expansion & violence as a political tool is established. Traditional Indian wisdom is based on nearly five centuries of suffering & fighting colonial oppression.

S18465 / ISA / 1986 / 5046

Rhodes, Martin J. (U Salford, M5 4WT England), **Policy Networks and Information Technology—The Case of France.**

¶ Traditional interpretations of government-industry relations (GIR) see France as an example of a strong, directive state where close links between firms & government departments allow the state to pursue particular industrial strategies. More recently, this interpretation has been criticized by those who highlight the fragmentation of the French state—

the heterogeneity of GIR & the incoherence & contradictions in many areas of policy. On the basis of recent research on French industrial policy in information technology, addressed is the utility of the concepts of policy networks & power dependence for analyzing GIR & for explaining, in particular, the fate of the French socialist government's high technology initiative (1982-1986) & of its initial ambition to increase the coherence & effectiveness of state intervention in this area of industrial policy. It is concluded that an analysis of the various types of policy networks & of power between business & the state allows for a disaggregation of GIR that escapes the limits of the traditional distinction between public & private sectors in industrial policy research.

S18466 / ISA / 1986 / 5047

Ribeiro, Edgar F. N. (Town & Country Planning Organization Government India, E Block Vikas Bhavan IP Estate New Delhi 110002), **Urban Land Policy: The Delhi Experience and Possible Correctives Thereof.**

¶ An examination of the land issue in housing the Ur poor, with focus on Delhi, India. Four types of land development modalities in force in the Ur centers of the country are identified; requirements for implementing the policy of socializing Ur land are discussed.

S18467 / ISA / 1986 / 5048

Rickards, Ann (Saint Martin's Coll Higher Education, Lancaster England), **The Problem of the Language Education of Asian Children in English Schools.**

¶ Examined are problems experienced by pupils from the Indian subcontinent in schools in England, with particular reference to an industrial area in northwest England, where there are substantial communities of people originating from India & Pakistan. Focus is on how schools cope with high numbers of pupils with langs other than Eng as their mother tongue. Special arrangements made to help children from a wide range of linguistic backgrounds with Eng, & provisions, if any, for developing knowledge of their own mother tongue are discussed. The view is taken that lang is one of the most important educational issues in contemporary pluralist GB & that competence in this area is necessary in order to ensure that pupils have access to wider opportunities in their working life.

S18468 / ISA / 1986 / 5049

Rickson, Sarah T. (School Humanities Griffith U, Nathan Queensland 4111 Australia), **Women and Rural Health.**

¶ Hazards of Ru work, distance from medical centers, physical & social isolation from support networks, & traditional views of "women's work" on the farm are but some of the factors that affect the health of Ru women & that may exaggerate their role in the delivery of health care. The extent to which changes in women's health programs & delivery of health care services & feminist concerns about the placement of women & their needs within health care systems have permeated the Ru sector in Australia is examined with focus on farm women of European/Australian origin from provincial areas & country centers to isolated stations in the "outback." In addition, some particular health concerns of recent migrant families, are considered as well as those of aboriginal women implicated in different structural systems. The ways in which social organizations (eg, the Country Women's Assoc), auxiliary medical systems (eg, "Flying Doctors"), & alternative & self-help medical practices & programs may augment or replace traditional health care systems is discussed. The relation of health care policies & programs to the "medicalization" of the lives of Ru women & to their autonomy & control of their health is also examined.

S18469 / ISA / 1986 / 5050

Rieken, J. & Baaijens, J. (IVA Instit Social Studies, Postbus 90153 5000 LE Tilburg Netherlands), **Policy and Organization in Action.**

¶ Policy-making models in the Netherlands are criticized in the light of insights from organizational sociology. Focus is on the social security system. A more realistic & practical "interactive model" of public policy making is outlined.

S18470 / ISA / 1986 / 5051

Rip, Arie (Science Dynamics, Nieuwe Achtergracht 166 1018 WV Amsterdam Netherlands), **Mission Orientation as a Pervasive Feature of Contemporary Science.**

¶ Methodological problems of tracing nonpackaged mission-orientation in science policy programs are discussed. It is claimed that the old inter-

nal-external debate in the history & philosophy of science can be given a progressive shift, by making it amenable to empirical study. Examples of diffuse mission-orientation are discussed (eg, the role of problem definitions, constraints on resource mobilization, & the DoFL between U & industry) & located in a typology of dynamics of scientific fields vs processes of mission-orientation. Relations with other sociological & science-theoretical analyses of influences on scientific fields (Starnberg group, Whitley) are discussed.

S18471 / ISA / 1986 / 5052

Robert, Günther (U Erlangen-Nürnberg, 8520 Federal Republic Germany), **Structuring of Time by Biography and by Work: Changes of Experiencing Time in Crisis.**

¶ In industrialized societies, social time is mainly organized & constituted in patterns of an individualized biography. At the same time, much social time-production & temporal organization takes place in areas of work & by formal organizations, & are experienced differently by individuals & milieus who "have" & "produce" biographies. Problems of synchronization & differing contents of temporal patterns & rhythms may be experienced as an increasing crisis in the everyday life of individuals. Barred future time horizons & a complementary overextended present are contradictory to required linear & dynamic patterns of orientation. The problem can be studied on different levels, eg, in dimensions of explicit temporal orientation (planning of actions), & in experiential dimensions of latent qualities of temporal references (duration, hope). The discussion is based on empirical data gathered in research on biography & unemployment & life-crisis & psychosocial intervention.

S18472 / ISA / 1986 / 5053

Roberts, Kenneth (U Liverpool, L69 3BX England), **The Implications of Unemployment for Young People's Leisure, and for the Leisure Services.**

¶ The evidence here is from a study of the changing structure of GB's youth labor markets, involving interviews with 854 Rs aged 17-18 years—random samples of those who had completed full-time education & entered the local labor markets in Chelmsford, Liverpool, & Walsall. In addition to questions on career histories, the interviews covered family & educational backgrounds, plus current leisure activities. How levels & patterns of leisure participation vary by gender, occupation, & income are described & discussed before focusing on the effects of unemployment. In general, unemployed Rs do less of most things, but some of the effects are different for Ms & Fs, & changes occur over the duration of unemployment. Some grounds for optimism are offered, & a set of policy proposals for enhancing the leisure opportunities of currently disadvantaged young people, & an ongoing research project to evaluate & develop these ideas are outlined & described.

S18473 / ISA / 1986 / 5054

Roberts, Kenneth (U Liverpool, L69 3BX England), **Current Changes in the Process of Entering Employment.**

¶ It is argued that current changes in GB's youth labor markets do not reflect a breakdown in social, economic, or cultural reproduction, but an altering of the process of entering employment that reflects broader occupational trends. Analysis is based on interviews conducted in 308 firms, & with quota samples from 13 business sectors, & with 854 Rs aged 17-18 who had completed full-time education & entered the local labor markets in Chelmsford, Liverpool, & Walsall. Focus is on the reactions of those who were unable to obtain jobs, or were confined to poor quality employment. Very few young people whose aspirations were blocked had scaled down their ambitions to available opportunities, or accepted the justice of their predicaments. On the other hand, very few were politically active or had devised subcultural solutions in the informal economy, through conventional leisure, or in spectacular youth cultures. Rather, the typical responses to labor market difficulties were (1) to hope that some combination of time, age, & luck would resolve the problem, & (2) to keep ambitions in the realm of fantasy. It is concluded that anomie theory does not describe the typical predicaments of the young unemployed. The majority retain conventional employment aspirations & continue to seek work actively; they abandon neither approved goals nor means, nor are they especially estranged from their wider societies.

S18474 / ISA / 1986 / 5055

Robertson, Roland (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), *Accounting for the Global Politization of Religion.*

¶ An explanation & interpretation of the almost worldwide politicization of religion in recent years are sought. The politicization of religion is evident in two major, overlapping forms: the increasing involvement of religious movements & organizations in political conflicts & the tendency for religious doctrines to exhibit distinctively political-ideological teachings. Church-state tensions & realignments constitute a major manifestation of these two forms of politicization. The analysis proceeds by discussion of the connections between (1) the expansion of the modern state; (2) the search for "relevance" on the part of religious movements; & (3) the process of globalization, which renders problematic the identities of societies & raises questions concerning the fate of the world as a whole.

S18475 / ISA / 1986 / 5056

Robertson, Roland (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), *The History and Future of "Culture" in Global Perspective.*

¶ The history of the concept of culture in sociology & anthropology during the twentieth century is traced, with particular reference to its reemergence in recent years as a central sociological category. The concept of culture has actually enjoyed two overlapping sets of histories—one analytical, the other critical. On the analytical front, there has been ongoing debate about the conceptualization of culture & its standing in relation to other aspects of human life & action. On the critical front, the focal interest in culture has been in terms of the problems & predicaments of modernity (& currently, postmodernity). An attempt is made to coordinate these two histories, focusing on the theme of the clash of cultures in the modern world system. The phenomenal clashing of cultures in the modern world is, in turn, related to the deconstructionist turn in the humanities & social sciences. The main argument here is that the concept of culture now makes most sense, sociologically speaking, by insisting on its essentially contestable & contested character. Implications of this claim for a number of schools of sociological theory are spelled out.

S18476 / ISA / 1986 / 5057

Robertson, Roland (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), *Religion and Revolution.*

¶ Addressed is the religious aspect of liberation movements in comparative & global perspective, exploring the relationship between secular ideologies of liberation & millennial-religious ideas in the contemporary world with particular reference to the theme of "religion & revolution." Western conceptions of revolution since the French Revolution have, for the most part, been basically secular, often antireligious. However, studies of millennialism have shown that the idea that religion & revolution necessarily constitute an antinomy is misleading; in recent years, a significant number of revolutionary movements appear to have been much less hostile to religion. The fusion of secular-revolutionary & religious ideologies in a number of continental contexts (notably Africa & Latin America) is explored, & an attempt is made to provide explanations.

S18477 / ISA / 1986 / 5058

Robin, Régine (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3P8), *Can We Write a Life? Life Stories and/or Literature: What Writing for What Use?*

¶ The nature of the biographical text as a document existing within the human sciences is explored. Two key operations must be achieved in constructing such a text: giving continuity to the life it describes & giving meaning to that continuity. The construction of continuity & meaning is problematic & requires a contextually appropriate application of the techniques of fictional narrative. A complementary problem, that of the novel whose main character is a biographer, illuminates this aspect of the human sciences from the perspective of fiction, revealing the essentially fragmentary character of the human lives that biography seeks to unify into narratives.

S18478 / ISA / 1986 / 5059

Rodriguez-Gomez, Juan Camilo (PO Box 53652, Bogota 2 Colombia), *Consciousness and Time in a Poor Country: The Case of the Colombian Population.*

¶ Time-use studies are discussed, with focus on countries that are called poor or underdeveloped. Problems that appeared during fieldwork in

Bogota, Colombia, illustrate the very different perceptions & attitudes toward time prevailing in less developed countries.

S18479 / ISA / 1986 / 5060

Roiz-Celix, Miguel (U Complutense Madrid, 28040 Spain), *Elements of Communicative Technology which Determine the Cultural Functions and Reproduction of the Social System.*

¶ Social theorists such as Daniel Bell, Jürgen Habermas, & Niklas Luhmann have called attention to the impact of technological development, particularly in communications, on the social system of postindustrial society. Revisions needed in the views put forth by Talcott Parsons in *The Social System* (1951) are addressed.

S18480 / ISA / 1986 / 5061

Rojek, Chris (Queen's Coll, Glasgow G36LP Scotland), *Leisure and Legitimation.*

¶ The conventional wisdom that leisure activity is an expression of free choice & free time is challenged, arguing that, like all other social activities, leisure relations are rule-governed. Leisure relations are relations of power: they both enable & restrict human activities. It is suggested that leisure relations in the West have been shaped by four interlinked tendencies: privatization, individuation, commercialization, & pacification. Current & historical data are used to substantiate these points.

S18481 / ISA / 1986 / 5062

Rønning, Rolf (Oppland Coll, 2600 Lillehammer Norway), *Private and Public Help in Old Age-Coordination of the Activities of Two Helping Systems.*

¶ The hypothesis that a public bureaucratic-professional system for helping the aged has severe problems cooperating with a private &/or informal helping system is supported by data collected during a 2-year field study, primarily through participant observation. Focus is on the different rationality of the two systems: the means/end-oriented rationality of the professionals, & the more F-oriented rationality of the informal network, involving an emotional relationship with the clients or care recipients.

S18482 / ISA / 1986 / 5063

Rosen, Robert (School Law U Miami, Coral Gables FL 33124), *Professions and Institutions: Lawyers and Corporations.*

¶ The relation of bureaucratic power within a corporation to the norms of the legal profession, the nature of legal service, & patterns of legal work are examined. Professional legal work apparently serves to institutionalize the corporation. Conflicts between lawyers & managers can best be understood as caused not by the tension between professionals & bureaucracies but by the political process engendered in the institutionalization of the corporation. Whether this conclusion can explain changing patterns of corporate legal service is explored, relating the demands of professionalism to the tension between associationalism & institutionalism.

S18483 / ISA / 1986 / 5064

Rosenbrock, Rolf (Wissenschaftszentrum, Steinplatz 2 1000 Berlin 12 Federal Republic Germany), *Industrial Health Policy in Crisis—Regressive Tendencies and New Tasks for the Professionals.*

¶ Various West European & North American countries have developed new approaches to deal with industrial health problems on the plant level during the 1960s & 1970s. These approaches, eg, workers' medicine in Italy, place special emphasis on the activation & mobilization of employees & direct workers' participation. However, social & health policy jeopardize existing models of direct participation as well as industrial health policy as a whole. Nevertheless, scientific approaches in the field of workers' medicine & other industrial models permit some hope that preventive health policy will gain ground in industry. Bottlenecks, false regulations, & obstacles involved with the development of industrial health policy are discussed.

S18484 / ISA / 1986 / 5065

Rosengren, Karl Erik & Reimer, Bo (U Göteborg, S-411 24 Sweden), *Maps of Culture: Macro and Micro.*

¶ Culture is a societal system of ideas manifesting itself in actions & artifacts. It is constantly engaged in two types of relations: horizontal & vertical. Horizontally, it interacts with other societal systems—religion, politics, economics, etc. Vertically, it interacts with the actions & artifacts by means of which it manifests itself. In the process of such interactions,

culture & all other societal systems gradually change. In a Swedish research program called "Cultural Indicators: The Swedish Symbol System, 1945-1975" (CISSS), cultural indicators based on quantitative content analysis of dailies & weeklies were developed & applied, in order to measure at the societal level some important aspects of Sweden's cultural climate during the postwar period, & its (horizontal) relations to developments in Swedish economy, international relations, etc. The research program "Internalized Culture" (IC) is a continuation of CISSS. Its aim is to develop & apply cultural indicators at the individual level, tapping values internalized by individuals. In the present state of the IC program, indicators based on scales originally developed by Rokeach & Inglehart are systematically tested & used in experimental studies, local surveys, & regularly recurring surveys on nationwide samples. Some results from these studies are presented.

S18485 / ISA / 1986 / 5066

Rosenmayr, Leopold (Instit Sociology U Vienna, A-1080 Austria), **Culture Change and Personality Formation of Youth: Feedback between Empirical Data and Theoretical Perspectives.**

¶ Integration of depth-psychological & sociological data on youth is promoted. Under the perspective of "singularization," findings are presented to show historical changes in the internal coherence of the family in central Europe over the last twenty years. The genesis of a pluricentric system of socialization is elaborated. Comparative cohort-specific survey data that imply too much stability are criticized on the basis of clinical & observational evidence. Changes in the future orientation of central European youth are also discussed.

S18486 / ISA / 1986 / 5067

Rosenthal, Gabriele (Freie U Berlin, 1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **The Relation between the Structure of Autobiographical Narratives and the Identity Transformations of the 'Biographer'.**

¶ Comparing three cases representing different types of transformations (conversion, partial transformation, latent change), the textual manifestations of these trajectories are studied as differing structures in the narrated life stories. The substantive matter of the cases are biographical transformations that the so-called "Hitler youth generation" had to undergo after the collapse of the Third Reich. Evidence is presented that a "convertite" struggling with the constitution of biographical consistency produced more "theoretical accounts" than did representatives of other types. The "partial transformation type" solved the consistency problem by constituting different unrelated phases held together only by the elaborated life story itself. The "latent change type," who lacks crises & inconsistencies, apparently thinks he "doesn't have a story to tell" & needs active elicitation & coproduction by the interviewer.

S18487 / ISA / 1986 / 5068

Rosner, Menachem (Instit Kibbutz Research U Haifa, Mount Carmel Israel), **Community, Alienation and De-Alienation in the Israeli Kibbutz.**

¶ Empirical research findings are used to assess the extent & importance of the phenomena of alienation as related to the social transformation of the kibbutz community. The assumption of transition from a Gemeinschaft-like to a Gesellschaft-like social structure are also examined. Different strategies used by the kibbutz to counter such phenomena are analyzed: (1) the limitation of processes of structural differentiation by choice of technologies, limitation of size, etc; (2) secondary institutionalization through the creation of new institutions & formal norms; (3) revitalization of social relations with the help of group-dynamic techniques; (4) consciousness-raising through permanent value classification & ideological education; & (5) reexamination of the balance & boundaries between individual & family autonomy & the realm of communal institutions.

S18488 / ISA / 1986 / 5069

Rosner, Menachem (Instit Kibbutz Research U Haifa, Mount Carmel Israel), **Strategies of De-Alienation in Industry—The Kibbutz Experience.**

¶ The recent process of industrialization in the Israeli kibbutz created conditions for alienation in work, in a setting that was intentionally designed to avoid alienation. The different strategies used to counter this alienation are discussed, including: (1) a deliberate choice of relatively nonalienating technologies; (2) dehierarchization; (3) participatory democracy at all levels of decision making; (4) sociotechnical interventions; & (5) introduction of new computerized technologies. Analysis is

based on the findings of survey research & participant observation studies in the kibbutz, & international comparative studies, conducted during the last fifteen years. The contributions & limitations of the different strategies are presented, & the need for an integrative approach is stressed. The possibility of generalization from the kibbutz to other societies is examined.

S18489 / ISA / 1986 / 5070

Rosner, Menachem (Instit Kibbutz Research U Haifa, Mount Carmel Israel), **From Micro-Socialist Cells to a Macro-Project: Kibbutz Experiences.**

¶ The special historical conditions for the unique development of Israel's socialist kibbutz communities, their responses to major contemporary problems, & possible future trends are analyzed on the basis of extensive interdisciplinary social research. A major reason for the development of kibbutz socialism was the high socialist consciousness of the founding generations & the high group cohesiveness resulting from socialization in youth movements. The problems of coexistence with the surrounding capitalist economy & society, & the challenge to the kibbutzim of modernization & changes in structures, institutions, & values are discussed in detail. Possible lessons to be gleaned from the kibbutz experience for socialism in postindustrial societies are examined. Kibbutz-like voluntary socialistic communities could perform a consciousness-raising function in the transition to socialism. In a pluralistic socialist society, such communities could be one option among other more limited cooperative social & economic forms of organization, based on social ownership & self-management.

S18490 / ISA / 1986 / 5071

Rothenburg-Unz, Stephanie (Ludwig-Uhland-Institut, Schloss 7400 Tübingen Federal Republic Germany), **Similarities and Differences: The Social Organisation of Italian and Turkish Migrant Families.**

¶ The life patterns of emigrant workers are explored through interviews (N = 70) with members of 27 Sicilian & Turkish families who live & work in an industrial town in the southwestern area of the Federal Republic of Germany. Political & economic conditions in the place of origin are often motivating factors, but the aim of most emigrants, who define their residence abroad as a "sacrifice," is to return to their original villages in an improved economic condition.

S18491 / ISA / 1986 / 5072

Roy, Kumar Sanjay (N. B. University, Siliguri West Bengal 734 430 India), **Trends of Migration in Calcutta Slums.**

¶ Major trends of migration in the slums of Calcutta, the most populous Indian metropolis, are analyzed. Ru-Ur migration is phenomenal in the Indian economy. The overall backwardness & exploitation in Ru society have accelerated the process of "pauperization" & proletarianization. Consequently, large masses of people migrate to metropolises in search of a livelihood. The massive population influx has left Calcutta unable to absorb all the people of working age. Analysis is based on questionnaire data from 50 households in each of 2 slums of Calcutta, & review of the literature. Two tentative conclusions are: (1) the phenomenon of migration must be understood in relation to the regional economic structure, though social factors (eg, kinship, caste, religion, & language) & demographic factors play a crucial part; & (2) the slum problem & many other problems of the dying metropolis have their roots in the large-scale inflow of people.

S18492 / ISA / 1986 / 5073

Rubenowitz, Sigvard (Gothenburg U, S-400 20 Sweden), **The Impact of Representative and Other Forms of Participation: Empirical Findings from a Cross-National Research Project.**

¶ The MPIO (Members' Participation in Industrial Organizations) study included both participative & nonparticipative plants in West Germany, Israel, the Netherlands, Sweden, & the UK. Data were collected by means of interviews & questionnaires, covering the length of job cycle, the spatiotemporal arrangements of the sociotechnical systems, the market system, & existing practices & policies at the plant. The hypothesis that formal participative arrangements have a positive impact on the experience of access to decision making was supported to a moderate degree. Results also show that the more & less participative plants differ in the distribution of control. It was found that leadership style is dependent on the hierarchical structure.

S18493 / ISA / 1986 / 5074

Rupel, Dimitrij (Edvard Kardelj U, Ljubljana 61000 Yugoslavia), **What Does the World We Get Alienated from Look Like?**

¶ In a deviation from conventional research on alienation (sociologists usually concentrate on the characteristics of the alienated groups & activities, but rarely discuss what they are alienated from), an attempt is made to show the presuppositions that work behind most deliberations on alienation. These assumptions are: a harmonious, classless society; appropriation of the product by the producer; unhindered development of man's productive capacities; &—of utmost importance—"fusion" of work & art, ie, the disappearance of art as a particular sector &/or dimension of social life. The naive & utopian imagination of many sociologists working in the field of art is addressed, criticizing the idea of reduction & subordination of art to conceptions that have (to put it in a radical manner) led to vulgarizations & censorship. The notion of "alienation from art" instead of the conventional "alienation of art" is proposed.

S18494 / ISA / 1986 / 5075

Russell, Raymond, **The Role of the Federal Government in Encouraging Industrial Democracy in the United States.**

¶ A discussion of the consequences for workplace decision making of the employee stock ownership plans (ESOPs) that have proliferated rapidly in the US since first authorized by the federal government in 1974. The legislation applicable to the ESOPs is examined, focusing on those provisions regarding the rights of employees to vote their ESOP stock. The actual impact of this legislation on decision-making patterns in the 6,000+ firms that have adopted these plans is also considered, based on a questionnaire survey of 1,000+ ESOP firms conducted by the US General Accounting Office in the summer 1985. This survey, which is due to be released in summer 1986, included questions about the % of each firm's voting stock that is owned by its ESOP, whether rights to vote this stock are assigned to employees or plan trustees, & whether the presence of the ESOP has had any impact on a variety of other concrete aspects of decision making in the firm.

S18495 / ISA / 1986 / 5076

Russo, Bianca & Pitrone, Maria C. (Istit Scienzi Sociali U Catania, 95124 Italy), **Tapping Attitudes through Likert Scales and through TAT-Like Vignettes: A Research Report.**

¶ The reliability of instruments most frequently used in survey research has been increasingly questioned; since the seminal article by Campbell & Fiske on the multitrait-multimethod matrix, the desirability of gathering data on the same property through maximally differentiated instruments has been stressed again. Here, the findings of a simple research design comparing data on several attitudes gathered from 60 Rs in Sicily, Italy, through both Likert scales & (TAT-like) vignettes are reported. Vignettes are deemed useful, because they allow people to set up the cognitive frame in their own terms, & thereby tend to minimize concealment of "real" attitudes by a noncommittal selection of precoded alternatives. However, this does not necessarily happen all the time; eg, some Rs frame one or more vignettes in ways leading the researcher to at least suspect an intention to avoid dangerous topics. On the other hand, some Rs supply semantically inconsistent patterns of answers to one or more Likert scales. Research results evidence different kinds of relationships between data on the same attitude gathered through scales & through vignettes. While the paucity of interviews does not allow concrete conclusions on the relative merits of the two types of instruments, the advantages associated with their joint employment is unquestionable.

S18496 / ISA / 1986 / 5077

Ryan, Katherine E. (U Illinois, Urbana 61820), **A Critical Examination of Recent Educational Attainment/Achievement Research.**

¶ A critical examination of several quantitative explanatory observational studies on educational attainment/achievement (Rao, Morton, Elston, & Yee, 1978; Keith, 1982; Ayers, 1983; Biniaminov & Glasman, 1983; Gettinger, 1984; Peterson, Swing, Stark, & Waas, 1984; Rowan & Dent, 1984; Sanders, 1984; Sassenrath, Croce, & Penaloza, 1984; & Werts & Hilton, 1977). Such investigations offer explanations of student educational attainment/achievement rather than descriptive analyses like national assessment. It is quantitative explanatory observational study, with its associated methodology, that proposes to answer the theoretical & methodological criticisms of the research by Coleman, Hauser, & Jencks. An analysis of the strengths & weaknesses of this ap-

proach, as well as suggestions for improving future attainment/achievement research, are included.

S18497 / ISA / 1986 / 5078

Sabermal, Satish (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), **Comparative Study of Processes over the Very Long Term: An Asian Need.**

¶ Comparative inquiry will be particularly fruitful for Asian scholars if it pits social processes over the long term within their own region against those in Western Europe during the last three millennia. It is only by considering very long-term processes comparatively that it is possible to locate the elements critical to the historic constitution of major traditions; this particular comparison brings into focus the gap between the cultural premises underlying indigenous institutions & those which, for good or evil, constitute many of the key national, continental, & global processes of our time. Constraints on such inquiry include the relative fragility of scholarly resources & traditions; this makes it difficult, inter alia, to overcome the deeply layered defensiveness vis-à-vis the West, received from experiences arising in imperialism, colonialism, & evangelism.

S18498 / ISA / 1986 / 5079

Sachithanandan, A. N. (School Architecture & Planning Anna U, Madras 600025 India), **Housing for the Economically Weaker Section in Madras City—An Evaluation.**

¶ Housing the Ur poor in India has attracted the attention of policy-makers ever since independence in 1947. Madras City has a number of pioneering schemes, some of which are presented & discussed in detail.

S18499 / ISA / 1986 / 5080

Sadria, Modj-ta-ba (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Iran: modernité et tradition, messages et médias** (Iran: Modernity and Tradition, Messages and Media). (FRE)

¶ The dichotomy of modernization & tradition in Iran is explored, & a description offered of the communication media employed by, on the one hand, the forces of Westernization, & on the other, those who oppose it. These conclusions are based on review of the writings of: Behrang (*Iran, le maillon faible* [The Weak Link], Paris: F. Maspero, 1979), R. Graham (*Iran, the Illusion of Power*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1980), & E. Abrahamian (*Iran between Two Revolutions*, Princeton: Princeton U Press, 1982). Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18500 / ISA / 1986 / 5081

Saffioti Bongiovani, Heleieth Iara (Rua dos Libaneses 1.111, Araquara 14800 Brazil), **Violence against Women: Necessary Dimension of Domination.**

¶ An attempt is made to grasp the roots of masculine violence against women in Brazil, & therefore, the conspiracy throughout society inhibiting women from complaining before the police & the courts. The theoretical need to focus on patriarchal & class ideologies is stressed. Women are, in general, socialized to place themselves & act "for Eros" & almost never "as Eros," which reveals a crude contradiction between their biological & symbolical levels of action. In short, much of masculine violence against women is rooted in the inequalities between men & women, & in the stereotypes of expression of feminine sexuality.

S18501 / ISA / 1986 / 5082

Sági, Mária (Instit Culture, Corvin tér 8 1251 Budapest Hungary), **Leisure and Community.**

¶ Seeking a framework for assessing the life & role of communities, a typology of communities is developed, consisting of three main types: in addition to the usual primary & secondary communities, a tertiary type—a Gemeinschaft-type, relying on free choice is described. In-depth interviews were conducted to determine the experiences of individuals & groups with the different types, & how these experiences affected their lives.

S18502 / ISA / 1986 / 5083

Saha, Lawrence J. (Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), **Inequality of Ambition: Through Schooling to the Workplace.**

¶ A critical examination of the problem of inequality of ambition among young people, in particular, the question of whether ambitions determine values or values determine ambitions. The importance of social-psychological variables in school performance, educational attainment, & occupational attainment has been empirically well established.

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The ambitions of young people, both for schooling & occupations, represent one aspect of this social-psychological dimension. Ambitions, whether measured as aspirations, expectations, or goals, are based on values that young people hold toward their own lives &, more generally, toward society. Thus, ambition reflects psychological predispositions toward those objects thought to be desirable in society. The inequality of ambition reflects either the lack of value consensus in society, or perhaps the recognition that the valued objects are attainable for only a few members or groups in society.

S18503 / ISA / 1986 / 5084

Saha, Lawrence J. (Australian National U, Canberra ACT 2601), **Socio-Economic Development, Schooling and Life Plans: A Cross-National Analysis.**

¶ Review of the literature on the determinants of educational & occupational attainment reveals the importance of the social-psychological dimension, which includes both educational & occupational expectations, called life plans. In an examination of the determinants of life plans in 18 countries, focus is on patterns of structural characteristics that differentiate these countries—eg, level of SE development, educational expenditure, & occupational structure—and how these system-level variables affect individual behavior. IEA data from the first science achievement study, population II, are recorded for occupational standardization, pooled, & analyzed, including societal characteristics among the independent variables of family, school, & achievement factors. The dependent variables are expected educational & occupational attainment. The findings are related to the existing body of attainment data, & generalizations about the determinants of social-psychological variables in the attainment process are offered.

S18504 / ISA / 1986 / 5085

Saharso, Sawitri & Leeman, Yvonne (Centre Race & Ethnic Studies, Prinsengracht 227 1015 DT Amsterdam Netherlands), **Competing Hegemonies: Some Problematics in the Conceptualisation of Oppression.**

¶ Some problematics in the way racism has been approached theoretically are discussed with particular reference to: (1) the premise of concrete existing subjects & its theoretical & political consequences; (2) the premise of a dichotomy oppressors/oppressed, based on a specific use of the notion of "experience"; & (3) the way the intertwinings with other forms of oppression, eg, classism & sexism, is conceptualized.

S18505 / ISA / 1986 / 5086

Sakaguchi, Alicja (U Frankfurt, 6000 Federal Republic Germany), **Sociological Aspects of International Constructed Languages.**

¶ Five langs—Volapük, Esperanto, Ido, Occidental-Interlingue, & Interlingua—have the following characteristics: (1) they have been constructed by one or more individuals; (2) the circumstances & time of their emergence is known precisely; (3) their development has been consciously planned; (4) their function is to support communication in daily life as well as in science & technology; & (5) they act as an interregional means of communication between nations with different mother tongues. The proposal to introduce a consciously constructed international lang for world use has been resisted by those countries that are politically & economically most powerful, & most advanced technologically. This problem is confronted, & the proposal to introduce an international auxiliary lang is justified from the perspective of scientific, technological, & cultural development.

S18506 / ISA / 1986 / 5087

Salamini, Leonardo (Bradley U, Peoria IL 61625), **Intellectuals and Social Transformation: From Marx to Italian Marxism.**

¶ There is a conflict between intellectuals' need to be free & political authorities' need to control. Examining this historically conflictive relationship, it is argued that intellectuals become involved in politics when their autonomy or fundamental human values are threatened. On the one hand, conservative thought insists on the separation of knowledge & power; on the other, Marxism & a certain body of liberal thought argue the need for intellectuals to become involved in politics. The fusion of theory & practice is examined, drawing a historical line from Karl Marx to critical theory & Italian Marxism, with particular emphasis on contemporary elaborations of Marxist theory by Antonio Gramsci & Berlinguer. Scientific intellectuals are viewed as agents of social transformation. In Europe their involvement enriches their work, but in the US, lack of such involvement renders intellectuals alienated, thus impover-

ishing their work. Contemporary Italian Marxism is seen as an attempt to harmonize the need of intellectuals for autonomy & the need of political authorities to see their work used for a progressive transformation of society.

S18507 / ISA / 1986 / 5088

Sales, Arnaud (U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Différenciation et mobilité des dirigeants des secteurs privé et public** (Differentiation and Mobility of Directors in the Private and Public Sectors). (FRE)

¶ The social & professional characteristics & the mobility of directors of the public & private sectors are examined. Are these two groups relatively homogeneous or differentiated, & are they interchangeable from sector to sector? More than 1,000 directors & administrative workers in both sectors in Quebec were interviewed & questioned about the organizations they worked for, their functions, social background, education, & careers, & the exchange between the two sectors. Results suggest that there are significant differences between directors of the two groups, notably relating to the plan of their functions, their orientation, & their proximity to executive power. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18508 / ISA / 1986 / 5089

Saltman, Juliet (Kent State U, Akron Ohio 44320), **A Fragile Movement: Neighborhood Stabilization.**

¶ A comparative analysis is presented of 4 Ur neighborhoods in 4 different cities, & their organized efforts to maintain racial pluralism from 1956 to 1984. Theoretical perspectives from race relations, social movements, & Ur communities are used. Based on field research, historical analysis, & census data reviews of these 4 areas, 2 models for the neighborhood stabilization movement are suggested & discussed. Five aspects of organizational development are examined in each community: (1) sociohistorical context, (2) inception & goals, (3) structure, (4) program, & (5) impact. Internal & external factors of success or failure are analyzed in the 4 communities, & policy implications discussed.

S18509 / ISA / 1986 / 5090

Samarin, William J. (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1), **The Question of 'Official Language': The Case of Lingala (Zaire).**

¶ The emergence of Lingala as one of the "official" langs of Zaire through the interaction of linguistic & sociolinguistic factors, is examined, with focus on the role of Protestant missionary work, which was: (1) earliest in the area, (2) committed at first to the use of vernacular langs rather than lingua francas, & (3) extremely active in reducing langs to writing & producing published literature. It is argued that the lingua franca could not have been adopted until it had become a stabilized pidgin, had been standardized with a grammar & dictionary, & its instrumentalization for the unification of Congolese peoples could be integrated into mission ideology. The response of the missions to the developing lang was, in turn, constrained by internal structural & ideological changes (as from "penetration" to "development"), & by its relationship to the state. The government's "official" use of the lang was in part motivated by the need of a lingua franca, but also by the institutionalization of the lang by the missions, which it encouraged. Linguistic policy & "lang engineering" in Zaire are effects of the dialectics of the interaction of colonial institutions & processes.

S18510 / ISA / 1986 / 5091

Sandberg, Åke (Swedish Center Working Life, Box 5606 S-114 86 Stockholm Sweden), **Production Issues—A Challenge to the Trade Unions.**

¶ The trend for employees & their unions today to get involved in production issues is discussed, based on earlier action-oriented research at the Swedish Center for Working Life & on recent case studies describing major technological changes. Management & union structure & strategy are examined in relation to the process of change, utilizing observation, unstructured interviews, & written documentation.

S18511 / ISA / 1986 / 5092

Sandhu, Jasmeet & Sandhu, R. S. (Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar Pin 143005 India), **Some Governmental Measures to Improve the Housing Environment of the Poor—An Evaluation.**

¶ An examination of efforts by national, state, & local government in India to solve the problems of slum dwellers, based on data from secondary sources including published & unpublished government reports. The problem is an acute one, & the funds provided by government are

meager. Plans to improve living conditions have not succeeded, nor have those to decrease the slum population.

S18512 / ISA / 1986 / 5093

Sangwan, Khazan Singh (Maharshi Dayanand U Rohtak, 124001 Haryana India), **Chaubisi—The Group of 24.**

¶ The *Panchayat* (council) of 24 villages in Rohtak district, Haryana, India, popularly called Chaubisi, was in existence before Indian independence, though it has since assumed a more political role. Election of one of its members to the assembly has given Chaubisi new political status, & made it one of the most sacred functioning traditional *Panchayat* of the state. To analyze the changing political functions of the Chaubisi in caste mobilization, interviews were conducted with 202 village residents of varying social, political, & economic status. These data are supplemented by election reports, newspaper clippings, & election pamphlets. The findings reveal a resurrection of caste politics. However, factors of modernization such as education, urbanization, & industrialization will play an increasingly important role in Chaubisi politics.

S18513 / ISA / 1986 / 5094

Santos, Boaventura de Sousa (Av Dias da Silva 165, 3000 Coimbra Portugal), **The Sociologist's Life History as an Effect of the Life History of His Research Object.**

¶ Examined is the impact on the life history of the social researcher on the object studied in field research over an extended period of participant observation. Based on a personal case study, ongoing since 1976, of a peasant cooperative, it is argued that writing about a research situation becomes more difficult the more actively a sociologist becomes involved in the studied community. Five categories of questions are raised regarding evidence, author's role, perspective, legitimacy, & ratification.

S18514 / ISA / 1986 / 5095

dos Santos, Wanderley Guilherme, The Disorder of Order and the Paradox of Being Democratically Modern.

¶ Described is how the Brazilian political & social system, after twenty-one years of modernization under authoritarianism, came to face some of the problems threatening the values of modern poliarchies. Data are displayed in relation to the following dimensions: urbanization, economic growth, industrialization, economic changes by sector (primary, secondary, tertiary), occupational structure, & social conditions—mainly income distribution. The impact of change on the internal composition & modes of organization of four aggregate social & political actors (entrepreneurs, industrial workers, high bureaucracy, & peasants) is also addressed. New forms of political competition & other adverse trends set in motion by the erosion of authoritarianism are delineated.

S18515 / ISA / 1986 / 5096

Sarbadhikari, Pradip Ranjan (Lakehead U, Thunder Bay "P" Ontario P7B 5E1), **Permanent Sovereignty and International Legal Regimes—Towards a Resolution of Dilemmas.**

¶ The conflict between national rights & international regulations is one of the major dilemmas of the twentieth century. Much of the need for universally recognized legal norms is occasioned by the vulnerability to exploitation of the less developed countries. International laws that strike an optimum position between the defense of sovereign rights & encouragement of technological collaboration can solve this dilemma. Major requirements for an international legal regime are listed & discussed.

S18516 / ISA / 1986 / 5097

Satofuka, Fumihiko (Sagami Women's U, Sagami-hara-shi Kanagawa 228 Japan), **Industrial Pollution from the Viewpoint of Global Politics.**

¶ As industrial pollution came to be more strictly controlled in the so-called advanced industrial nations during the 1970s, pollution-generating enterprises began a clearly visible trend toward moving into developing countries in an attempt to find locations where there would be fewer control regulations. This has been widely criticized as export of environmental pollution. It is necessary, however, to make a more in-depth analysis of the situation from a historical perspective. Unless this is done, there is always the possibility that the problem will be understood only in terms of technology, without a significant look at the more fundamental SE factors.

S18517 / ISA / 1986 / 5098

Satyanarayana, A. (U Allahabad, 211002 India), **Caste-Class Interactions over 50 Years in Rural Andhra.**

¶ The breakdown of the caste system in a Ru Indian community is described. The agricultural workers of today, of several different castes, behave much like any other workers on the job; but at lunchtime, they tend to group themselves according to kinship & caste lines. It would seem that, although no longer economically feasible, the caste system still survives in social interaction.

S18518 / ISA / 1986 / 5099

Schatzman, Leonard (U California, San Francisco 94143), **The Structure of Qualitative Analysis.**

¶ Most social science writings on qualitative analysis focus largely on process & imply that the received categories of their disciplines provide the necessary tools for processing data. It is held here that more basic categories, applicable to all sciences that seek explanation, govern the analytic process: designations, dimensions, properties, perspective, context, conditions, interactions, & consequences. These are seen as providing an explanatory scenario for the analysis, with the analyst selecting & allocating data according to the scenario. The components indicated are defined, their uses explained, & their integrative interactions postulated.

S18519 / ISA / 1986 / 5100

Scheys, Micheline (Free U Brussels, B-1050 Belgium), **The Power of Life Styles: A Theoretical Approach.**

¶ In a theoretical analysis, lifestyle is considered not just as a reflection of SES, but as a resource that can contribute to the structuration of inequality by facilitating SS-attainment—through legitimation of positions, acquisition of material benefits, etc. Lifestyle is viewed as a pattern of symbols that indicate an actor's behavior (past, present, & future), & that operate as a justification for the attainment of wealth, SS, & power. This symbolic character includes an opportunity to feign, which strengthens the opportunity for SS attainment. These opportunities to feign can, however, be counteracted by verification & control processes that a society (or organization) sets up to retain its control over the distribution of wealth, SS, & power.

S18520 / ISA / 1986 / 5101

Schienstock, Gerd, Aichholzer, Georg & Seltz, Rüdiger (Institut Advanced Studies, 56 Strupergasse 1060 Vienna Austria), **Participation as a Management Strategy for Coping with Uncertainty in Innovation Processes.**

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

¶ Participation of employees in innovation processes is functional to management interests. Elements of uncertainty associated with the perception & definition of problems, generation of ideas, specification & execution of solutions, & their integration into existing firm-structures can be absorbed by involving employees, insofar as their ideas, experiences, & expert knowledge are made use of & their readiness for a favorable reception of change is promoted. However, attitudes of management toward participation are ambivalent because of control issues. With the introduction of technologies based on microelectronics, the problems of uncertainty enter a new stage & stimulate participatory forms of decisions in the innovation process. Participation in practice, however, indicates that management admits only selective participation, which tends to impair the effectiveness of the institutionalized representation of interests.

S18521 / ISA / 1986 / 5102

Schiray, Michel & Finquelievich, Susana (Centre international recherche environnement & développement, 54 blvd Raspail Cedex 06 75270 Paris France), **Survival Strategies and Informal Economy: Conceptual Critiques and Proposals.**

¶ A review of survival strategies for the Ur poor in Latin America, & the Third World in general. Different strategies are employed by: state & local authorities; nongovernmental institutions (churches, unions); local grassroots organizations; & other key social organizations. In response to critics of the informal economy concept, argued is the importance for the Ur poor of nonmonetary economic practices in the production of crucial goods & services.

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S18522 / ISA / 1986 / 5103

Schlobinski, Peter (Freie U Berlin, 1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Culture and Ideology and Their Relevance for Sociolinguistics.**

¶ In sociolinguistics, a large amount of empirical data has been collected, but there is a considerable deficiency in integrating these data into sociological theory. In addition, sociological explanation in sociolinguistic research is often blind & naïve. Against the background of the speech community of Berlin (West Germany), as a politically divided communication community, it is argued that: (1) cultural & ideological forms are important for explaining lang use & behavior, & (2) that rule-governed speech behavior is related to "linguistic markets" in Pierre Bourdieu's sense.

S18523 / ISA / 1986 / 5104

Schmid (Prakash), Peter (Eindhoven U Technology, 5600 MB Netherlands), **The Instrument of an Integral Bio-Logical Architecture—Designaids for Housing and Built Environment.**

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 5 pp.

¶ An integral biological architecture & a holistic participation method are offered as design aids to improve the sociospatial quality of the environment. This model permits the realization of human(e) ecological building. It is useful as a checklist of criteria & desirable qualities regarding the sociospatial environment. Other design aids are suggested for further research on housing for the built environment. The method of holistic participation demonstrates how to handle the various interests & specialities of experts to laymen. Based on the teamwork method of Konrad Wachsmann & Walter Gropius, these different influences are integrated from the very beginning of the design process. The application of this method is discussed, & found to be useful in enhancing cooperation among those involved in the design process.

S18524 / ISA / 1986 / 5105

Schmidt, Joachim K. H. W., **The Ethical Apriori of Applied Social Sciences.**

¶ Applied social science has transcended the scope of traditional social sciences & constitutes a radical new approach. The social sciences are no longer restricted to identifying what is & searching for explanations; they try to change social patterns that need changing & introduce new social ideas, ie, intervention in the existing social network. Those working in applied social sciences cannot afford to adhere to the Weberian principle of considering their scientific endeavors as value free. Principles for a new code of ethics—the ethics of relations—are outlined to help social scientists in this new, more participative role.

S18525 / ISA / 1986 / 5106

Scholz, Gerhard (Basaltstr 58, D-6 Frankfurt/Main Federal Republic Germany), **'Transcendence' and 'Family' in the Life Stories of Ex-Drug Users in Spiritual Communities.**

¶ Narrative interviews with members of the Bhagwan-Sannyasins—a spiritual community in which drugs are used to enhance meditative experiences, leading to higher spiritual awareness—are analyzed as accounts of self-realization. The Rs were former members of the drug culture; focus is on how they moved from the drug subculture to this spiritual movement. Self-awareness & attachment to family-like social settings seem to have been primary variables. A progression from drug use, through therapeutic & spiritual practices, to membership in the Rajneesh movement is interpreted by members of the sect retrospectively as conversion, ie, fundamental restructuring of beliefs & orientations. The experience of this transformation is reconstructed on the basis of the interviews, interpreted against a background of participant observation in a large Sannyasin community, a method based on Glaser's & Strauss's strategies of generating theory based on empirical insights.

S18526 / ISA / 1986 / 5107

Schuessler, Rudolf (Instit Sociology U Munich, D-8000 22 Federal Republic Germany), **Rational Actors and Self-Organization.**

¶ General theories of self-organizing systems (eg, synergetics, theory of chaos) have emerged in the natural sciences & have begun to dissipate into the social sciences. They stress the complex & sometimes unpredictable dynamics of self-organizing systems & present a major challenge to equilibrium frameworks of social systems & institutions. A seminal frame of reference is presented for the rational actor model, which is appropriate for unpredictable & complex systems. It is argued that risk-

averse expectation formation will lead to a model of man that incorporates many traits of the traditional rational actor. Decision theory is used to support the argument.

S18527 / ISA / 1986 / 5108

Schütze, Yvonne (Max Planck Instit Human Development & Education, Berlin Federal Republic Germany), **The Development and Changes in the Sibling-Relationship during the First Three Years.**

¶ Parental strategies used in inducing a sibling relationship between children & patterns of integration between the children themselves were investigated with data on the frequencies of interaction & types of behavior, using an event-sampling procedure. Analysis has produced a phase model that describes the changes within the family in the course of the development of the second child. The first phase comprises the first 8-9 months, the second begins around the ninth month, when the child starts to crawl, & the third is marked by the active use of language. Outcomes throughout these phases are described in detail.

S18528 / ISA / 1986 / 5109

Schütze, Fritz (Gesamthochschule Kassel, Postfach 10 13 80 3500 Federal Republic Germany), **The Analysis of Autobiographical Narrative Texts: The Research Step of Structural Description.**

¶ Presented is the "structural description" method to guide qualitative sociological research involving the analysis of autobiographical narrative texts. It is argued that every unit of an extempore narrative uses formal mechanisms of a universal presentational procedure to describe specific social processes & their "moving principles." Sociological text analysis must be able to handle the self-theoretical, rationalizing, & repressing activities of the informant. A step-by-step demonstration of the procedure is provided in an analysis of Studs Terkel's *The 'Good' War*; a larger study of the personal recollections of US & German soldiers in WWII is planned.

S18529 / ISA / 1986 / 5110

Schwartzman, Simon (IUPERJ, R da Matriz 82 22260 Botafogo Rio de Janeiro Brazil), **Intellectual Life in the Periphery: A Personal Tale.**

¶ Based on personal experiences, the conditions for intellectual work in a specific Ur setting in Brazil, Belo Horizonte, & the characteristics of its small Jewish colony, are described. Reciprocal perceptions among intellectuals developed in these conditions & intellectual centers exhibit a perverted mirror distortion. On the other hand, the identity problems inherent in peripheral situations are conducive to significant intellectual production.

S18530 / ISA / 1986 / 5111

Scotton, Carol Myers (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824), **Codeswitching as Indexical of Social Negotiations.**

¶ An overall explanation of code-switching is provided, focusing on social consequences as motivating linguistic code choices of styles, dialects, or separate langs. Carol Myers Scotton's markedness model (see SA 32:2/84N8117), which assumes that all code choices are indexical of sets of rights & obligations holding between participants in a talk exchange & that participants follow a set of maxims in making choices & arriving at their intended social meanings, is extended. Speakers have a natural theory of markedness about codes: ie, they know that for a particular conventionalized exchange in their speech community a certain code is the unmarked index of an expected rights & obligations set between participants. They also know other choices are more or less marked for that exchange. Speakers exploit this sense of markedness in their choices & expect listeners to make use of their markedness model in interpreting the social import of choices. It is proposed that all code-switching can be explained under three main types, each having to do with markedness of the choice. Code-switching data from natural conversation in East Africa are presented to illustrate these types & in support of the overall hypothesis.

S18531 / ISA / 1986 / 5112

Sekelj Laslo, M. (Center Philosophy & Social Theory U Beograd, 11000 Yugoslavia), **Has Anarchocommunism a Future?**

¶ An examination of whether the concept of anarchocommunism is viable as a socialist alternative to contemporary capitalism or socialism. It is demonstrated that direct democracy, which is the essence of anarchocommunism, does not necessarily coincide with the realization of a good society, as many generations of socialist theorists have believed. The

suppression of the state should not be advocated as an end in itself, but merely as a means of establishing self-management. Thus, anarchocommunism might have a future in a gradualist & minimalized version, as a theory of gradual suppression of the state within a framework of participative democracy.

S18532 / ISA / 1986 / 5113

Sekulić, Duško (Filozofski fakultet, Djure Salaja 3 41000 Zagreb Yugoslavia), **State, Planning and Self-Management, Contradictions or Harmony?**

¶ The relationship of planning & market in a system based on self-management is analyzed, using the historical example of Yugoslavia. Two main directions in theoretical thinking are discussed. (1) The first orientation is based on classical socialist aversion toward the market mechanism. In the macro regulation of the economy, the role of the state is replaced by some form of democratic decision-making mechanism, eg, worker councils; however, although the process of establishing goals is democratized compared to the classical model of demand economy, the execution of decisions is left unchanged. This way of thinking is evident in the constitutional changes in 1974. (2) The second theoretical orientation is based on the proposition that worker self-management is impossible without the market mechanism of macro regulation. This influence prevailed in the economic reform of 1965 & in the stabilization program of 1982.

S18533 / ISA / 1986 / 5114

Sell, Ralph R. & Kunitz, Stephen J. (American U, Cairo Egypt), **Debt, Dependency and Death: The Political Economy of Mortality in the Capitalist World System.**

¶ Integration of the world into a single market system has brought a decline in mortality, but in the 1970s, a slowdown occurred in the convergence of life expectancies between more & less developed countries (LDCs). The role of the intensity of world market participation as measured by indebtedness is examined as a factor in this slowdown, based on theoretical propositions from dependency theory & case studies of externally imposed austerity programs. Data from 73 LDCs for the 1970s: (1) confirm the "end of era" thesis in mortality decline; (2) demonstrate that indebtedness increased geometrically; (3) show that greater indebtedness was related to slower mortality decline; & (4) show that growth of new debt was related to faster mortality decline. Disaggregation analysis suggests that negative effects resulted from bank-type lending, & positive effects from concessionary activities. Thus, market participation continues to create a dilemma—with long-term benefits, but with short-term class-specific detriments. Development policies & international lenders must not be blinded by ideological pronouncements implying universal benefit to international market participation, but must recognize & address this inherent dilemma.

S18534 / ISA / 1986 / 5115

Selle, Per & Svåsand, Lars (Institt Comparative Politics, Christiesgt 15 5000 Bergen Norway), **Cultural Policy in Norway: Consequences for Different Types of Voluntary Organizations.**

¶ The new Norwegian cultural policy, initiated in the mid-1970s, which strongly emphasizes administrative decentralization & cultural democracy, has had important, unintended consequences; ie, the policy has supported exactly those tendencies it was meant to counteract: cultural standardization, individualism, privatization, & commercialization. The new local cultural administration has become a service institution for voluntary organizations, & has financially supported disproportionately the new leisure-type organizations, which are characterized by introvert activity, a nonoppositional belief system, & relatively weak organizational socialization. Supporting data were obtained from a questionnaire sent to total registration of voluntary organizations in a Norwegian province (in 1979 & 1985) that examined organizational internal structure & functional characteristics as well as relationships with the environment.

S18535 / ISA / 1986 / 5116

Sen, Soumen (Centre Literary & Cultural Studies North-Eastern Hill U, Shillong 793014 India), **The Changing Face of Khasi Religion.**

¶ The religion of the Khasi, an Indo-Mongolian tribe, is ritualistic & objective with features of spirit & nature worship. The subjective aspect of the religion is secondary & reflects the practical side of life. During colonial rule, the spread of Christianity prompted social reformers to adopt a revivalist stance in an attempt to preserve their cultural & religious identity; they claimed that Khasi religion was not animistic, but was spiritual & monotheistic, like Christianity & Islam. One major ritual, *Pomblang*, is observed & analyzed in the light of the changing face of the religion, & writings of Khasi social reformers are examined. It is concluded that the trend continues, but the concept of monotheism appears to be superimposed. An analysis of the religious organization & ritualistic system shows that Khasi religion is still essentially a tribal religion including elements of spirit & nature worship, although some change is discernible.

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S18536 / ISA / 1986 / 5117

Sen-Bagchee, Sumana (U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2E5), **English Literary Studies and the Indian Reality: The Issue of Pedagogic Relevance.**

¶ An examination of the sociocultural implications of the use of traditional English literary studies in the general U curriculum in India, focusing on the applicability of such studies to contemporary Indian social conditions. In the mid-nineteenth century, European, particularly British, teachers & missionaries held that English literature, being a repository of Western culture as well as values, would be the ideal form of education to create a serviceable & Western elite in India. Although the role of the teacher has vastly altered since the colonial era, the precepts of teaching English literature have not. Thus, in spite of a substantial & creditable body of Indian writing in English, the Indian U student must continue to study the speeches of Edmund Burke, & the paradigm for learning remains that formulated by an imperialist & missionary vision. The viability, relevance, & appropriateness of this limited pedagogy is discussed.

S18537 / ISA / 1986 / 5118

Serebryannikov, V. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **Aggression and the Struggle against It.**

¶ The essence, sources, historical evolution, forms, & means of aggression, & the particular features of its manifestation on the part of reactionary imperialists under modern conditions are analyzed. The causes behind the sharply increased aggressiveness of imperialists & the danger aggressive actions can carry when nuclear & other kinds of modern weapons are available are noted. The possibility of curtailing modern aggression in human society is substantiated.

S18538 / ISA / 1986 / 5119

Sethi, Amarjit S. (U Ottawa, Ontario K1N 6N5), **Values and Culture in Technostress Management.**

¶ Technostress is part of the process of adaptation to information technology (IT), including microelectronics, current & advanced computers, & artificial intelligence & telecommunications. Trends in artificial intelligence & associated devices include information related technologies such as expert systems, computer vision, machine translation, picture processing, industrial robots, computer-assisted manufacturing, decision-making systems, electronic office machines, & intelligent information banks. The combined impact of IT represents a turning point for industrial societies & generates both negative & positive stress. The role of culture in coping with & managing technostress is examined.

S18539 / ISA / 1986 / 5120

Shah, Nasra M. & Shah, Makhdoom A. (Ministry Public Health, PO Box 20555 Safat Kuwait), **Changes in Mortality and Wellness: The Role of Health Policies in Kuwait.**

¶ Kuwait has undergone a very impressive decline in its mortality level over the last two decades. At present, it has one of the lowest crude death rates in the world—less than 3 per 1,000 population. The infant mortality rate is around 20 per 1,000 live births, & the life expectancy at birth is around 70 years. Several factors responsible for Kuwait's mortality decline are discussed, focusing on how its philosophy of providing a welfare state promotes health care.

S18540 / ISA / 1986 / 5121

Shah, Vimal P. & Vaishnav, B. S. (Gujarat U, Ahmedabad 380 009 India), **Social Class and Educational and Occupational Attainments of the Scheduled Caste Post-Matric Scholars in an Urban Setting.**

¶ During the past two decades there has been increasing interest in developing causal models designed to unravel the process of status attainment among cross-sections of India's population, but not among the scheduled castes/tribes. In research conducted to rectify this void, baseline data came from postmatric scholarship applications, & follow-up

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data were obtained through personal interviews of a sample of 226 scheduled caste postmatric scholars residing in a metropolitan city almost 10 years after enrollment. Analysis shows that subcaste SES (a composite variable of father's occupation & parents' education), perceived SS, scholastic ability, & value orientations are positively related to the educational & occupational attainments of the scheduled caste students. This suggests that the extent to which the benefits of programs of financial assistance & the policy of protective discrimination can accrue to individuals among the weaker sections depends considerably on their SC background, scholastic ability, & value orientation.

S18541 / ISA / 1986 / 5122

Shapiro, Roberta (U Nantes, 44036 Cedex France), **Marriage and Social Change in Greece.**

¶ The study of marriage in Ur Greece reveals that family structures are not simple conservatories of the past & dependent variables of social change, but play an active part in the process of modernization & change. Content analysis of 30 nondirective interviews conducted in 1980 & 1981, statistical analysis of aggregate & individual data, & review of the literature suggest the existence of a matrimonial system that is particular to contemporary Greek society. This system: (1) purveys capital to the cities, mainly through dowries, resulting in the eradication of traditional agriculture; (2) mobilizes the LF toward wage-earning, practically & symbolically; & (3) promotes a worldview of an urbanized, wage-earning society. The analysis demonstrates how marriage strategies promote social change, the salient feature of this process being the extension of wage-earning. This can be noted on both the macro- & microsociological levels.

S18542 / ISA / 1986 / 5123

Sharma, Arvind (U Sydney, New South Wales 2006 Australia), **Dialectical Sociology of Religion in the Context of Jainism.**

¶ Jainism has been characterized throughout its history by a close interaction between the monastic order & the laity within it. It is also characterized by a close interaction with Hinduism as a distinct religious tradition. Even in its philosophy, it takes into full account what in modern philosophy are known as abstract & concrete universals. It thus provides ample material for the application of a dialectical sociological approach. Results of such an exercise are presented.

S18543 / ISA / 1986 / 5124

Sharma, Neeraj, Abrol, Lokesh, Darshan, Salilesh & Sharma, Madan Lal (Medical Coll Rohtak, India), **Socio-Cultural and Methodological Problems of Doctors Interviewing Patients from Rural Areas: A Conversational Approach.**

¶ The practice of medicine is essentially a two-way communication between patient & MD. In Western medicine, the patient initiates this dialogue by seeking out an MD & delivering "problems" to be solved. This requires that the MD understand all modalities of communication—verbal & nonverbal. A diagnosis is impossible unless the patient's problem is communicated successfully. Apart from this, the patient's cooperation in his treatment & its therapeutic effectiveness depends in large part on the "message" the MD conveys to the patient. Thus, in brief, a conversational approach performs the functions of putting the patient at ease, boosting morale, sharpening the focus of diagnosis, obtaining vital information, clearing the patient's perception, & identifying the problem. Failures in medical treatment often stem from basic communication failures. These issues were studied at the Rohtak Medical Coll, India, where the conversational approach is crucial. Suggestions are made based on interpretation of information given by selected interview Rs.

S18544 / ISA / 1986 / 5125

Sharma, Raghu Nandan (Patna Coll, Bihar Pin 800005 India), **Working Class Collectivism in the Political Economy of Underdevelopment: An Indian Experience.**

¶ A discussion of the ideology & action of workers in the organized sector, focusing on poverty, unemployment, & underemployment. The historical relations of production & social factors, such as caste, religion, & language, appear to have a major impact on SC consciousness & collective action. It is examined whether: the relationship between SC position & SC consciousness can be direct & immediate; the workers' consciousness has proletarian/radical or differential/conservative imageries; the collectivism is economically engineered or politically oriented; & SC action has corporate goals or individual goals. The issues that have frequently moved the organized sector into mass action are described, &

the possibility of an unfragmented homogenous SC, & the viability of a "privilege class theory" & "embourgeoisement thesis" in India are considered. The ideological content of consciousness is measured by an 11-item scale similar to that used by Blackburn & Mann in England (Bulmer, Martin [Ed], 1975); data were also obtained from interviews with trade union leaders & from secondary sources.

S18545 / ISA / 1986 / 5126

Sharma, Surjan Singh (Meerut U, 250 005 India), **Social Structure and Factional Conflicts in Two Villages of Northern India.**

¶ An effort is made to explain the varying patterns of factions indicated by differential degrees of hostilities & different patterns of contests during *panchayat* elections in two village communities in northern India. Meerapur is widely known for more factional hostilities & keenly contested *panchayat* elections than is Uttary Ghatayan. Three questions are addressed: (1) What are the social bases of faction formation? (2) What are their functions & dysfunctions? & (3) What are the social-structural characteristics that explain variations among factions? The data were collected through in-depth interviews & observations during 1984/85. Analysis reveals that factions are an arena of upper & middle landowning castes. Aspirations for power & prestige in each lineage & economic development account for faction formation. They have contributed to the maintenance of balance of power & have reduced dominance of landowning castes over the landless. Besides these functions, the factions are detrimental to Ru development. Four propositions emerge: (A) the greater the number of social & economic institutions in a village, the fewer hostilities among factions; (B) where the influence of traditional elites coincides with that of the emerging youth leadership, there is less hostile factioning; (C) the more cultural activities in a village, the less hostility among factions; & (D) the more hostility among factions, the less development of the village community.

S18546 / ISA / 1986 / 5127

Shepard, Jon M., Hougland, James G., Jr. & Lacy, Stephen B. (U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), **Alienation and Stress among Plastics Workers: Does Size Make a Difference?**

¶ An attempt is made to shed light on the relationship between the size of organizations & their subunits & the extent of alienation & stress among production workers. The major questions explored are: (1) whether organization & subunit size affect alienation & stress after the impacts of worker characteristics have been controlled; (2) whether the effects of increasing size are, as most would predict, in the direction of increased alienation & stress; (3) whether firm size, plant size, department size, & work group size differ in their relationships to worker alienation & stress; & (4) whether relationships between size & alienation & stress differ for skilled, semiskilled, & unskilled workers. Data from the New Jersey-Wisconsin Survey of Industrial Workers, a sample of 10 technologically similar plants in a single industry, are used. While size is found to be related to alienation & stress, other variables are found to be better predictors. It is concluded that structural arrangements & informal relationships often moderate the effects of size on the individual.

S18547 / ISA / 1986 / 5129

Shestopal, A. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **The Paradigms of Social Structure under the Conditions of "Dependent Development".**

¶ The works of sociologists from the Latin American countries have, during the last decade, acquired a growing importance in discussions of the social structure & dynamics of dependent societies. In the 1970s & 1980s, a group of radical authors, protesting against the course toward dependent industrialization, emerged in the sociology of Latin America. Their studies reveal the havoc wrought by colonially induced uneven economic development.

S18548 / ISA / 1986 / 5128

Shestopal, A. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **Developing Countries: Dialectics of Scientific, Technical and Social Progress (Problems of Sociological Criticisms).**

¶ An examination of the influence of world scientific & technical progress on Asian, African, & Latin American countries, as well as of specific features of the development of science & technology in the Third World. Focus is on the sharp polemic relating to problems of relationships of scientific-technical progress & social, political, & ideological transformations in these regions. Special attention is paid to methodo-

logical problems of sociological research on scientific & technological progress in developing countries.

S18549 / ISA / 1986 / 5130

Shibata, Shingo (Hiroshima U, 730 Japan), **Sociological Implications of Hiroshima and Anti-Nuclear Movement.**

¶ The antinuclear movement in Japan is discussed, with focus on the impact of the hibakusha (survivors of the nuclear destruction in Hiroshima & Nagasaki at the end of WWII). The threat of nuclear destruction of the world today should motivate sociologists with different perspectives to join forces to study & support antinuclear movements.

S18550 / ISA / 1986 / 5131

Shichor, David (California State U, San Bernardino 92407), **Some Comparative Aspects of Arrests among the Elderly: An Exploratory Analysis.**

¶ Until recently, few criminologists focused on criminal behavior among the elderly, but in the past few years, several works have been published on this topic. Following an analysis of arrest statistics over a 5-year period, 1980-1984, in the US & in the Federal Republic of Germany on several comparable offenses, similarities & divergences between arrest patterns of the general & the elderly populations are summarized.

S18551 / ISA / 1986 / 5132

Shimazono, Susumu (Tokyo U Foreign Studies, Kita-ku 114 Japan), **The Changing Outlooks of Japan's Popular Religious Movements: From God Who Orders to Spirits Which Are Experienced.**

¶ Numerous popular religious movements have developed in Japan since the middle of the nineteenth century. Some of them soon disappeared, but others grew to stable groups with distinct doctrines & organizations. As a group, they are referred to as "new religions." In contrast to the older Buddhist sects, which have contact with lay people almost solely through the cult of the dead, the new religions mobilize & organize people by dealing with the sufferings & troubles of daily life. It is estimated that, at present, 5%-10% of the total population are affiliated with these groups. Changes in the teachings since 1920 are described.

S18552 / ISA / 1986 / 5133

Shimpi, Prakash N. (5 Vrindawan Colony, Pushpanagari Aurangabad 431 001 India), **Political Concept of Maldevelopment: From Social Perspective.**

¶ The horizontal relationship between both political rights & duties constitutes the basis of healthy political development; any imbalance between the two results in political maldevelopment. Focus here is on social aspects such as mobilization & participation of the masses, the functional behavior of decision-making & implementation processes, & choice variations & their social effectiveness. With reference to empirical analyses of some of the economically developed & underdeveloped nations, certain political models are advanced to show how the verticalization process exercises negative effects in different sociopolitical levels of any society. Alternative premises for the concept of a genuine development are offered.

S18553 / ISA / 1986 / 5134

Shkaratan, O. I., **Social Reproduction versus Social Mobility.**

¶ Studies of social mobility do not reveal the dynamics of social structure & the character of transformations in social relations but deal with society members' creative potential utilization efficiency. The reality of social relations development is provided by the Marxist conception of social reproduction, which is the process of evolutionary development of social relations & social groups within the bounds of SE formations.

S18554 / ISA / 1986 / 5135

Shkaratan, Ovsei I. (Instit Ethnography Academy Sciences, Dm Ulianova str 117036 Moscow 19 USSR), **Social Policy of Soviet Government in the Sphere of Work and Technological Change.**

¶ The central problem of social change resides in the character of work & improvement of working conditions. Parallel to the emergence of new, progressive professions, there remain many unqualified workers, dealing with less productive & monotonous labor. Radical changes in this sphere must be provided by a national goal-oriented complex program of limiting manual work. Such a program must be based on innovations from scientific & technological progress. In Soviet working collectives, this problem is being solved through the realization of social development

plans. Special attention is given here to normative approaches to social planning & achievement in Soviet enterprises.

S18555 / ISA / 1986 / 5136

Shkaratan, Ovsey I. (Instit Ethnography, Ulianova 19 Moscow 117036 USSR), **An Experience of Social Reproduction Studies in Multinational Cities of the USSR.**

¶ A report of research on social reproduction conducted in 3 Tatar cities in the USSR. The SS of Rs, their parents, & their adult children was determined according to: socioprofessional status, level of education, & type of settlement. These positions of SS were observed at 3 chronological points: the beginning of labor activities of Rs' parents; Rs' SS at age 30; & the beginning of Rs' labor activities. These dynamics were analyzed separately for M & F lines of the family. The findings provide an opportunity to observe the social life histories of Ur Russian & Tatar families throughout the Soviet period.

S18556 / ISA / 1986 / 5137

Shrum, Wesley (Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge 70803), **Inter-Racial Relations in Adolescence: A Network Analysis of Friendship and Interaction Patterns during the School Years.**

¶ The effects of gender & race on friendship patterns among schoolchildren have been studied since the 1930s, yet no information exists on changes in the degree of homophily on these dimensions over the entire school career. Data on children from grades 3 through 12 are used to investigate age-specific patterns of segregation & self-preference in dyadic friendship choices; the analysis is extended by linking dyadic & contextual homophily. Popularity within specific subgroups defined by gender & race is shown to be related to contacts within the subgroup in patterns consistent with dyadic homophily. In general, the relationship between grade level & homophilic tendencies is curvilinear, supporting recent ethnographic studies that emphasize the importance of the middle school grades in the formation of homophilous peer groups.

S18557 / ISA / 1986 / 5138

Shukla, Sureshachandra (U Delhi, 110007 India), **Dependency, Reproduction and the Third World.**

¶ Third World countries have long been, to varying degrees, dominated by colonial powers either directly or indirectly, through industrial & market exploitation. Examined are the different cultural, intellectual, & educational consequences of such dependency, manifested through: (1) language domination; (2) imposition of Western science & technology; & (3) ideological domination whereby racist, imperialist, or liberal thought systems replace indigenous worldviews. The production & reproduction of learning occurs differently in each society depending on its social structure; the urge to resist domination produces confrontation along SC, ethnic, & international dimensions, ultimately affecting the culture & structure of education & learning.

S18558 / ISA / 1986 / 5139

Siebert, Michael T. & Chapman, Michael (Max Planck Instit Human Development & Education, Lentzeallee 94 D-1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), **Identity Development in Middle Adulthood.**

¶ A life-span developmental view is used to investigate identity transformation processes among adults in contemporary culture, focusing on the social organization of life patterns accompanying crises of personal orientation & meaning, along with strategies used to cope with such crises. Research was conducted using a sample of 30 Ms & Fs aged 30-45; data collection methods included semistructured interviews, social dilemmas of the Kohlberg type, & several standardized instruments. Findings suggest that in middle adulthood, there are important shifts in orientation & commitments in the direction of self-relatedness. The impetus of these changes is people's perceptions of themselves & their own development, which depend on socially defined theories about human nature & the social & cultural world.

S18559 / ISA / 1986 / 5140

de Sierra, Carmen, **Las clases sociales, los sectores sociales de status socioeconomicas mas bajo y marginal en América Latina frente al desarrollo y la educación** (Social Classes and Social Sectors of Marginal Socioeconomic Status in Latin America with Regard to Development and Education). (SPA)

¶ In any examination of the policies & practices of permanent education, the relationship between development & educational policies

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should be given major consideration. However, it can be difficult to analyze the influence of educational policies on the development of countries, social groups, or individuals, because the variables that determine that development are numerous & often contradictory. A comparative analysis is presented of two Latin American countries—Mexico & Venezuela—that have instituted educational policies conducive to economic, social, & cultural development. Critical analysis of the reality of a country's educational situation—not just of the discourse surrounding it—is the only way that country can develop the policies needed to ensure the social efficacy of major expenditures on education. Permanent education is analyzed from the perspective of an "educational project" in a dialectic appropriate to the complexity of the relationship between discourse, educational practices, & development policies in Latin America. Development & dependency, mobility & SC, alienation & cultural identity—all in relation to policies & practices of permanent education—are posited as the focal points of an investigation that should continue & spread throughout the continent. Tr & Modified by S. Stanton

S18560 / ISA / 1986 / 5141

Signorelli, Adriana (U Rome, 00162 Italy), **The State of Knowledge in Interorganizational Theory: First Results of Research on Civic Protection.**

¶ Using data from documents & interviews, a historical approach integrating structural & process analysis is used to develop a model of the effects of the environment on the Italian Civic Protection Service. Elements of the model & of the structure & environment studied are described.

S18561 / ISA / 1986 / 5142

Siisjärvi, Martti (U Jyväskylä, 40100 Finland), **Dispersion and Incorporation of Interests in Modern Corporatism.**

¶ Corporatism is discussed on the basis of Antonio Gramsci's concept of hegemony. It can be seen as a strategy of integrating into the dominant hegemonic bloc interests that are capable of conflict & as a strategy of dispersing & excluding certain adversary interests. The concept of interest must be defined in an antiessentialist way & politics must be seen as a struggle about interests as well as a struggle between interests (Przeworski). Corporatist hegemonic projection is the main means of struggle about SCs & interests inside the political system in the developed capitalistic countries of Western Europe. The theorizing here is based on the following points of departure: (1) "class interests" are not prior to political struggle but are formed through them; (2) the dispersion of the interests of the "classes on paper" (Bourdieu) is both a precondition & a result of the "functioning" of the modern corporatist hegemonic block; & (3) the political system can be seen as a selective system in which there are a number of "filters" that an interest must go through in order to be realized according to the dominant logic of the system. With the aid of these filters, the corporatist hegemonic block can integrate allied interests & exclude adversary interests. The filters must be seen, however, as fields of struggle about interests & not merely as parts of the machinery of the state. In theorizing about these fields of struggle, it is possible to use results from both (neo-) Marxian & (neo-) Weberian research.

S18562 / ISA / 1986 / 5143

de Silva, Padmasiri (U Peradeniya, Sri Lanka), **The Concept of Alienation: A Buddhist Perspective.**

¶ An analysis of the concept of "alienation" in terms of the Buddhist worldview. The central focus is resolution of the dilemma that while religious worldviews are themselves symptoms of alienation, they also provide an answer to the ills of alienation. A conceptual clarification of the term & a look at living traditions & their social dimensions are sought. A solution to the dilemma is explored via a typology exploring the diverse meanings of alienation & the different standpoints (norms) for evaluating different meanings, types, & shades of alienation. A typology is presented for the problems created within the Buddhist tradition of understanding alienation. For the problem of understanding alienation across Asian religious worldviews, a typology has to be constructed, which would need to be a joint venture. This requires conceptual study, a hard look at the facts, & meaningful communication across religious worldviews & cultures.

S18563 / ISA / 1986 / 5144

Simons, John (Centre Population Studies London School Hygiene & Tropical Medicine, 31 Bedford Sq London WC1B 3EL England), **Moral Dimensions of Fertility Variation.**

¶ Studies of fertility transition have disappointed those who assumed that sustained fertility decline could be explained by changes in material conditions represented by such variables as infant mortality rate & type of employment. Similar assumptions about the explanation of posttransition fertility trends proved to be equally ill-founded. In fact, a substantial achievement of empiricism in the study of fertility has been to show the inadequacy of empiricist theories of fertility variation. To reveal the nature of the inadequacy, & to provide a basis for more effective theorizing, a different paradigm is suggested, which acknowledges that a society's system of ideas gives meaning to reproductive behavior & mediates the relationship between this behavior & material conditions. A foundation for this endeavor is offered by the sociology of religion, in particular, by Emile Durkheim's concept of religion as "... a system of ideas by means of which individuals represent to themselves the society of which they are members, & the obscure but intimate relations which they have with it." The treatment of reproductive behavior as a manifestation of this system of ideas, using evidence from studies of values & value change in particular societies, can offer a strategic contribution to the explanation of fertility decline & posttransition fertility trends.

S18564 / ISA / 1986 / 5145

Sinari, Ramakant A. (Indian Instit Technology, Bombay 400 076), **Alienation, Anxiety and Recovery: A Study in Indian Metaphysics.**

¶ The worldly condition of an alien results from his "severed self." At no time is the alien wholly imbued with the situation he is in. The longing for a unification with the "roots," for a merger in his ontological foundation, for a kind of homecoming, is the perennial mood of the alien. Metaphysicians as they were, the shapers of the Indian worldviews, focused their attention on the ultimate meaning of man's presence in the world, on man's "fall" from Being, & his consequent suffering (*dukha*), his being born in the world & yet his not belonging to it as his permanent abode. Human alienation, for Indian metaphysicians, amounts to the separation of the self from *Brahman* (Being), the displacement of our *ātman* (pure I-consciousness) as *jīva* (empirical consciousness), our covered or veiled existence. As a formal construction, the theory of alienation would serve to define the very core of Indian metaphysicians' understanding of the man-&-world relationship. If one takes into consideration the very structure of the human ego, human consciousness's inward & outward directedness, its essential ambiguity, its ever self-transcending disposition, one would discover a fundamental abyss in it that is the cause of our anxiety, our restlessness, our profound urge to seek a state of stillness, harmony, & love. A recovery from the state of alienation by means of what could be called "awareness expansion" through *jñāna* (transcendental vision) or *bhakti* (devotion to God or a surrender to the Ultimate Spirit) or *karma* (commitment to action without the expectation of any personal benefit), or through all the three in unison, is underlined in Indian metaphysics.

S18565 / ISA / 1986 / 5146

Singh, Hira (U New Delhi, 110007 India), **Transformation of the Feudal Agrarian Structure of Rajasthan: Dialectics of Colonialism.**

¶ A brief outline of the main forms of production relations in feudal Rajasthan (western India) is presented to locate the main source of tension & conflict between the landlord & peasant classes. Contradictions were always there, & so were the sporadic forms of peasant resistance; but the movements between the 1930s & the 1940s were of an essentially different character in terms of their organization & their objectivity. They sought to alter basically the existing production relations. These movements were part of the wider struggle against British colonial domination of the Indian economy & polity. Hence, for a correct understanding of them—their organization, the main demands & the SC alliances—it is necessary to understand the dialectics of colonialism.

S18566 / ISA / 1986 / 5147

Singh, Jitendra V., House, Robert J. & Tucker, David J. (U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1V4), **Organizational Change and Organizational Mortality.**

¶ Three broad classes of arguments exist in the organizational literature about the relationship between organizational change & organizational survival: (1) the ecological perspective suggests that change increases the organizational death rate; (2) the organizational adaptation perspective suggests that change decreases the organizational death rate; & (3)

the random organizational action perspective suggests that change is unrelated to the death rate, providing a null model. The impact of organizational change in a population of voluntary social service organizations is described & analyzed. The results indicate that some changes are disruptive, but others are adaptive. One plausible interpretation is that core changes, which are more disruptive, are most amenable to the ecological view; but peripheral changes are more amenable to the adaptation view. One implication is the need for simultaneous modeling of selection & adaptation processes to build a more complete theory of organization-environment relations. Selection & adaptation are complementary rather than contradictory views.

SI8567 / ISA / 1986 / 5148

Singh, Kanta, Singh, Raj & Sharma, M. L. (Haryana Agricultural U, Hissar 125004 India), **Problems of Aged Women in Haryana.**

¶ A discussion of the problems of aged women in a village community of Haryana, India, based on participant observation research conducted in 1985. Interview data obtained from the 104 aged women in the village were examined in relation to caste, marital status, family type, land-holding, & income. Analysis shows that: 25% faced serious economic hardships, 24% experienced psychological difficulties, 22% each suffered health & social problems; only 7% did not mention any problems. Those of low SES experienced greater economic & health problems, while those of higher SES were more likely to face sociopsychological problems. Various measures for ensuring the well-being of aged women in Ru society are suggested.

SI8568 / ISA / 1986 / 5149

Singh, Lakshmana M. (Bharathiar U, Coimbatore 641 046 India), **Culture of Poverty in an Urban Community—With Special Reference to Slum Communities in Madurai, India.**

¶ Third World countries are experiencing rapid Ur growth, the bulk of which is in big metropolitan cities. The explosive nature of Ur growth & abject poverty pose special problems in India. Oscar Lewis's concept of the culture of poverty was converted into questions relevant to Indian conditions, & an attitude scale was constructed. Three slums representing 3 degrees of poverty were selected & 70 Rs from each were interviewed using a culture of poverty scale. Analysis shows that the association of culture of poverty with age & caste status is positive & significant. It is negatively correlated with income, political activeness, & religious participation. Maternal social relationship is high among the poor Rs & paternal social relationship is high among those who are better off. Establishment of friendship & f of contact with friends are influenced by level of culture of poverty as well as slum type.

SI8569 / ISA / 1986 / 5150

Singh, Narindar (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110 067 India), **The Great Nuclear Inversion and the Peace Movement.**

¶ The continuing proliferation of weapons systems shows the ineffectiveness of the Peace movement. An effective movement does not exist because the US & USSR confuse the situation. Because nuclear weapons cannot be fired, they provide a rationale for the proliferation of nuclear & conventional weapons. Those in power acquire a stake in the continuation of weaponization & collude with each other in exaggerating the threat posed by the rival state. The people are blackmailed into submission so that each side can promote its weapons system. The Peace movement must focus on this dangerous bluff & question the legitimacy of the state system. The world will be safe only when the security managers of the superpowers are obliged to cooperate with a process of dewatering.

SI8570 / ISA / 1986 / 5151

Singh, Prithpal & Krishnaiah, V. S. R. (NISTADS [CSIR], Hillside Rd New Delhi 110012 India), **Analysis of Work Climate Perception and Performance of R&D Units.**

¶ A report of findings from a study on the perception of work climate in research units in India & its relationship to effectiveness, based on analysis of a subset of data collected for the second round of the International Comparative Study on the Organization & Performance of Research Units. The following indices of work climate are used: morale, openness, job satisfaction, career development, & relationship with supervisor. Using multiple classification analysis, the relationship of these indices to four measures of effectiveness (research & development effectiveness, general contribution to science & technology, social effective-

tiveness, & application effectiveness) is explored. Implications for management of research & development groups are discussed.

SI8571 / ISA / 1986 / 5152

Singh, Renuka (Centre Social Research, E-82 Saket New Delhi 110017 India), **Feminine Liberation in Tibetan Buddhism.**

¶ An attempt to understand the feminine principle in Tibetan Buddhism & how it can be linked with liberation at a personal level & oppression at a societal level. Five aspects are considered: experiential, ritualistic, ideological, intellectual, & consequential. The *Dakini*, or feminine, principle is explored. The value of the word *Dakini* or *Khandroma* is that they embrace a range of meanings—the F principle, a moment of spiritual integration, the Guru's consort, or a F sexual partner—which adds up to a paradox. The images of a woman as a daughter, friend, mother, wife, temptress, & nun are also incorporated. Wisdom, or *Prajan*, has been equated with the feminine; how & why this is so is examined. Knowledge of the *Dakini* offers a different perception in understanding feminine liberation—which lies in its very realization.

SI8572 / ISA / 1986 / 5153

Singh, Virendra Pal (National Instit Rural Development, Gauhati 781005 India), **Lawyers and Caste in an Indian City.**

¶ Analysis of survey questionnaire data obtained from 124 lawyers in Meerut City, India, which considered caste, age, place of birth, & father's & grandfather's occupation, indicates that the influence of caste is still powerful in the legal profession. The upper castes comprise 54.04% of the sample, followed by castes of middle order (22.58%), while lower castes contribute only 5.65%. The data also reveal that occupational mobility from Ru areas into the legal profession is high. An analysis of intergenerational mobility shows that 54.84% of the lawyers' grandfathers were in manual occupations; father's generation consisted of 37% manual, 23% nonmanual, 21% white-collar, & 19% professional workers. Between father's & grandfather's generation, the trend of mobility was from manual & nonmanual occupations to white-collar & professional & administrative occupations, which suggests the impact of industrialization & urbanization on occupations. Patterns of intragenerational mobility are also examined.

SI8573 / ISA / 1986 / 5154

Singharoy, Debal K. (Instit Advanced Studies Meerut U, 250 005 India), **Women, Culture, Land and Politics in a Bengal Village.**

¶ Data are reported from an intensive field investigation carried out in Khanpur, West Bengal, India, where the celebrated TEBHAGA movement took place in the late 1940s. The role played by Fs in agrarian relations in general & in agrarian transformation & tensions in particular is explored. Although women's contributions to the SE field have been considered marginal & have remained invisible in the masculine patriarchal order of the society, their roles have had prominence especially with the change in the organization of production & in the political structure of the society. Although women's roles are differently patterned, F workers have introduced a good deal of dynamism into agrarian society that is of vital theoretical interest.

SI8574 / ISA / 1986 / 5155

Sinha, Jai B. P. (Instit Social Studies, Patna 800 001 India), **The Facets of Work Behaviour.**

¶ There is ample evidence to indicate that people in India strive for employment, but once employed, they do not tend to work hard unless there is an additional reason to do so. Work is believed to exhaust a person & hence is a costly favor that should be either reciprocated or duly compensated. Effective organizations make their employees work hard by rewarding hard work, cultivating strong work norms, & maintaining task oriented superior-subordinate relationships. Those who do work hard start perceiving work as central to their life & report to be effectively involved in their jobs. On the contrary, soft organizations fail to orient their employees toward working hard. In fact, the employees pressure the organization to hire their friends & relatives in increasing numbers, causing overmanning; they often claim overtime or other payments without working hard during shift hours & engage in social loafing & agitational politics while work suffers. While work in the organized sector is generally detested, personal work & work for personalized others are highly valued. Similarly, work in socially cohesive groups is generally performed with enthusiasm. Activities performed for *swantah sukhai* (self-satisfaction) or for spiritual realization are done with dedication. The range of these meanings suggests a need to reexamine the current

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distinctions between work & nonwork activities. Probably the concept of work has been too narrowly defined & requires expansion to include those socially useful & personally satisfying activities that have been left outside the domain of employment.

S18575 / ISA / 1986 / 5156

Sinha, Ramesh P. & Verma, K. K. (A. N. Sinha Instit Social Studies, Patna 800 001 India), **Workers' Participation in Unions: An Indian Case Study in a Public Sector.**

¶ Involvement by members in union activities is a test both of members' support & of union democracy. The varying indices of involvement used by Indian scholars have brought confusion on this issue. It is contended that behavioral participation involves more than attending meetings & voting in union elections. An attempt is made to measure the interest, extent, correlates, & modalities of members' participation in union activities, & to establish a relationship between such participation & personal, job, & union factors. Based on interviews conducted with 50 members each of 4 unions of the Bokaro Steel Plant in India, it is shown that high member interest is correlated with a high degree of participation in union activities. Significant positive relationships are also demonstrated between job & union factors & members' union involvement, & between union satisfaction & union involvement.

S18576 / ISA / 1986 / 5157

Siri, Sumana (Buddhist Realists' Centre, Pulau Pinang Malaysia), **Religion—Oppression—Liberation: The Malaysian Experience.**

¶ In Malaysia, Muslims are a bare majority, but non-Muslims are repressed by those in power. According to the constitution, Islam is the official religion, but other religions may be practiced in peace & harmony. Historically, Malaysia's religious foundation is based on primitive animism, subsequently shaped by Hinduism & Buddhism. With colonialism, Christianity made its inroads. More recently, with the formation of the Pan-Malaysian Islamic Party (PAS), a sociopolitical party based on Islam has evolved. Major current political & religious developments are analyzed, & a moderate perspective on real liberation in Malaysia is projected.

S18577 / ISA / 1986 / 5158

Sita, K. & Chatterji, M. (U Bombay, 400 098 India), **Urbanisation in India & Changes in Occupational Structure: 1971-81.**

¶ Very few urbanization studies in India have drawn attention to the marked spatial/regional variations that characterize this process. The relationship between urbanization & changes in occupational structure is examined, focusing on the shift from agricultural to nonagricultural occupations at the district level. This shift has triggered major spatial, economic, & cultural changes. Nonagricultural workers accounted for 30.21% of the LF in 1971, & 33.31% by 1981, but their contribution to the Σ increase of the LF was nearly 48%. Ur sprawl was a significant feature of that decade. A rigorous quantitative analysis of these phenomena is offered, based on r & regression analyses.

S18578 / ISA / 1986 / 5159

Sivamurthy, M. & Wadakkannavar, A. R. (Cairo Demographic Centre, Egypt), **Aging in India: Past and Future.**

¶ With declines in fertility & rising expectancy of life, the problem of aging will assume greater proportions in India in the future. The growth of the aged population is much faster than that of the total population, & this trend will accelerate. Demographic patterns reveal that the aged population is greater in Ru than in Ur areas; also, 20% of aged Ms, & 66% of aged Fs, are widowed. However, the proportion of the aged population in India covered by social security schemes is very small. Although the traditional joint or extended families continue to care for the aged, industrialization, urbanization, & modernization have created additional problems for the aged. Ru development is suggested as a means to resolve the problems of the aged, by strengthening & protecting the traditional social security system.

S18579 / ISA / 1986 / 5160

Skeff, Ana M. Fernandes (Saint Antony's Coll, Oxford OX2 6JF England), **Peripheral Science: An Instrument of Domination or Consensus?.**

¶ Discussed are the different roles that science plays in Western & peripheral societies in the economic & political spheres. In the economic sphere, the importance of technological changes in production is examined. In the political sphere, the question of domination/consensus (or

hegemony) is linked to different regimes in both types of societies, & to the role science plays in them. Also discussed is the creation of scientific associations in peripheral countries—how they tend or tend not to follow the "Western model," & how they operate differently in these societies.

S18580 / ISA / 1986 / 5161

Skovsgaard, Carl-Johan (Instit Political Science, Universitetsparken DK-8000 Aarhus C Denmark), **Urban Fiscal Policy Choices, Determinants and Consequences.**

¶ Focusing on the adaption of local Danish government to the recession of the late 1970s & early 1980s, two issues are addressed: the main determinants of fiscal policy choices, & the consequences of those policies. Analysis is based on data from a sample of 39 local authorities in Denmark, including statistical measures on demographical, economic, & financial factors & multichoice question interviews with politicians & chief civil servants. Financial factors are the main determinants, & policy choices at various degrees of fiscal stress are analyzed, along with different organizational & financial consequences of policy choices.

S18581 / ISA / 1986 / 5162

Skutnabb-Kangas, Tove (Roskilde U Centre, DK-4000 Denmark), **Communication Strategies as Resistance to Racism: Reconnecting the Mother Tongue Issue.**

¶ Including the concept of communication strategy as one of the components of communicative competence, as has been done in interlang studies, expands the traditional view, which looks at linguistic competence in a social vacuum. Using the interlang concept, it is argued that more or less bilingual minority youngsters have been forced to expose themselves to more problematic communication situations in both langs than their monolingual majority group peers. In order to compensate for their initially limited competence in both langs, they have been forced to develop more efficient communication strategies than monolingual majority group members. It is shown that the question of the medium of education for minorities (mother tongue or a second lang) addresses one of the central structural issues in the contemporary form of racism, ethnicism, & particularly its subform, linguicism.

S18582 / ISA / 1986 / 5163

Skutnabb-Kangas, Tove & Phillipson, Robert (Roskilde U Centre, DK-4000 Denmark), **Denial of Linguistic Rights: The New Mental Slavery.**

¶ International law on human rights is reviewed to find out what reference, if any, is made to lang in general & lang in education in particular. A declaration of a child's linguistic human rights is proposed: "Every child has the right to positively identify with her mother tongue(s) & have her identification accepted & respected by others. Every child has the right to learn her mother tongue(s) fully. Every child has the right to choose when she wants to use her mother tongue(s) in all official situations." It is suggested that the new mental slavery that results from denial of the child's linguistic human rights, is in a sense more difficult to analyze & fight than traditional slavery, because the colonization of the mind is more sophisticated & more difficult to detect than that of the body. Forms of oppression are not static; hence, forms of resistance must vary. Prerequisites for making the declaration more than pretty words are discussed.

S18583 / ISA / 1986 / 5164

Šlaus, Ivo (Rugjer Bošković Instit, Bijenička 54 41001 Zagreb Yugoslavia), **Science-Stabilizing and Destabilizing Force in Global Politics.**

¶ Science is critically evaluated as comprising both stabilizing & destabilizing forces. Scientific research has dramatically changed the environment & society, but scientific efforts have often contradicted common sense, thus creating insecurities. Science is a generator of fast growth; the world has become strongly interconnected, with small changes in small subsystems creating large effects in large subsystems. These destabilizing effects of science are not really rooted in the search for knowledge, truth, & beauty, but rather demonstrate the inadequacy of political systems to confront science & technology. Specific examples are examined to show how these destabilizing effects derive from political systems & how they can be minimized.

S18584 / ISA / 1986 / 5165

Sloan, Tod S. (U Tulsa, OK 74104), **Psychocultural Considerations for Local Sociotechnology Agendas in the Third World.**

¶ Critical perspectives on the relation between the psychology of personality & industrial/organizational psychology are presented with the aim of contributing a new dimension to agendas for local sociotechnological intervention in industrialization. Drawing on fieldwork in a small industrializing town in Venezuela, as well as other sociological data regarding the success of various industrial ventures in that country, a critique of economic development models is sketched. The basic argument is that industrialization & "modernization" do not necessarily have the benign effects on psychological adjustment reported, for example, by Inkeles & Smith (1974). Several essential components for future sociotechnology agendas are offered.

S18585 / ISA / 1986 / 5166

Sloan, Tod S. (U Tulsa, OK 74104), **The Impact of Industrialization on the Self-Understanding of Third World Workers.**

¶ Problems in assessing the psychological aspects of alienation through the analysis of narrative accounts are discussed. It is hypothesized that the multifaceted processes of industrial development & "modernization" influence the basic modes of self-understanding of workers in developing nations in ways that can be detected in the discourse of life narratives. This idea is explored by contrasting narratives from individuals at different points on the Ru-Ur—agricultural-industrial, peasant-proletarian, & traditional-modern—continua. In light of this analysis, as well as contemporary studies in Ur anthropology & industrial sociology, previous psychological research reporting positive mental health effects of modernization must be questioned. An excerpt of a narrative analysis is presented to illustrate this approach, & implications for development policy are discussed.

S18586 / ISA / 1986 / 5167

Ślomoński, Kazimierz M. & Krauze, Tadeusz (Instytut Sociologii U Warszawy, Karowa 18 Poland), **Meritocratic Relationship between Formal Education and Occupational Status: A Cross-National Analysis.**

¶ In both sociology & economics, a strong relationship between formal education & occupational status is conceived as an inherent characteristic of industrialized societies. A model of meritocratic allocation incorporates the principle according to which more educated persons do not have lower status than those less educated. This model is delineated here in terms of linear programming that describes its formal properties. The model is used to provide an empirical assessment of how much the meritocratic allocation departs from empirical reality. Census & survey data from several countries representing capitalist & socialist systems are utilized, including France, GB, Hungary, Japan, Poland, the USSR, & the US. Inter-country differences in meritocratic tendencies are discussed in the context of specific features of national labor policies & labor markets.

S18587 / ISA / 1986 / 5168

Smart, Barry (U Sheffield, S10 2TN England), **Foucault on Science—Knowledge and the Subject of Truth.**

¶ A number of conceptual/analytic/theoretical shifts of emphasis are identified in the writings of Michel Foucault. His own comments in, eg, *The Archaeology of Knowledge* (1977), "The Subject of Power" (1982), & *L'Usage des plaisirs* ([The Use of Pleasure], *Histoire de la sexualité* [History of Sexuality], 1984) tend to diminish the significance of "differences" & imply that they represent merely modifications or reorientations within an ongoing project. A number of analytic concerns to which Foucault continually returns are identified, including: (1) prescientific/scientific forms of knowledge & learning; (2) types of normativity (& pathology), constituted through dividing practices & associated regimes of truth; (3) forms of subjectivity & their processes of constitution; & (4) experiences of "sexuality."

S18588 / ISA / 1986 / 5169

Smith, Hugh (University Coll Australian Defence Force Academy, Campbell ACT 2601), **Conscientious Objection to Particular Wars: The Australian Approach.**

¶ In 1984/85, there was considerable debate in Australia about proposed legislation to permit conscientious objection to particular wars. The nature of the debate & the arguments employed are examined. The history of provisions for conscription & for conscientious objection to military service in Australia is analyzed. Of particular significance is the limitation of compulsory military service in WWII to Australia & the neighboring territory. Some generalizations about Australian views of

conscientious objection—& especially conscientious objection to particular wars—are proposed.

S18589 / ISA / 1986 / 5170

Smolicz, J. J. (U Adelaide, South Australia 5001), **Language as a Core Value of Culture: An Australian Perspective.**

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¶ The theory of core values postulates that every culture has certain core elements that represent its heartland, & act as identifying values for its members (see Smolicz, J. J., SA 31:1/83M7332). For most cultures, this core value is represented by the native tongue, though it can be located in religion, family network, or clan/race. Even in the latter case, language may fulfill a fundamental role for group cohesion, & it may be a rallying call for national or ethnic identity. An investigation of the cultural experiences & attitudes of minority ethnic group members in Australia was undertaken to identify what they regarded as the core values of their cultures. Using a questionnaire schedule, young Australians of Greek, Polish, & Latvian backgrounds, along with postgraduate students in education from both English & non-English-speaking backgrounds, were asked to assess the importance of various items for the survival of their group's culture in Australia. These data were supplemented by in-depth memoirs or personal accounts of family life & school experiences of graduates from the three ethnic groups mentioned. Results indicate that when language was lost, the cultures concerned were reduced to fragments, which could then be compared to regional, gender, or SC subcultures that exist within the majority group. The item of culture assessed by most participants as vitally important was the ability to speak the home language. Literacy & literature were also rated high. The memoir accounts illustrated in a very direct personal way the survey finding that the ethnic minority language fulfilled the role of a core value for these ethnic group members in Australia.

S18590 / ISA / 1986 / 5171

Soeffner, Hans-Georg (FB Erziehungs- & Sozialwissenschaften Fern U Gesamthochschule, 5800 Hagen Federal Republic Germany), **The Artificial Elucidation and Interpretation of So-Called 'Natural' Data in the Social Sciences.**

¶ A clear distinction is introduced between the data of so-called "open" or "narrative" interviews or even the classical method of "participant observation" & the data procured through them, on the one hand, & methods of data gathering based on ethnography, on the other. The hypothesis is ventured that even the so-called "open" or "qualitative" methods, to a considerable extent, influence or even bias the data they procure. This suggests that the whole area of such methods may be seen to methodically produce artificiality in the data. The methodically controlled artificiality of data analysis is highlighted by stressing the value of documents that are compliant with the rules of everyday orientation & action organization, but not with those of social-science methods.

S18591 / ISA / 1986 / 5172

Soellner, Alfons (Zentrum Antisemitismusforschung, Ernst-Reuter-Platz 7 1000 Berlin Federal Republic Germany), **Intellectual War against Nazi-Germany and the Science of International Relations: German Social Scientists in America.**

¶ The theoretical grounding of a new science of international politics is presented following an analysis of the impact of German emigré social scientists on the US military effort in WWII. The "power realism" of Hans J. Morgenthau, the "critical liberalism" of John H. Herz, & the "communicative behaviorism" of Karl W. Deutsch are compared.

S18592 / ISA / 1986 / 5173

Sokolovic, Dzemal (Facultet Politickih Nauka, 71000 Sarajevo Sken-derija 70 Yugoslavia), **Dialectics of Social Property.**

¶ Focus is on the distinction between bourgeois (G. W. F. Hegel) & Marxist concepts of contradictions of property. According to Hegel, it is manifested as contradiction between private & social (public) property as different notions, while according to Marx, the contradiction is manifested within the framework of private property. The dialectical contradiction of property consists of difference between private property based on one's own labor, & private property based on that of other people. The historical establishment of social property develops through development of private property, wherein lies the basic contradiction of property forms in Yugoslavia. Property based on other people's labor appears there in two basic forms: precapitalist (feudal) & capitalist approx-

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priation of other people's labor. The elements of precapitalist appropriation that are predominant in this form of private property are: (1) the social system, (2) the political-legal system, & (3) the individual. Capitalist appropriation forms have elements of previous capitalist accumulation, the general pattern of capital, & a rudimentary form of capitalist accumulation. In contrast to this aspect of property, there is property based on one's own labor, which—regardless of forms—is the only historical path toward eliminating private property based on other people's labor. Its development consists of the very process of being property socialized.

S18593 / ISA / 1986 / 5174

Sokolowska, Magdalena & Rychard, Andrzej (Instytut Filozofii & Socjologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Nowy Świat 72 Warszawa Poland), *Alternative Solutions in a System with Formally Restricted Alternatives.*

¶ An analysis of "alternative solutions" in health care services in Poland, given the state's official ideology of being the main provider of social services. Various alternatives are discussed & related to social structure integration.

S18594 / ISA / 1986 / 5175

Somasekharappa, C. A. (Karnatak U, Dharwad 580003 India), *A Sociological Model for the Study of Industrial Complexes.*

¶ An industrial complex is generally identified by the size of its physical setup, & the spectrum of professional & technical skills that are involved in production processes. Industrial complexes provide a uniquely favorable organizational climate for utilization of diverse professional & technical skills to attain objectives & to develop & support new skills. A model of professionalization in such complexes is developed, using interview data from 561 employees of an integrated iron & steel complex located in northwestern Karnataka, India.

S18595 / ISA / 1986 / 5176

Song, Shuwei (Beijing Institute Social Sciences, PO Box 2822 People's Republic China), *Sociological Comparative Research on Social Reform of China, Concerning Reconstruction of Chinese Sociology.*

¶ Analyzed are the dramatic changes that have been emerging in social structure during China's modernization. In this period, sociology can give a full play of its theoretical information. Compared with the static view of social structure & social equilibrium held by the structural-functionalists, it is pointed out that the essence of society is dynamic. With the deepening cognition of the law of the unity of opposites on social equilibrium & nonequilibrium, people are able to promote the development of society actively.

S18596 / ISA / 1986 / 5177

Sonolet, Daglind E. (46 Elvaston Place, London SW7 5NP England), *Polyphony and the Paradox: Bakhtin's Theory of the Dialogic Applied to Milan Kundera's Novels.*

¶ In Mikhail Bakhtin's definition, the polyphonic novel is an open dialogic structure, i.e., the characters are not determined by SS, ideology, etc., but remain unfinished, owing what they are wholly to open-ended discourse. Meaning springs from the relation of equality between author & characters, the authorial voice being only one among a work's many voices. The Czech writer Milan Kundera understands his work as part of a Central European novelistic tradition (Kafka, Musil, Broch) that he describes as polyphonic. However, in his novels, man, seemingly a free agent, is shown as being trapped by the "paradox" of history, which reverses the intended consequences of his actions & thus empties them of all meaning. Bakhtin's concept of dialogic interaction allows recognizing Kundera's polyphony as a merely formal one: imaginative & sensitive stylistic variations of the theme of paradox. Though Kundera, through his characters, questions fixed ideas about revolution, lyricism, love, & democracy, he lacks a notion of the socially & dialogically constructed self. The characters set in motion thus tend to be closed & impervious to each other, & they never quite achieve autonomy from the author's designs. That is why Kundera's verdict about the futility of human endeavor can provide the ideological closure to a formally open novelistic structure. The importance of Bakhtin's theory seems to lie in its basic tenet that the polyphonic flows from popular culture, inherently dialogic & democratic. This implies the hypothesis of a dialogic novelistic tradition nourished from "below," though often cut short from "above." Bakhtinian theory therefore counters current theories—e.g., Ger-

man reception aesthetics & French poststructuralism—that define contemporary culture in terms of incompatible elite & mass culture.

S18597 / ISA / 1986 / 5178

Sourabh, N. C. (Leppasuonkatu 9C 707, 00100 Helsinki Finland), *Methodological Aspects of an Indian Time Budget Survey.*

¶ Focus is on time-budget survey data collection techniques, questionnaires, data analysis parameters, & findings as methods for addressing the social & economic contributions of women's housework compared with men's in Ru & Ur communities of different SE strata. The methodological approaches adopted integrate micro- & macrolevels, & qualitative & quantitative data & analysis.

S18598 / ISA / 1986 / 5179

de Souza, Peter Ronald (U Sussex, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QN England), *Pluralization of Life-Worlds and Charismatic Domination.*

¶ A contribution to the debates between empirical/realistic & neoclassical theorists of democracy, by examining the conception of the "typical citizen" that underlies each tradition & serves as the basis for their respective conceptions of democracy. By borrowing from the discussions of sociologists & social psychologists (especially Erich Fromm) a set of "inconvenient facts" is posed to each of these conceptions. Analysis suggests that the social tendencies of modern mass society lead to pluralization of life-worlds (per Alfred Schütz & Jürgen Habermas). The political implications of this trend, particularly for democracy theory, are discussed.

S18599 / ISA / 1986 / 5180

de Souza, Peter Ronald (U Sussex, Brighton BN1 9QN England), *Science, Values, and Democratic Theory.*

¶ The debate between the empirical/realistic & neoclassical theorists of democracy is examined in terms of attitudes toward the issue of science & values. It is argued that this relationship is crucial for distinguishing between the various traditions in democratic theory. Each tradition has either an explicit or implicit normative position derived from a conception of human nature & from the notion of a good society. The difference between the two traditions lies at the level of varying conceptions of the latter, which raises the question of whether such differences are resolvable by reference to science.

S18600 / ISA / 1986 / 5181

Spanier, Graham B. (State U New York, Stony Brook 11794), *Diversity in the Transition to Divorce.*

¶ Data from a longitudinal study of the transition from marriage to divorce are used to focus on diversity in the experience of the aftermath of marital separation. In-depth interviews (N = 200 Ms & Fs) were conducted within 26 months of the final separation leading to divorce. Outside influences, loneliness, well-being, & dating are examined. The main finding is that most of the variance is still unexplained. Social scientists must consequently back away from assumptions that there are predictable patterns of response to divorce, or that individuals regard divorce in ways once common.

S18601 / ISA / 1986 / 5182

Spear, Roger (Cooperatives Research Unit Open U, Walton Hall Milton Keynes MK7 6AA England), *Issues in Co-Operative Development at the Local/Regional Level.*

¶ The effectiveness of some state structures & strategies for the development of worker cooperatives at the local/regional level is examined, with focus on sectoral strategies, federal structures, loan fund infrastructure, & provision of specialist services. Several theorists argue the need for support organizations, yet these ideas are relatively undeveloped due to limited empirical work in the area. The analysis here draws on experience in Italy & Spain (Mondragon), & complements a study of a large number of local co-op support organizations carried out in the UK. It is based on a case study of a regional support organization & the interorganizational relations it established directly & indirectly with cooperatives. The following issues are discussed: (1) the problem of implementing social policy through cooperatives operating in a market economy, (2) the suitability of local state intervention in cooperative development, (3) the costs of transaction (democratic & economic) in federal structures, (4) the risk of dependency in provision of services & loan funds, & (5) interorganizational planning methods used (& available) for the sectoral development of autonomous democratic organizations (coopera-

tives). Policy guidelines for regional cooperative development strategies are suggested.

S18602 / ISA / 1986 / 5183

Spanner, Kenneth I. & Rosenfeld, Rachel (Duke U, Durham NC 27706), **Women, Work, and Identities: An Event History Analysis.**

¶ The concept of identity is used to understand constancy & change in women's work histories in the US. Identities are self-in-role meanings such as parent, worker, or career person. Identities are relational, hierarchical, & have consistency & motivational implications for behavior. From a life course perspective, it is posited that identities serve to organize the course of people's lives (in terms of meaning & motivating behavior consistent with the identity) & change as a function of the organization of people's lives (eg, the structure of work careers, additional schooling, or changes in marital or parental statuses). The organizing role of identities is illustrated with a continuous-time, discrete-state stochastic model of changes in women's work-related identities (not employed/homemaker, employed but not as part of a career, employed in a work career). The model considers rates of transitions into & out of identity states as a function of fixed & changing personal resources, changes in stage of the family life cycle, & the rewards & opportunities associated with the present job & the larger career line in which the job is embedded. Data come from life event histories of a heterogeneous statewide (Wash) sample of Fs, studied at age 31 in 1979 & 13 years earlier in 1966.

S18603 / ISA / 1986 / 5184

Spindel, Cheywa Rojza (IDESP, Ave Dr Arnaldo 173 São Paulo SP CEP: 01255 Brazil), **The Brazilian Economic Crisis and Teenage Wage Labour.**

¶ Current Brazilian law stipulates that persons aged 12-17 can legally be employed as minors. It is estimated that for each child or teenager legally hired in Brazil, there are 10 working illegally, while for adults, the ratio is 1:2, showing that it is much more difficult for working minors than for adult workers to overcome the barriers imposed by the recruitment criteria of the official labor market. The following questions are explored: (1) To which segment of the Wc do the successfully hired young workers belong? (2) Why do they work? (3) What are their chances of finding a job? (4) What are their chances of moving up? (5) How are they treated at work? (6) How do they contribute to the global product? (7) Are they more likely to be dismissed during economic crises, & what are the consequences?

S18604 / ISA / 1986 / 5185

Sri, P. S. (Royal Roads Military Coll, FMO Victoria British Columbia V0S 1B0), **The Trauma of Displacement in Zulfikar Ghose's Confessions of a Native-Alien.**

¶ Colonialism & its aftermath have had a profound & lasting effect on twentieth-century man & society in the Third World. Specifically, they have given birth to a wide-ranging phenomenon of anomie or rootlessness. In an effort to find a momentary stay against confusion in the modern chaos, sensitive individuals in the Third World have increasingly turned to some form of creative writing—not because it deals with beauty, but because it creates little ordered worlds of its own in the midst of disorder. The relationship between the colonizer & the colonized often resembles the relationships between Prospero & Caliban in *The Tempest*. If Caliban is merely a part of nature, an ignoble unlettered savage, he will never be able to break out of the prison of language devised by Prospero; all his thought processes & cultural attainments will be only a pale reflection of Prospero's achievements. But Caliban has his own culture, inherited from his mother Sycorax, who, though she was conquered by Prospero, controlled nature through her sorcery & possessed a culture of her own. It is possible for Caliban, therefore, to wrench his culture from dreams into reality, to embody it in words. Dualities abound in Caliban's life, of the old & the new, past & present, tradition & modernity. Caught in the whirlwind of rapid political & SE change, alienated & confused, he longs for stability & wholeness, while impersonal forces tear his private life apart. Caliban's predicament may be somewhat easier to bear if there is a laconic traditional acceptance of paradox or a puckish streak of wit & humor in his temperament. This is the peculiar defense against colonial neuroses found in Zulfikar Ghose's *Confessions of a Native-Alien*, a sensitive yet detached evocation of the trauma of displacement from the country of one's origin, the search for a new personal & communal identity & its failure, & the final retreat into the ordered world of poetic imagination. Poetic activity not only affords him a resting place of the imagination, it is also a paradoxical

route to self-knowledge. What we may appreciate in Zulfikar's *Confessions*, therefore, is the passionate intensity with which the external events & the internal turmoils of his life are recorded; & what we are compelled to recognize is that he is the archetypal product of the colonial process—a true citizen of the no man's land between contradictory worlds in an age of anxiety & alienation.

S18605 / ISA / 1986 / 5186

Srinivas, Kalburgi (U Regina, Saskatchewan S4S 0A2), **Holistic Strategies for Reducing Worker Alienation in Developing Countries.**

¶ An analysis of interventions at the organization level in the Third World that have attempted amelioration of alienation at the workplace. Some of these efforts have resulted in workers' experiencing meaningfulness in their job tasks as well as increases in the organization's productivity levels. A comprehensive review of related studies carried out to date is provided.

S18606 / ISA / 1986 / 5187

Srinivasan, Nirmala (Indian Instit Management, Sector "O" Aliganj Lucknow 226 020 Uttar Pradesh), **Phenomenology and Structural Marxism: A Critique and Case Study.**

¶ Focus is on the shift in emphasis from an objective to a subjective interpretation of ethnicity, which attempts to understand the "reality" of ethnicity for the individual. Private definitions of ethnic identity constitute the core of the research material, which spans the life-histories of 230 Muslims & Christians in Lucknow, the capital city of Uttar Pradesh, India. Fourteen types of minority identity are revealed, which questions the validity of the terms minority & majority in the Indian situation, & provides the basis of a critique of standard Marxist categories.

S18607 / ISA / 1986 / 5188

Staats, Sara R. & Stassen, Marjorie A. (Ohio State U, Newark 43055), **Hope and Happiness: A Comparison of Some Discrepancies.**

¶ The Satisfaction & Happiness Survey (Michalos, 1983) & Hope Index were administered to a convenience sample of 275 undergraduate students at the Ohio State U (Newark campus). Ss were from a city of approximately 56,000 & the surrounding Ru area, & were white with a mean age of 19.4. Comparison of this Midwest sample with a Canadian sample of U students (Michalos, 1985) reveals that the former had higher average scores than the latter. A comparison was made between the Midwest & Canadian samples by regressing global satisfaction on 11 domains, which accounted for 40% of the variance in the Midwest sample—13% lower than that found for the Canadian sample. Self-esteem was the best single predictor for both the Midwest & the Canadian samples. In the Midwest, the second best predictor of global satisfaction was financial security, while friendship was second for the Canadian. Validity problems with the Hope Index are discussed.

S18608 / ISA / 1986 / 5189

Staikov, Zachary (Instit Sociology, 13 A Moskovska str Sofia 1000 Bulgaria), **Leisure Time Changes in the Town of Kazanluk, Bulgaria, over the Last 20 Years.**

¶ In 1965, a time-budget study was conducted in the town of Kazanluk, Bulgaria, as a part of the Multinational Comparative Time-Budget Research Project. The survey yielded valuable information on the amount & structure of leisure. In 1985, a new time-budget study was carried out in the same town, but with a broader research design. The major findings on leisure dynamics from 1965 to 1985 are outlined & explained. Leisure is treated not only as a function of the changes in the town, but also as an agent of social change. Possible uses of time-budget research in forecasting & social development programs are traced.

S18609 / ISA / 1986 / 5190

Staikov, Zachary (Instit Sociology, 13 A Moskovska str Sofia 1000 Bulgaria), **Reproduction of Leisure.**

¶ In order to reveal the connections between the sociology of leisure & general sociological theory, it is necessary to consider the issue of reproduction of leisure. Leisure cannot be reproduced unless it is an integral part of the overall social reproduction process. Similarly, the theory of leisure is not likely to advance unless it is a component of the general sociological theory. Leisure is a product & a form of realization of surplus time (labor & value) in society. Its expanded reproduction requires an increase & not a decrease of surplus labor. This implies that the resources allotted for the development of leisure become capital, & the

labor creating leisure becomes a productive labor: the values it produces are greater than its costs. Thus, leisure becomes an industry. Simple reproduction of leisure means that it is reproduced as both use value & value, while its expanded reproduction requires creation of more values & use values. The theoretical system of the sociology of leisure should encompass the general categories of social time, social space, social mass, & social energy.

S18610 / ISA / 1986 / 5191

Staikov, Zachary (Institut Sociology, 13 A Moskovska str Sofia 1000 Bulgaria), **Time Budget—Method, Tool, Instrument of Leisure Study.**

¶ Reflecting on thirty years of studying time budgets & participation in several international comparative surveys & dozens of national & regional studies of time use, it is noted that the aim of all these studies has continuously been the ascertainment, analysis, modeling, & forecasting of leisure. The importance of time-budget research in studying leisure is not determined simply by the fact that it provides the most complete & precise information on the magnitude & structure of leisure activities, however significant it may be. The great methodological importance of the time budget lies in the new approach to studying social reality it embodies, & the increased role of leisure in social life.

S18611 / ISA / 1986 / 5192

Staikov, Zachary (Institut Sociology, 13 A Moskovska str Sofia 1000 Bulgaria), **Changes in the Time Budget of the Kazanluk Population over the Last 20 Years.**

¶ A time-budget survey of the Kazanluk district of Bulgaria was conducted in 1965 & again in 1985. In addition to time expenditures, household incomes & expenditures in money & in kind were recorded. Activities that have changed markedly in time duration & those that have remained stable, & the relations between different types of activities are outlined according to their respective changes. Time use is treated not only as a function of societal factors but also as an agent of social change. Discussed also is the possibility of utilizing time-budget research findings in forecasts & programs for social development up to the year 2000.

S18612 / ISA / 1986 / 5193

Stauth, Georg (U Bielefeld, D-4800 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Cultural Segregation in a Cairo Quarter.**

¶ Social change has been conceived of by the theory of modernization as a process of economic & social differentiation through which traditional structures & cultures transfer into modern ones. Findings from research on everyday culture & consumerism in a mass Ur area of Cairo, Egypt, challenge the argument of the modernization perspective. The extension of the world economy & its impact on the local settings of big cities in the periphery are not restricted to productive units such as factories & companies, but also penetrate mass living areas. The incursion of capitalism in the peripheral spheres entails two processes: (1) a growing intensification of market relations, accompanied by intensification of consumerism & diffusion of a mass culture; & (2) concentration & differentiation of production, flanked by growing involvement of labor from Ur quarters, & an increase of communal production. These processes lead to the creation of new material & cultural settings in the domestic world of Ur poor quarters & to new patterns of sociocultural segregation. Illustrations focus on the dynamics of the local reformulation of "territoriality" in the confrontation between "households" with secured & nonsecured sources of income.

S18613 / ISA / 1986 / 5194

Stauth, Georg (U Bielefeld, D-4800 Federal Republic Germany), **The Ambiguous World of Human Agency in Habermas's Notion of Culture: A Critique.**

¶ Jürgen Habermas's treatment of human agency is criticized. His view of the "life-world" is vague & his emphasis on language theory is unrealistic. His analysis of the innovative potentials of modern culture is biased toward Western definitions of civilization, & he overlooks the dialectics between the cultural emancipation of Third World countries & the universalization of Western mass culture.

S18614 / ISA / 1986 / 5195

Stauth, Georg & Semsek, Hans-Günter (U Bielefeld, D-4800 Federal Republic Germany), **System, Culture and Life World: Reflections on Colonization and Resistance.**

¶ Social scientists have been too tied to a view of global relations in terms of an underlying economic logic (Wallerstein, 1974). The rationality of modern science & technology will no longer suffice as the primary analytic focus—as in the life philosophers of the German ontological school, including Herbert Marcuse & Jürgen Habermas. The global application of scientism today, in the production of mass culture & media communications, may reshape the world's social structures in a new formative process. Culture, then, becomes a new dimension expressing material life—a symbolic game on the manufacturing of life. Advanced society as a system transforms into an exchange of fluctuating symbols, gestures, & formulas representing the visions & events of practical life.

S18615 / ISA / 1986 / 5196

Steffen, Katharina (Zentralstr 124, CH-8003 Zürich Switzerland), **Significant Objects in Life Stories: Women Taxi Drivers and Their Automobiles.**

¶ It is argued that members of industrial societies become attached to & identify with material objects in a manner & intensity largely dependent on their SS, which also affects the language they use when discussing this relationship. Based on life histories collected during fieldwork in Frankfurt, West Germany, the behavioral & language patterns exhibited by Lc & Mc F taxi drivers in relation to their automobiles are compared, along with the varying degree to which this relationship has affected their lives & personal identities.

S18616 / ISA / 1986 / 5197

Steiner, Helmut (Institut Sociology & Social Policy Academy Sciences, Otto-Nuschke-Str 10/11 1080 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Peace Research as a Field of Sociology.**

¶ Peace research has become an integral part of various disciplines & has a long tradition in sociology. It is currently characterized by: systematic & planned research, institutionalization, an interdisciplinary nature, & an increasingly global dimension. In an interdisciplinary approach to peace research, sociology should address the following issues: (1) the sociocultural causes of wars & international conflicts & conditions for peaceful coexistence & guaranteed peace; (2) the social structure & motivation of movements for peace & against war, but also the social mobilization strategies used to prepare for war; (3) factors influencing mass social consciousness of war & peace, international relations, & peaceful coexistence; (4) social & sociopolitical consequences of war & massive arms build-up, as well as disarmament; & (5) war, peace, & international relations in the history of sociological theory & sociology & their topical significance. These issues open new dimensions for, & make new demands on, international academic & political discussion between Marxist & non-Marxist sociologists in the interest of maintaining & securing peace.

S18617 / ISA / 1986 / 5198

Steiner, Helmut (Institut Sociology & Social Policy Academy Sciences, Otto-Nuschke-Str 10/11 1080 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Raymond Aron and Charles W. Mills: Two Sociological Approaches to Problems of War and Peace after World War II.**

¶ Since WWII, the sociological problems of war & peace, international relations, & peaceful coexistence among nations have been analyzed by sociologists & others in ways that took into account the change in historical conditions. Despite their differing scientific & political views, P. N. & Fedosyev & O. Klineberg, J. D. Bernal & R. MacIver, & Charles Wright Mills & Raymond Aron have shared a growing sense of scientific & political responsibility for peaceful international relations. Mills's & Aron's views are examined here. Mills, intellectually schooled & inspired by the works of Max Weber & Karl Marx, has been critical of the US power elites, & of the schools of structural functionalism in US sociology, but also of Marxism. He wrote *The Causes of World War Three* (see SA 8:4/608148) as a sociological plea for the necessity of peaceful coexistence. Aron developed into an influential conservative sociologist & writer. His works show a deep-rooted, militant anti-Marxism & anti-communism, but advocate international understanding between the US & the USSR to secure peace.

S18618 / ISA / 1986 / 5199

Steiner, Helmut (Institut Sociology & Social Policy Academy Science, Otto-Nuschke-Str 10-11 1080 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Planning of Science in the History of Sociology.**

¶ Sociological discussions of science planning in line with new social conditions reached a first climax in the USSR in the 1920s. Of special

historical significance & relevance for today are discussions in GB in the 1940s & 1950s, following publication in 1939 of J. D. Bernal's book *The Social Function of Science*. Present-day views on planning science can be traced back, to a large extent, to discussions of Bernal's concepts.

S18619 / ISA / 1986 / 5200

Sterk, C. E. J. M. (Erasmus U, 3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), **Upon Realizing Who You Are—Narratives of Heroin Prostitutes.**

¶ The narratives of F heroin addicts/prostitutes in the Netherlands are explored, with focus on the way in which they talk about their lives as "heroin prostitutes." Some of them feel like "real" prostitutes & others feel more like drug users. Differences in the narratives of those who just entered the world of heroin prostitution & those with more experience are noted. The importance of collecting life histories & using ethnolinguistic research methods are discussed.

S18620 / ISA / 1986 / 5201

Stevenson, William B. & Pearce, Jone L. (Graduate School Management U California, Irvine 92717), **Formal Structure and Cooperative Interaction within Organizations.**

¶ It is suggested here that cooperative interaction has been ignored in organizational theory & research. Furthermore, the formal structure of organizations has hitherto unexamined effects on the likelihood of cooperative interactions among individuals. A reorientation of research is recommended, whereby the effects of the formal organization on the development of the "micro-organization" that emerges through interaction within the organization & leads to cooperation can be assessed.

S18621 / ISA / 1986 / 5202

Stevenson, William B. & Wilson, Donald O. (Graduate School Management U California, Irvine 92717), **The Strength of Ties and Social Distance in Intraorganizational Networks.**

¶ There are at least three explanations for why individuals establish the strong ties that lead to social cohesion within organizations. According to the Weberian bureaucracy model, interaction takes place among those trying to accomplish the instrumental goals of an organization; strong connections leading to social cohesion are based on the interacting individuals' positions in the organization. The ruling elite thesis, similar to the Weberian argument in its emphasis on position, maintains that those at the top discriminate, preferring to interact only with others in elite positions; thus, preference for elite interaction leads to stronger interaction & perpetuation of the elite. Finally, the social preference argument maintains that individuals prefer socially similar others for strong ties; thus, grouping similar individuals in the organization leads to strong ties. Hypotheses about the strength of ties based on these three models are tested in two government bureaucracies. Implications concerning the distribution of individuals in organizational positions leading to stronger or weaker ties & affecting social cohesion within the organization are discussed.

S18622 / ISA / 1986 / 5203

Stinner, William F. (Utah State U, Logan 84322-0730), **The Transition to Retirement and Migration Behavior in the United States.**

¶ Migration is often presumed to be linked to major transitions occurring throughout the life course. In contemporary postindustrial societies, one such prominent transition is retirement. Since little is known about the factors constraining or facilitating migration behavior in the context of the retirement transition, a model developed around a set of conditioning factors, including personal resources, SE bonds, environmental setting, & age, is tested on a sample of 2,000 US Ms who entered retirement between 1967 & 1983. The data are drawn from the National Longitudinal Survey of Mature Men.

S18623 / ISA / 1986 / 5204

Stolte-Heiskanen, Veronica (U Tampere, 33101 Finland), **The Role of Center-Periphery Relations in the Utilization of the Social Sciences.**

¶ The main thesis is that, although the concept of intellectual styles is useful in the analysis of center-periphery relations, it needs to be augmented from the perspective of normal meta-analysis, which perceives science to pass through paradigmatic changes due to intra- & extrascientific factors. An attempt is made to integrate the idea of automatic diffusion of scientific innovations (paradigmatic change, change of style) with the idea of agents of diffusion (paradigmatic or stylistic exemplars)

to arrive at some conclusions concerning "ideal conditions" for utilization of social sciences on the periphery.

S18624 / ISA / 1986 / 5205

Stone, John & Levin, Michael (Goldsmiths' Coll U London, SE14 6NW England), **The Dialectics of Discrimination: Nationalism and Racism in Recent Neo-Marxist Literature.**

¶ Explored are the contrasting ways in which the ambiguous legacy of the founders of dialectical materialism has been adapted to different situations & circumstances. The diversity of thought that claims to fall within the "Marxist tradition" means that only illustrative examples will be used. After considering selected Marxist theorists in a European & North American context, an analysis is offered of how Marxism has been employed in some socialist & Third World societies. In conclusion, a critique is made of certain prominent Western, neo-Marxist theorists, comparing their analyses of national, ethnic, & racial conflicts with those employed by important, non-Marxist social scientists.

S18625 / ISA / 1986 / 5206

Strasser, Hermann (U Duisburg, D-4100 Federal Republic Germany), **Renewing the Concept of Status Inconsistency: Toward a General Theory of Social Change.**

¶ The potential of the concept of status inconsistency for formulating a theory of contemporary society & social change that includes both interactional & social-structural elements is addressed. Recent attempts to get away from the largely futile, US-dominated status politics & psycholinguistic solutions to the status inconsistency problem are taken into consideration. The initial intentions of Emile Durkheim, Max Weber, Georg Simmel, & Pitirim Sorokin are revitalized.

S18626 / ISA / 1986 / 5207

Straus, Murray A. (U New Hampshire, Durham 03824), **Cross-National Research on Gender Equality Using Sub-National Social Indicators.**

¶ A taxonomy of social indicators research designs is provided, with focus on cross-national replication studies, which are illustrated & applied to the antecedents & consequences of gender inequality in the US, Mexico, India, & Spain. The construction of an appropriate index is described in detail.

S18627 / ISA / 1986 / 5208

Strauss, Anselm (U California, San Francisco 94143), **Codes and Coding.**

¶ Procedures for coding data, an essential part of qualitative analysis, are generally transmitted verbally by more experienced to less experienced researchers; little has been written about those procedures, either technically or in terms of their logic. In the grounded theory style of research, coding has the following major functions: (1) both follows & leads to generative questions; (2) fractures the data, leading interpretation to higher levels of abstraction; (3) is the pivotal operation for moving toward the discovery of a core category, which acts as a powerful means for integrating the interpretation; & (4) forces the linking of relationships among the codes & the development of each. There are three major types of coding: open, axial, & selective. Each occurs at every phase of the research, but generally the first moves toward the third, as the analysis moves increasingly toward integration. Some useful rules of thumb concerning coding procedures are outlined. A few examples of codes & coding procedures are provided.

S18628 / ISA / 1986 / 5209

Streib, G. F. (U Florida, Gainesville 32611), **Old Age and the Crisis of the Welfare State: A Societal View—Lessons from Ireland.**

¶ An analysis of the social & economic requirements of the elderly in relation to other goals & priorities of Ireland. The needs of the elderly are discussed in relation to other major issues: the growth of nationalism & the importance of national identity; the equitable distribution of resources & income; & economic development & industrialization. It is examined whether the aged are integrated into Irish society, based on data from several recent studies: a national random sample of Irish persons aged 65+, a report on the state's contribution to the income of the elderly, a study of the elderly's experience of living alone in a Ru area, & a survey of old people who live alone in the Republic of Ireland & in Northern Ireland. Preliminary analysis indicates that the elderly are more integrated into Irish society than some theorists assume; yet, prob-

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lems are found among the elderly in varying degrees, particularly in terms of poverty, isolation, & infirmity.

S18629 / ISA / 1986 / 5210

Suárez, Pablo (Uppsala U, S-75120 Sweden), **The Dynamics of Electoral Cleavages: Chile, 1958-1970—A Structural Equation Model for Aggregate Data.**

¶ Based on regional time-series data, the process of patterning of electoral cleavages in the course of Chile's last three presidential elections is described. A LISREL model is suggested & empirical results are discussed both in relation to the theory of cleavages & to previous research.

S18630 / ISA / 1986 / 5211

Subramaniam, V. (Carleton U, Ottawa Ontario K1S 5B6), **The Sociology of the Development of Organization Theory: Some Observations.**

¶ Organization theory has gone through four broad phases of development: (1) the Weberian & classical theory state—in which trends favored managerial authority without intercommunication; (2) the human relations phase—which took note of the group psychology of organization members & tried to accommodate it to the manager's authority; (3) the decision-theory phase—which paradoxically revived managerial initiative by criticizing promanagerial classical theory; & (4) the current stage of intense mutual imitation by Soviet & US management. The dominant trend in the development of organization studies has been essentially supportive of the professional managers & their authority systems. Criticisms of "bureaucratic" authority have generally tried only to reduce its stupidities, & have thereby made it more effective—both in the US & in the USSR.

S18631 / ISA / 1986 / 5212

Sufian, Abu J. M. & Johnson, Nan E. (Jahangirnagar U, Dhaka Bangladesh), **Son Preference and Child Replacement in Bangladesh.**

¶ Data from the Bangladesh Fertility Survey are used to investigate two dimensions of reproductive behavior: new births 10-24 months after the death of a young child & use ever of contraception. A logit regression analysis shows that when the birth order of a dying son was 5 or less & when he left behind fewer than 2 brothers, his death was much more likely to be followed by a live birth in 10-24 months. Mothers with 5 or fewer living children & with fewer than 2 living sons were less likely to have initiated contraception. Since the average Bangladesh wife desires 4-5 living children & at least 2 living sons, the results suggest that values about the number & sex of living offspring affect the relationship between child mortality & subsequent fertility.

S18632 / ISA / 1986 / 5213

Sundaram, D. (U Madras, 600 005 India), **Ageing-Socio-Demographic Perspectives of Development Process in Tamil Nadu—A Case Study.**

¶ A discussion of the impact of loosening family & kinship ties on the aged population of Tamil Nadu, India, & the increased obligation of secondary institutions to care for them. The changing occupational structure & welfare policies are examined, focusing on poverty eradication programs, presented as a policy response to demographic change. Issues relating to the problems of aging are analyzed from a sociodemographic perspective in the context of development. Suggestions are made for changes in the aging policy of Tamil Nadu.

S18633 / ISA / 1986 / 5214

Svensson, Göran (Uppsala U, S-751 20 Sweden), **Satisfaction and Happiness of Students: A Swedish Case.**

¶ Undergraduate students at Uppsala U (Sweden) (N = 289) were surveyed in autumn 1985 to assess satisfaction in 12 domains of life on a single scale. The analysis assesses the discrepancies found between present states of general satisfaction & variables such as wants, past expectations, future expectations, past best achievements, perceived needs, & perceived merits. Correlations between general satisfaction, types of discrepancies, domains of life, & other conditioning factors are derived through 800+ systematic stepwise regression. Principal conclusions are delineated.

S18634 / ISA / 1986 / 5215

Svensson, Lennart G. (U Gothenburg, S-414 59 Sweden), **Professional Knowledge in Relation to Other Sources of Control.**

¶ Based on interviews & participant observation, investigated are control strategies used in various working life situations by two groups of professionals: architects, representing a technical profession connected to material production & private capital; & psychologists, representing a human profession connected to reproduction of the living & the public sphere. Organizational, professional, & personal resources of each are described; these are interdependent in working life situations. Ways of studying the use of these resources are described, with the goal of better understanding how expert knowledge is reinforced or weakened in relation to other kinds of resources in society.

S18635 / ISA / 1986 / 5216

Svensson, Per-Gunnar & Starrin, Bengt (Värmland County Council, Eriks väg 16 Karlstad Sweden), **Informal Solutions to Meet Health and Social Consequences of Unemployment—The Case of Sweden.**

¶ Unemployment & its effect on health & social life are analyzed, focusing on stress control & collective struggle. Trends in unemployment in Europe are discussed. Recent research related to individual concerns is described & directions for further research are identified. Unemployment in relation to occupational health & safety, the extent of overtime, recruitment to labor unions, migration, & family influences are examined. Data from empirical studies in the county of Värmland, Sweden, is used to study trade unionists' experience & attitudes. Two forms of community struggle have included supportive action through trade unions & the fight for the constitutional right to work. The role of popular national movements, eg, trade unions, temperance movements, farmers' movements, in creating informal solutions to inequities in health care is reviewed. It is concluded that these movements should work to mobilize people to improve health care.

S18636 / ISA / 1986 / 5217

Swyngedouw, Jan (Nanzan U, Showa-ku Nagoya 466 Japan), **Japanese Religions and the Liberation of Outcaste Communities.**

¶ The year 1979 marked a turning point in the attitudes of Japanese religions toward the problem of the *buraku* (Japanese outcasts), when a prominent Buddhist priest made comments discriminatory against *buraku*, provoking a strong reaction from the Buraku Liberation League, leading to a conscientization of most religious groups. Following a preliminary explanation of minorities in Japan, attention shifts to the role that religions have historically performed in this respect. The relation of the change of attitude of most religious groups to broader sociocultural changes in Japan is examined. Hopefully, this introductory discussion will lead to a better objective understanding of the various functions religions can perform in contemporary society.

S18637 / ISA / 1986 / 5218

Synge, Jane (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4M4), **Comparing the Childhoods and Early Adulthoods of Cohorts Born in the 1900s and the 1950s as a Means for the Study of Social Change.**

¶ A study of the life histories of "baby boomers" born in Hamilton, Ontario, ca 1950, using the same interview schedule as one completed by 120 city & farm people born in the early 1900s. Direct comparisons between the two groups illustrate changes in family life, schooling, & the experience of adolescence & young adulthood over half a century.

S18638 / ISA / 1986 / 5219

Széll, György L. (U Osnabrück, D-4500 Federal Republic Germany), **Participation, Self-Management and Worker's Control in Work Organization.**

¶ For more than a hundred years, the question of autonomy in the workplace has been a central problem in the democratization of work life. The increased role of worker control over the production process with the help of wage policy, DoFL, & scientific management is discussed. The ambivalence of the trade unions about this development is described. Today, the new technologies in the workplace & the crises of overproduction & accumulation appear to signal the end of the "work society" & a value change away from the work ethos. Recent empirical research data from Western Europe is used to examine the role of democratization of work life & self-management for a generation confronted with unemployment & the idea of "no future." Perspectives in the alternative sector, the dual economy, & the grey society are examined. It is concluded that despite the transformation of society through crisis & new technologies, work remains the central instance in any society for social, political, & economic power. The dualization of the heter-

onomous & autonomous sectors does not eliminate the major social contradictions.

SI8639 / ISA / 1986 / 5220

Szmatka, Jacek (State U New York Buffalo, Amherst 14261), **Micro-Macro Dynamics of Power Relations.**

¶ The problem of the mutual relationships between micro- & macrosocial structure is crucial for present-day sociology, especially microsociology. It is hypothesized that power relations form the background & essence for this relationship. Thirteen related hypotheses & statements are examined on: a two-step flow of communication; the existence of structural gap; the functional contradiction between small groups & macrostructures; & the role of such factors as group solidarity, group homogeneity, group integration, group cohesion, & groupthink on mutual interdependence between micro- & macrostructures. The conclusion is that although the entire process is multilevel, & macrostructure dominates over small groups determining their structural shape, under specified conditions, the mutual interplay can change its direction & the small group can become a determining factor.

SI8640 / ISA / 1986 / 5221

Sztompka, Piotr (Instytut Socjologii Jagiellońskiej U, 31-044 Cracow Poland), **Social Movements: The Structures in *Statu Nascendi*.**

¶ The focus of contemporary social theory is moving toward the active, creative side of social processes: the ways through which society constitutes & reconstitutes itself. The emphasis on social actors as creative subjects rather than passive objects turns attention toward a particular salient category of collective actors: social movements (SMs). The processes of structure building carried on by SMs are analyzed with respect to three crucial dimensions of social structure: normative, opportunity, & ideals. Respectively, three analytically distinguishable processes of structure building are studied in detail: crystallization of norms, values, roles, & institutions; articulation of vested interests, opportunities, & life-chances; & formulation of beliefs, creeds, & ideologies. The interrelations of structure-building processes in internal & external dimensions are discussed, & hypotheses framed concerning the internal prerequisites for external effectiveness of SMs & the feedback effects of external success on internal structure. Various modalities of lasting structural effects of SMs are distinguished & linked to changes in their internal structures—both under conditions of success & failure. Empirical illustrations are drawn from two large-scale SMs of recent decades, radically different in their causes, natural histories, & outcomes: the Civil Rights movement in the US & the movement of Social Renewal in Poland. Their experiences provide factual grounding for the theoretical models & hypotheses advanced.

SI8641 / ISA / 1986 / 5222

Tabunov, N. D. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **The Sources & Causes of Armed Conflicts under Modern Conditions.**

¶ While economic systems that create social inequality & other adverse conditions set the stage for war, the immediate impulses that lead to war emanate from politics. The political orientations of state leaders, however, are formed under the influence of worldviews rooted in SCs.

SI8642 / ISA / 1986 / 5223

Taleb Bendiab, Abderrahim & Boukraa, Liés (U Alger, Algeria), **Islam, société et politique en Algérie depuis 1962** (Islam, Society and Politics in Algeria Since 1962). (FRE)

¶ An examination of the significance of Islam in contemporary Algerian society. It is argued that the fact of religion must be inserted in global analyses of SE transformations as both a condition & result of material upheaval. As the result of change, Islam has been established & evolved as Algeria's state religion. As a condition of upheaval, Islam has functioned as a system of representation of social consciousness impacting concrete historical transformations. Depending on the social forces in struggle, either politics (eg, nationalism & socialism) & history (eg, language & culture) are subordinated to faith, or the political system of representation dominates the Islamic. Whatever the tendency, at the center of ideological discourse since Algerian independence is the triptych of Islam, nation, & socialism. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

SI8643 / ISA / 1986 / 5224

Tallman, Irving (Washington State U, Pullman 99165), **Social Development, Ideology and Marital Power.**

¶ Previous findings (Tallman, Marotz-Baden, & Pindas, 1983) reporting differences in conjugal power between Mexican & US families are expanded. Those data indicated that although, when interviewed, Mexican (especially peasant & blue-collar) husbands & wives evidenced traditional preferences for husband dominance, & US (especially white-collar) spouses indicated preference for egalitarian spousal relations, observations of their interactions produced quite different results. In the latter situation, Mexican peasant Fs evidenced the most power & US white-collar Fs the least. These findings are interpreted as suggesting two different sources of power, one ideological (or normative) & the other structural. Ideological power is manifest in "front stage" or public behavior, whereas structurally induced power is manifest in day-to-day behavior. These observations are explained in detail.

SI8644 / ISA / 1986 / 5225

Tamney, Joseph B., Johnson, Stephen D. & Gordon, Whitney (Ball State U, Muncie Indiana 47306), **Church-State Relations in the Eighties.**

¶ Contrary to the modernization-secularization thesis, governments are not building walls between state & religion, but are seeking to use religious institutions for political purposes. This is true even in religiously pluralistic societies. Two relevant cases are examined: Indonesia, with a predominantly Muslim population; & the US, with a predominantly Christian population. Why & how governments are using religion in these two countries are discussed, & a reevaluation of the secularization thesis is offered.

SI8645 / ISA / 1986 / 5226

Tannen, Deborah (Georgetown U, Washington DC 20057), **Indirectness and Silence as Conflict Management in Conversation and Drama.**

¶ The occurrence of indirectness & silence, including minimal instances of perceived silence (ie, pauses), in transcripts of conversation & drama is investigated. Transcripts of casual conversation among friends show that silence is perceived when participants believe something could or should be said. When something negative is omitted, silence & indirectness assume a positive face-saving value. The plays of Harold Pinter use pauses & silence to mask (& because the mask is visible, to reveal) strong negative feelings. In *Betrayal*, for example, the most conflict-ridden scenes are distinguished not by shouting but by increased pauses & silence, important enough in the playwright's vision to be written into the script. Comparing the *f*, type, & function of indirectness & silence in conversation & drama contributes to the understanding of the relationship between conversational & literary language as well as to the dimensions of speaking & writing in discourse. Finally, it contributes to a view of meaning as an interactional accomplishment, & as a function of the unsaid as well as the said.

SI8646 / ISA / 1986 / 5227

Tannenbaum, Sol (U Houston, TX 77004), **Law, Justice, and Violence.**

¶ Legal institutions must play a potentially paradoxical role in society: on the one hand, they function to defend dominant institutional patterns through forms of coercive social control; on the other, they serve to channel & ameliorate the legitimate grievances of citizens. How that potential contradiction is resolved in particular societal contexts, & the consequences of varying resolutions for the maintenance of social order, is the theoretical problem addressed. Special attention is given to collective public violence.

SI8647 / ISA / 1986 / 5228

Taplin, Ruth (City London Polytechnic, E1 7NT England), **Islamic Values and the New Technology: Are They Compatible?**

¶ A discussion of the debate surrounding the adaptability of Islam to the modern technological world. Some theorists argue that the tenets of the Sha'aria laws of Islam are antithetical to the requirements of a modern industrialized society, interfering with such aspects of banking as interest payments & the active labor participation of women. Other theorists view Islam as compatible with the demands of Western industrialization & point to its flexibility in shaping the various states where it is the national religion. Some theorists note that Muslim Arab women from particular strata of society have always participated in the economy & argue that the tenets of Islam have actually aided their LF participation in some countries.

S18648 / ISA / 1986 / 5229

Tarrés Barraza, Maria Luisa (Colegio México, Mexico DF 01000), *Middle Classes' Community Networks and Political Opposition in Mexico City.*

Presentation in French.

¶ Current conceptions about the behavior of the Mcs in Mexico & in Latin America are inadequate & lack an empirical base. Using data gathered from documentary sources, qualitative interviews, & a survey, an attempt is made to understand which situations & conditions promote political opposition in this sector. A particular Ur community is analyzed, the Mc origins of which can be traced to 1950, during the period of rapid industrialization characterized by the growth of cities, educational levels, income distribution, etc. This Mc sector can be defined as the child of industrialization. The particular community has developed means of collective action since its formation that have changed into political opposition during the last five years due to the economic crisis & redefinition of state functions.

S18649 / ISA / 1986 / 5230

Tatsis, Nicholas Ch. (U Athens, 10672 Greece), *Anarchist Youth Culture in Modern Greece—An Investigation of the Underground Press in the Last Decade 1974-1984.*

¶ Following the overthrow of the military dictatorship & the restoration of democracy in 1974, Greece has witnessed the emergence of a very powerful anarchist youth culture. This counterculture is investigated through a systematic analysis of its underground press. Data from 50+ magazines & newspapers indicate: a rhetoric of antiauthoritarianism & antistatism; strong internationalism; uncritical acceptance of classic & modern anarchist thought; ambivalence toward doctrinal Marxism; prison reform & ecological activism; support of peace movements; & worldwide networking of youth organizations. The main thesis is that this counterculture is a direct product of the deep crisis of the Left & a desperate search for alternative ideological frames of reference. Its members are a mixture of Ur & Ru youth, Coll dropouts, juvenile delinquents, & former leftists.

S18650 / ISA / 1986 / 5231

Tatsis, Nicholas Ch. & Athanassis, Kalafatis (U Athens, 10672 Greece), *The Sociologists' Political Party: The Comtean Science in the Ambitious Mission of Reconstructing Modern Greek Reality.*

¶ In 1905, a student of Georg Simmel, Alexandros Papanastassiou, returned from Berlin to Athens & started a powerful political group called the Sociologists' Party. This association of German-educated young Greek scholars of sociology played an active role in the public life of the country until WWII. Papanastassiou became prime minister of Greece & implemented some critical social policies from the Sociologists' Party platform. The history of this group is examined, & its significance considered in a dialectical relationship to the various nationalistic trends that composed the opposing political force. The Sociologists' Party is seen within the broader parameters of scientific & quasi-socialist ideology.

S18651 / ISA / 1986 / 5232

Taubert, Horst (Nationalkomitee Soziologische Forschung, Johannes-Dieckmann-Str 19/23 1086 Berlin German Democratic Republic), *The Impact of Scientific-Technological Progress on the Relation between Social Equality and Inequality in Different Societies.*

¶ The relation between social equality & inequality is one basic problem of the development of human society. The crucial point is which opportunities are given to men to unfold their abilities & capacities by the different social orders. Scientific-technological progress sets new claims for social mastery of technological & economic problems. High technology, microelectronics, robots, etc., are changing the social structure, & also the relation of social equality & inequality. In the German Democratic Republic, processes of homogenization & heterogenization of social structures are determined by the SE preconditions of the socialist order, & therefore by elements of achieved social equality. But there are different types of social differentiations. In mastering the scientific-technological revolution, social problems must be solved in a way that is adequate to the interests of the people in socialist society. That occurs in a manner quite different from conservative attempts to overcome crises & improve technological innovation in capitalist countries.

S18652 / ISA / 1986 / 5233

Taylor, Charles Lewis (Virginia Polytechnic Inst, Blacksburg 24061), *A Proposed Coding Scheme for Identifying and Measuring Human Rights Violations.*

¶ It is possible to create an index of human rights violations that is replicable &, therefore, subject to & usable in political analysis. A complex coding scheme employing data from newswire reports of the United Press International, the Associated Press, & Reuters is proposed to find & measure human rights violations. Records on a daily basis can take into account the location & date of each event. Types of violations can be identified & categorized & a number of descriptors for each event can be given, including number, target, actor, & issue. The coding definitions would be similar to those of the government sanctions series of the *World Handbooks of Political and Social Indicators* (Yale U Press, 1972, 1983), but focusing much more fully on violations by governments & government allies of fundamental rights of human beings.

S18653 / ISA / 1986 / 5234

Taylor, James (Sociotechnical Design Consultants, New York NY 11363-1948), *Long Term Success of Participative Socio-Technical Design in a Computer Operations Department.*

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

¶ In 1977, computer operators & their manager collaborated in a one-year activity to apply sociotechnical system (STS) analysis & design methods to their organization. This project proved to be an effective approach to problem definition, data collection, data analysis, & design recommendation & implementation. By 1985, the 1977 design had been gradually adjusted to suit the evolving organization & the changing nature of its environment, while the organization maintained & expanded its effectiveness. The resulting STS organization is examined in terms of its leadership, its culture, & the appropriateness of STS analysis & design methods to long-term success.

S18654 / ISA / 1986 / 5235

Teram, Eli (U Windsor, Ontario N9B 3P4), *Sociotechnical Approach to the Structuring of Human Service Organizations and the Control of Clients.*

¶ The sociotechnical approach to organizational design is a most appropriate method to improve both the effectiveness of human service organizations & the quality of working life. Given the complexity of the tasks & environment of human service organizations, bureaucratic structures provide poor response to the contingencies faced by staff & impede professionals from fully utilizing their skills & deriving satisfaction from their work. Sociotechnical analysis, however, can also affect relationships between professionals & clients, increasing control of clients. The development of multidisciplinary semiautonomous work units enables professionals to coordinate their activities & appreciate each others' knowledge & skills in dealing with clients; some teams may pool their control mechanisms to help members faced with "difficult clients." Based on work experience & research, discussed are: (1) conditions under which pooling of control mechanisms is likely; (2) the effects of this pooling on client progress & organizational effectiveness; (3) consequences for client-worker relationships; & (4) consciousness-raising in relation to the problems associated with pooling. Implications are noted for future application of sociotechnical analysis in human service organizations.

S18655 / ISA / 1986 / 5236

Teulings, Ad W. M. (U Amsterdam, 1012 CE Netherlands), *The Power of Corporate Management—The Powerlessness of the Manager.*

¶ The increasing rationalization of the labor process creates separate & contradictory logics of action; these inner contradictions result in a politization of the relations between levels of management. As a consequence, individual managers have to cope increasingly with processes of political bargaining. The rules of rationality guiding their own labor process no longer appear to work in the process of accommodation with other levels of management. In this respect, the managing of organizations is a form of alienating labor.

S18656 / ISA / 1986 / 5237

Thara, Bhai L. (Madurai-Kamaraj U, Tamil Nadu 625021 India), *Historical Analysis of the Growth of a Temple.*

¶ The growth of Hindu temples is closely associated with the growth of the structure of the society. One definition of religion relates it to beliefs

or observances founded on fear or ignorance. The temple, which is the center of religious beliefs, stems from the same fear & respect. In southern India, where local religious traditions & the widely accepted ones are simultaneously present, the temples of the former have emerged & become established over a period of time. It is observed that ordinary persons can be deified over the course of time, & that hypothesis is tested here. Three worshipping centers at different stages of evolution (existing 18, 50, & 120 years, respectively) were selected for in-depth case study. These cases reveal that temples are formed when persons gain respect after their deaths. Gradually the respect spreads & becomes reverence. The burial place is eventually converted into a temple.

SI8657 / ISA / 1986 / 5238

Tharamangalam, Joseph M. (Mount Saint Vincent U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3M 2J6), **Ethnic-Religious Pluralism and the Theory and Practice of Secularism: Reflections on the Indian Experience.**

¶ Sociologists of religion have held that there is a strong *r* between religious pluralism & its corollary, relativism, on the one hand, & a tendency toward secularization on the other. Independent India, inheritor of an unbroken tradition of religious pluralism & relativism, has adopted a conscious policy of creating a secular & democratic society; yet religious strife rather than class struggle has characterized all the major social upheavals in modern India, revealing its secularism to be very fragile. The nature of India's pluralism & the theory & practice of its secularism are examined with a view toward understanding why & how the two are not as congruent as they are held to be in the West. Hierarchy & caste are focused on as the specific framework within which India's pluralism has traditionally functioned, & as the historical context within which its new secularism is being promoted. The crisis in secularism is really a crisis in India's hierarchical structure, in its transformation into a wider democratic society. The possibilities for the creation of a truly secular & democratic society & culture are assessed, & it is suggested that India's pluralist & relativist tradition can be a powerful asset in this objective.

SI8658 / ISA / 1986 / 5239

Therborn, Göran (Catholic U Nijmegen, 6500 HK Netherlands), **Bases of Welfare States and Their Future.**

¶ Welfare states are conceptualized as state institutions of, & arrangements for, human reproduction. They have developed historically out of three general types of considerations, with corresponding forces of action behind them, ie, human reproduction as a public good, provisions for state personnel as part of a state wage, & public institutions as means of redistributing life chances. This theoretical conception is developed & used to distinguish different routes to modern welfare states—both now, & in the future. Questions of what is happening to human reproduction as a public good, to the position of state personnel, & to redistributive coalitions are addressed, & different future prospects for different types of welfare states laid out. Empirical data are provided with reference to the Western world, in particular, its continental European & Anglo-Saxon regions.

SI8659 / ISA / 1986 / 5240

Thompson, John B. (Jesus Coll U Cambridge, CB5 8BL England), **Language, Ideology and the Media.**

¶ An examination of the concept of ideology & its relation to the analysis of lang. "Neutral" & "critical" concepts are distinguished, & an attempt is made to develop & defend the latter. To study ideology, it is proposed, is to study the ways in which meaning (or signification) serves to sustain relations of domination. The analysis of lang is thus central to the study of ideology, since lang is one of the principal mediums through which meaning is mobilized in the social world. Various ways in which this approach can be applied to the study of mass communication are explored.

SI8660 / ISA / 1986 / 5241

Thornton, Michael C. (Cornell U, Ithaca NY 14853-4401), **Racial Identity and American-Japanese Marriages.**

¶ In today's world, many argue that having multiple identities is a normal &, at times, necessary condition of social & psychological survival. However, most see multiple racial identities as detrimental to mental health & even family stability. The connection between multiracial status & mental health is examined among 13 intact families of black American & Japanese background, interviewed during 1982/83 in Kan, Md, & Mich. Focus is on two aspects of the socialization of racial identity: (1) how the Japanese mother attempts to raise her children as black

Americans; & (2) the effect of this socialization process on the children's identity. While many mothers understandably presented confusing messages about race to their children, most offspring were still able to formulate a workable racial identity. Four identities were discovered—American, biracial, black, & multiracial—each seeking to bring order to the world around the multiracial individual.

SI8661 / ISA / 1986 / 5242

Tibori, Timea (Research Instit Culture, Corvin Tér 8 1251 Budapest Hungary), **A Research Series on Aesthetic Reception.**

¶ Deficiencies in the aesthetic experiences of Hungarian youths are revealed in experimental data gathered by the Instit for Culture. Social background data were generated along with evaluations of a historical drama. The Ss were, in general, ill-equipped to handle the work presented to them. While this can be explained partially by family background factors, the unavailability of good films plays a role. To enhance the visual environment for youths such as those studied, a "film cultural databank" has been established, including clubs, art theaters, listings, & other printed materials.

SI8662 / ISA / 1986 / 5243

Tipple, Allan Graham (Centre Architectural Research & Development Overseas U Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 7RU England), **Housing Policy in Kumasi, Ghana: Problems and Resources for Implementation.**

¶ If low-income housing policies are to be implementable, they must be acceptable to the clients. In societies where nonrational views of housing dominate individual decision making, policies different from those developed in response to the writing of John Turner may be necessary. Examined is an area of Ghana (Kumasi) where traditional religious attitudes toward land, loyalty, property, & housing are felt to necessitate new approaches to house provision policies. The need for more housing in the area is quantified, problems & resources for implementation are examined, & a strategy is suggested. Recent legislation to reduce the traditional elements in property, inheritance, & marriage is briefly discussed.

SI8663 / ISA / 1986 / 5244

Titarenko, Larisa G. (Byelorussian State U, 2200 80 USSR), **Conscious Formation of Youth Public Opinion and Press Influence.**

¶ One of the most important functions of the socialist press is to provide young people with necessary information about problems & events & develop their consciousness on the basis of socialist moral norms & principles. The Soviet press is widely used for communist socialization & to break down past prejudices. Based on sociological surveys, carried out in 1985 at Byelorussian State U, the behavior & attitudes of young people with respect to drinking are analyzed, focusing on the media's role & the influence of personal experience, family, school, & friends. Findings indicate that the Soviet press is oriented now toward the spiritual & cultural development of young people, & uses illustrations from youth collectives to encourage sobriety.

SI8664 / ISA / 1986 / 5245

Tominaga, Ken'ichi (U Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku Japan 113), **Functional Theory, System Analysis, and the Problem of Social Change.**

¶ As pointed out by Niklas Luhmann, structural-functional sociological theory has entered a state of crisis. A key issue in this crisis is the relation between structure & function. Luhmann argues that a theory in which structure precedes function, such as that of Talcott Parsons, cannot explain social change; his placing of function before structure, however, does not appear to resolve this problem, & in fact, structure & function are best conceived as co-occurring. These ideas are applied to a comparative analysis of modernization in Japan & China.

SI8665 / ISA / 1986 / 5246

Tomka, Miklós (Mass Communication Research Centre, Akadémia u 17 1054 Budapest Hungary), **Persistence and Change of Popular Religion in the Stream of Secularization in a Socialist Society.**

¶ Secondary analysis of data suggests a sharp decline of organized religion in Hungary in the last three decades. At the same time, the same sources give evidence of the persistence of privatized & social forms of popular religion. The loss of control of church-bound religion & the weakening of religious socialization enable the revival of popular religions in a more extensive way, beyond the frames of the former popular &/or official ones. Cases of necromancy, fortune telling, & horoscopy, &

the changing meaning of devotion to St. Anthony are analyzed. One of the important features of religious change in Hungary is competition between official & popular religions as meaning systems & as objects of social valuation or criticism. Differences between official & popular religions manifest themselves in their divergent evolution after the socialist revolution.

S18666 / ISA / 1986 / 5247

Tomlinson, Alan (Chelsea School Human Movement Brighton Polytechnic, BN20 7SP England), **Post-War Developments in the English Cultural Studies Tradition.**

¶ In post-WWII GB, more radical & critical perspectives in social thought were applied to bear on the analysis of contemporary societies, & an emerging concept of culture began to inform sociological analysis in richly provocative ways. The development of cultural theory & its pertinence for sociological analysis are assessed. The impact of the work of Raymond Williams & the U of Birmingham's Centre for Contemporary Studies on the analysis of the society/culture relationship is also evaluated.

S18667 / ISA / 1986 / 5248

Torode, Brian (Trinity Coll, Dublin 2 Ireland), **Trust as a Condition of Stable Concerted Discourse.**

¶ John Hobbes's empiricist & materialist critique of the scholastic philosophy dominant in his day may be likened to the recent critiques of humanistic sociology (August Comte, Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons) by Michel Foucault, Pecheux, & other discourse analysts in France, & by Harold Garfinkel, Harvey Sacks, Emmanuel Schegloff, & other conversational analysts in the US. Both propose to pursue exclusively the analysis of discourse practice, but their strategies are sharply divided. Since Hobbes, discourse analysis has treated a 'nominal' unit (subject or object, represented by "pronoun," a "name," "noun phrase," or other identifier) as its atom, & a complete 'syntagma' (variously conceived as "copulation," "clause," "proposition," "sentence," or others) as its molecule. Conversational analysis instead proposes a "syntax for conversation" (Schegloff) in which the 'turn,' ie, the individual speech act, is the atom, & the 'adjacency pair' of two turns, the second "conditionally relevant" on the first, is the molecule. Conversational analysis of insertion sequences is therefore restricted to those cases where a whole number of turns is inserted within an adjacency pair made up of two other turns. But discourse analysis reveals that one turn may be only a small fragment of a syntagma (perhaps one previously or subsequently completed by another speaker), or may comprise one or more chains of syntagms. 'Interruption' & 'insertion' are then understood to be relations between syntagms, not between sequences of turns. Interruption is, *prima facie*, a straightforward tactic: it attempts to prospectively open new discourse, which rivals the discourse already in play. Insertion has a more complex time structure; it is constituted after the event, by an attempt to return to old discourse, retrospectively interpreting what up until now appeared to be interruption as really having been an insertion all along. Fundamental to this move is what Garfinkel identifies as the "documentary method of interpretation": the claim that the new discourse addresses merely the appearance of a reality already articulated by the old. Conversational analysis systematically trusts such claims. This expresses its preference for insertion over interruption & permits the interpretation of a whole conversation as exhibiting a single sequential structure. By contrast, discourse analysis systematically distrusts such claims, & so reveals the struggle for power between rival discourses.

S18668 / ISA / 1986 / 5249

Torres, Carlos Alberto & Guevara Niebla, Gilberto (FLACSO, Apto Postal 20021 Mexico 20 DF), **The Mexican State and Educational Policy.**

¶ An examination of educational policy in Mexico, & an attempt to identify its beneficiaries & the sources of conflicts & contradictions. A theory of hegemony & legitimacy as applied to Mexico is also presented. The development of higher education since the 1960s is traced, focusing on the role of the Mexican state & bureaucracy, & the financial constraints that hinder further development.

S18669 / ISA / 1986 / 5250

Tortosa, José M. (U Alicante, Spain), **Information Technology, Social Change and Leisure: A Case Study of Spain.**

¶ While traditional leisure has been mostly other-oriented, the so-called modern societies show a diverging but interconnected pattern: a mix of

self-oriented & machine-oriented leisure, criss-crossed by self- & other-directed cultural attitudes. In addition to this diachronic approach, a synchronic one is needed; the basic assumption is that self- & other-oriented leisures are typical, respectively, of central & peripheral social categories, while machine-oriented leisure is found more in intermediate levels of society. Such general statements are compared with a secondary analysis of data from a survey (N = 1,017) conducted in Spain; some speculations are offered on consequences of social change for leisure & lifestyles.

S18670 / ISA / 1986 / 5251

Toschenko, Zh. T. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, Krzhizhanovskogo 24-35 ul b5 Moscow 117259), **An Interpretation of Social Change in the Sociological Theories: A Theoretical Comparison & a Quest.**

¶ Political & other sources of bias in sociological theories are explored. These theories are called upon to maintain humanistic ideals & purposes, to elevate man, & to combat Philistinism, thoughtless consumption, & superficiality.

S18671 / ISA / 1986 / 5252

Toukoma, Pertti (Tammerfors U, 33 101 10 Finland), **The Importance of Ethnic Awareness and Acceptance for Children's Self-Image: Essays of Finnish Immigrant Children in Sweden.**

¶ An analysis of how Finnish immigrant children in Sweden experience their self-image & ethnic identity builds on essays written by a sample of such children aged 10-15. The data are treated qualitatively, with examples presented from the essays written on the topics of: school, mother tongue, loneliness, making friends in Sweden, holidays in the home country & with grandparents, rootlessness, & search for identity. The essays show that, though there can be superficial "integration" into a majority culture, the only way to develop a deep positive self-image is to be aware of & accept one's own ethnic & cultural origins.

S18672 / ISA / 1986 / 5253

Townsend, Peter (U Bristol, BS8 1HY England), **Theories of Social Dependency in Old Age: Acquiescent Functionalism versus Structured Dependency.**

¶ A discussion of the relationship of theories developed about the elderly post-WWII & the most influential traditional theories of the social sciences, eg, classical & neoclassical economic theory, democratic pluralism, functionalism, & individualistic social psychology. An alternative to the dependency theories prevalent in the social sciences is presented that draws on the work of radical gerontologists. The evolution of the institutions of retirement, pensions, & residential & domiciliary care in GB & their consequences for the elderly are described, based on recent research. Many of the social problems of the elderly are attributed less to the problems of individual adjustment to age than to the dependency-creating motives of economic & social institutions in capitalist & state socialist societies alike.

S18673 / ISA / 1986 / 5254

Trigilia, Carlo (Istit Sociologia U Firenze, 50121 Italy), **Small-Firm Development: Neo-Localism and Political Economy in Italy.**

¶ Small-firm development can be considered an essential aspect of the Italian adjustment to economic & social tensions in the last decade. While the role of social context (traditional family, local community, Ru-Ur interpenetration) in economic growth has been widely recognized, less attention has been paid to local political systems. The most typical small-firm regions are characterized by distinctive political subcultures: the communists in the central regions & the Catholic/Christian-Democrats in the northeastern regions. It is argued that political subcultures have favored localist regulation of the small-firm economy by influencing industrial relations & local government activities. On these bases, a social compromise was established that brought about a high degree of economic flexibility. The institutional context of the industrial districts mitigated the social costs of economic adjustment & fostered a redistribution of its benefits. The problems that "neo-localism" creates for further modernization of small-firm regions are analyzed here in terms of the growing inadequacy of local resources to meet emerging problems; regional government can offer considerable help, but this has not yet been effectively utilized.

S18674 / ISA / 1986 / 5255

Trindade, Helgio (UFRGS, Av Paulo Gama 110 Pôrto Alegre RS Brazil 90000), **Construction de l'état national au Brésil et en Argén-**

time (Construction of the National State in Brazil and Argentina). (FRE)

- ¶ Why did it take so much less time to build the nation of Brazil than that of Argentina? Differences in the progress toward independence in each country are explored, & several factors presented to explain why Brazil reached statehood more quickly: economic & administrative differences inherited from colonial days; differences in political strategy used to break colonial ties; & interaction during the process of construction. Tr & Modified by S. McAneny

S18675 / ISA / 1986 / 5256

Trivedi, Harshad R. (Instit Cultural & Ur Anthropology, Ahmedabad G-57/673 New Vadaj Eas 380013 India), **Alienation Theory and Research.**

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at \$0.25 per page plus \$1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 39pp.

- ¶ Explored are how awareness & knowledge of alienation originated in society, its ingredients, & why it continues to dominate the values, attitudes, & behaviors of man. Putting the findings in a nutshell, it may be noted that Karl Marx's concept of alienation is value loaded. The concept of differentiation, the main springboard of alienation, is, on the other hand, free from values. Man is destined to alienation because he cannot avoid the universal law of differentiation, due to the input-output nature of ongoing social action/energy transmission & transference.

S18676 / ISA / 1986 / 5257

Trojan, Alf, Halves, Edith & Wetendorf, Hans-Wilhelm (Krankenhaus Eppendorf U Hamburg, 2000 20 Federal Republic Germany), **From Self Help to Community Service: Results of Long-Term Participant Observation in Two Self-Help Groups.**

- ¶ A report based on four years of participant observation in two self-help groups, parents of drug-addicts & the "Grey Panthers." Typical developmental stages & activities are delineated. The implications of institutionalizing help for others & reducing mutual aid within the two groups are discussed.

S18677 / ISA / 1986 / 5258

Trommsdorff, Gisela (Technical U Aachen, D-5100 Federal Republic Germany), **Value Change and Socialization of Values—A Comparative View.**

- ¶ Studies on value change in industrialized countries demonstrate some similarities but considerable differences between countries. Usually carried out on the aggregate level, most studies have disregarded processes of development & change of values on the individual level. An attempt is made to suggest a multilevel approach to the study of value change—both macro & micro, aggregate & individual, levels of analysis. The avenue of approach is a study of socialization processes of social values, taking into account the impact of cultural values & social institutions. The advantages of this approach are illustrated by recent comparative studies on value change in Japan & West Germany.

S18678 / ISA / 1986 / 5259

Tropea, Joseph L. (George Washington U, Washington DC 20052), **Backstage Rules and the Administration of Criminal Justice: Problems of Theory and Method.**

- ¶ Addressed is the problem of evaluating criminal justice systems when rules guiding its actors may not be condoned by law or admissible by policy. Differences in how actors' models of organizational reality & their institutional positions & contexts are related are delineated; & how these differences & the rule systems they enable are exacerbated in pluralist society is discussed. One model that is publicly employed to secure resources & legitimation, & to evaluate system performance is described; this is contrasted with other understandings & rules that guide institutional actors in their day-to-day activities. Problems are argued to be endemic to both models of organizational reality & the rules they enable: in one, legitimation & contradiction are conjoined by actual performance; in the other, action & conflict are conjoined through formal prescriptions. Communities resolve these problems in different ways. Organizational contradiction & conflict are reduced in heterogeneous or "alienated" communities through administrative interpretations of system performance & by keeping informal organizational rules "backstage." Data collected in a county-level system are employed to illustrate the nature & consequences of these different adaptations to endemic problems in the bureaucratic administration of law.

S18679 / ISA / 1986 / 5260

Tropea, Joseph L., Ramus, Maciej J., Kozminski, Andrzej K. & Burns, Tom R. (George Washington U, Washington DC 20052), **Organizations and Unprescribed Conduct: Structuring Production and Justice.**

- ¶ The problem of prospective rationality becomes evident when formal rules are made problematic in situations involving organizational actors. Under such conditions, actors construct organizational subcultures with shared understandings, implicit rules, & unprescribed conduct, to direct & give meaning to their actions. Relationships of these subcultures to the state's rule of law, administration, & legitimation have been central concerns in organizational research, largely conducted in the public service sector in the West. The problem of prospective rationality in command economies suggests that organizational subcultures may be important to their industrial sector. Participant observation, interviews, & administrative reports were employed in comparing subcultural understandings, rules, actions, & organizational implications in criminal justice & educational systems in the US & in industrial institutions in Poland. Results support expectations; implications are discussed.

S18680 / ISA / 1986 / 5261

Trosborg, Anna (U Aarhus, 8000 C Denmark), **Complaint Strategies in Non-Native/Native Speakers of English.**

- ¶ Appropriate social behavior, as perceived in Western societies, is built on norms of what constitutes polite behavior. The social recognition of an individual's face is very important. However, in issuing a complaint, a speaker potentially disputes, challenges, or denies the social competence of his hearer, thereby flouting the hearer-supportive maxim. He may show few signs of the face-saving maxims believed to lie at the heart of face-to-face interaction (Goffman, 1972). Verbal complaints from 120 conversations in a variety of social situations are analyzed here, with focus on "strategic conflict avoidance" (Leech, 1977) & devices used "in order to reduce friction in personal interaction" (Lakoff, 1975). The conversations were elicited by means of role-play material, & since the directness & subtlety of the performers' utterances are believed to be intimately associated with the participants' perceptions of "social distance" & "dominance," the role constellations are specified along these lines.

S18681 / ISA / 1986 / 5262

Troyna, Barry Stephen (Sunderland Polytechnic, Hammerton Hall SR2 7EE UK), **Antiracist Education in Multiracist Britain: The Policy Response.**

- ¶ Recent years have seen the emergence & proliferation of antiracist education policies at the local level in the UK. Such policies have arisen not only in ethnically heterogeneous areas (eg, inner London, Birmingham, & Manchester) but also in areas with relatively small black populations (eg, Newcastle & Somerset). Three issues related to this development are considered: (1) what precipitated this move at a time when the education system is contracting & central government policies are undermining the citizenship rights of black people; (2) specific goals of these policies; & (3) their impact on the routine practices & assumptions of school teachers. The data come from research conducted throughout the UK since 1981 (see Troyna, Barry Stephen, & Williams, Jenny, *Racism, Education and the State*, Croom Helm, 1985). The limitations of antiracist education policies in a society in which racism, both individualized & institutionalized, is the norm are highlighted, & attention is drawn to the incompatibilities between the specific aims of antiracist education (as enshrined in these policies) & the broader aims of central government's educational policies.

S18682 / ISA / 1986 / 5263

Tsobanoglou, Georgios O. (U Oslo, Blindern 3 Norway), **Migration Policies of the Greek State.**

- ¶ After WWII, there was a mass exodus of the Greek population—about 2 million emigrants during the 1950s & 1960s; however, in the 1970s, some 1 million returned, many only to retire. An attempt is made to shed some light on the logic behind this phenomenon via an examination of the rationale of government officials at that time & the dilemmas faced by the government. Specific focus is on the postwar situation in Greece & the specific "social" choices the rightist governments introduced that served as the basis for a set of measures that stimulated the formation of a rentier class feeding itself on revenue derived from abroad. Labor requirements in Greek-owned shipping were another factor stimulating this trend. The mass exodus of almost half the economically active population during the postwar period was a solution des-

tinged to accommodate a power ensemble built in such a way that no institutions of labor could be accommodated without threatening the existing power relations. Serious evidence exists to support the conclusion that the Greek state acted as a national reserve for the world labor market.

S18683 / ISA / 1986 / 5264

Tsoulouvis, Lefteris, Changing Relations between State Policies and the Private Land Development Sector in Greece.

¶ The evolution of Ur end regional planning institutions, legislation, & practice in Greece are described, & the relationships between these institutions & the most fundamental characteristics of the Greek social formation are identified. A hypothesis is presented regarding interactions between civil society & state, at the economic, political, & ideological levels. The results of an empirical study of state & private land development sector relationships in Thessaloniki are discussed, with reference to the dynamics of Ur development processes. Changes in the role of the Greek state in recent years, & the potential of such changes, are examined through an investigation of developments in town planning legislation, the changing long-term goals of SE development, & the practice of Ur & regional planning introduced by the present socialist government. The Operation of Urban Restructuring initiated in 1982 is critically assessed.

S18684 / ISA / 1986 / 5265

Turk, Herman (U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089-0032), In Defense of Formal Theory for Community Research: An Illustration with Conflict and Mobilization.

¶ Community conflict & community mobilization have often been studied separately, or additively. General sociological theory provides a means of combining the two topics into a single multiplicative model, which can be used to investigate such phenomena as nonelite movements, revolutions, or adoption of elite-favored policy. The approach is applied to data from the recent history of adoption/nonadoption of elite-favored artificial water fluoridation in the 125 largest US cities lacking natural fluorides. The results supported most of the predictions. The model's adaptations to grassroots movements & national revolutions are discussed.

S18685 / ISA / 1986 / 5266

Turner, Bryan S. (Flinders U, Bedford Park South Australia 5042), Nostalgia and the Critique of Popular Culture.

¶ The dominant metaphor of sociological theory is that of nostalgia, signifying the loss of community, authenticity, genuine social relations, & personal values. Nostalgia lies behind the analysis of secular mass society as an administered reality. In technical terms of production, this metaphor outlines the loss of basic craft skills, the disappearance of a direct relationship between artist & client, & the replacement of use by exchange-values. It is argued that critical sociology has too frequently neglected the contradictory features of popular consumerist culture, which contains an emancipatory dimension & the elements of an egalitarian ethic.

S18686 / ISA / 1986 / 5267

Turner, Jonathan H. (900 University Ave, Riverside CA 92521), Toward a Sociological Theory of Motivation.

¶ Motivation is viewed as sociologically relevant in the study of interaction as opposed to either action or behavior. With this delimitation of the topic, five models of motivated interaction are outlined: (1) the behaviorism-utilitarianism-exchange model; (2) the psychoanalytic model of Anthony Giddens; (3) the ethnomethodological model of Harold Garfinkel; (4) the conversational-exchange model of Randall Collins; & (5) the symbolic interactionist model. Each model is viewed as presenting only portions of an adequate theory of motivation. A tentative effort to construct a composite model, incorporating the key concepts of all five models, is undertaken.

S18687 / ISA / 1986 / 5268

Twaddle, Andrew C. & Gill, Derek G. (School Medicine U Missouri, Columbia 65212), National Roots of Medical Care Systems: A Comparison of the United States, the United Kingdom, and Sweden.

¶ Addressing the embeddedness of national systems of medical care in their larger societies, four tasks are engaged: (1) a description of major trends in the development of medical care systems generic to Western societies that have resulted in a perceived crisis in medical care delivery;

(2) identification of common features on the US, the UK, & Sweden; (3) identification of some major features of these societies that might be seen as important differences among them; & (4) description of some aspects of the organization of medical care in these countries that reflect the larger structures. National features that most strongly affect the organization of medical care include: (A) death, disease, & illness patterns; (B) history & culture; (C) economic organization; (D) political structures; & (E) welfare & fiscal policy. These are assessed for their impact on several aspects of medical care organization: public vs private delivery of care, system integration, rationing & planning, & financing.

S18688 / ISA / 1986 / 5269

Tyushkevich, S. A. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), The Social Consequences of Militarisation.

¶ Through the fault of militarists, the danger of world nuclear conflict has grown to an unheard-of degree, & with it, the danger of perdition of civilization. In this connection, a characterization is given of the arms race pursued by the US & other North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries, especially the nuclear countries, pointing out the negative impact thereof on all countries of the world & on the solution of global food, energy, economic, & health problems. The danger of militarization for social progress is stressed. In conclusion, paths to social progress are shown, the forces struggling against militarism are characterized, & the role of the USSR & other socialist countries is examined.

S18689 / ISA / 1986 / 5270

Ujimoto, K. Victor (U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), Aging and the Use of Time: Ethnic Variations.

¶ Differences in the allocation of time to various activities by aged ethnic minorities are examined, with data from a Canadian national survey of aged Asians (Korean, Chinese, & Japanese) in Ur areas. Unlike previous studies on aging & leisure activities, which merely reported on the participation or lack of participation in selected activities, a time-budget approach was employed to obtain the duration & *f* of participation in various activities during the week. The data also provide information on the social context in which the various activities take place. Variations in use of time are examined in relation to sociocultural factors such as traditional values, patterns of interaction based on social & moral obligations, & ethnic identity retention; in terms of various life events or period effects; & in terms of the Rs' job histories prior to retirement.

S18690 / ISA / 1986 / 5271

Ujimoto, K. Victor & Nishio, Harry K. (U Guelph, Ontario N1G 2W1), Aging and Leisure: Ethnic Variations in the Use of Time.

¶ Differences in the allocation of time to leisure activities by aged ethnic minorities are reported, using a time-budget methodology, a sociodemographic questionnaire, & a general life satisfaction instrument to secure data on the duration & *f* of leisure activities during the week. The variations in leisure activities as indicated by differential allocation of time are examined in relation to sociocultural factors such as traditional values, patterns of interaction based on social & moral obligations, & ethnic identity retention. An effort is made to determine the effects of various life events, period of life, & R's job history prior to retirement.

S18691 / ISA / 1986 / 5272

Urbain, Jean-Didier (URESTI-CNRS, 37 rue Claude-Bernard Paris 75005), Stratégies ethnographiques et circulation touristique: Espace partagé. . . (Ethnographic Strategies and Touristic Circulation: Shared Space). (FRE)

¶ From empirical ethnography, the tourist industry has assimilated models of utilization of cultural space that valorize transgressions of institutional circuits & networks. Today one finds the argument that one should turn out of one's normal route in the promotional discourse of tourism as well as in the ethnological literature. This is an ideological device that seems to correspond, with regard to the right to a parallel circulation in global social space, to a sort of disappropriation of ethnography. Since the 1920s, ethnologists have complained of the tourist that follows in their tracks, mimics their practices, & seeks to share their space. There may be a new type of tourism that can be seen as a collective ethnography of modernity—this would necessitate a reconceptualization of touristic space.



S18692 / ISA / 1986 / 5273

Usui, Takashi (Mie U, Tsu-shi 514 Japan), **The Organizational Communication in the Japanese Agricultural Cooperative Society.**

¶ Although it is expected that small, as opposed to large organizations would evidence more communication activities, data from the national survey of Japanese NŌKYO (Agricultural Cooperative Society) reveal a contrary tendency. To test the hypothesis that the number of those who read NŌKYO gazettes increased as the organizational size increased, questionnaire data were collected from 70 editors of NŌKYO gazettes in Aichi Prefecture. The most standard methods of communication analysis were applied to the data. Findings indicate that the communication activity of reading gazettes is highest in the large NŌKYO organizations, followed by mid-size & small cooperatives. Significant differences are revealed for such intermediate variables as editor's educational & professional level, the quality & quantity of the gazettes, reliance & consensus, & communication facilities, according to organizational size.

S18693 / ISA / 1986 / 5274

Vaidya, Vasant (Adarsha Coll Hingoli, Parbhani Maharashtra India), **Changing Outlook towards Leisure with Special Reference to Rural Areas.**

¶ Results of a study of the leisure activities of villages in Maharashtra, India, show that villagers are aware of their free time & its use. Sports, cultural, & social activities & religious rituals are recreational activities that enhance community unity & integration. Data show that changes occurred in past free-time activities as a result of improved means of communications, government facilities, technological advancement, & education.

S18694 / ISA / 1986 / 5275

Vaidya, Vasant (Adarsha Coll Hingoli, Parbhani Maharashtra India), **Leisure Time Activities of Vaidu Tribe.**

¶ Leisure-time activities of the Vaidu nomadic tribe in India are examined. Data from interviews show that leisure is compulsory in the rainy seasons, & activities may include hunting, preparing materials for their occupations, & gossiping or telling stories. Charts of activities are presented, & changes in activities are explored from the perspectives of interaction & technology.

S18695 / ISA / 1986 / 5276

Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7), **Opposing and Promoting Social Change: Right Wing Integralist and Progressive Socio-Political Groups in Contemporary Quebec Catholicism.**

¶ Catholicism is a key component of Quebec culture & society. Here, the various groups or network of groups that exist on the fringes of the Catholic Church in contemporary Quebec are discussed, focusing on the right-wing integralists. Besides this rather extremist faction, there are a multitude of conservative, centrist, & progressive sociopolitical Catholic groups in Quebec, as there are groups differentiated by specific cultural, educational, or religious characteristics. The network of progressive sociopolitical Catholic groups in Quebec is described, as well as that of right-wing integralist groups.

S18696 / ISA / 1986 / 5277

Vaillancourt, Pauline (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Social Reality, Methodological Options, and Research.**

¶ An examination of how views of social reality influence the choice of a research program. Four Marxist orientations are considered: structuralist (especially Louis Althusser), deductivist (Stalinists), philosophical (Western Marxists), & materialist. Epistemological matters relevant to research are discussed, & how each of the various Marxist groups conducts research is described. Their respective assumptions about epistemology, method, & science influence their choice of a research strategy. The philosophic, structuralist, & deductivist Marxists all reject the research strategies of contemporary social science & propose alternatives. The philosophic Marxists politicize the process of inquiry & choose qualitative research strategies such as action research or participatory research. Further contrasts among the four orientations are delineated.

S18697 / ISA / 1986 / 5278

Valach, L. & Kalbermatten, U. (Instit Psychology U Bern, 3012 Switzerland), **Some Methodological Consequences of the Research and Theory in Sociolinguistics.**

¶ Sociolinguistics is concerned in its various branches with the social aspects of lang & speech. Sociological research, on the other hand, very seldom considers the consequences of the assumptions, theories, & research results of sociolinguistics. With the exception of nonreconstructive research, sociological studies are performed as if the sociolinguistic theorem were negligible, & interviews as well as questionnaires could be exempted from the influence of social aspects of lang. Taking these points into consideration, methods of action analysis & underlying theory were developed. While these methods were mainly used in analyzing action phenomena as they unfolded, analyses of collective phenomena, life history, & career phenomena were also successfully attempted.

S18698 / ISA / 1986 / 5279

Valenzuela, Eduardo (Sur Profesionales Consultores Ltda, Roman Diaz 199 Providencia Santiago Chile), **Youth in Slums and the Crisis of Modernization in Chile.**

¶ How modernization affects the youth of the marginal Ur strata in Chile is investigated. Data were gathered in a survey carried out in 3 different slums of Santiago in spring 1983. A scale similar to that of North American sociologist Leo Srole was used, providing rates of "anomic" predisposition of youth as well as structural indicators of social anomie. While the data show disintegration in terms of drug addiction & Ur riots, more integrated conduct is also seen in the rebirth of community conscience expressed through the flourishing of "Comunidades Populares de Base," with Catholic roots, & in recent years, a popular process of youth political mobilization.

S18699 / ISA / 1986 / 5280

Valladares, Licia (IUPERJ, Rua da Matriz 82 22060 Rio de Janeiro Brazil), **Growing up in the Favela.**

¶ Based on life stories of adolescent boys who were born & have grown up in one of the largest favelas of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, teenage boys' attitudes & involvement in work, school, & marginality are discussed. Two groups of adolescents are compared: boys who come from structured families, go to school, & work, helping to support their family; & boys who come from less structured families, have abandoned school, & are involved in marginal activities. Also considered is the favela & its heterogeneous environment, where the world of order & disorder coexist.

S18700 / ISA / 1986 / 5281

van den Berg, Harry (Free U Amsterdam, 1007 MC Netherlands), **Nationalism and (Anti-) Racist Ideology.**

¶ Differences between ethnic groups in society, specifically, differences due to national origin, are defined in particular ways within (Western European) racist ideologies. In attempts to combat racist ideologies, the question of how national identities are experienced, & ideologically reconstructed, is usually inadequately considered. Theoretical notions are reviewed in which (1) racism & nationalism are seen as divergent & even contradictory ideologies, & (2) the two are seen as intrinsically related. Considering the shortcomings of both, a conceptual framework is developed that enables: (A) analysis of how racism forms a more or less central element in nationalist ideologies; & (B) determination of the extent to which ideological representations of national identities can be articulated in antiracist ideologies.

S18701 / ISA / 1986 / 5282

Van der Geest, Ton (Nederlands Instit Rijks U Groningen, 9712 TS Netherlands), **The Functions of Evaluations in Doctor-Patient Conversation.**

¶ Harvey Sacks et al (1974) considered the adjacency pair the basic unit for analysis of discourse, but their data were restricted to informal settings. Focus here is on discourse analysis directed in institutional settings. Analysis of both informal discourse & classroom conversation shows that: (1) a tripartition must be assumed to exist in informal discourse, although reactions/evaluations (REs) only seldom occur explicitly; (2) REs in the institutional setting (classroom) are frequently absent at the explication level; (3) REs (if implicit) can be deduced from nonverbal, paraverbal, & verbal cues in the turn after the initiation-response sequence; & (4) REs have to be distinguished from "degree & quality of appreciation" as to the former turn, because this "appreciation" can be dealt with at the "adjacency pair" level, every turn expresses the extent to which the former turn has been appreciated. Additional questions raised address the types & functions of REs in MD-patient conversation.



S18702 / ISA / 1986 / 5283

Van der Staal, P. M. (State U Leiden, 2311 GJ Netherlands), **Assessment of the Effects of Advanced and Future Automation Systems on Small and Medium Sized Firms.**

¶ An assessment of the impact of advanced computer-based technology for the automation of processes of production, administration, & transaction on small- & medium-sized firms (MSFs), focusing on those effects related to the organization & management of production & work. Aspects of flexibility, standardization, & specialization are examined, in terms of their impact on the relations between MSFs & their position in the overall economic structure. Discussion is based on an ongoing research project conducted by the Delft U of Technology in cooperation with the Economic Inst of Medium & Small Sized Firms in the Netherlands, as well as on a literature review, statistics, interviews, & some 20 case studies. The preliminary findings indicate a relatively low diffusion & slow adoption of process innovation in MSFs overall, resulting in minor & gradual changes in the organization of process management & work.

S18703 / ISA / 1986 / 5284

Van Dijk, Teun (U Amsterdam, 1012 VT Netherlands), **Communicating Ethnic Prejudices and the Reproduction of Racism.**

¶ Based on a systematic discourse analysis of a large number of interviews conducted in Amsterdam, Netherlands, & San Diego, Calif, the communication of ethnic prejudices in everyday cognitions & talk is examined as part of the reproduction of racism within the white dominant group. It is shown that the cognitive representations & strategies in the expression & persuasive communication of ethnic opinions depend on social properties of interaction & social situations of a racist society.

S18704 / ISA / 1986 / 5285

van Meter, Karl M. (Centre national recherche scientifique, Paris Cedex 06 France), **Basic Typology and Multimethod Analysis in Social Science.**

¶ The results of mathematical treatment of social science data depend on (1) the individuals chosen in populations under investigation, (2) descriptive variables chosen to characterize those individuals, (3) the system of data coding used, & (4) the methods of analysis employed. For each of these four factors, the dependency is of a different nature & has different significance. Structures emerging from the data that are independent of these factors are basic types that, when taken together, form a basic typology. Such typologies can be characterized as collections of fuzzy sets for which degree of membership of an element is equivalent to its multivariable resemblance to other elements of the same set, according to the four factors mentioned. This characterization implies also that basic typology is a cooperative game of maximum total gain & also is a pretypology. The application of these characterizations to the process of social science reveals an important relativistic aspect of research, which is not often rendered explicit. Several directions of methodological research, especially work in comparative methodology & multimethod analysis, converge toward the same conclusions. Future axes of research are presented, & their relation to the nature of formal investigation in social sciences is discussed.

S18705 / ISA / 1986 / 5286

Van Rossem, Ronan (Centrum Sociologie Vrije U, Brussels B-1050 Belgium), **Temporal Freedom and Alienation.**

¶ Presented is a conceptual & theoretical framework for the study of alienation, focusing on the loss of internal control over the temporal aspects of one's activities. The central issue here is to show how the concept of temporal freedom helps us to understand the phenomenon of alienation & gives us a better insight into some future social changes, eg, new forms of labor organization & the coming of "leisure society." Examples from the sociological literature are used to illustrate how reduction of the unit of action & shifting the locus of control from internal to external factors reduce temporal freedom. Introduction of new technologies on the workfloor may lead to a further reduction in temporal freedom, by a further diminution of the unit of action & an increase of technical & social DoFL. These changes in the labor process facilitate external control. Especially threatened are workers in the tertiary sector & administration. Evolution in industry from the conveyor belt system to a more processual mode of production, as has happened in the automobile industry, does not necessarily lessen alienation. Although workers get more supervisory tasks & their jobs are physically less severe, they remain dependent on the production process for both the choice of activities & for the temporal aspects of them. Job enrichment does not neces-

sarily solve alienation. Much of the reaction of workers to their situation can be viewed as an attempt to regain temporal freedom. As external controls become more effective, the chance of a successful reaction becomes scarcer. Some authors have suggested that, to avoid or to decrease alienation, one should strive for an expansion of leisure time. This would be a solution if leisure time were really free time; however, a complex of norms & rules limits the content & temporal aspects of leisure time, & external control over leisure time seems to be increasing. In his spare time, or more generally, in his nonworking time, the individual becomes more & more a client of organizations that offer services & products. The logic & tyranny of consumer society deprive the individual of freedom of action. Extension of leisure time & the separation of work & leisure, as suggested by Gorz, does not, therefore, seem to be an adequate solution for reducing alienation to acceptable levels.

S18706 / ISA / 1986 / 5287

Van Rossem, Ronan (Centrum Sociologie Vrije U, Brussels B-1050 Belgium), **Unemployment and Consumption of the Media: Some Results of a Belgian Time Budget Analysis.**

¶ Research has shown that unemployment increases media consumption, which can be seen either as intentional social isolation or, alternatively, as an attempt to maintain links with society. Differences between employed & unemployed in Belgium in terms of time spent watching TV & reading newspapers are examined, & interpersonal interactions during these activities compared as an indication of social isolation. Also measured is the net effect of unemployment on media use. Data collected via a time budget & a structured questionnaire were subjected to factor score & path analysis. The results show that watching TV is not affected by unemployment. The best explanatory factors are week/weekend division & the future time perspectives of Rs. Unemployment has an indirect effect on time spent reading newspapers & magazines through the extra available time it creates.

S18707 / ISA / 1986 / 5288

Van Wijngaarden, Piet (State U Utrecht, Netherlands), **A Government Assault on Equality: A Dutch Story.**

¶ Since 1945, inequality in the Netherlands has been strongly influenced by government policies. In the beginning, the influence was positive; from the 1970s onward, it was negative. The most important positive results were the construction of a social security system & the attainment of greater equity in the sphere of personal income distribution. In the 1980s, these policies were totally reversed. Now the income gap among the gainfully employed, & that between employed & unemployed persons, is growing. There have been drastic cuts in social security. The most important policy instruments to meet these objectives, & their results, are analyzed.

S18708 / ISA / 1986 / 5289

van Willenswaard, Hans (Province Zeeland Educational Council, PO Box 6001 LA 4330 Middelburg Netherlands), **The Integration of Youth in Society by Participation in Development.**

¶ A discussion of the relevance of vocational training & voluntary service systems for the integration of youth in different societies. A research project is described that was initiated in 1985 in the Province of Zeeland, the Netherlands, with the aim of providing training for development & international cooperation in the higher vocational education curriculum. This research has resulted in a postgraduate curriculum, which will be developed over a three-year experimental period. During this period, the program will be evaluated in terms of: (1) ideas put into practice at the microlevel; (2) the involvement & cooperation of other programs in different regions; & (3) the basic concept of "participation in development" & its effects on the integration of youth in society.

S18709 / ISA / 1986 / 5290

Vandelac, Louise (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), **Vie privée et technologies de la reproduction humaine** (Privacy and Human Reproductive Technology). (FRE)

¶ Medically assisted procreative techniques (in vitro fertilization, embryo freezing, etc) have given rise to an entirely new economy of human reproduction. This new economy, in which the scientist & modernist ideologies intersect, is the most advanced & perverse form in which the economic logic of social control has invaded the most intimate spheres in relations between the sexes. In this context, the dichotomy between private & public life, already largely obliterated by the feminist slogan "the

private is political," is further eroded, or at least redefined. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S18710 / ISA / 1986 / 5291

Varga, Ivan (Queen's U, Kingston Ontario K7L 3N6), Ernst Bloch, *The Utopia and Religion: Implications for a Dialectical Sociology of Religion.*

¶ An analysis of the content of Ernst Bloch's idea, "concrete anticipation," shows that the application of the concept "utopia" in terms of negation/affirmation borders the conceptual frameworks of dialectical sociology of religion. A different interpretation of dialectical sociology, however, demonstrates that the social determinants that bring about concrete forms of utopias as religiously motivated collective action cannot be neglected. On the contrary, analysis of the social conditions of the emergence of these ideas, the actors, & their motivations is crucial not only for understanding unitary (identity-promoting) & differentiating (change-promoting) elements, but also for assessment of the role religion plays in social change.

S18711 / ISA / 1986 / 5292

Vashishtha, Akhilesh C. (DAV Coll, Muzaffarnagar 251001 India), *A Study of Alienation and Adjustment.*

¶ An attempt is made to evaluate & establish the relationship between alienation & adjustment, using normative survey methods & causal-comparative analysis. Five hundred students at Meerut U (India) were selected, using stratified random techniques of probability sampling. Rs were administered H. S. Asthana's Adjustment Inventory & the Vashishtha Alienation Scale. Results show that poor adjustment contributes to development of the feeling of powerlessness, normlessness, & social isolation, & to the overall alienation level.

S18712 / ISA / 1986 / 5293

Vaughn, Donald A. (Eckenheimer Ldstr 133, 6000 Frankfurt 1 Federal Republic Germany), *Counseling Situations of Conflict in Bicultural Marriages and Partnerships.*

¶ Counseling for Bicultural Marriages & Partnerships is a project conducted under the auspices of the Assoc of Women Married to Foreigners, which has over fifty contact bases throughout the Federal Republic of Germany. The Assoc consists of many small groups whose initiatives & wealth of ideas determine its point of focus, eg, Aliens' Law, International Private Law, cultural questions, racism, day care projects, etc. The project is guided by a team of sociologists, psychologists, & social workers, who are either foreigners themselves or are married to foreigners. The majority of the team members work professionally in therapeutic or social counseling positions & also take an active part in the work of the Assoc. One of the tools used in the Assoc's unique approach to self-help is the autobiographical narrative, which, although not a substitute for psychotherapy, can give couples living in a bicultural relationship the opportunity to explore their problems in a nonstigmatizing atmosphere.

S18713 / ISA / 1986 / 5294

Velayutham, Gomatinayagam (Annamalai U, Tamil Nadu 608002 India), *The Problems of the Aged in Urban India.*

¶ An examination of the economic & psychological problems of the aged in Pondicherry, India, based on a questionnaire administered to 105 Rs from different caste, economic, & religious groups. Analysis indicates that the aged in India differ from their counterparts in the UK, US, & Japan in dependency on other family members. However, the responsibility for the care of the aged is gradually being transferred to the state, which carries critical implications for the future. Only a negligible proportion who retire from government or quasigovernment service get some economic security; the majority of the aged must depend on the middle-aged generation. Psychological problems identified are attributed to loneliness, isolation, decline in authority, adjustment to others, & the lack of satisfying roles.

S18714 / ISA / 1986 / 5295

Veliz, Claudio (La Trobe U, Bundoora Victoria 3083 Australia), *The Current Resurgence of the Concept of Culture and the Centrality of the Sociology of Culture.*

¶ Plato's *tabula rasa* is yet to be. A clean slate, that reasonable precondition for felicitous social thought & action, has proved as elusive in this science-laden & trigger-happy epic as it was when Pelagians, Schoolmen, & Anabaptists tried their hands at erasing the unhelpful jottings.

Today, the once robust tide of methodologically precise & rationally ambitious social science is ebbing visibly, & the cultural sands & rocks are exposed on which so many floundered in the past. The cultural particulars intrude & impair universal statements, notwithstanding their impeccable structural foundations. It is therefore understandable & eminently worthwhile for sociologists to scrutinize these cultural particulars & their social concomitants, for they certainly appear to be as definitive as they are intractable. In these circumstances, it would be only slightly unkind to suggest that the centrality of the sociology of culture has been achieved by default & is the unintended consequence of decisive reverses sustained elsewhere.

S18715 / ISA / 1986 / 5296

Venkata Ratnam, R. & Annapoorani, M. R. (Madurai Kamaraj U, 625 021 Tamil Nadu India), *Women, Culture and Professional Socialization: A Cross-Sectional Study of Medical and Nursing Students in Madurai, India.*

¶ Medical & nursing students (N = 215 & 160, respectively) in Madurai, India, were interviewed to explore whether the culture of the larger Indian society played a role either enhancing or retarding their professional socialization. The findings suggest that the kind of self-image created by the traditional culture during primary socialization clashes with the self-image created during professional socialization.

S18716 / ISA / 1986 / 5297

Venkataramana, Vempadapu & Rao, C. R. Prasad (Andhra U, India), *Patterns and Determinants of Variation in Alienation among College Teachers in Andhra Pradesh.*

¶ The intellectual community in India appears especially alienation-prone, judging from general observations, impressionistic evidence, & newspaper articles referring to the moral apathy & lethargy of Indian intellectuals about the affairs & motions of Indian society. To examine patterns & determinants of alienation among the Coll teaching community, a highly representative (25%) sample consisting of 727 (590 Ms) teachers from all faculties was selected from 42 (15 government & 27 private) degree Colls. Rs were administered a 5-dimensional alienation scale. Results show high alienation for the entire sample, with higher than average variation for teachers of private Colls & for Ms. In terms of caste, the higher, twice-born caste groups recorded relatively greater amounts of alienation. SE variables did not emerge as significant determinants. Two communications variables (print media & interpersonal interaction) together explained 18% of variance. Three mobility variables (mobility experience, perception, & aspirations) in combination explained 47%. Miscellaneous variables (age, family size, printed media, interpersonal interaction, & mobility aspirations) accounted for 90%. The maximum explained variance (52%) was achieved by a combination of age, interpersonal interaction, mobility aspiration, & occupational values. Interpersonal interaction was negatively associated with alienation, whereas the rest contributed positively. Third-order partial *r* disclosed age, mobility aspirations, & occupational values as significant predictors of alienation.

S18717 / ISA / 1986 / 5298

Venkataraman, L. B. (Centre Population Studies Annamalai U, Tamil Nadu 608002 India), *Socio-Demographic Aspects of Sixty Plus in Rural India.*

¶ A discussion of problems & sociodemographic trends in the aged 60+ population of India, based on investigation of the condition of the elderly in 12 Ru villages in Tamil Nadu, India. Hypotheses concerning the existence of SS differentials by caste, family size, & family type are tested. Demographic variables (eg, age, age at death, order of birth, family size) are cross-tabulated with social variables (eg, family type, caste, literacy/educational level, dependency). The dietary intake of the elderly is analyzed, as well as the extent of incidence of certain diseases (eg, diabetes, hypertension, visual change, & arthritis) common to the aged.

S18718 / ISA / 1986 / 5299

Venkataraman, Rajagopalan (Madurai-Kamaraj U, 625 021 Tamil Nadu India), *Political Economy and Health Care Accessibility—A Comparative Study of Japan, USA and India.*

¶ It is argued that the political economy of a society determines the quality & distributive justice of the health care delivery system of that society, based on observation & secondary data collected in India & during visits to the US & Japan. Analysis indicates that, although the qual-

ity of medical care is similar in Japan & the US, the distribution of health care delivery is more equitable in Japan. This is attributed to a qualitative difference between US & Japanese capitalism: while the US system is characterized by high competition, & great emphasis on individual success & responsibility, Japan retains vestiges of the feudal characteristics of the pre-Meiji period, particularly welfare & humanitarian orientations, which are carried over into the health care system. In India, the colonial experience & postindependence economic difficulties are reflected in the health care system, which is devoid of distributive justice.

S18719 / ISA / 1986 / 5300

Venkatesan, M. & Anderson, Beverlee B. (Wright State U, Dayton OH 45435), **Time Budgets and Consumer Behavior.**

¶ There is a resurgence of interest in the temporal dimensions, both in sociology & in consumer behavior. The history & evolution of the time budget concept as used in economics & consumer behavior are traced, with focus on treatment of time in consumer behavior models & evaluation of the limited number of research studies that are available. The emerging concept of social time (Lauer, 1981) seems to have particular relevance in considering time budgets for service transactions by consumers. A short classification useful for this area is presented.

S18720 / ISA / 1986 / 5301

Venkatesh, Alladi & Vitalari, Nicholas (Graduate School Management U California, Irvine 92717), **Household Use of Personal Computers: An Analysis of Self-Report and Time Diary Data.**

¶ A report of preliminary findings from a 4-wave panel study of personal computer users in home settings. The panel includes a US national sample of 614 households that own computers & 293 that do not. The initial sample of 614 user households declined to 485 at the end of the 2-year period. The Rs in the sample were primarily M (85%). The reported average use of the computer per household was 18 hours a week (Wave 1), which decreased to 16 hours by Wave 4. The most significant use of the computer was work-related, followed by children's education, entertainment/games, & home management (which was very low).

S18721 / ISA / 1986 / 5302

Verhaegen, Lydvin (U Libre, Brussels B-1050 Belgium), **Carrières psychiatriques et structuration du temps institutionnel (Psychiatric Careers and the Structure of Institutional Time).** (FRE)

¶ A comparative analysis of psychiatric careers reveals the importance of the notion of time. Thus, a key variable such as the cost of renunciation of social activity depends on the quality of the time experienced in the social trajectory interrupted by the incident that brings the patient to the institution. A typology is constructed based on the way time intervenes in diverse institutional trajectories. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S18722 / ISA / 1985 / 5303

Verhoeven, Jef C. (U Leuven, B-3000 Belgium), **Perception of Social Class of Pupils and Implementation of Health Education in Primary Schools.**

¶ In 1981, health education was introduced in all primary schools of Flanders (Belgium) with the intent of reducing health inequality between the different SCs. To test the effect of teachers' perceptions of SC on implementation of the health education program, a representative sample of 949 first- & second-grade elementary school teachers were interviewed & asked to describe the SC structure of their class. Analysis shows no relation between the perception of pupils' SC by teachers & the teaching of health education. Nevertheless, teachers working in predominantly Lc areas emphasize health education more than do teachers in Mc areas, but only when convinced that health education is part of their job. In contradiction to the results, it is cautioned that interpretative sociology has shown that the perception of pupils' SC background by teachers is a cause of differential teacher behavior.

S18723 / ISA / 1986 / 5304

Verma, Ravi B. P. & Basavarajappa, K. G. (Statistics Canada, Ottawa Ontario K1A 0T6), **The Economic Adaptation of Immigrants: Income of Immigrants in Canada, 1980.**

¶ For the past two decades, immigrants to Canada have been primarily selected on the basis of education, vocational training, occupational demand, & family reunification, & are expected to achieve a high economic status in Canada. Here, the economic achievements of major immigrant groups are examined, & their progress compared with that of

the Canadian-born population. The principal economic measure used is employment income of individuals aged 15+, working full time in 1980 for 40+ weeks. Immigrants were grouped into 15 birthplace categories & data were obtained from the 1981 Census of Canada. Intergroup comparisons are based on index of dissimilarity, relative index of deviation, & mean income, & direct standardization is used to adjust the mean employment income for differences in distribution by age, education, & occupation. Results indicate that M immigrants had higher incomes in 1980 than the Canadian-born M population, largely because greater proportions of immigrants were in the LF age group & in professional occupations, & had higher educational attainment. Immigrants from less developed countries had lower incomes in comparison to those from developed countries & the Canadian-born population; even when length of residence is controlled, the pattern of lower income persisted for all immigrant groups from less developed countries, except for those from South Asia & Africa. Some support is found for assimilation, ethnic stratification, visible minority hypotheses, & the expectations of Canadian immigration policy.

S18724 / ISA / 1986 / 5305

Verma, Shivendra K. (Central Instit English & Foreign Languages (CIEFL), Hyderabad 500007 India), **Codeswitching: A Communicative Strategy.**

¶ The extent to which the formal exponents of code-switching (Hindi-Eng) are determined by the functions it performs in the multilingual setting of India is examined, with focus on the effective use of code-switching as a teaching strategy & as a stylistic mechanism. An analysis of code-switching as a process of "unloading" loaded expressions is also presented. The limits of switching are discussed in terms of three interrelated notions—acceptability, adoptability, & adaptability.

S18725 / ISA / 1986 / 5306

Viola, Eduardo J. (U Federal Santa Catarina, Florianópolis 88000 Brazil), **New Social Movements and Democratization: Brazil and Argentina in the 1980s.**

¶ Brazil & Argentina, the largest & most influential nations of South America, are in different moments, with different timings, in transitions that can lead to establishment of stable democratic regimes. Discussed are a number of new social movements that have emerged under the military regimes & have been significant in the struggle for democracy.

S18726 / ISA / 1986 / 5307

Vitalis, André (Liana, 3 rue Mal Joffre 44041 Nantes Cedex France), **Télématique et modalités de choix en matière de loisirs culturels (Television and the Modalities of Choice in Cultural Leisure Activities).** (FRE)

¶ The consumption of cultural goods, & the informational resources that precede such consumption, are strongly conditioned by social affiliation, as shown by a survey conducted when a free public TV service was set up as an information source in a village. Observed differences in informational practices demonstrate how the system in some cases helped to make choices easier, & in others did not affect the decision-making process. It is concluded that the impact of the system depends on the role of traditional values & the contemporary model of rationality in decision making. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S18727 / ISA / 1986 / 5308

Vitányi, Iván (Instit Culture, Corvin tér 8 1251 Budapest Hungary), **Structure of Society, Structure of Leisure.**

¶ Social & leisure structures are compared to identify common trends. The network of leisure activities concomitant to one another is termed leisure structure. Correlation & cluster analysis are employed to determine which leisure activities parallel others & with what f. Research on Hungarian social structure reveals recent social changes.

S18728 / ISA / 1986 / 5309

Vitányi, Iván (Instit Culture, Corvin tér 8 1251 Budapest Hungary), **The Social Background of Recent Artistic Trends in Hungary.**

¶ The development of art in twentieth-century Hungary is reviewed. Between the wars, styles were predominantly conservative (neoclassical, neobaroque, etc.). During 1945-1949, the more progressive trends (avant-garde & popular realism) regained ground. The 1950s saw the unconditional sway of "socialist realism," a dogmatic distortion of cultural policy. Progressive trends, including neoabstraction, were revived in the 1960s, coinciding with SE transformations. Postmodernism made

its debut in the late 1970s-early 1980s. These trends are placed in social context.

S18729 / ISA / 1986 / 5310

Vitányi, Iván & Sági, Mária (Instit Culture, Corvin tér 8 1251 Budapest Hungary), **Trends of Cultural Development.**

¶ Cultural sociology in Hungary has attempted to analyze development trends based on quantitative data. These methods are particularly useful in the examination of economic development & social transformation occurring during the 1970s. Although cultural change has slowed since that time, the rate of occurrence has changed less than has the range of choice.

S18730 / ISA / 1986 / 5311

Vivekananda, Franklin, **Some Conceptual Analysis of Human Rights—Third World Point of View.**

¶ An analysis of the conception & violation of human rights in the Third World. Third World states are divided into two broad categories: authoritarian & "soft" states. The nature of human rights violations in the authoritarian state involves predominantly military & police repression. In a soft state, the forms of repression are very wide & subtle, & may have a variety of political, economic, social & cultural underpinnings; eg, rising human aspirations have not been met by the necessary structural transformation. It is argued that the concept of human rights differs between Third World & industrial nations. Various social influences are considered.

S18731 / ISA / 1986 / 5312

Voets, Henk J. L. (Technical U Delft, Kanaalweg 2b 2628 EB Netherlands), **Workers' Cooperatives in the Netherlands: Traditional and New Forms of Organisation.**

¶ A research project, in which labor organizations are viewed as open dynamic systems, is described that has started recently & will continue for five years. It focuses on whether labor organizations with worker-management are meeting technical, financial-economic, commercial, organizational, & social system demands in a more structured & efficient manner than labor organizations with minimum participation in management. This project is directed at workers' cooperatives & their advisors. Some subprojects are planned using different research methods to examine the factors that determine the success of starting & developing a workers' cooperative: (1) the most important advising agency for the workers' cooperatives, the Self-Management Foundation, will be studied using qualitative as well as quantitative research methods; (2) a survey will collect & analyze data with respect to factors that determine the success of workers' cooperatives; (3) case studies will be made of labor organizations, & workers' cooperatives will be compared with comparable traditional firms; & (4) a survey will be used to examine the functioning of advisors & advising agencies for workers' cooperatives. The project in total should provide a substantial increase in knowledge with respect to both labor organizations with worker-management & the open dynamic system approach.

S18732 / ISA / 1986 / 5313

Volinn, Ilse J. (U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Coping with Disabilities: Application of Conceptual Frameworks to Autobiographical Information.**

¶ An attempt to identify the coping mechanisms used by persons with visible, physical disabilities in response to barriers to educational & professional fulfillment. Persons with congenital & those with acquired disabilities are compared; literature from the US, GB, France, & West Germany permits crosscultural comparison, based on qualitative analysis of autobiographies published after 1970. Various definitions of coping are considered: self-regulating aspects of stress (Lazarus, 1974), stress-related transactions between persons & environment (Lazarus & Launier, 1976), & the application of situation strategies (Lofland, 1976). Coping mechanisms or strategies described in professional literature include direct actions to alter a situation, palliative activities, search for alternatives, temporary acceptance, strong self-identity, assertiveness, religious faith, & denial (Philp & Duckworth, 1982; Wilke, 1984; Lazarus, 1984). Emphasis on the process of coping clarifies the conceptualization of coping mechanisms.

S18733 / ISA / 1986 / 5314

Volinn, Ilse J. (U Washington, Seattle 98195), **Autobiographies Published by Persons with Visible, Physical Disabilities: Discussion of a Research Methodology.**

¶ Discussed is one form of qualitative social science research—analysis of published autobiographies—with emphasis on those written by persons with visible physical disabilities. Topical autobiographies published since 1970 (N = not given), discovered through an informal literature search in France, England, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, & the US were subjected to a comparative analysis using categories such as: congenital vs later-acquired disability, degenerative vs stable conditions, limitations in communication vs motor skills, point in lifecycle when written, & author's purpose for writing. Advantages & shortcomings of this type of social science research are discussed.

S18734 / ISA / 1986 / 5315

Vukovic, Branislav (Instit Political Studies, Trg Bratstva i Jedinstva 7 Beograd Yugoslavia), **The Social Presentation of Nationalism in Developing Countries.**

¶ A discussion of comparative research on nationalism in developing countries. Nationalism is regarded as an historical category, evolving in social context & importance as a result of changes in the sociohistorical situation. Prevailing bourgeois & Marxist views, which reduce the national interest exclusively to that articulated by the state or by the interests of the ruling SC are challenged. Such nationalism can in fact directly oppose the real national interest. The unique features of "authentic" nationalism in developing countries are explored: its articulation is carried out neither by the bourgeoisie nor the Wcs, but by new political elites representing in most cases the widest social groups (populism). Apart from some extreme exceptions, it is an integrating & creative force contributing to the political mobilization & general affirmation of national identity.

S18735 / ISA / 1986 / 5316

Wacker, A. (U Hannover, D-3000 Federal Republic Germany), **Alienation—A Meaningful Concept in Analyzing the Impact of Unemployment in Industrialized Countries?**

¶ Based on a review of the research literature, unemployment is analyzed in terms of the alienation concept from a sociopsychological perspective. Although Seligman in his book on "learned helplessness" (1975) does not refer to alienation, it is obvious that helplessness is close to Seeman's dimension of "powerlessness"; therefore, if unemployment is considered as a form of social marginalization, the loss of work is an alienating experience. Discussed are: (1) the usefulness of competing concepts in unemployment research; (2) those aspects of the experience of job loss & unemployment that lead to alienation in the sense of Seeman & others; (3) the limits of the concept of alienation in explaining the impact of unemployment. Focus is on the meaning of work in industrial countries.

S18736 / ISA / 1986 / 5317

Waerness, Kari (U Bergen, N-5014 Norway), **Informal and Formal Care in Old Age: A Feminist Perspective on the New Ideology of Community Care in Scandinavia Today.**

¶ In the current crisis of the welfare state, the ideology of community care as being both less costly than & morally preferable to institutional care has become an important force behind government efforts to change the structure of public care services for the elderly. Quantitative & qualitative data are used to demonstrate that this ideology is based on myths about the relation between informal & formal care services in the welfare state. This ideology serves to mask the most serious welfare problems, particularly those of elderly women. To develop a future-oriented social policy more sensitive to the needs of the weakest members of society & to make community care a realistic goal, the conceptualizations & findings of women's studies should be incorporated in policy & planning. It is argued that a feminist perspective can be useful in organizing public care services better suited to today's family structure.

S18737 / ISA / 1986 / 5318

Wahl, Dietrich (Akademie Wissenschaften, Prenzlauer Promenade 148-152 1100 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Shifts in the Topics of Sociology of Science.**

¶ Historical shifts in focus in the sociology of science are related to social revolution, revolutions in science, & to changes in sociological the-



ory. Future concerns are addressed, with focus on Third World connections in the development of science & technology.

S18738 / ISA / 1986 / 5319

Wainerman, Catalina H. (Centro Estudios Población, Casilla 4397 Correo Central 1000 Buenos Aires Argentina), **The Economic Activity of Economically Inactive Females.**

¶ Field research was conducted in Sept-Oct 1985 in 2 Ur & 2 Ru areas in Argentina & Paraguay on women's work & nonwork activities. Five experimental conditions were applied to around 17,000 individuals, using a conceptual definition of "activity condition" that incorporates the recommendations of the Thirteenth Conference of Labour Statisticians (ILO, Oct, 1983), & which most probably will be applied in the 1990 census.

S18739 / ISA / 1986 / 5320

Waisman, Carlos H. (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), **Development and Democracy: The Case of Argentina.**

¶ A sociological discussion of the Argentine experience with democracy is presented, focusing on five issues: the constitution of the liberal democratic state in the latter nineteenth century, the stability of this type of polity up to the Depression, the shift to a nondemocratic state between the Depression & WWII, the stability of different forms of this nondemocratic state up to the 1980s, & the reestablishment of democracy in the 1980s. The causal significance of nine factors in the explanation of the rise & fall of democracy in Argentina are assessed: political culture, historical development, class structure, national structure, state structure & strength, political structure, leadership, development performance, & international factors. The central thesis is that the reversal of economic & political development was an unintended consequence of policies designed to prevent a revolution in the postwar era; however, there was no actual revolutionary threat. A sector of the political elite generated an unrealistic fear of revolution as a consequence of distorted political knowledge, & these policies had the consequences they did because of peculiarities of the Argentine social structure.

S18740 / ISA / 1986 / 5321

Wald, Benji (National Center Bilingual Research, 4665 Lampson Ave Los Alamitos CA 90720), **Joy and Sorrow in Codeswitching: Contrasting Cases of Macro/Micro Bilingualism.**

¶ Much research has been conducted since Fishman's early speculations about the relation of codeswitching (CS) to lang shift in bilingual communities. The social motivations for CS are most discernible on the micro level; however, given the relatively uniform dynamics in various bilingual communities, large-scale social motivations can also be inferred for the macro level. Discussion focuses on CS phenomena in two quite different bi (or multi)lingual communities: Mombasa, Kenya, & East Los Angeles, Calif. Similarities & differences in CS & lang choice behavior within & across these two communities are discussed. In view of the differences on the macro level, some similarities on the micro level are quite striking. At the same time, given some micro differences, problems can be raised about the extent to which social forces determine the form of CS & the extent to which extrasocial forces (universals?) play a part.

S18741 / ISA / 1986 / 5322

Wallerstein, Immanuel (State U New York, Binghamton 13901), **Does India Exist?**

¶ The geographical appellation of India has a very long history, but the state of that name has a very much shorter one. The subcontinent on which the present independent state & the predecessor colonial state are located is the locus of a wide medley of "peoples" or "cultures." Furthermore, the medley has been a constantly changing one over the millennia. What does this tell us about the existence of a nation called India? Does it exist? If it does, how & when did it come into existence? Within what context was it created? An attempt is made to illuminate the analysis of modern nationalism by a close look at the historical development of the Indian subcontinent as it was incorporated into the capitalist world economy.

S18742 / ISA / 1986 / 5323

Walliman, Isidor (School Social Work, Thiersteinerallee 57 CH-4053 Basel Switzerland), **Caught between Requirements of Efficiency and Control: Estrangement, Technology, Deskillling and Alternatives to the Organization of the Workplace.**

¶ According to Karl Marx, macrosociological conditions must be changed for estrangement to be abolished. Marx's foremost emphasis was on changing commodity production, property relations, & the concomitant exploitation of one SC by another. Little concern was given to the microlevel, ie, to the workplace & its hierarchies & DoFL. Here, it is maintained that Marx's theory of estrangement can be extended to microlevel analysis. The transformation of the workplace during the last 100 years is illustrated, focusing on size of production unit, technology, & the division & segmentation of labor. Such changes took place in the name of efficiency; however, they tended to limit further increases in efficiency. This situation led to numerous approaches to humanize the workplace, & such methods as job enrichment became the norm. However, it is suggested that self-management is the only means to end estrangement, while preserving efficiency, & that any strategy aiming for a socialist transition must recognize microlevel changes.

S18743 / ISA / 1986 / 5324

Walliman, Isidor (School Social Work, Thiersteinerallee 57 CH-4053 Basel Switzerland), **Marx's Theory of Estrangement: Facts, Interpretation and Politics.**

¶ Karl Marx did not explicitly formulate a theory of estrangement. Thus, any such theories are constructed through interpretation; various interpretations & versions of a Marxian theory of estrangement have emerged. Here, the factual bases of various interpretations are investigated, focusing on the distinction between 'alienation' & 'estrangement'. Also discussed are human nature & the relationship of estrangement to an involuntary DoFL.

S18744 / ISA / 1986 / 5325

Walsh, Thomas G. (International Cultural Foundation, GPO Box 1311 New York NY 10116), **Marx's Theory of Religion and New Religious Movements.**

¶ The theory of religion & alienation as developed by Ludwig Feuerbach & Karl Marx is discussed. Both philosophers link religion with the problems of alienation, false consciousness, & oppression. A number of recent events, however, seem to falsify this theory of religion, including the emergence of: the Solidarity movement (supported by the Catholic Church) in Poland; a variety of liberation theologies in developing countries; the Christian Right in the West; & a number of new religious movements. Each of these movements demonstrates the persistence of religion as a significant social force offering more than an ideology for social self-affirmation. Particular attention is paid to the Unification Church movement, founded by the Reverend Sun Myung Moon in 1954 in Korea. Marx's theory of religion is assessed in both a theoretical & historical-empirical framework utilizing primary sources. The theory's validity is assessed in terms of historical events. It is concluded that Marx's reductionistic theory of religion inhibits the understanding of contemporary religious social movements.

S18745 / ISA / 1986 / 5326

Walters, Jennifer Vogel & Lasswell, Thomas E., **Patterns of Adjustment to Divorce of a Selected Group of Upper-Income Men.**

¶ Presented is a typology of adjustment to 32 marital dissolutions by a sample of southern Calif Ms whose net personal incomes (after taxes) were in excess of \$100,000 per year at the time of their divorces. The 2-dimensional typology was generated by initiator/noninitiator status on one axis, & an aggressive/conciliatory/acquiescent posture on the other. Ss in each of the 6 cells differed in their perceptions of the significance of marriage & divorce, & in their preoccupation with the process; they also differed in the way that they managed their emotions & in their utilization of resources in coping with the process & outcome of dissolution. Similarities in negotiating & coping with the process were found, however, that suggested a common though unstated manner of handling marital dissolution—an upper-income M "etiquette of divorce."

S18746 / ISA / 1986 / 5327

Warren, Catharine E. (U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4), **British Women with Interrupted Technological Careers: Societal Attitudes and Patterns of Childhood Socialization.**

¶ Using biographical data obtained from open-ended interviews & written life history directions, examined is the early socialization of 94 British Fs who prepared themselves for technological or scientific careers. All of the women interrupted their careers for family reasons & are now preparing for reentry into the LF. The biographical material allows for a

wholistic analysis of career & family goals within the cultural context of British society.

S18747 / ISA / 1986 / 5328

Wartenberg, Hannah & Ulbrich, Patricia (U Miami, Coral Gables FL 33124), **Women's Timing of Retirement & Life Satisfaction in Dual Career Families.**

¶ An exploratory study of dual-career & dual-worker families at a late stage in their life cycle, when the husband has retired. Both qualitative & quantitative data (from in-depth interviews) are used. Although the findings are necessarily tentative, some are confirmed by conclusions reported in studies of dual-career families, indicating that life satisfaction, as well as power & decision making, are related to couple relationships prior to the husband's retirement. Wives' life satisfaction is related, in addition, to length of husband's retirement, perception of their husband's attitude toward their employment, & recent thoughts of divorce. While retired husbands tend to help more with household tasks, the wife continues to bear the responsibility for them. This corroborates the findings of studies of younger dual-career couples. Suggestions are made for further research.

S18748 / ISA / 1986 / 5329

Watanuki, J. (Sophia U, Chiyoda-ku Tokyo 102 Japan), **Welfare Policy, Welfare Society and Welfare State—The Japan's Case.**

¶ Japan, with its amazing economic achievement, rapid social change, different cultural contexts, & prolonged liberal-conservative rule, provides a testing ground for theories on the development & boundaries of the "welfare state." Japan's case shows that: (1) development of social security institutions is an unavoidable functional imperative of industrial society; (2) "welfare state," both as an ideology & in practice, depends on political constellation & sociocultural conditions; & (3) Japanese liberal-conservatives prefer to talk of a "Japanese-type welfare society." The sociological implications of these findings are discussed, & it is suggested that time-lag & cultural factors should be separated.

S18749 / ISA / 1986 / 5330

Watson, David (U Bristol, BS8 1HY England), **Sociobiology and Family Systems.**

¶ Recent developments in the theory & practice of family therapy in the US & GB may be analyzed from a sociobiological perspective. A constituent of family life may be conceived as a dynamic social process, eg, the factors conditioning patterns of mental health & mental illness. However, such analysis cannot account for the family as a social & political system conferring differential rights & responsibilities according to category of kin. It is argued that any unified science of behavior, like sociobiology, is necessarily blind to the social & political sense of patterns of behavior as inputs & outputs within family life.

S18750 / ISA / 1986 / 5331

Weber, Hajo (U Bielefeld, D-4800 1 Federal Republic Germany), **Evolution of Societies and Models of Corporatism.**

¶ Research on neocorporatism, which has been in progress for some years now, has generated a considerable number of important publications, but the controversy over what neocorporatism means with respect to social or political phenomena has not been adequately addressed. An attempt is made to clarify this issue, starting with the development of a notion of corporatism that is based on the corpus notion used in viewing the evolution of civil society, & focusing on the relationship between societal development & use of the notion of corporatism. Specific models of corporatism are shown to be connected with specific stages of societal development & specific types of theories with respect to societies & their major problems, ie, integration & regulation. The models of neocorporatism discussed here are related to both.

S18751 / ISA / 1986 / 5332

Webster, Juliet (City U London, EC1V 0HB England), **The Impact of Dedicated Word Processors on Office Labour Processes.**

¶ An assessment of the impact of the most visible & most common form of microelectronic office technology—the word processor—on typing & secretarial jobs, focusing on whether the word processor is accompanied by a wholesale restructuring of office work designed to heighten managerial control & raise the rate of exploitation. In order to understand the impact of word processing, the structure & characteristics of office labor processes prior to the introduction of technology must be examined. It is argued that the presence & extent of the technical DoFL is the significant

determinant of the character of secretarial & typing jobs. Issues discussed include the use of skills, work intensity, day-to-day control of labor by management, & the responses of office workers to their situation. The role of factors outside the "office door," are also recognized: local labor markets & women's position therein are crucial influences on investment decisions & on managerial strategies for change, as well as on women's own perceptions of their situation.

S18752 / ISA / 1986 / 5333

Weidig, Rudi (Akademie Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Joh.-Dieckmann-Str 19-23 1086 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Technological Changes—Interests and Attitude to Work Performance of Workers in the Socialist Society.**

¶ It is argued that the objectives served by technological change are determined by the relevant SE conditions. Technological change in socialism is consciously oriented to materializing the social interests & values of the working people. The objectives promoted include: maintenance of peace, satisfactory work conditions, social security & high educational level for all, creative work performance, payment according to performance, & real participation in decision making. The conscious implementation of such values is a contradictory process & at the same time a motivating factor for creative achievement.

S18753 / ISA / 1986 / 5334

Weidig, Rudi (Akademie Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Joh.-Dieckmann-Str 19-23 1086 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **State Planning, Interest Groups and Economic Growth in Socialist Society.**

¶ Planned economic development is a fundamental advantage of socialism: it permits the control of & creates the conditions for economic growth. Social planning also attempts to focus the interests & economic activity of society, different social groups, & individuals toward a common objective. Such planning requires self-responsible behavior on the part of collectives & individuals in order to further improve living standards.

S18754 / ISA / 1986 / 5335

Weinfeld, Morton (McGill U, Montreal Quebec H3A 2T7), **Problems in the Implementation of Affirmative Action in Canada.**

¶ An analytical & critical overview of the legal status of affirmative action in Canada for various victimized groups, & of governmental initiatives for implementing equality of opportunity & equality of outcome policies. The federal Royal Commission on Equality in Employment (the Abella Report) is presented as a case study of such an initiative. Special attention is given to problems of measurement (eg, counting minorities) & designing effective monitoring systems. The suitability of using or modifying Canadian census data as instruments for the design of affirmative action programs is questioned.

S18755 / ISA / 1986 / 5336

Weiss, Johannes (U Kassel, D-3500 Federal Republic Germany), **The Crisis of Western Culture and the Return of Romanticism.**

¶ The romantic movement of the late eighteenth & early nineteenth centuries was an attempt to overcome the *Entzauberung der Welt* (disenchantment of the world). The various renaissances of romantic thought are typically characterized by intellectual degeneration & progressive dissolution of the theological & metaphysical reasoning. It is highly improbable that the revival of romantic ideas in the current crisis of Western culture will lead to a realization of the "grand design" of romanticism, ie, "reenchantment of the world."

S18756 / ISA / 1986 / 5337

Wellman, Barry & Goldman, Paula (Centre Ur & Community Studies U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2G8), **Getting Social Support through Personal Community Networks.**

¶ Many communities exist in the Western world as personal networks. Research has shown that such networks have a fair amount of social & spatial heterogeneity & are only moderately interconnected. However, some researchers have shown that social support is a multidimensional phenomena, with different network members providing different sorts of support. These two research traditions are examined, & the question is addressed of which types of networks—& network members—provide which types of social support. Explored are: the nature of the ties themselves (eg, multiplexity, intimacy); the characteristics of network members (eg, gender); the homogeneity of characteristics between network



members exchanging support; the composition of networks (eg, % kin); & the structure of networks (eg, density). These variables are related to four different types of support (using qualitative & quantitative data from two East York, Toronto, studies): companionship, emotional aid, services, & financial aid.

S18757 / ISA / 1986 / 5338

Welz, Rainer (Georg-August-U Göttingen, 3400 Federal Republic Germany), **Drug Abuse, Alcoholism and Suicidal Attempts in Alienated Neighborhood Areas.**

¶ Suicidal behavior, alcoholism, & drug abuse are often seen as a response to social anomie & alienation, & share other common characteristics as well; eg, individuals who are chronic alcoholics or who take illicit drugs have a higher risk for subsequent suicide or attempted suicide. The relationships between attempted suicide & drug abuse or alcoholism are discussed, based on an epidemiological study. On an ecological level, suicide & attempted suicide are found to be concentrated in small neighborhood areas. In a study conducted in Mannheim, West Germany, a neighborhood area was found where 1 of every 14 inhabitants had attempted suicide between 1966 & 1975. Also, it is found that drug abuse & alcoholism often occur in neighborhoods distinguished by social anomie & lack of social integration. While there is no conclusive evidence as to which variables connect social anomie & individual behavior, it is possible that drug abuse, alcoholism, & attempted suicide are more probable in areas where the deviant behavior of others sends a suggestive message.

S18758 / ISA / 1986 / 5339

Wenger, Morton G., **Marxism and Social Research: The Mythology of Epistemology.**

¶ Although it is now almost extinct as a viable methodological stance, during the late 1960s & early 1970s, there existed a phenomenologically inspired position which held that dialectical/historical materialism implies an epistemological stance distinctive from that of "bourgeois" social science. While no longer of ongoing theoretical significance, the origins of this view & its flaws were never fully elucidated. It is argued here that the roots of this position are sociopolitical, growing out of the contradictory class formations of the First World in decline, & that they lack any authentic scientific base. In opposition to this view, it is further argued that the only real distinction between "emancipatory" & "oppressive" science is at the level of ontology; ie, that their scientific differences are to be found in the modes of question-framing in which they engage. It is also argued that, beyond the commonalities of verification technique, the practical desiderata of both traditions are essentially indistinguishable, although there has existed a tacit mutual fiction of practical distinctiveness that has served the ideological ends of the dominant tendencies in both bourgeois & Marxist academic social science. What "really" distinguishes the two variants of materio-empiricist endeavors is their class perspective, which is both an epistemological & an ontological issue, & is simultaneously neither, as dialectics would suggest.

S18759 / ISA / 1986 / 5340

Westoby, Adam (75 Chambers Ln, London NW10 2RN England), **Human Capital and Other Analogies.**

¶ Various modern conceptual suggestions are considered in which specialist knowledge, higher education, or characteristics of those possessed of them are viewed as forms of, or by analogy with, capital. Historical examples of ways in which specialist knowledge has been socially organized & put into motion are cited, tracing how these impact social differentiation & integration. It is suggested that concepts derivative of "capital" have little relation to these cases, nor do notions of contemporary human, symbolic, & cultural capital possess the same analytic force as models of modern economic capital; the two types cannot, consequently, be satisfactorily integrated. The scientific kernel within the concept of human capital is the perception of accumulating social knowledge & the increasing complexity & distance of its relationships with individual cognition; this is viewed, however, within an overdistributive SofK. Ideological facets are also discussed.

S18760 / ISA / 1986 / 5341

Wetter, Ralf (U Bielefeld, 4800 Federal Republic Germany), **De-bureaucratization by Technostructure.**

¶ It is valid to talk about innovations in terms not only of individual achievement, but as produced by a social organization as a whole. Any system capable of purposeful problem-solving behavior, learning from

the past & innovating for the future, is an ultrastable system, ie, capable of persisting through changes in structure & behavior. Advanced technology manifests itself in large, complex administrations, which face the special problem of coordinating the expert knowledge ("functional authority") of workers through organizational means. The possibility of attainment through achieved rather than hereditary status increases individual incentives to the development of expert knowledge & its accompanying prestige. Managers become business-organization-administration experts within the technostructure, & the influence of external forces, eg, government, on internal decision making is diminished.

S18761 / ISA / 1986 / 5342

Whit, William C. (Aquinas Coll, Grand Rapids MI 49606), **Capitalist and Socialist Transportation: Vehicles of Alternative Consciousnesses.**

¶ The experience of driving produces in the driver the specifically capitalist values of competitiveness, aggression, selfishness, insecurity, & ecological-environmental disdain (& destruction). This experience is the direct opposite of the major technology of the socialist world—the train. The experience of riding this mode of public transportation produces values of security, sociability, & ecological synchronization. Each SE system employs a mode of transportation that reproduces a mode of consciousness peculiar to its own needs. Extensive phenomenological & empirical observations provide the basis for these generalizations.

S18762 / ISA / 1986 / 5343

Wiatr, Jerzy J., **Sociology of War in the Post-Clausewitzian World.**

¶ Carl von Clausewitz's theory of war has influenced most sociological thinking on the subject, but the emergence of nuclear weapons made the Clausewitzian basic assumption of war as a rational instrument of policy obsolete. A new sociology of war in the post-Clausewitzian world is badly needed, based on analysis of: (1) the sociological consequences of the possibility of suicidal world conflict; (2) the sociological aspects of peace in the nuclear era; & (3) local & limited wars in the late twentieth century.

S18763 / ISA / 1986 / 5344

Wiesner, Diane M. (Centre Medical Education U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia), **Inequities Inherent in a Socialised System of Health Care.**

¶ In principle, the socialized health care system (Medicare) operating in Australia since 1983 works to minimize differential access to care, by subsidizing fees for consultations provided by registered MDs, & by limiting the costs of hospital services & surgery charged to patients, within defined criteria. Unfortunately, the wide range of supportive services & treatments provided by other allied health professionals (eg, dentists & physiotherapists) & by "alternative" practitioners (eg, qualified natural therapists) are not covered by Medicare or a comparable government subsidy. Since the costs of the services & fees of these practitioners is the patient's responsibility, SE criteria (eg, occupational status & income) will tend to determine their use. It is concluded that the dominance of orthodox medicine enshrined in the Medicare system & the financial costs of alternative health care to the patient discriminate against both patients & practitioners of these alternative therapies.

S18764 / ISA / 1986 / 5345

Wihlto de Wenden, Catherine (CNRS, 127 rue Jeanne d'Arc F-75013 Paris France), **Migration Policy in France and Its Effects on the Situation of Foreigners/Immigrants.**

¶ France's migration policy is analyzed, examining the laws themselves & discussions of them in the newspapers. The migration policy of May 1981 can be described as "new," but there are similarities with the pre-1981 policy. Until summer 1983 the new policy made immigrants more politically minded than before. Since then, the migration policy of the French government has had three goals: helping all "to live together"; action against illegal migration; & remigration to country of origin.

S18765 / ISA / 1986 / 5346

Williams, Glyn (Adrah Gwyddor Cymdeithas Coll Prifysgol Gogledd Cymru, Bangor Gwynedd Wales), **The Production of Discourse.**

¶ Foucauldian discourse analysis, through the subject/object distinction of Saussurian linguistics, has succeeded in decentering the subject. While this departs from the conventional epistemological grounding of sociological theory, with its emphasis on rationality & human agency, it does

produce several problems. The absence of agency & the tendency of discourse analysts working within this perspective to emphasize method lead to ignoring the problem of the production of discourse. The production of discourse is discussed from within this perspective by reference to sociological & linguistic theory.

S18766 / ISA / 1986 / 5347

Wilpert, Czarina Ann & Gitzme, Ali S. (Instit Sociology Technical U Berlin, D-1000 10 Federal Republic Germany), **Social Organization and Ethnicity among Turkish Migrants in Berlin.**

¶ The informal social networks of Turkish migrant families in Berlin, West Germany, are examined in relation to the development of an economic infrastructure that provides cultural products for a Turkish clientele, & to the formal associations established by Turks abroad. Analysis is based on data obtained from: (1) participant observation; (2) migration histories of first- & second-generation Turks in Berlin, & of chain migrants from 5 settings in Turkey; (3) interviews with leaders & members of associations, shopkeepers, & businessmen; & (4) standardized interviews with 360 Turkish secondary school pupils & 120 of their families. It is found that stratification as a Turkish segment within German society exists at each level of social organization, although new links & interdependencies are being formed. At the level of informal networks & formal associations, a heterogeneity of social, ethnic, & religious identity options are apparent. The majority of formal associations remain oriented toward Turkish society. The findings suggest that contemporary international labor migration may have a profound impact on social change & the meaning attached to nationality & ethnicity in both the country of origin & the country of destination.

S18767 / ISA / 1986 / 5348

Winkler, Gunnar (Akademie Wissenschaften, Otto-Nuschke-Str 10-11 1086 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Influence of Social Policy on Equality and Differentiation.**

¶ Increasing equality accompanied by differentiation in the development of the socialist way of life result from & precondition economic & social progress. The possibilities & limitations of achieving both equality & the necessary differentiation in the material & cultural standard of living through social policy at national, community, & plant levels are explored. Achievement is viewed as the basic principle for social development.

S18768 / ISA / 1986 / 5349

Winkler, Gunnar (Akademie Wissenschaften, Otto-Nuschke-Str 10-11 1086 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Peace and Social Policy.**

¶ The social & material threats to life, in the areas of work, education, health, & living standard, posed by the increased arms build-up are discussed. The effects of armaments on the extent & content of state social policy in different social systems is examined, & compared between socialist & capitalist societies. The SE effects of the arms race on social security systems is also considered, as well as the SE effects of arms limitation & disarmament.

S18769 / ISA / 1986 / 5350

Winkler, Gunnar & Speigner, Wulfram (Instit Sociology & Social Policy Academy Sciences, Otto-Nuschke-Str 10-11 DDR-1086 Berlin German Democratic Republic), **Fertility Trends in the GDR and Their Effects on Age Structure.**

¶ In the 1970s & 1980s, there has been a remarkable change in reproductive behavior in the German Democratic Republic (GDR) connected with an aging population. Here, discussion focuses on: (1) the social & economic consequences of changes in the age structure of the population in the GDR (eg, social security, working & living conditions); (2) the effects of aging processes in various social areas (eg, medical & social requirements, changes in occupational mobility, development of housing); & (3) reflection of aging processes in GDR population policy. Analysis of population aging processes in the GDR is based on sociological survey data.

S18770 / ISA / 1986 / 5351

Winson, Anthony (U Western Ontario, London N6A 5C2), **A Consensus Transformed: Ideological Dimensions of Costa Rica's Relationship with Revolutionary Nicaragua.**

¶ A discussion of the favorable portrayal of Nicaraguan events in the Costa Rican establishment press immediately before & after the 1979

Sandinista victory, & the process through which the press eventually came to embrace unconditional support for the "contra" forces & the Reagan administration's view of the Sandinista Revolution. The forces at play at the local & international levels in this profound shift in press sentiments are considered, along with the impact of this shift in shaping &/or legitimating current Costa Rican foreign policy vis-à-vis Nicaragua. The implications of this experience for the understanding of how the geopolitical interests of an imperial power are pursued in dependent societies are examined.

S18771 / ISA / 1986 / 5352

Wippler, Reinhard (U Utrecht, 3584 CS Netherlands), **Cultural Resources and Participation in High Culture.**

¶ Cultural resources are theoretically defined as the ability to handle social, linguistic/cognitive, & aesthetic codes, & rational choice behavior is the mechanism through which cultural resources affect educational & occupational success & participation in high culture. An attempt is made to integrate the concept of cultural resources in rational choice theory, with respect to the handling of aesthetic codes & participation in high culture. It is further argued that differences in the ability to handle codes account for differences in the quality of life &, although indirectly, for differences in educational & occupational success. Consequences of these arguments for causal models referring to cultural resources in empirical research are discussed.

S18772 / ISA / 1986 / 5353

Wobbe, Werner (Commission European Communities, DG XII/A/1 Fast Rue de la Lot 200 B-1049 Brussels Belgium), **Technology, Work and Employment in the Fast Research Programme of the C.E.C..**

¶ A report of the main findings of a European Economic Community (EEC) research program—FAST (Forecasting & Assessment in Science & Technology)—which attempts to analyze the long-term implications of developments in science & technology with the aim of establishing new priorities for a common research & development policy & long-term actions to be taken by the EEC. Research on technology, work, & employment trends is carried out by 18 contract research groups, & 6 researchers. The main hypotheses investigated include: (1) the service industry will expand relative to the product industry; (2) the industrial sector will create wealth but not sufficient employment; (3) the 8-hour day will become obsolete & a more flexible pattern will develop; & (4) new strategies for innovation & employment will have to be considered that will rely not only on the industrial factory pattern, but more on the technical & social fields in services & the home, where work will be mainly conducted in the future.

S18773 / ISA / 1986 / 5354

Wojciechowski, Jerzy (U Ottawa, Ontario K1H 5L9), **Cultural Pluralism and National Identity in Canada.**

¶ The Canadian experiment in multiculturalism & national identity provides a model of problems that are becoming increasingly important in various parts of the world. Canada has officially become a bilingual & multicultural state as a result of: (1) the growing demographic complexity of the country, (2) the recognition by the government that ethnic groups are not a transitory phenomenon, & (3) a liberal immigration policy. Thus, multiculturalism will remain a reality, & presents a tremendous challenge & opportunity for Canadians, requiring the utmost in good will, openmindedness, foresight, perseverance, & statesmanship. Fortunately, Canadians are not without resources to deal with these problems: their principal advantages are a very high level of constitutional civility, parliamentary democracy, a tradition of bilingualism & biculturalism, & a desire to maintain national unity & identity.

S18774 / ISA / 1986 / 5355

Wolf, Jürgen & Kohli, Martin (Instit Soziologie Freie U Berlin, D-1000 33 Federal Republic Germany), **New Patterns of Retirement: Implications for the Culture of Industrial Work.**

¶ Extensive case studies of industrial firms in West Germany show the high social relevance of the retirement age limit. For firms, it is necessary for regulating the flow of workers through jobs & career ladders, & is thus a constitutive element of the internal labor market. It is also important for the social integration of the workers, & thus for the "moral economy" of the firm, ie, for the "culture of work." The trend toward early retirement & individualization of retirement decisions raises the question of whether early retirement gives rise to new forms of activity

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that function as work substitutes. This is addressed in the broader context of change (& possible erosion) of the "work society."

S18775 / ISA / 1986 / 5356

Wollmann, Hellmut, Towards Changes in the Welfare State Function of Local Government?

¶ The development of the advanced (Western) intervention & welfare state is based on a political ("class") compromise in terms of the state's "dual function" of providing appropriate conditions for the expansion of the capitalist economy, on the one hand, & of maintaining a social security system to reduce the risks to workers posed by the production modes of the capitalist economy, on the other. The social security concept is based on the assumption of a growth & full employment economy in the sense that: (1) sufficient "fiscal dividend" is yielded under economic growth conditions, & (2) the social security system is demanded & charged only "moderately" under full employment conditions. The combination of a worldwide business-cycle slump & structural changes, & the unprecedented mass & long-term unemployment produced, have placed great demands & burdens on the social security net of the welfare state, while public revenues are reduced. In the wake of this development, local government has been challenged to redefine its "social policy function" both "vertically," in terms of the "division of welfare state functions" between central & local governments, & "horizontally," in terms of adequate social service delivery. These implications for local government are explored in a comparative perspective.

S18776 / ISA / 1986 / 5357

Wong, William W. L. & Kwan, Alex Y. H. (City Polytechnic Hong Kong, 700 Nathan Rd Hong Kong), The Family Care of the Chronically Ill Elderly in Public Housing Estates in Hong Kong.

¶ For the past few years, elderly services in Hong Kong have been expanded & developed into different types of community care provision; however, little attention has been given to the care of those chronically ill elderly who are not seriously ill enough to be placed in facilities. Here, the care provided by family members for chronically ill aged in public housing estates is examined in West Kowloon, which is an old district with a densely populated area where a high % are aged. A structured questionnaire was administered to a stratified sample of approximately 200 chronically ill elderly who were identified from Housing Dept & social security unit records. Analysis identifies the key factors that explain the degree to which families are able to cope with caring for chronically ill aged in their own home.

S18777 / ISA / 1986 / 5358

Wood, James R. (Indiana U, Bloomington 47401), The Role of Religious Leaders in Shaping U.S. Policies on Third World Nations: The Case of Jerry Falwell.

¶ In examining the role of value-based leadership in gaining support for social action, the approach of Jerry Falwell, who has recently visited & endorsed the South African & Philippine leaders, is compared with that of mainline Protestant leaders, who generally are less supportive of such leaders. Data include church leaders' statements & actions concerning foreign policy, responses to those statements & actions by other leaders (both religious & political), & the results of several opinion polls, including polls of Moral Majority members in Ind & of the general Ind population. It is concluded that: (1) the Bible & Christian traditions can provide a value basis for both conservative & liberal leadership; (2) the conservative "TV evangelists," such as Falwell, are not likely to form the opinions of a significant segment of the US population, especially on foreign policy issues; & (3) leaders such as Falwell, however, may exert influence by providing financial support for key conservative senators & representatives.

S18778 / ISA / 1986 / 5359

Wowk, Maria T. (Manchester Polytechnic, M1J 6BH England), Talk in an Organisation: Organisation in Talk.

¶ An ethnomethodological analysis of the interpersonal communication involved in a counseling session for a woman with breast cancer. Specific concerns include the culturally based, linguistically embedded reasoning procedures used by members in describing, displaying, & attributing emotion states. The ways in which the parties to a formal organizational episode are involved in describing that organization to themselves as part & parcel of doing the work involved in the episode are examined. The fact that this session describes the organizational diagnosis & treatment of breast cancer from within that process means that the

session can be regarded as a classic case of a reflexive phenomenon. The counseling talk is a constituent feature of the circumstances it describes & is, in turn, elaborated by them.

S18779 / ISA / 1986 / 5360

Wright, Stephen James (Centre Health Economics U York, Heslington YO1 5DD England), Multiple Discrepancies Theory: Gaps versus Perceived Current Status as Predictors of Life Satisfaction.

¶ A report of the results of a study designed to test the validity of multiple discrepancies theory (MDT) in explaining life satisfaction ratings among Coll students. Regression analysis is employed to compare the relative explanatory powers of perceived current status ratings for each of the life domains with the 3 directly measured gaps identified by MDT (goal-achievement, average folks comparison, previous best comparison) on domain satisfaction ratings. Previous work in the health domain is also reviewed indicating that calculated gaps add no significant explanatory power to the powerful influence of perceived current status ratings on health satisfaction. The results are discussed in terms of their implications for further empirical testing of MDT & the discrepancy postulated by A. C. Michalos (see SOPODA 8:1/86P5336) between findings employing calculated vs directly measured gap strategies.

S18780 / ISA / 1986 / 5361

Wu, David Y. H. (Instit Culture & Communication East-West Center, 1777 East-West Rd Honolulu HI 96848), Traditional Medicine in Modern Hawaii.

¶ The contemporary pluralistic medical system in Hawaii can be understood from the viewpoint of a diachronic study of population movement & a synchronic study of culture contact. Several waves of European & Asian immigrants brought medical knowledge & practices of various traditions to the islands. Some aspects of these early contacts between Hawaiians & immigrants can be identified in today's "traditional medicine." The objective here is threefold: to reveal the process of incorporation of medicine & healing methods of the current Hawaiian & East-Asian medical systems; to discuss the culturally relevant "explanation models" of the East-Asian medicine popular among new immigrants in Hawaii; & to explain the continuity & diversity of medical practitioners in the modernized traditional medicine of today.

S18781 / ISA / 1986 / 5362

Yadava, J. S. (Indian Instit Mass Communication, D-13 Ring Rd 110049 New Delhi), Press and Public Opinion in India.

¶ The role of the Indian press in molding PO in cases of political controversies is examined from a historical perspective. In India, there are over 19,000 newspapers & periodicals in 85 languages. The combined circulation of all newspapers & periodicals is about 50 million. Even so, the circulation of dailies is low; moreover, the press is largely an Ur phenomenon. The reach of newspapers in Ru areas & among women & slum dwellers is extremely limited, due to 4 mutually reinforcing factors: (1) low literacy, (2) low purchasing power, (3) poor means of transportation for timely delivery of newspapers, & (4) lack of relevant information for these populations. Despite constraints of resources, technology, trained manpower, limited freedom, & low circulation, the press in India plays an important role in political administration & social life because its readership largely consists of decisionmakers. As such the press is an important arbiter of reality, & shapes in significant ways the opinions & outlook of its readers. It also impacts relationships between different sections of society.

S18782 / ISA / 1986 / 5363

Yadava, J. S. (Indian Instit Mass Communication, New Delhi 110049), Community Development and Communication.

¶ The major focus of India's planned development programs since the first Five Year Plan (1951-1956) has been on improving SE conditions in Ru areas, with emphasis on the people's participation in both the planning & execution of community development programs. Communication is the key to reaching the people, mobilizing them, & equipping them with new skills to further their development. Though communication infrastructures have expanded enormously, it is argued that they have not been equitable nor participatory enough. Suggestions are provided to aid development communication scholars in further research.

S18783 / ISA / 1986 / 5364

Yearley, Steven & Brewer, John D. (Queen's U, Belfast BT7 1NN Northern Ireland), **Communicative Skills of Mentally Handicapped Persons: A Conversation Analytic Approach.**

¶ Naturally occurring conversations among mentally handicapped persons & between these persons & visitors were recorded at 3 centers in Northern Ireland. An assessment was made of how closely these conversations accorded with the regularities of everyday talk, as identified by conversation analysts (concerning turn-taking, the use of adjacency pairs, etc.). Initial analysis appeared to confirm the findings of other recent studies: that these persons are more communicatively competent than might be anticipated. Apparent communicative incompetence may be ascribable to linguistic inability. However, when the recorded data were examined in the light of higher level structural features of conversational interaction (eg, management of topic & recipient design), more departures from everyday patterns were detected. An evaluation is made of the interactional consequences of these departures, particularly regarding the handicapped persons' approach to visitors.

S18784 / ISA / 1986 / 5365

Yimin, Shen (State Statistical Bureau, 38 Yuetan Nanjie Sanlihe Beijing People's Republic China), **Survey Finding Shows That China's Population Policy Has Met Great Success.**

¶ To assess the fertility level in China & analyze related trends, an in-depth fertility survey was conducted in Hebei, Shaanxi, & Shanghai by the State Statistical Bureau in Apr 1985. The findings show a high marriage rate, a low divorce rate, & stable marriage relations. A trend toward later marriage was observed. Maternal age at first birth has increased greatly over the past thirty years, & the number of children per family declined. Infant mortality rate has also declined. Knowledge of contraceptive methods is widespread; most women are aware of several methods & have used one or two.

S18785 / ISA / 1986 / 5366

Yogev, Abraham (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv 69978 Israel), **Modernity and Ethnic Affiliation in Israeli Schools.**

¶ An examination of the effect of modernity on interethnic affiliation among Israeli Ashkenazim & Oriental high school students, based on a questionnaire administered to a purposive sample of 349 junior & senior students in 4 desegregated Ur high schools. The major findings support a theoretical dependence approach. Modernity influences the extent of interethnic affiliation among the Oriental students only, while it mainly affects Ashkenazim interethnic attitudes. Moreover, the correlations between the modernity scores of friend pairs are highest among the homogeneous Oriental pairs, & lowest among the ethnically mixed pairs. The Oriental students thus use their modernity as a SS symbol enabling their association with Ashkenazi students, & employ it as a criterion of friendship only in their interethnic affiliations. Implications for further research on affiliation patterns & on the relations between these ethnocultural groups in a broader sense are also discussed.

S18786 / ISA / 1986 / 5367

Yogev, Abraham & Shapira, Rina (Tel-Aviv U, Ramat-Aviv 69978 Israel), **Ethnicity and the Credential Society.**

¶ Credentialization, which in Israeli society was initiated by the dominant Ashkenazi group & has unintentionally sustained its interests vis-à-vis the Oriental minority, is investigated with data from a national representative sample of 420 Ms, aged 22-60, who were interviewed & administered the Raven Progressive Matrices intelligence test. Dividing the Ss into 4 subsamples by ethnicity & cohort, & examining the effects of SE origin, intelligence, & schooling on occupational attainment within each subsample, the following were found: (1) While for the Ashkenazim of both cohorts, years of schooling is the only significant determinant of occupational attainment, intelligence has an independent effect on the attainments of the older Orientals. (2) The diminishing impact of IQ on the attainments of the younger Orientals, caused by the large direct effect of schooling, is accompanied by an increase in social reproduction—the independent effect of SE origin on occupational attainment is the strongest for this subsample. & (3) The cooptation of the younger Orientals was based on the creation of a double-standard credential system: the occupational attainment of younger Ashkenazim is mainly affected by years of higher education, while for the younger Orientals, a major determinant is the type of high school education (academic vs vocational). Findings indicate that credentialism carries the potential of sustaining & even increasing ethnic conflicts.

S18787 / ISA / 1986 / 5368

Yoneyama, Shoko & Otto, Rosemarie (La Trobe U, Melbourne 3083 Victoria Australia), **Alienation from School: The Key to Understand Student Stress among Students in Secondary Schools.**

¶ A comparative study of school-related stress & alienation among secondary school students in Australia & Japan. Prestructured questionnaires were completed by 2,000 15-year-old students from 23 schools in Melbourne & 500 students of the same age from 6 schools in Japan. The questionnaire consisted of a 45-item stress inventory, questions on students' self-concept & the experience of various symptoms. It was assumed that student stress would derive from alienating structures & relationships characteristic of schools, implying lack of control, lack of fulfillment in work, dehumanizing treatment, & isolation from others, although additional causes of stress were also considered. As of yet, data analysis has been completed only for the Australian sample. Results indicate that alienation, as a denial of human needs & capacities, is the key concept in understanding student stress. Stress scores were negatively related to self-esteem & positively related to symptoms. Differences between students from different SC backgrounds & between M & F students were also investigated. It is found that student stress as a social issue has to do with the structures of school & social systems. These results are particularly significant in that stress is often regarded as an individual problem, & the school system has rarely been examined from the students' viewpoint.

S18788 / ISA / 1986 / 5369

Young, T. R. (Red Feather Instit Advanced Studies Sociology, 1404 Robertson Fort Collins CO 80524), **The Structure of Democratic Communication.**

¶ Alienation arises from & depends on concretely existing social relations. Five such sources of alienation are endemic in most capitalist societies: class, gender, racial-ethnic, age, & bureaucratic-authoritarian relations. Democratic communications offer a practical nonviolent solution to alienated relations, & the characteristics of such a program are specified: interactively, informationally rich relations that are connected to the process by which a public sphere is constituted. Several theoretical domains are used to ground the argument, including Marxian, cybernetics, information, systems, & communications theories. The argument is intended to facilitate the transition from weak, elitist politics in the US & other countries to strong, comprehensive politics.

S18789 / ISA / 1986 / 5370

Yuan, Jihui (Coll Liberal Arts Shanghai U, People's Republic China), **Medical and Health Care Services for the Elderly in China.**

¶ In China, all medical care expenses (including drugs) for retirees & personnel on leave are paid for by the state or enterprises. In the countryside, there is the system of collective medical care in which all elderly participate. Chinese traditional medicine is the repository of experiences accumulated over several thousand years by the Chinese people in their fight against disease; it seems more appropriate & efficient than modern medical care for the elderly. The main causes of disability & death in the Chinese elderly are cerebro- & cardiovascular diseases, cancer, & respiratory infections. In Ru areas, hospital beds are provided for home use by the chronically ill & those who cannot move freely. With respect to prevention, Taiji Quan (Chinese shadow boxing), breathing exercises, & other health-related exercises provide a therapeutic physical culture based on Chinese traditions, all of which are much welcomed by older people.

S18790 / ISA / 1986 / 5371

Zanchettin, Luisella (Prospecta, via S Vitale 122 40126 Bologna Italy), **Patterns of Family and Patterns of Labour Market: An Empirical Study on a Dependent Social Community.**

¶ Empirical research conducted in a southern Italian community reveals the impact of a weak labor market on both extended & nuclear family arrangements. The informal economy apparently plays a crucial role in maintaining the resilience of familial relationships of both types in a dependent society.

S18791 / ISA / 1986 / 5372

Zarca, Bernard (CNRS-CREDOC, 140 rue du Chevaleret 75013 Paris France), **Biography and Structural Analysis of Professional Fields.**

¶ Interview data from representatives of the crafts sector in France (eg, syndicalists, presidents of professional associations, & members of cham-

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bers of trades) are used to analyze & describe how workers conceive & build their professions. Particular attention is paid to how new professional positions are established, & how extraprofessional (ie, biographical) factors contribute to the process.

S18792 / ISA / 1986 / 5373

Zdravomyslov, A. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), **The Problem of Direction of Social Change & the Concept of Social Structure in Modern Sociology.**

¶ The idea of variability of social change at the level of world community is examined, with focus on the choices humanity faces nowadays. In dealing with categories of social change & social structure, the method of alternatives based on the history of sociological thought is used. V. I. Lenin's definition of SCs is compared with that of Max Weber; sociological realism is opposed to "sunshine sociology" (using the terminology of Himmelstrand). The problem of the time-dimension of social change is considered in the light of concepts of privatized & generalized interests.

S18793 / ISA / 1986 / 5374

Zeuner, Lilli (Danish National Instit Social Research, Borgergade 28 DK-1300 Copenhagen K), **Youth Culture: Participation and Education.**

¶ An analysis of youth culture, focusing on the relation between culture, participation, & qualification. Discussed are the concepts of (1) culture & its relation to youth research; (2) participation as an aspect of the youth culture, distinguishing between formal participation & alternative types of participation (eg, the breaking of norms, evasion from control, etc); & (3) qualification in terms of theoretically & practically oriented youth education. Analysis is based on a mail survey (N = 1,263 Danish young people, aged 16-19) & qualitative interviews with young people attending a technical school, a school for trade & office training, & a high school (N = 6 each). Survey & interview Rs were asked to define their present conditions & to state their views with regard to education, leisure time, & family.

S18794 / ISA / 1986 / 5375

Zhangling, Wei (Institut Social Science Information CASS, 5 Jianguomennei Dajie Beijing People's Republic China), **Cultural Values in the Contemporary Chinese Family: Traditional versus Modern.**

¶ After the overthrow of the last emperor in 1911, the semifeudal & semicolonial society of China witnessed a revolutionary youth & students' movement, the May Fourth Movement, in 1919, which had a cultural orientation of individualism. Following decades of repeated struggles for individual freedom & public justice, as well as national independence, the People's Republic of China was finally established in 1949, thus opening vistas for building a modern socialist state. New collectivism has reinforced its argument with fresh points under the theoretical guidance of Marxism, Leninism, & the thinking of Mao Zedong. In the old society of China, filial piety & official loyalty were two powerful means to govern the family & the nation, respectively; the former strengthened collectivism throughout the country. Obedience & loyalty made willing servants for both the interests of the family & the country. At present, much effort has been put forward to modernize. Within the contemporary Chinese family, the generation gap has enlarged. A new trend toward free mate-choice, late marriage, & small families has appeared. The present national population policy strongly advocates that one family should bear only one child, which is contradictory to the old value of "more boys, more happiness." The effects of changing cultural values on Chinese families are probed with convincing data & arguments, comparing the varied perspectives of Karl Marx, Max Weber, Sun Zhongshan, & Mao Zedong on Confucianism, Chinese cultural tradition, the family, & the nation in social change.

S18795 / ISA / 1986 / 5376

Zheliasikova, Maria D. (Institut Sociology, Moskovska str 13 A Sofia 1000 Bulgaria), **The Image of Future—A Factor for Youth Socialization.**

¶ The future exists in the present as a possibility & as a real image. Determination of the future is an element of every socializing program & is part of the molding of every new generation. Many historical examples illustrate this. When ancient Hilon was asked, "What distinguishes the well-bred man from the ill-bred?" he replied, "Laid hopes." When a society trains its children as soldiers, the future bodes war, not peace.

Today's youth is subjected to the intensive influence of polysemantic, mutually incompatible, polyvariant prospects. Linear models of projecting the future are inapplicable to the individual consciousness, due to: accelerated rates of development; tendencies toward internalization; revolution in science & technology; & increased technical & psychological possibilities of spatial, group, & time transition. All these have direct effects on the socialization process.

S18796 / ISA / 1986 / 5377

Zheng, Ling-cai, Lee, Wen-qui & Chiang, Shi-ge (Provincial Health & Antiepidemic Centre, Kunming Yunnan China), **A Medical and Socio-Economic Follow-Up Survey of Minority Villages after 32 Years in Yunnan Border Area.**

¶ Data collected by an antiepidemic team in Yunnan Province, People's Republic of China, in 1952 are compared with similar data obtained in 1984. Minority villages in 1952 were characterized by low incomes & a very high incidence of malaria & other diseases. The 1984 results show great improvement in health & SE conditions, though they are still not up to the standards of the country as a whole.

S18797 / ISA / 1986 / 5378

Zimmer, Basil G. (Brown U, Providence RI 02912), **Metropolitan Expansion and Changes in the Daily Use of Space.**

¶ A test of the hypothesis (Zimmer, 1975) that when a population aggregate attains a given size & level of complexity spread over a large territory, further expansion is limited by its lack of access to the center; therefore, a different type of organizational structure must evolve in order for expansion to continue. Based on daily travel & residential mobility patterns reported by a random sample of 1,127 households in Providence, RI (together with 1,160 households interviewed in a replication study 13 years later), it is argued that metropolitan areas continue to expand territorially by restoring a limited degree of autonomy to local areas. Thus, the role of the central city as a "service & administrative center" is decreased as the functional structure of local areas is developed in order to meet the daily needs of residents. The "coordinative & integrative" functions of the metropolitan center are either abolished at the local level or move from the core to suburban areas.

S18798 / ISA / 1986 / 5379

Zingerle, Arnold (U Bayreuth, D-8580 Federal Republic Germany), **Stylization of the Conduct of Life—A Clue to Weber's Studies on India and China.**

¶ From the outset, English translations of Max Weber's essays on the sociology of religion have obfuscated the precise meaning of the concept *Lebensführung* (conduct of life) & its crucial importance for an adequate understanding of Weber's comparative sociology of civilizational complexes. The use of the notion presupposes & is connected with Weber's concept of personality, which, by orienting conduct toward consistent internal criteria, constitutes a "systematic" unity (not to be confused with the well-known notion of "personality system" in the context of systems theory). A well-founded interpretation of Weber's studies on India & China should account for different modes of stylization of the conduct of life as shaped by religious traditions & by the status groups connected with them, & the central cultural traits of occidental history. A reconstruction of Weber's differential sociological & historical typology of styles of life could help to clarify recurring problems with the interpretation & criticism of Weber's views on the process of rationalization.

S18799 / ISA / 1986 / 5380

Zins, Max J. (Fondation nationale sciences politiques, 27 rue Saint Guillaume 75741 Paris Cedex 07 France), **The Paradox of Democracy in India.**

¶ According to the views of many Western authors, the coexistence in the same society of signs of massive underdevelopment & of a democratic regime on Western lines is a paradox. In their opinion, India offers the rare & "deviant" example of a country, which, in the absence of a modern SE infrastructure, has nevertheless found the necessary resources for developing its democracy. If their hypothesis were correct, the explanation of this paradox could only be found on the political plane: it would be the originality of India's political system & the intelligence of its elite that would account for the long stability of India's democratic regime. But what if the reality were just the inverse? What if India were not as underdeveloped as is generally said, & what if the maturity of its democracy depended in the first place on a certain economic, social, political, cultural *rapprochement* reflecting the advanced

state of the country's development? In this framework, India's SE & sociocultural specificity would be the basis of its democratic edifice, this edifice being (at least partially) one of the instruments of state domination. But that still leaves unanswered the question of the evolution of India's democracy over the four decades after Indian independence. Signs of "splintering" & crisis have appeared; they seem to indicate that the sociopolitical consensus at the basis of the long stability of India's democratic regime is beginning to restructure itself along new lines of fracture.

S18800 / ISA / 1986 / 5381

Zolberg, Vera L. (New School Social Research, New York NY 10011), *Postmodernism: Extending the Tradition of the New*.

¶ The term "postmodernism" is used in a variety of ways with different connotations. In recent years, it has been associated aesthetically with premodernist aesthetic modes, as well as with antiliberal or politically conservative positions. These usages are categorized & examined with respect to different art forms. Rather than viewing postmodernism as a conservative revulsion against modernism, it is argued that it can best be understood as an extension of modernist ideas in a changed social context.

S18801 / ISA / 1986 / 5382

Zylberberg, Jacques (U Laval, Quebec G1K 7P4), *Pouvoir et contrôle dans les religions populaires contemporaines* (Power and Control in Popular Contemporary Religions). (FRE)

¶ The concept of popular religion is redefined using notions of elite, power, & control. Popular religion is placed within the process of legitimation in interelitist confrontations. Although the modifier "popular" is attached to this kind of religion, its fundamental features are structure & organization, ie, power & control. Based on empirical research, two groups representing so-called popular religion are analyzed, the Sandinista People's Church in Nicaragua & the Charismatic Renewal in Quebec. The analysis shows that "popular" religions are created by elites, & serve in interelitist competition. Their institutionalization depends on a diminution in political competition, & requires that no fundamental structural difference can be apparent between "popular" & traditional religious movements. Tr & Modified by S. Karganovic

S18802 / ISA / 1986 / 5383

———, Panel: *Non-Western Realities and the Concepts of a Western-Born Social Science* (RC35-COCTA).

¶ In an introduction to two papers presented for a panel discussion chaired by D. N. Pestonjee (Indian Instit of Management, Ahmedabad) & De Barun (Center for Studies in Social Sciences, Calcutta, India), it is explained that social science research in Third World environments is handicapped by the inadequacy of a vocabulary born in Western research environments. Yogesh Atal (UNESCO, Bangkok, Thailand), in *The Call for Indigenization* (see *International Social Science Journal*, 1981, 33, 189-197) suggests that indigenization is an invitation to reexamine the structure of social sciences & to evolve suitable strategies for their promotion in the differing & challenging situations of modern times. The thorny dilemma of universality of science & specificities of cultures is the key issue: the demand for deparochialization of Western social sciences perhaps sums up the current social science crisis. Most of those who have articulated their discontent with Western social science & have advocated indigenization have not given proof of their seriousness by either discarding so-called Western theories, concepts, & methods in their work or developing alternative models. Jonathan Malicisi, in *Internationalization of Indigenous Concepts and Terms* (presented as a working paper for the COCTA roundtable conference held in Caracas, Venezuela, June 1983) notes that indigenization as an outlet for anti-imperialist nationalism may have taken parallel courses in other Third World countries, mostly in terms of labeling or translating. Western scholars who have chosen to study foreign cultures, particularly those of developing countries, are quick to use indigenous terms to give their writings an immediate air of authenticity; they have introduced indigenous terms to the international vocabulary of the social sciences, such as the Polynesian *tabu*, the American Indian *totem*, the Indian *guru*, & the Malay *amok*. Recording indigenous semantic components in the definition of concepts in a glossary is difficult, but it is only by including these covert meanings that a glossary may claim to have left no stone unturned. Pestonjee & Barun further explain that an international panel of sociologists, anthropologists, political scientists, & linguists, mainly from

Third World countries, received these papers & will join an open forum discussion based on them. One follow-up outcome is expected to be a "conceptual glossary" for indigenous concepts, following a model developed by the International Social Science Council's Committee for Conceptual & Terminological Analysis (COCTA). This experience is expressed in a pilot glossary for concepts & terms used in research on ethnicity, now in its pilot edition. Such a glossary does not define words, but instead identifies concepts, by definition, & indicates what terms are used to name them. Its goal is less to serve readers interested in text interpretation than to help authors involved in text production. Such a glossary for "indigenous concepts" will help Third World researchers write more clearly about their own findings, & will enable Westerners to learn more about the distinctive sociocultural problems found in the developing countries.

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*Name change in 1984 to SOCIAL PLANNING/POLICY, AND DEVELOPMENT ABSTRACTS.

effective 1980

The IRPS began a new series which appears five times each year and contains a listing of book reviews published in serials currently abstracted by **sa**. (The SOPODA equivalent of IRPS is the INTERNATIONAL REVIEW OF PUBLICATIONS IN WELFARE, POLICY, AND DEVELOPMENT [IRPWPDI]). Thus, the first issue of **sa** for 1980 (volume 28, number 1) contains number 1 of IRPS 1980, new series, which lists book reviews of all sociology books reviewed in journals from which abstracts appear in the **sa** host issue.

effective 1981

The IRPS contents were expanded with the presentation of complete book **abstracts**.

effective 1983

The **sa** database, fully reworked and standardized, was reloaded on Dialog and became available on two new hosts — Bibliographic Retrieval Services (BRS) and Data-Star, a service of Radio-Suisse, located in Berne, Switzerland.

The **sa** User's Manual was updated and expanded. A new **sa** subscriber's and online newsletter, Note Us, was initiated to facilitate communication between the producers of **sa** and its several thousands of users.

effective 1984

sa produced a new slide/tape show — "Sociological Abstracts — in Print and Online," offering information and instruction on use of this comprehensive sociological database. The presentation is available for purchase (\$70.00) or it can be borrowed for a two-week period, at no charge.

sa expanded its document delivery capability by contracting with *University Microfilms International* (UMI) to provide copies of documents that are not available directly from **sa**. **sa** and UMI combined offer 90% fulfillment of all documents included in **sa**.

IRPS coverage was enhanced by the inclusion of abstracts of recent **textbooks**.

effective 1985

Approximately 7,500 SOPODA records went online with Dialog Information Services as a subfile of **sa**. The SOPODA file is updated bi-annually.

A collaborative effort was undertaken with the *University of Perugia, Institute of Social Sciences*, to prepare abstracts of the best books published in Italy.

The first of these abstracts appeared in IRPS No. 30. A similar arrangement is planned for French books with the *Centre de Documentation Sciences Humaines* of the CNRS in Paris.

A new 20-page manual, "Your Guide to Searching **sociological abstracts** Using a Personal Computer," was published and distributed to end users.

effective 1986

The now completed first edition of the **sa Thesaurus of Sociological Terms** is being used to index all **sa** and SOPODA records (as of April, 1986). A complete bound edition of the **Thesaurus** will be available for sale in early fall. Dialog will mount the online thesaurus during spring. Relevant revisions to the **sa User's Reference Manual** will appear in May.

By arrangement with UMI, **sa** will include bibliographic citations and subject index entries for sociology dissertations accepted for the Ph.D. degree.

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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	frequency	NP	noun phrase	US	United States
F	female	obs	obsolete	UUc	upper upper class
Fr	French	O	object	V	verb
G&G	Gemeinschaft & Gesellschaft	OE	Old English	VP	verb phrase
Gael	Gaelic	OFr	Old French	vs	versus
Ger	German	OHG	Old High German	W	West (in street address, citation only) West (e.g. W-Germanic)
Gr	Greek	ON	Old Norse	Wc	working class
HSC	higher social class	P	proto (e.g. P-Indo-European)	WWI	world war I
IE	Indo-European	PO	public opinion	WWII	world war II
Instit	Institute (as part of a proper name)	pre	before (e.g. pre-Old English)	Symbology:	
IPA	International Phonetic Alphabet	%	percent (age)	Σ	sigma (total)
		r	correlation (only)		
		R	respondent		
		Rd	Road (in street address, citation only)		

LANGUAGE CODES

AFR	Afrikaans	FRE	French	RUS	Russian
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AZE	Azerbaijani	GRE	Greek	SCR	Serbo-Croatian with Roman alphabet
BUL	Bulgarian	HEB	Hebrew	SLO	Slovak
CHI	Chinese	HUN	Hungarian	SLV	Slovene
CZE	Czech	ITA	Italian	SPA	Spanish
DAN	Danish	JPN	Japanese	SWA	Swahili
DUT	Dutch (Netherlands)	KOR	Korean	SWE	Swedish
EFR	Bilingual English and French (Canada)	LAT	Latin	THA	Thai
ENG	English	MUL	Multilingual	TUR	Turkish
ESP	Esperanto	NOR	Norwegian	UKR	Ukrainian
FIN	Finnish	POL	Polish	YID	Yiddish
FLE	Flemish (Belgium)	POR	Portuguese		
		RUM	Rumanian, Romanian		

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