abstracts of papers presented at the
XIth world congress of the international sociological association
association internationale de sociologie
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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Copyright 1986 by Sociological Abstracts, Inc.
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
Chair Publications Committee
ISA

Leo P. Chall
Founding Editor
sociological abstracts inc.

Felix Geyer
Executive Secretary
ISA
Estimados Colegas,

La respuesta de sociólogos de todo el mundo a la llamada por resúmenes de disertaciones que se presentarán al Undécimo Congreso Mundial fue 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 fue 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 facsímile 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 facsímile 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
Chair Publications Committee
ISA

Leo P. Chall
Founding Editor
sociological abstracts inc.

Felix Geyer
Executive Secretary
ISA
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 formatting of data elements is presented on the obverse of this page.

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

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 Dawatii. 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.

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 F's in the medical profession are suggested.

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 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.

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 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.

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

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

South Africa is not 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.
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.

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

Reuben Hill's 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.


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.

Ahmad, Nesar (Friends World Coll, Huntingdon 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 juncture brought about the rather unusual circumstances in which a secessionist movement succeeded, whereas in most cases they fail.

Adhikari, Kamini (Indian Inst 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.

Adhikari, Kamini (Indian Inst 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 entrepreneurship & 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.

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 & disposability 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 affected 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.

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 acceptances of equality of the sexes is apparent, but has not yet been manifested in women's having equal control over family resources.

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 the United States 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.

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 lessering 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.

Ajzenberg, Elza Maria (U Sao 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. Montevideo's aesthetic roots are traced to positivism & the après-cubisme, joined to Brazilian motives & experiences.

S17569 / ISA / 1986 / 4150
Akiwowo, Akinsola (U Ife, Ille-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
Akiwowo, Akinsola (U Ife, Ille-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 Mill'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 Tith-tire-ejwapo—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 oniological & empirical assumptions of sociology & Marxist-Leninist dialectics. General references are made to the contributions of Osipov, Illyichov, & 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

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
Aking's, Joshua (U Nairobi, Kenya), Cultural and Structural Contradictions in African Societies.

Proponents of structural-functionalist approaches & nationalistic 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. Capitalization & 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
Alamen, Leena (Instit Educational Research, Seminarinik 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 redifined 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 devolution of religious or institutional supports, which are losing strength in favor of other values such as communication or affectation 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 capitalist 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
Alldrich, Brian C. (Winona State U, MN 55978), 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
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
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 decision makers. 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 political decision-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; 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 Immaterialism?
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, Safer S. (Support Service Language & Intercultural Education, County of Berkshire Lyford Rd Reading RG1 5QH UK), The Marginalised Languages of Europe.
With the recent interest in ethnolinguistic diversity in Europe, many languages have been saved from extinction. The minor languages of Europe have been put on the linguistic map. The process is also affecting minority languages but in a different way. The distinction between minority & minority languages is explored. There is reluctance on the part of the dominant society to accept the fact that these minority & minority languages are established in Europe & show every indication of maintaining themselves. Educational responses are still ethnocentric; through terminology, education policies, & political decisions, these languages have been marginalized.

S17583 / ISA / 1986 / 4164
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 college 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 32% to under 3%. Similar growth was observed in higher education; the number of blacks in college 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 college attendance; rates of graduation from college; proportional enrollment in the life, natural, & technical sciences; & academic performance levels. Reasons for persistent disparities 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
An investigation of the relationship between the occupational & family spheres of men's lives. Numerous studies support Talcott S. Parsons' conclusion that these spheres do not substantially intersect in the lives of Ms. Marital satisfaction, marital dissolution rates, child rearing 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' view, Ms accept an instrumental interpretation of the parent role; ie, good fathers provide adequate information 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
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 West, a minority, has abandoned the objective of overthrowing capitalism & has adopted the views of the dominant Ms, promoted by the unequal world DoL. 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 speficities of each historical case.

S17587 / ISA / 1986 / 4168
Aminova, P. Kh. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Khrzhanovskogo 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 Explanation 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. Barthes. 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

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. 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 youth professional oralists in the latter 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

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 1,100-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 consultation 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

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 experience 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 "selfhood" 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 implies assumptions that the initial data are classified correctly. However, the criterion for evaluating 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, focussing 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 & revolu-
S17596 / ISA / 1986 / 4177
Arjomand, Said A. (State U New York, Stony Brook 11794-4556), 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 ideologies for differentiating their ideology from competing modern 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

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 males 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 opening 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.

S17599 / ISA / 1986 / 4179

The organization, membership, density, & policies of West German trade unions between 1950 & 1984 are described. Certain trends are discovered & analyzed, including the continuing 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 & state governments & its replacement by traditional pressure politics.

S17599 / ISA / 1986 / 4180

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 Bhawani 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), Varieties of 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 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 operating 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

Soviet scientists have been giving increasing attention to the artistic intelligentsia as a socioprofessional group in the structure of socialist society. The social development of the Soviet artistic intelligentsia (eg. structure, educational & professional levels, & economic status) is analyzed in terms of social change. The special changes taking place within the intelligentsia's group, determined by the development of Soviet society, stimulate the creative &
Sociological Abstracts

S17604 / ISA / 1986 / 4185
Avasthi, Abha (U Lucknow, 226007 Uttar Pradesh India), Industrial Disputes and Trade Union Activities in Private and Public Sector 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, work force analysis, & territorialities have been codified. The function 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, Ulpio O. (U Andes, Apto Aereo 4976 Bogota Colombia), Social Reproduction and the Interrelations between Formal and Informal Labor in 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 process. The two 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 of 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, Meisner, & 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
Bahoo, 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 a collective or 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 participation in economic activities have come to be regulated by individual experience & calculation rather than by group decisions.

S17608 / ISA / 1986 / 4189

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. In contradiction with the actual production process & increased participation in regulation, control, & management, this entails negative consequences also: the workers lag in acquiring the occupational skills & psychological qualities necessary to deal with the progress in 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 Dinaipur 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 & specific ethnic identities. Indian & Bangledeshi 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 Delafielde 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. The 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.

S17611 / ISA / 1986 / 4192

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 on 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
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 are directed toward reducing 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 (as between acting & pattern systems in Thomas S. Kuhn's terms).

S17613 / ISA / 1986 / 4194
Balat, 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—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
Balat, 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
Balat, 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
Balasubrahmanyan, 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

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 purposes 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 these intuitions must be grounded in the empirical constituents of the societal rationalization process itself. Consequently, from the standpoint of the SoK, the extraordinary cumulative 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
Bamissaye, Anne (Instit Child Health & Primary Care, PMB 1001 Surulgere 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 all its capacity or will to support 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 Shanwar 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 Me 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 Lisbona, 1200 Portugal), Divergent Work Organizations, the A Approach.

Two key questions are identified in the sociological 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 pro-
grammed 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 pro-
ducer 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 im-
portance for making the transition; organizational programmed change
must integrate changes in the cultural & the social subsystems; & the
soziocultural 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.
* 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 acophalous forms of social organization
among intercultural marriages 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 ethnog-
ographic material drawn from Elizabeth Colson’s published works on
Tonga. In this matrilineal & pastoral society, residential, kinship, age, &
wealth relations intertwine and numbereous nonlegitimated 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 soci-
ey is considered.

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 acophalous forms of social organization
among intercultural marriages 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 ethnog-
ographic material drawn from Elizabeth Colson’s published works on
Tonga. In this matrilineal & pastoral society, residential, kinship, age, &
wealth relations intertwine and numbereous nonlegitimated 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 soci-
ey is considered.

S17623 / ISA / 1986 / 4204
Barker, Eileen (London School Economics & Political Science,
Aldwych WC2A 2AE England), Religion as CultureBearer—Pre-
liminary Thoughts on the Role of Armenian Orthodox Church in
Diaspora.
* A discussion of the role of the Armenian Orthodox Church in provid-
ing a focus for Armenian identity & culture for participants in the Arme-
nian diaspora in the West. The impact of nonreligious factors on cultural
continuity is considered, & a brief comparison is made with other dias-
poric peoples.

S17624 / ISA / 1986 / 4205
Bartelke, Klaus & Ridder, Ham-Gerd (U Wuppertal, 5600 1 Fed-
eral Republic of Germany), Success and Failure of Workplace Re-
forms 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. Codetermina-
tion 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-orien-
ted reforms have brought about genuine organizational change is a
controversial matter, especially with respect to alienation & derived con-
cepts such as the powerlessness of workers, meaningless of work, &
depersonalization of the workplace. While these concepts are particu-
larly pertinent at the individual level, the reforms emphasize collective
interests.

S17625 / ISA / 1986 / 4206
Barsch, Renate (U Amsterdam, NL-1012 WX Netherlands), A
Foundation of Functional and Status Types of Language.
* The different functional & status types of language are distinguished based
on the theory of norms, including the concepts of existence, validity, ac-
ceptance, adoption, & justification in both population & situational do-
 mains. A norm is a three-place relation, & may differ according to popu-
lation & situation, according to how the norm is viewed. Although func-
tional norms are primarily related to situational domains, actual norms
are determined in both domains.

S17626 / ISA / 1986 / 4207
Baskak, Pratap 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 contradic-
tions between the professed goals of development & the real SE degen-
eration, based on fieldwork conducted in villages in West Dinajpur Dis-
trict, 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 proletariat-type solidarity, albeit slowly due to the failure of proper
leadership.

S17627 / ISA / 1986 / 4208
Bastiampillai, B. E. S. J. (U Colombo, 3 Sri Lanka), The Indian
* 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
* A discussion of a panel investigation commissioned & sponsored by
UNESCO & the International Social Science Council, focusing on edu-
cation in developing nations. Conventional studies indicate that compul-
sory universal education can help in nation-building. The more men &
women from all levels of society who secure primary & secondary edu-
cation, the more literate citizens who can be integrated into civic culture.
Formal education can also promote economic modernization & house-
hold social mobility, & hence, social justice. Today many developing
nations are faced with the challenge of drafting a representative educa-
tional plan. Here, the institutional consequences for change are exam-
ined; 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 awareness
New 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 & reli-
gious events. (4) Most families began to organize time & money in ac-

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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.

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.

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.

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 (an 80% 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.

Bayer, Jennifer (CIIL, Manasagangotri Mysore 57006 Karnataka India), Maintenance or Shift: Debates for Colonialism.

The struggle for equality of opportunity in an unequal society is an unceasing problem. One of the perpetrators of inequity 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 catastrophic effects wrought by the colonization of mind through progress from mother tongue to taught mother tongue & from mother tongue to a colonial lang. Data from case studies in India are presented.

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.


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 macrocordon 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.


Results are presented of a questionnaire (N = 172 Rs) & interview (N = 20 Rs) study of the job satisfaction of professional & semi-professional salaried workers in 1 small Ru & 1 large Ut (Montreal, Quebec) local community service center in Canada (Centres locaux des services communautaires, ou 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.

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.
S17639 / ISA / 1986 / 4220
Benoit-Lapierre, Nicole (CETSAP, 44 rue de la Tour 75116 Paris France), Memoires au long cours et brisants de l'histoire-recits de juifs polonais emigres en France (Memories of a Long Voyage and Shoals of History-Accounts of Emigration to France by Polish Jews). (FRE)

S17640 / ISA / 1986 / 4221
Benveniste, Guy (U California, Berkeley 94720), Toward a Design Theory for Government Accountability Systems: The Case of American Education.

S17641 / ISA / 1986 / 4222

S17642 / ISA / 1986 / 4223
Berglund, Sten Erik (U Helsinki, 00100 10 Finland), Ecology of Finnish Communism: The Postwar Era (Post-1945).

S17643 / ISA / 1986 / 4224
Bernard, Yvonne (Free U Amsterdam, 1075 HL Netherlands), Youth and Education in Amsterdam: Changes in the Last Two Decades.

S17644 / ISA / 1986 / 4225

S17645 / ISA / 1986 / 4226
Bertaux, Daniel & Jelin, Elizabeth (Centre etude mouvements sociaux, 54 blvd Raspail 75006 Paris France), The Political Dimension of Personal Narratives.

S17646 / ISA / 1986 / 4227
Bertaux, Daniel, Le Wita, Beatrice & Linhart, Danielle (Centre national recherche scientifique, 75700 Paris France), La Generacion de Mai 68; une histoire collective (The May 1968 Generation: A Collective History). (FRE)

S17647 / ISA / 1986 / 4228
Bertaux-Wiame, Isabelle & Bertaux, Daniel (CNRS, 2 place Jussieu F-75005 Paris France), Families et mobilite sociale (Families and Social Mobility). (FRE)

S17648 / ISA / 1986 / 4229
Bertrand, Denis (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8), Changements technologiques, economiques et organisationnels et nouvelle forme d'organisation du travail des professeurs-chercheurs des institutions d'enseignement superieur (Le Cas du Quebec) (Technological, Economic, and Organizational Change and the New Form of Labor Organization of Research Professors in Institutions of Higher Learning (The Quebec Case)). (FRE)

S17649 / ISA / 1986 / 4230
Beshkid, Lidia (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Polish Academy Sciences, Nowy Swayt 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 Instit of Philosophy & Sociology, 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 sociodemographic factors on social inequality is examined.


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 & counterculture, care of health, deviant behavior, effectiveness of international organizations, & peace keeping (eg. detente 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 or three decades, but practically, first of all, solutions must be found for the problems mentioned.

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

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

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 Kurua 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.

Bhatt, Anuradha Uttam (U Poona, 411007 India), Problems of Socialization of Girls in White Collor 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 Me families, & associated problems & constraints are discussed.

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.

S17659 / ISA / 1986 / 4240
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 productivity, 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.

S17660 / 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.

S17661 / 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.

S17662 / 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.

S17663 / ISA / 1986 / 4244
Bittman, Michael (School Sociology U New South Wales, Kensington 2033 Australia), Nationalism, War and Peace: Max '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.

S17664 / 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 & seek 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.

S17665 / ISA / 1986 / 4246
Blaue, 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.

S17666 / ISA / 1986 / 4247
Blaue, 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.

S17667 / ISA / 1986 / 4248
Bleichler, 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
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 the 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 a 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 understanding. 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

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 for (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 languages 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 languages 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. L (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 international relations 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

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 and Aron, & Kabalevsky's Colas Breugnon. Each of these works is an "artist-opera," i.e. 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, Us 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 fostered the same model of individualistic upward mobility among minority members; they do not address the underlying structures of inequality for minority communities. It is simply assumed that the benefits of a minority Me 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 the traditional paradigm. 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 them funding programs fostering political participation 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 / 4269
Bonacich, Phillip (U California, Los Angeles 90024), Power & 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 & 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 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 processes that shape 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 counterdispossesive 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 Analysis—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
* 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
Boyadjieva, 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 & 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 Quebec (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.
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.

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.

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

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 microbehaviors 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 actually 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.

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.


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 interethnic 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 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.

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


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 questionnaires of 100 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 best 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."

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 microbehaviors 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 actually 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.
local level as well. This guidance is exercised through a special kind of Japanese collective action involving 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 prefectoral government holding a very mixed bag of results.

S17696 / ISA / 1986 / 4277

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.

S17697 / ISA / 1986 / 4278

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 conflated, with time concepts in non-Western cultural contexts.

S17698 / ISA / 1986 / 4279

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.

S17699 / ISA / 1986 / 4280
Brunsson, Nils (Economic Research Inst 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), & material-society relations. 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.

S17700 / ISA / 1986 / 4281
Bruszt, Laszlo (Inst Sociological, U 49 1014 Budapest Hungary), From Neo-Statism 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 politics. There is no organized political representation of SE interests 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 this affects the 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 conflated, with time concepts in non-Western cultural contexts.

S17701 / ISA / 1986 / 4282

All scholars of alienation from work agree that feelings of its meaninglessness, of powerlessness vis-a-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 thought about work reform sees these problems as the results of rigid bureaucratic structure, resented by workers & dysfunctional to productivity, & think that dealienation might be achieved through organizational change effectuated through management-worker partnership. The possible efficacy of such reforms was examined by interviewing employees whose work roles had been affected by recent sociotechnical reform in 10 Swedish work organizations, & the results compared with those obtained 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.

S17702 / ISA / 1986 / 4283
Buch, Mahesh (National Centre Human Settlements & Environment, #7/450 Arera Colony Bhopal 16 India), Indian Human Settlement System—The Urban Improvemenets.

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
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, Pam 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 the 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. McAneny

S17705 / ISA / 1986 / 4286

The concepts of 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
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 / 4291
Unlike many other fields of inquiry, the SoK 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 SoK as a response to perceived intellectual & social crises are examined: (1) Karl Mannheim's Wissenssoziologie (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 15:3/67C7455 & 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 SoK's definition of the 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
Calzio, 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 & weekly. A schema for the displaying criteria is presented that can be computerized.

S17713 / ISA / 1986 / 4294

It is suggested 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 participation.

S17714 / ISA / 1986 / 4295

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—e.g., the Cuban revolution; the Che Guevara action in Bolivia; the Sandinistas' movement in Nicaragua; Camilo Torres's movement in Colombia; the "base Christian communities"; the "Christians for socialism" group; the Vatican Council II, with the contributions of the Medellin (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 Luminoso" in Peru; & millenarian movements of the Amazons. Special attention is paid to the crucial function of popular Mexican religiosity in the Cali farm worker immigrants movement under the leadership of Cesar 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, corporativism & 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
Canepa, Giovanni (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 (Lazio), the Services (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 accion 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. Kargonevich

S17719 / ISA / 1986 / 4300
Campero, Guillermo (ILET, callao 3461 Santiago Chile), El proceso de institucionalizacion de los movimientos sociales urbanos en areas 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 many social movements 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 neocorporatist economic model that complements it has 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 towards 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.

Sept, the 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.

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 (ceites, 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.

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

During the industrial era, the world's human population has increased almost 400%, & the "load" on the planet's ecosystems has grown 1000%. This gives great urgency to the issue of maximum sustainable load (carrying capacity) & concepts of biocology 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 the "new" SoS. 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.

Cavalcanti, Clevis (Fundacao Joaquin Nabuco, Rua Dois Irmaos 92, Apipacos 5000 Recife Pernambuco Brasil), Local Economic Alternatives: Paths for the Survival of the Poor.
Typology of policy networks is developed & used to examine the major characteristics of six sectoral networks. Telecommunication 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.

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.

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 SEX & dependency of the aging; (3) the need for health facilities; & (4) measures necessary to meet the population's economic & social needs.

The concept of a culture is necessarily displayed through an exercise of the imagination, & yet imaginative exercises, such as different modes of representing technology as instances of a culture. There is, therefore, a core of narrativity to both aesthetic & ethnocultural meanings of culture. Comparisons are made in how issues of narrativity 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 interpretative strategies. It is suggested that self-consciousness, as compared with the literature on similar organizations in GB, France, & West Germany, is 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. Telecommunication 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.
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
Charman, 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, Sarbeshwar (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-nee 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, Tapun 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 antilender, anti-British movements.

S17741 / ISA / 1986 / 4322
Chaudhuri, K. K. (Indian Inst 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 right to consultation. 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 Mo. 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, sancritization, 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 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 capitalist 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
† 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 U 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 U government policy, patterns of communication, the political culture in which they operate; & the nature & extent of IGs' influence on U 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.


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 China’s foreign joint ventures & the complex environment shaped by the SEZs may affect the performances & long-term prospects of these organizations.

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 China’s foreign joint ventures & the complex environment shaped by the SEZs may affect the performances & long-term prospects of these organizations.

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 reveal 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 capitalist society with no social welfare worth mentioning.

Chernina, N. V. (Inst 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 social characteristics of skills, education, & willingness to work. The role of education, comprehensive & vocational, in balancing live & refined 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’ societal demands are shown for the case of programs aiming at reduction of manual labor.

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 50-60% 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 Rs making greater use than Rs affiliated with non-Chinese religions. Perception of Chinese medicine was significantly affected by age, with older Rs 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.

Christiansen-Ruffman, Linda (Saint Mary’s U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3K 2C3), Design For Methodology: Holistic & Integrative, 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. Verificational 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, evaluative, 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.

Ciechomska, Maria (Instit Geography & Spatial Organization Polish Academy Sciences, Krakowiez 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 inequities 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.

Cipriani, Roberto (U Rome, 00184 Italy), The Dynamics of Legitimation. Presentation in French.

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 linked to broader values & action patterns.

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

Societal Changes and Future Public Functions.

Clough, Patricia T. (Fordham U, Bronx NY 10023), 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 predetermination & for reformist pragmatism.
S17763 / ISA / 1986 / 4344
Cohen, Erik (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Israel), Sensuality and Venality in Bangkok: The Dynamics of Cross-Cultural Mapping of Prostitutes

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 cross-cultural 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 Schütz—since he insists on imposing crisp categorizations (prevailing 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

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 in- tents & practices whether or not they were seen as consistent with U missions. A central theme in the U defenses is related to "extra-territoriality"—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

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 & unofficial societies are distinguished; (2) the penetration of political parties, which undermines consensus on the medical question; & (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—and other features of the political & health care system of Greece that influence the role & effectiveness of interest groups in general.

S17767 / ISA / 1986 / 4348

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 blacks. Examined here are data from the Demographic Yearbook to assess 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 among three main dimensions: performance, return, 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 (Instit Science & 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 recenteration, centralization of administrative & political control, countervailing attempts at developing political localism, & a prevailing trend toward social polarization.

S17771 / ISA / 1986 / 4352

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 condensing 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

S17777 / ISA / 1986 / 4357

† 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 & 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 positivism 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 a significant sector of the population with the new social-relational 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 nature of the roles 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 professionals. 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 under-
standing of their role & subtler strategic approaches to organizing for
effective action.

S17780 / ISA / 1986 / 4361
Crespi, Franco (Istit Studi Sociali U Perugia, 06087 Italy), Demo-
cracy as a Paradox and the Function of Power: A Theoretical Contri-
bution.

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 dif-
ferentiation, nor only to distortions of social structure; it results from the
very nature of symbolic mediation as a necessarily reductive determi-
nation of social experience. In this context, democratic structures appear as
the result of a particularly delicate balance between the opposed exi-
genesis 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 signifi-
cation) 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 ac-
tion'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,
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 rela-
tion between power & ideology can be developed, showing that
legitimation of power is not always necessarily ideological.

S17782 / ISA / 1986 / 4363
Cristóvam, Maria Luísa (Divisão Sociologia Travail Ministére
Travail, Lisbon Portugal), L'Action syndicale au Portugal (1980-

A study of the actions of the General Confederation of Portuguese
Workers, the General Union of Workers, & independent unions in the
textile, metallurgic, & railroad industries, illustrating the pursuit of trade
union objectives. Analyzed are the content of claims, forms of negotia-
tion, forms of action inside & outside of enterprises (eg, strikes & dem-onstrations), positions of local & central power, & the involvement of
such institutions as the Church. Also examined are the politics of claim-
ing in Portugal, a country still characterized by backward industry & a
great 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), Share-
ing Public Space: States and Organised Interests in Western Eu-
rop.

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 corpo-
rate structures in favor of liberal (parliamentary &/or free market) ones.
But they did this to varied extents, & this affected the response of politi-
cal systems to the neoliberal corporate tendencies of the age of organized
capitalism that ensued in the 1870s. The stronger the earlier develop-
ment of liberalism, the more reluctant were states to share political space
with organized interests, & the weaker the impact on the policy 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 neo corpo-
ratism & liberalism since WWII.

S17784 / ISA / 1986 / 4365
Currie, Kate & Ray, Larry (Carmel Coll UC Lancaster, Bailrigg LAI
41 L. England), The Kenyan State, Agri-Business, and the Peas-
antry.

An analysis of Kenya & of tobacco production there, based on de-
tailed 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 concern-
 ing the status of the "peasant" farmer are raised. Tentative conclusions:
support the assumptions of a high degree of integration between metro-
politan capital & predominately, the bureaucratic fraction of the na-
tional bourgeois; identify BAT-K contract farmers as key risk bearers
in production, organized around a traditional (patriarchal) DoF; &
dicate 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 Inst & State U, Blacksburg
24061-8299), Problems of Socialization: Women and Men Working
Together.

A conceptual framework is offered to inform & assist in understand-
ing 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
(e.g, social learning & perceptual learning theory) provide one source of
insight into the characteristics present when men & women work to-
gether; conflict theory proposes another view of the problems 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 rela-
tionship 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, pro-
fessional 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, Ubratlan (UNICAMP, Caixa Postal 6063 Campinas
SP Paulo 13081 Brazil), Alternative Epistemologies and Ethno-
sience.

With focus on the relations of society, power, & knowledge, discussed
are some issues resulting from the expropriation of knowledge by societ-
al groups. Educational values & ideas that result from the internal crit-
ics of these groups promote coalescence of these same critiques 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, & episte-
mology, 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," &
managing them. The approach features discussion & creation of a con-
ceptual framework of ethnoscience.

S17787 / ISA / 1986 / 4368
Daniiewicz, 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 com-
munity, the interaction of a congregation of Catholic sisters is inves-
tigated. These women have faced personal & institutional change since
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.

S17796 / ISA / 1986 / 4379
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 imprompt 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.

S17795 / ISA / 1986 / 4376
David, János & Mészáros, Ágnes (Disoarok 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.

S17794 / ISA / 1986 / 4375
Das Gupta, Satish (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 of those behaviors. However, the overall grouping 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.

S17791 / ISA / 1986 / 4372
Davies, Christie J. C. H. (U Reading, Berkshire RG6 2AA UK), Holy Cows and Filthy Sheep: 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) of the sacred, 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 mi-
Gration & an insecure hold on their land. During their struggles to pre-
serve 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 Problems of a Sociology of
Knowledge.
‡ Important recent developments in the SoK 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 & dispari-
ties. Most recently, Ernesto Laclau & Chantal Mouffe have sought to
synthesize Marxist & structuralist insights in a theory based on concis-
esions of the social. The implications of this body of work for socio-
logical studies of knowledge & domination are examined.

S17798 / ISA / 1986 / 4379
Davydov, Yuriy Nikolaevich (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35
Krzhyzhanovsky ul b5 Moscow 117295), Spengler and War.
‡ An analysis of the philosophical-aesthetic premises of Oswald Spen-
gler's political conception. A connection is shown between Spengler's
aesthetic 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 Ent-
tschiedung (Years of Decision). Judging by what is written about Spen-
gler 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, Ademisokun-Turton (Unife, Ilfe-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 exam-
ned. 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 agri-
cole, territorialité et alienation de la territorialité (Agricultural
Labor, Territoriality, and Alienation of Territoriality). (FRE)
‡ While piecework & Taylorization greatly increase industrial productiv-
y, as the example of capitalist countries have shown, the adoption of
similar methods in agriculture leads to stagnation. The causes of this
phenomenon are linked to the concept of territoriality, which distinguis-
ishes 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 bipartisanism (or multipartisanism) &
plurality ballot (respectively proportional representation). The experi-
mental 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 pro-
ablistic, not deterministic, existence: the sophisticated vote is also dis-
cussed in the framework of envisaged ballots, lending some criticisms to
Meehi's arguments. Arguments are based on a literature review, elec-
toral results in different countries, & a mathematical model.

S17802 / ISA / 1986 / 4383
De Riz, Liliana Antonieta, Démocratie et partis: une analyse com-
parative (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 authori-
tarian military regimes in Argentina, Chile, & Uruguay is discussed.
Today the debate is whether democracy is an experiment in the 20th
century, the main theme was revolution; in the 1970s, the study of authoritarianism left no room to consider the question of represen-
tation. 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 con-
struction of democracy in each of these countries. It is argued that the
resistance to considering parties as one of the central elements of polit-
ical morphology (the institutionalized rapport between society & the
state), which preceded the authoritarian regimes, holds one of the core princi-
ples 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. McNeney

S17803 / ISA / 1986 / 4384
De Weerdt, 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.
Tourist interviewing methods are pieced together in form of a field
in the back country of the Côte d'Azur; the Rs' verbalizations are
analyzed for experiences of travel & moves to the area of study. Empha-
sis is on the fact that space is viewed, instead of as welcoming or receiv-
ing, 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 exam-
ned. Interviews were conducted with 249 seasonal migrant laborers &
172 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 feel-
ings 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 car-
ried 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 col-
umns &/or rows, six nonredundant combinations of those three elements
are possible. Each of those six types of matrices is discussed, & vari-
ants of the ordinary information contents of the cells & margins are illu-
strated.
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 indicated, 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.

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, Schutz). 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.

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 hoopia surrounding "miracle seeds" is being replaced by the advent of new technology. The political destabilizing, distributional effects of the Green Revolution, which led to concentration on Ru poverty & satisfaction of basic needs by international financial institutions, international agricultural research establishments, & 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 multinationals, & the dispute between industrially developed & underdeveloped countries over access, storage, & exchange of germ plasm have 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 Inst 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 rural areas, either with spouses or alone, while in developing countries, the majority live in rural areas with their children; (4) the government in developed countries cases 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
Deshaies, Denise (U Laval, Quebec GIK 7P4), Interaction or the Negotiation for Power

¢ Interactive confrontation is examined sociologically & in historical-political context, using data gathered from interviews conducted in Quebec City. The importance of social factors such as SC & & 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 Inst Management, Platz der Luftbruecke 2 1000 Berlin 42 Federal Republic Germany), Economic Restructuring and Company Unionism—The Japanese Model

¢ 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.

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 socialization factors with "public" women & women's general political motivations. Analysis of interview data collected from 44 political women, 46 women activists, & 100 different 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 & ideology; & (4) despite sociopolitical differences, political & apolitical women share a common political outlook & awareness.

Devyne, Anne-Marie (CNRS, 118 rue de la Tombe-Issy 75014 Paris France), Biographies masculines et feminines et memoire sexuel (Masculine and Feminine Biographies and Sexual Memory)

¢ 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. McNeney

S17814 / ISA / 1986 / 4395
Desvres, Marie-Geneviève (CNRS, 9 rue Malher F-75004 Paris France), Projets et réalités de reforme de l'habitat populaire en région parisienne, les problemes d'integration 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 & marginalization of populations—of housing policy in the Paris region since 1897. There are possibilities for integration & dynamic evolution of communities—dependent on 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

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.


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 pathological beliefs regarding their impure, impulsive natures in order to free themselves from societal values that impede mother/wifehood on them as the sole means to spiritual salvation.


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.


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

S17824 / ISA / 1986 / 4405

Dimitre, Velkov Dimitrov (Instit scientifique, “G. Dimitrov” bul “Petko Napetov” 54 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


Recognizing the significance & advantages of the time-budget approach to studying social reality, some weaknesses of its methods & techniques are addressed. Based on 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—enabling 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 Instit 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 1830 & 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 both formal & informal structures. 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

Domanski, Henryk M. (Instit Philosophy & Sociology Polish Academy Sciences, Nowy Swiat 72 Warsaw 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 Taiwan 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-development 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-development dictatorship.

S17833 / ISA / 1986 / 4414

Donati, Pierpaolo (U Bologna, 40126 Italy), Formal and Informal Solutions in Meeting Social Needs: The Italian Case.
S17834 / ISA / 1986 / 4415

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 greatly 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 SoK.

S17835 / ISA / 1986 / 4416
Donchev, Stefan (Instit sociologie, 13A ul Moskovska Sofia 1000 Bulgaria), L'Autonomie de la gestion economique comme un modele eventual de developpement 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, & personnel) while government issues 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 among the major 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 enumerated goals of the industrial revolution, interpreted by the forum as most 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; individualism, 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

The longitudinal social effects of telecommunication & transportation technologies are discussed. The telephone & the railroad are used as examples of a systemic & retrospective view. Concepts 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 KIN 6N5), La Strategie de developpement, le capital prive et l'etat 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 post-independence 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 of 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 & 300 members of upper castes, & observation in Surat in western India. Focus is on the permanence of the caste system in the face of state emphasis on egalitarianism. The forces of industrial & urban 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, & Brandstader. 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 & its differential treatments, 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 focuses on that of Seve 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


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 (unemployment insurance), England (unemployment insurance), Netherlands (pensions), & Spain (social insurance in Mondragón). It is concluded that "participatory corporatism" provides an alternative to neocorporative proposals, even though there is some sacrifice of the principle of universality.

S17842 / ISA / 1986 / 4423

Drygalski, Jerzy & Kwasniewski, Jacek (Inst Politicale Economy U Łódź, 39/41 Poland), Workers' Self-Government in Soviet-Type Economies: 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 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), Procedures 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. McNeny

S17844 / ISA / 1986 / 4425


Data from David Barrett's World Christian Encyclopedia (1980) are used to examine religious change in 200 nations between 1900 & 1980 from a macrohistorical 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 to 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 Ave, Montreal Quebec H1Y 2L9), Les Femmes, la micro-informatique et le travail à domicile: Quelques données d'une recherche exploratoire (Women, Microcomputers, & 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


Compared to the achievements in production, productivity gains have been more modest 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 casata data from renaissance Florence, Italy, are used to compare & contrast types of information that may be summarized in 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.
The development of time consciousness; (2) the development of technologies to order social events, i.e., by establishing a meaningful relationship between a socially exogenous measure of time (e.g., 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.

An analysis of the life history of Alexis Gouvennec, 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 Breton peasant has entered the modern age & Brittany has become one of the foremost agricultural regions of Europe. This is modified by S. McNeney.
Patterns of Utilization of Health Care Delivery-Systems in a Developing Country: Nigeria

The patterns of utilization 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.


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

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 multidimensional 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.

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 interdependences: the social relationships of migrants to immigrants, 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 interdependences.

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.

Eye on 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

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 “regisers” (a register being a type of discourse code). Discoursal 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.

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 process of SOK did not promote analytical studies based on 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.

Essed 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 revitalism 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 worldvies 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 & revitalism, commitment & confrontation, crisis & consensus.

Featherstone, Mike (Tessside Polytechnic, Middlebrough 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 destructuring 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.

The Construction of Race and Nation in the Dominican Republic

Fennema, Meindert & Locwenthal, Troelje (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 anti-colonial 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 reves. Haiti y el destino dominicano" (The Island in Reverse. Haiti and the Dominican Destination) Santo Domingo: Libreria Dominicana, 1985 [1983].

Fernandez Vargas, Valentina & Mendez de Valdivia, Maria (Instit Sociologia "Jaime Balmases," 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.

Ferrand, Alexis (Instit Urbanisme, 2 rue Francois Raoullet 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.

Ferraro, Joseph (U Autonoma 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.

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.

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 & modes of operation, 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.

Figuerola, Peter M. E. (U Southampton, SO9 5NH England), Student-Teacher Perceptions of Ethnic Minorities and of Multicultural 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 & ethnict frames of reference. However, they were open to change & were often positively oriented toward multicultural education, & considered their education course deficient in that respect.

Finquelevich, 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.

Finsterbusch, Kurt (U Maryland, College Park 20742), Conclusions from Clues: Getting Policy Guidelines from a Skimpy 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.

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
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.

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 illustrated through this analysis, & implications for patients' personal negotiations of their identity are discussed.

Fiske, Jo-Anne (Mount Saint Vincent U, Halifax Nova Scotia B3M 2B6), 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 surplus, Carrier women have manipulated 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.

Flood, John (American Bar Foundation, 750 North Lake Shore Dr Chicago IL 60611), Why 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, IL, 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.

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

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 'disorganizing 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.

Fortin, Yvonne (Institut recherches juridiques comparative, Ivy/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, 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.

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 as biomedically pertaining to the existence of a patient 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
counter & 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 societ
& groups become the value orientations of their members, which
touches on crucial questions of juvenile personality development. A per
son's value orientations are habitual behavior dispositions, & thus imp
act life aims & orientations. They are closely related to all spheres of at
itudes & behavior & determine actual behavior in interaction with en
vironmental conditions. Interpretation of research conducted among
students, apprentices, students, & young working people requires a com
plex 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 & func
tional interest groups. The nature & effectiveness of groups representing
F workers are considered, based on data from Japan & Sweden covering the
period between World War II & the present. It is found that different state
policies on F's labor market participation are framed by the different na
tional 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 Cate
gory of False Consciousness as an Explanatory Principle in Daily Polit
ics.
† The theory of false consciousness has largely been ignored in recent
years, both by official Marxists & by French academics, but it merits in
creased 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
Gajbhiye, Hemchandra (Iowa State U, Ames 50011), Selection of Re
search Problem in Agricultural Sciences: An Organizational Con
text.
† Three broad types of influences on scientists are reported in the liter
ature regarding selection of research problems: (1) internal to science, (2)
reward motivation, & (3) work organizational directives. The comparat
ive impact of these types on the process of research is investigated in agri
cultural sciences is examined here, based on data collected from 108 senior
& middle-level scientists working with 2 international agricultural re
search centers. It is concluded that although 2 or more of criteria fre
quently operate in the choice of research problems, organizational pri
ority emerges as the single most important criterion for problem selec
tion out of 15 criteria. Motivation for recognition or desire to extend
certified knowledge are comparatively less important than organi
zational priorities.

S17890 / ISA / 1986 / 4471
Galaskiewicz, Joseph J. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), A Com
munity Responds to Crisis: Mobilization in Response to Reagan's Fund
ing Policies.
† An examination of the collective response of the Minneapolis-St. Paul
(Minn) metropolitan area to the funding crisis that was caused by bud
get cuts under the Reagan administration & the economic recession. Re
search 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 main
tain 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 (not given) with the principals involved, including representatives from the nonprofit, government, & business sectors. Three aspects of the mo
bilization process are analyzed: (1) how actors in the Twin Cities over
came disincentives & initiated collective action; (2) how coalitions were mobilized; (3) how priorities were established within the broader com
munity; & (4) how action was implemented.

S17891 / ISA / 1986 / 4472
Galaskiewicz, Joseph J. (U Minnesota, Minneapolis 55455), Organi
† Between 1980 & 1984, the Reagan administration systematically re
duced grants & subsidies to nonprofit neighborhood human service or
ganizations. Coupled with these reductions, the recession created fund
ning shortfalls that cut further into the budgets of nonprofit organiza
tions. 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, struc
ture, 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, philoso
phy, & 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-a-vis sources of support; & (3) organiza
tions 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 Educa
tion in Developing Societies.
† Health professional education in developing countries lacks an inte
grated 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 teach
ing & learning. Nevertheless, such education has the appeal of modern
ity & a social structure that can be grafted onto preexisting cultural
molds. Observation, statistics, & published materials are used to examine the
teaching 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 Poli
cies 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 economi
cum-career gains is so strong that lawyers often find themselves
uphold professionally. As a consequence, they sometimes constitute pol
itical lobbyin 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 & the masses,
which is why more lawyers are being elected to the national & state legisla
tures.

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 publica
tion information provided) in which Claude S. Fischer offers three tech
nical objections to attempts to reconcile classical theory & empirical re
search approaches to alienation: (1) epistemological irreconcilability, (2)
the inappropriateness of using alienation in an analytical way, & (3) the
ontological impossibility of integrating ahistorical, positivistic sociolog
y.
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.

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.

S17970 / ISA / 1986 / 4480
Genov, Nikolai (Instit Sociologie, 13A Moskovska Sr 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.

S17989 / ISA / 1986 / 4478
Gershon, Jonathan (School Humanities U Bath, Cleverton 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 a considerable increase in its numbers. 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

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, has 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 New Military?

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 García Yaque'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, formal education, 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
Gillomen, 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 undercounting 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 & Leonidou, 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 neo­corporatist 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
Glori, M. Danilo (Fondazione Bignasca, 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 discussion & 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, has been 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.
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 multi-racial & multi-ethnic societies are delineated, & cross-cultural illustrations are given for incorporating this concept in educational curricula.

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 & 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.

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 younger 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.

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 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.

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 varying 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.

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.

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 urban 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

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 prism of dialectical interpretation of the problems of determinism is used to accomplish this. Dialectical science, with the participation of parties acting primarily from situational forces, under later divergence, 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, Egal (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 socopolitical structures are suggested; eg, authoritarian regimes in developing countries seem to be more governments in developed countries.

S17926 / ISA / 1986 / 4506

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
Golubovic, Zagorica (Instit Social Sciences U Belgrade, 11000 Yugoslavia), Socialism as an Order vs the Movement towards Deification.

When socialism as an order becomes an end in itself, it blocks real & necessary transformation of the existing structure of social relations characterized 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 prescribes the existence of independent movements & dissolves all organizations/associations that are not subsumed 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. (Inst Art, Kizova St N4 Kiev USSR), Dynamics of Social 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 (Inst Sociologi Jagiellonian U, 31044 Cracow Poland), Between Conflict and Cooperation: State and Peasant Economics in Poland.

An examination of the differences 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 "normaly" 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 (Inst Sociologi Jagiellonian U, 31044 Cracow Poland), On Repressive Tolerance: State and Peasant Family Farm in Contemporary Poland.

An examination of the 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 agencess, supplying peasant farms with tools, machines, fertilizers, etc. The analysis is based on party-state documents, agricultural & cultural data, peasant opinion polls, etc. The advantage of one or the other element depends on the economic & political situation in Poland: the least difficult the situation of the communist regime, the stronger the element of repression.

S17931 / ISA / 1986 / 4511

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, Dirk (Frysk Academij, 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-
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 Caiataya Prema Sansthana, Vrindavan 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 religious & 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 Caiataya Vaisnav tradition of Hinduism, which was founded by Sri Caiataya (1486-1533) under serious inter-religious oppression.

S17934 / ISA / 1986 / 4514
Govaerts, France (U Libre Bruxelles, B-1050 Belgium), Connaisances, signification, 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 basic 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 SoK. Tr. & Modified by S. McAneny

S17937 / ISA / 1986 / 4517

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. Analysis is based on Trade Bank records & on the minutes from the court of impeachment.

S17938 / ISA / 1986 / 4518
Gregory, Joel W., Neill, Ghyslain, Poicier, 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 division of labor. 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—are discussed. This is defined in the light of the churches, the position of the government & of political parties of the eclesiastical 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
Grohs, 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 this work, 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
Grenais, 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 this work it refers to the external mastering of an operation that is defined as a-toreferential. 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

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 itself. In the post-Kantian tradition, the association of 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, Beatitude & Sidewalk. They 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 Insit of Mental Health-funded 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
Guergdikova, Tzetvana Lazarova (Instit State & Law, Benkovsky 3 Sofia Bulgaria), Contributions de la sociologie dans le perfectionnement 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 directing social change, 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 "historical 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 allocate sociologists the opportunity to verify that their conclusions & recommendations receive adequate "translation" into juridical terms. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

S17946 / ISA / 1986 / 4526
Guérin, Djamel (U R A E C Oran U Algeria), L’Emergence de l’ouvrier industriel en Algerie. Pratiques et representations (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. McNeney

S17947 / ISA / 1986 / 4527

Social development, particularly underdevelopment & 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

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, Elements pour une interpretation 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. McNeny.

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.

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 Kalkwip, 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


Social movement theory has overemphasized the political role of movement organizations at 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-stratal 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 (Institu 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 systems 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. (Institu 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 Dr. Weisbenstein's hypothesis 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


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 (QoFL) as a whole. However, review of the literature of the QoFL of cancer patients shows less deterioration than might be assumed. A study was conducted to investigate whether: (1) QoFL 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 QoFL of newly diagnosed patients being surgically treated, undergoing chemotherapy, & patients symptom-free for 3+ years (n = 100 each) is examined & compared to QoFL of a sample of the normal population.

S17956 / ISA / 1986 / 4536

Hagen, Roar (Inst Prevention & Social Psychiatry, PO Box 738 3000 DR Rotterdam Netherlands), 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’Archeologie 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 (“enonces”) as single & unique events (“evenements”), 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 (Instit 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 of an individual utterance. 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

† A theory of reception is developed that respects the work & artistic practices involved in the production of original artwork. Theories that either ignore or misrepresent the original meaning of the art are, therefore, 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 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 theory of the social relationships 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 Autonoma 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 discuss the mechanisms of conflicting discourse strategies in relation to mainstream & ethnic sociocultural 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 may 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 in other fields of social administration, studies of the leisure policy 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 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 shows the area of leisure & the measures taken to deal with them. The data on leisure facilities 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 features of the leisure policy examined is revealed, which can be explained by a large extent by the more powerful tradition of state intervention in social life in that country.
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, Agnes (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

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 Af 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 investigation. It is made to explore the tenurial, attitudinal & 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), Tourism and Cultural Policy: 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 & nonmarket 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-cultural 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 combating 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 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.
that important asymmetries are pervasive, it is argued that detailed re-
search of sequences in medical interaction reveals that asymmetry is nei-
ther 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 & re-
search 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, & assess-
ments.

S17976 / ISA / 1986 / 4556
Headey, Bruce & 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 pre-
sumed 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 in-
creases 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 & in-
crease ill-being. The Australian panel study will continue through 1991.

S17980 / ISA / 1986 / 4560
Hegde, S. & Asahej (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 funda-
mental critique of the basis & functioning of the system. Given the funda-
mental contradiction between the promise of a just & egalitarian or-
der enshrined in the Constitution & its denial in practice, there are limits
to what the much talked about reforms can accomplish.

S17981 / ISA / 1986 / 4561
Hegedu, Zsuzsa (CADIS-CNRS-EHESS, 54 bvd Raspail 75006
Paris France), Orientations and Dynamics of the Peace Movement
in West Germany & 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 chal-
lenge of security policies & international relations, & also examines re-
lations between states & citizens on the one hand, & the appreciation of
a new civilian ethic of responsibility on the other.

S17982 / 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 struc-
tural realignment in health care, & how entrepreneurs generated new
networks & new linkages among existing networks to develop new pub-
lic & private health care policies.

S17983 / ISA / 1986 / 4563
Heller, Monica & Mougen, Raymond (OISE, 252 Bloor St West
Toronto Ontario M5S 1V6), Situational Constraints on Franco-Onta-
rian Codeswitching Patterns.
† In a recent study devoted to French/Eng code switching by speakers
of Ontario French, Poplack (1985) not only observed instances of
smooth intra- & intersegmental 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 con-
sisting 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 op-
pose to the nature of lang contact, in interpreting the social & linguis-
tic significance of intra- & intercommunity patterns of code switching.

S17984 / 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
equality. In creating policy, constituencies are created that delimit choices
for later decisionmakers. An unintended result of metapolicies in West-
ern industrial countries, particularly those in North America, is a com-
modification of the elderly as consumers of governmental policy. Three
alternative models of metapolicy formulation & the nature of social pol-
icy as it pertains to older members of society are examined & contrasted
for specific countries of North America & northern Europe.

S17985 / ISA / 1986 / 4565
Hendricks, Jon (U Kentucky, Lexington 40506), Governmental Re-
 sponsibility: Adequacy or Dependency.
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 exacerbatad 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?

Redistribution programs on behalf of the elderly aim to correct inequalities & provide baseline support. North American social policy has lately turned to an 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.

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The reasons for the imbalance are manifold, including such factors as the economic & organizational dominance of A 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 imbalance are manifold, including changes of important value orientations. The central societal value of talented filmmakers to Western countries; (2) there are only two film laboratories & two film schools in all of Africa; (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.

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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.

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 seem strong for certain international effects & less so considering cross-societal differences. The issue is related to the on-going challenge of “exemptionism” by environmental sociologists.


ues have traditionally been related to religious & Weltanschauliche belief & meaning systems. Religious belief & meaning systems, however, are rarely stable in a secularizing society. Conventional religion in an 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 & subjectivized 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

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 technonindustrial innovation give a high relevance to the state. However, the role of the state is different in each country. In East Germany, 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), Techno-Transfer and the Role of Scientific and Technological Information—Restructuring the International Division of Labour by the Choice of Technology.

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 Malayan 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.

S17996 / 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 "intermediates" 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 styles 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-Instit Forschungsschule, 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.
depends on both processes. In the post-WWII period, homeownership rates have increased; but now there are increases in delinquencies (arrears) & 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**


Starting from a theory of social area differentiation of population developed by E. W. Burgess (1925-1929), the city in industrial capitalist 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 require 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**


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**

Holmström, Lynda Lytle, Guillaume, 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**

Hornan, 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**


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 the ten years following Harry Braverman published his seminal work, Labor and Monopoly Capital: The Degradation of Work in the Twentieth Century. An attempt is made to review aspects of his analysis of work on the 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 DoF 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 is compatible with capitalist relations of production.

**S18007 / ISA / 1986 / 4589**


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 understanding into action. The model identifies 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, multinational networks of nonwork relations than 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 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
Hübnner-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 organizational & state relations & inter­est articulation. Such an 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 are central to the analysis & 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 seen that the public sector can 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 Caraibe (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 & pentecostalists 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
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 vary 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 relate...
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 nations. Policies 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 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 literatures of multiculturalism & identity, it is argued that the language of discourse of both majority & minority rights concerning the maintenance of culture 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 explored. It is noted that the competition & cooperation between the two groups is tightly constrained & internally consistent. 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.

S18022 / ISA / 1986 / 4602
Inoue, Hiroshi (Nishikawasato-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
† 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 faction; & (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
† Data from the 1982 Apollo 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
† The Weberian elitist model of the religion of India is examined critically. Qualitative research on the Indian religions 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-Bhatti & populist religion of Karnataka, is presented as an example that does not support the Weberian model.

S18026 / ISA / 1986 / 4606
† 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 research on the intellectual & quantifiable changes that 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, Sufiqul (KarI 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 M & the peasantries 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
IsmagiIova, 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 states and transformation of some of them into nations within the state. Of primary importance for national integration are profound economic, social, and 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: The unrestricted 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 methodological & technology of sociological research. Problems related to computerization of social production are also addressed.

S18030 / ISA / 1986 / 4610

• 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 & the research literature, are utilized.

S18031 / ISA / 1986 / 4611
Izrael, 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 presence in positions 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.

• 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 parental 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 & children's involvement is outlined, using qualitative data obtained from participant observation & 2-3 h in-depth interviews (N = 149) over a 5-year period. Of the 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 socialization. Of the two companies, one is a handMAde store & the other a mass producer, & their different approaches are examined. The general hypothesis is confirmed: the younger the children, the more flexible the hours. 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 Inst 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 Me bias, termed an invisible barrier, among planners & policymakers; removal of this invisible barrier is of utmost importance. Until recently, 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 (QoF) 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 aspects 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 QoF as the dependent variable (using Likert scales), multiple regression analysis showed that variance explained for 30% of the variance in 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 QoF. 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 (Insti Sociology Warsaw 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 & 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, & degree of political/social involvement on feelings of alienation is also discussed.

S18039 / ISA / 1986 / 4619

† Based on findings of recent surveys & official data, the nature & magnitude of the housing problem in Urban India are reviewed & policy measures undertaken to resolve it are critiqued. Focus is on: housing shortage; slums & squatter settlements; egalitarian 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 & 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
Jayaram 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

† A description of the International Comparative Study on the Organization & Performance of Research Units (ICOSPRU), 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 participating 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.

S18044 / ISA / 1986 / 4624
Jithoo, Sabita (U Durban-Westville, Private Bag X54001 4000 Natal South Africa), Indian Family Businesses in Durban, South Africa.
1 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.

S18045 / ISA / 1986 / 4625
Joas, Hans (Max-Planck-Instit Bildungsforschung, Lentzeallee 94 1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), Sociological Classics and the First World War.
1 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.”

S18046 / ISA / 1986 / 4626
Joas, Hans & Bocbow, Michael (Max-Planck-Instit Bildungsforschung, Lentzeallee 94 1000 Berlin 33 Federal Republic Germany), Career Patterns of Junior Academic Staff in Western Germany.
1 Scientific careers depend on, among other things, the structure of scientific institutions & the labor market for scientists & 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 qualification functions of positions for junior scientists. The effects of different forms of DoF, on scientific work & professional success, & the influence of professional careers on attitudes toward the scientific community are also discussed.

S18047 / ISA / 1986 / 4627
Johnson, Frank A. (U California, San Francisco 94143-0848), Alienation, Suicide and Pacifism: Strategic Alternatives to Violence.
1 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 examined in contemporary situations. In contrast to alienation, suicide, & violence, the more intermediate strategies connected to nonviolence or pacifism are explored.

S18048 / ISA / 1986 / 4628
Johnston, Denis F. (Georgetown U, Washington DC 20057), Toward a Comprehensive Quality of Life Index.
1 A comprehensive quality of life (QoL) index (published in USA Today in Mar 1985) is described. The index is designed to reflect general trends in the overall QoL 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.

S18049 / ISA / 1986 / 4629
1 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 Muller, 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. Mozoondar, & Swami Vivekananda later in the nineteenth century; (4) separate Hindu movements represented by Indian adepts & Americans adopting the role of Hindu teacher, such as A. P. Shahi, 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 & eclectiic groups. The development of Hinduism has depended on political, cultural, intellectual, economic, & legal conditions specific to these periods. The extent to which interacting conditions & the structures of Hindu influence are examined.

S18050 / ISA / 1986 / 4630
1 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. Relying on quantitative & qualitative research (published & unpublished), the authors show that well-structured determinate sentences in both countries under most prevailing conditions.

S18051 / ISA / 1986 / 4631
Joseph, John Earl (Oklahoma State U, Stillwater 74078), Universals of Standardization: Toward a Framework.
1 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. Consistent 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.

S18052 / ISA / 1986 / 4632
Joseph, Joni C. (Guruvayoorappan Coll, Calicut India), Pattern of Interaction between the Old and the Young in a Developing Country.
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 decisive 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.

Joshi, Krishna Gurunath (L.V.D. Coll, Raichur Karnataka 584 101 India), Contemporary Urban Community in India.

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 urban community does not remain even today unaffected/unaltered in its structural aspects.

Joshi, Om Prakash (Hem Rajasthan State Inst 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 his oeuvre is diffused by the intermediaries, say dealers, art-fairs, galleries, & auction houses. He has to sell his works of art to buyers, & the buyers save the artists from odd questions & the drudgery of the marketplace, it makes him dependant on mediators, who assume the roles of patrons, critics, advisors, friends, & trendsetters.

The Art Market.

An exploration of sociological issues surrounding the influence of the new religious movements 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 urban community does not remain even today unaffected/unaltered in its structural aspects.

Jouet, Josiane (UST/CNET, 38 rue Gal Leclerc 92 131 ISSY Les Moulineaux France), Pratiques de la télématic 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. Karganov.

An evaluation of the research paradigms used for description of code mixing in India with two types of languages; those of wider communication (eg, Eng & Persian), & regional access languages (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 language 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.

An analysis 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, Ethiopia jokes have surfaced in both the US & Europe. They are told in a variety of public places & various media. While decreased numbers of SC & "traditional" groups, "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.

There are currently more new religions in non-Western nations than during any historical period. Africa's dramatic social upheavals during 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.

Jules-Rosette, Bennetta (U California San Diego, La Jolla 92093), New Religious Consciousness and the State in Africa: Selected Case Studies.

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 & creative symbolic practices, which 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 on cultural diffusion & share itself in the spread & historical evolution of any particular movement.


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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 health, finding part-time work, & leisure participation in activities require adjustment. 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 rural 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; & 30 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
Kalpakjian-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 involves an understanding of how human consciousness evolves, as well as an 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. Jainism is a realistic philosophy that believes not in a creator God, but in the divinity of all living things, which can be realized through ethic-spiritual discipline. Nonetheless, certain gods/goddesses (Yaks) & humans who had reached perfection (tirthankaras) were worshipped throughout history. This is regarded as exemplary of faith alienated from practice, & is attributed to Jainism'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."
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
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 jargons through the use of slang words in 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 & semi-secrecy, & tend to be learned in mid-adolescence. They are not properly non-standard 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, Saarbrück 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 & horticultural 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 European Industry and Electronics Industries.
Finland is an exceptional case in the ongoing Western European industrial restructuring process in the sense that such branches as textile, consumer electronics, & clothing manufacturing have retained their position as significant employers of the F semi skilled 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: (1) they do not fit the purpose of the tasks; (2) they do not fit the tasks 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
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
Explaining past behavior can enhance prognosis of future behavior. Several techniques, especially mathematical-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 other tourists. 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 & intragovernmental 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 lower 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 bureaucratization 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 Project in Shimoda.

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 power issues--local issues, international relations, & 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 formal 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 & 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, normative, & interactionist). 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 Francois (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 marriage, & later) are taken into account. Four hypotheses, characterized by a factor 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 langaul always includes both corpus & status planning. In both areas, sociolinguistic factors have to be considered. 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.

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, "Promising Democracy or Demoralizing the 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 etatism 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
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.

Kergoat, Danièle & Boutet, Josiane (GEDISST-CNRS, 6 rue des Immeubles Industriels, 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


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.


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Kher, Manik (Time Research Foundation, 1117/5A Ganeshkhind Rd Pimpri 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.

Khién, Vu (Instit Sociology, Hanoi 27 Tuan Xuan Vietnam), Science and the Struggle for World Peace and Human Happiness.

Science plays an important role in the modern world both in production and social progress. In the present day war, 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.

Kiernan-Daniels, Irene R. (II Fifth Ave, New York NY 10003), Participatory Decision Making in Self-Destruction.

Kiernan-Daniels, Irene R. (II Fifth Ave, New York NY 10003), Participatory Decision Making in Self-Destruction.


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.

Kiernan-Daniels, Irene R. (II Fifth Ave, New York NY 10003), Participatory Decision Making in Self-Destruction.

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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.

A 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 cope 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 Kit 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 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
Kimbriel, 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, statist, fundamentally conservative contrast to society, which is portrayed as a vibrant & dynamic engine of growth, development & modernization. Community reasserts 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 pernicious "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, relationship 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
Kirchhäsler, 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 "epilepsy" 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 meaning 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

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
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
Kirk, Andrej (Edward 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 of 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 minimizes the critical patterns of production, such as the power (the hierarchy of the enterprise) & counterforce (electors organs of representation & trade unions) could be enhanced by integration of the individual wage earner as a "third agent."

S18107 / ISA / 1986 / 4687
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 rationalization of the social & political attitudes, & the emancipation of women. The paper was commissioned & then buried by a committee of the Social Science Research Council. The report deals with the impact of the new information technology on a variety of enterprises, collectivities, & workers is discussed.

S18108 / ISA / 1986 / 4688
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 "interest"? What types of interests & what different values about them? What should be the criteria hierarchy &/or coordination of these interests? These problems are discussed in detail.

S18109 / ISA / 1986 / 4689
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
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 value changes 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
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.
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 on 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 immigrant groups have standardized 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 relativity of the immigrant suicide rate to that of the total population, a function 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.

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 structural adaptation of the political system. The results of this development are a very complicated federal government has advanced a reform strategy aimed at a decentralized structure, centralization has for many years been considered an appropriate structural adaptation of the political system. The results of this development are a very complicated.

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—and 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.

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—phrased differently, of the fact that there is no 1:1 relationship between social action & structural level. If social reality 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 (e.g., "welfare classes" instead of production-based classes); (2) cultural meaning structures (e.g., leisure instead of productivity & achievement); & (3) the biographical framework of action, etc., biographical anticipation & reminiscence instead of a "situational orientation."
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

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
Koppedrayer, K. I. (McMaster U, Hamilton Ontario L8S 4K1), Stalking the Wrath 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 normic & 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 norms of devotion can be considered conterminous 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 securitÉ comme gestio­n de la force de trava!­al: comparaison France/U.S.A. (ReprÉsentations de Securite 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
Kowalewicz, Kazimierz (ISE-UTL, Rua Miguel Lupi 20-Gab 400 P-1200 Lisbon Portugal), Remuneration 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

S18127 / ISA / 1986 / 4707
Kowalewicz, Kazimierz (ISE-UTL, Rua Miguel Lupi 20-Gab 400 P-1200 Lisbon Portugal), Remuneration et participation dans les coopératives et autres organisations participatives (Remuneration et Participation in Cooperatives and Other Participatory Organizations.). (FRE)

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 AIC 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

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 those 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 (Inst Sociologi, Rewolucji 1905r 41 90-214 Łódź Poland), Social Conditions of Innovatory 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 Łódź 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, Jerry (Instytut Filozofii Socjologii Polish Academy Sciences, Niegowa 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

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 considerations 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 multitudes of groups 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
Kuleszár, 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 WWII. Between WWII & World War II, 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. (InstiSt 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 compensate 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

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

The Indian bourgeoisie realized well the importance of science. English education & generalization of some capital through new commercial-industrial ventures gradually made them aware of the possibilities of & obstacles to gravity & 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 the meaning 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 North American style society. With the increasing global economy, the transition is 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 social cohesion appears to generate disaffection, while actual participation of immigrants 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 Karian’s Overseas Indians—A Study in Adaptation, (1983). From information collected in 2 studies of youth in Calvary, Alberta, & from a comparative study of youth in India.

Lafont, Robert (U Montpellier III, F-34100 Cedex France), Codeswitching 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. McNaney

Lagrave, Rose-Marie (Ecole haute études sciences sociales, 54 bdv Raspail 75006 Paris France), Des carrières de dirigeantes incertaines: les femmes études 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 cooperatives) were 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. McNaney

S18147 / ISA / 1986 / 4729

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 rationalism games.” 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 (catholicism, 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. From 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 contributed to the interpretation 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 Insit., 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, Tournai, Burns & Stalker, & by the German sociologist Pieper as early as 1931. The reasons for the discrepancy between the persistence of “genotypers” & 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 Instit. 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 legislation, presentation 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 metalworking & 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, Luotsikatu 4 A 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 (1940-1982) 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 foreign 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. The systems approach (reg. 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

During 1983, NY began a multiphased study, conducted by the Mature Worker Unit of the State Office for the Aging, to examine the feasibility 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-Francoise (URESTI-CNRS, 82 rue Cardinet 75017 Paris France), Le Tourisme international resiste a la crise (International Tourism Withstands the Crisis). (FRE)

An examination of the construction of the authoritarian state in Brazil after the military came to power in 1964, focusing on how & 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 Philosophy 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 organization 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 Philosophy 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 the public era in an international 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., Korhina, Eldina M. & Naumova, Nina F. (Institut Philosophy Soviet Academy Sciences, Volkhonka ul 14 Moscow...
The contradictory character of the global system manifests itself in the internationalization of economics, which is accompanied by different social strategies and policies for solving such groups of problems as changes in social structure, creating conditions for maintaining and developing the "human potential," and stimulating labor activity. The strategy of social justice and 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 and more important for all countries, both developed and developing.

Leenhardt, Jacques (EHESS, Rue Monsieur le Prince F-75006 Paris France), L'image dans les sociétés post-industrielles (The Image in Postindustrial Societies). (FRE) 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, and 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, and other data. Specific focus is on the processes of professionalization and differentiation of interlocking roles in public life and private economy, and the reunion of these in the interwar period. Also explored is the process of elimination of the traditional economic elite during WWII, and the period of the early planned economy.

Legare, Anne (U Quebec, 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 and the imaginary and their relations to reality. This approach, linked through the contributions of philosophers, ethnographers, and 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, and political dimensions both define each situation and 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

Legge, Varoe (Cumberland Coll Health Sciences, Lidocone New South Wales Australia 2141), Sydney's Ethnically Segregated Retirement Villages. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

Leomant, Christian & Sotteau-Leomant, Nicole (Centre recherche interdisciplinaire, Vaucresson France), Temps sociaux et structuration de recits de vie de jeunes délinquants (Social Time and the Structuration of Life Histories of Delinquents). (FRE) An analysis of the life histories of delinquent young adults, showing that the qualities of social time become confused and 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 is 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.

f 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 expansion of ability 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

f 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 Mc socialists. 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 Karlsruher Str 144 6900 Heidelberg I Federal Republic Germany), Dealing with Uncertainty: American Military Families in Europe.

f 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 Whitelhall Park, London N14 England), Narrative on Television.

f The theoretical approaches used in TV audience research in GB & the US are explained. The focus is 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 & Couple Dissolution: A Theoretical Integration.

f 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.

f An examination of the Jewish proletarian community before WWII. Of 90 persons interviewed, most were survivors of the Holocaust, hence their memories are shaped 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.
Most aspects of life in Canada are significantly influenced by developments in the US, the UK, or both. In the political & social welfare areas, therefore, one might anticipate substantial spillover from the neo-conservative forces of Thatcherism/Reaganomics. The evidence to date, however, 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.

Liljestroem, Rita (Goteborg U, Vasaparken 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.

Lindenberg, Siegwart (Sociological Inst 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 their 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.

Lindner, ClausJohann (Sozialwissenschaftliches Inst U Erlangen-Nurnberg, 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.


Max Weber's references to the Buddhist countries of Southeast Asia occur mainly in Vol. II of the Gesammelte Aufsatze 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 capitalistic 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 assumption that, once having been introduced, country & 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 Buddhism, 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 Buddhist Southeast Asia.

Liu, William T. (U Illinois, Chicago 0680), 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, sociology & 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.
The rate of shift for Asian immigrant groups in the United States has 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 of these groups is explained. 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 services, & the precarious position of bilingual education in public schools both illustrate the dangers inherent in defining ethnicity in terms of language.


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 Ws & the other of M Rs. WFs 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 M 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.

Loisckandl, 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 national identity 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.

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.

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 of these groups is explained. 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 services, & the precarious position of bilingual education in public schools both illustrate the dangers inherent in defining ethnicity in terms of language.
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 asymmetrical, developing societies may have options as well as vulnerabilities in dealing with the sources & owners of these technologies.

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**S18194 / ISA / 1986 / 4774**

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 (Σ n = 75) with former members of the camp & industry administrations, the SS guard unit, an SS convict detachment, the concentration camp prison & the population, & the local citizenry; & historical & political studies of war, particularly WWII. Unexpected developments in conduct of WWII 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 extraterritorial executor of the Nazi's will. The structure of dictatorship was the hybridized military-political order, through "normal" recruiting means, provided major institutional support for doing the dirty chores of war & genocide.

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**S18195 / ISA / 1986 / 4775**

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 (Σ n = 75) with former members of the camp & industry administrations, the SS guard unit, an SS convict detachment, the concentration camp prison & the population, & the local citizenry; & historical & political studies of war, particularly WWII. Unexpected developments in conduct of WWII 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 extraterritorial executor of the Nazi's will. The structure of dictatorship was the hybridized military-political order, through "normal" recruiting means, provided major institutional support for doing the dirty chores of war & genocide.

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**S18196 / ISA / 1986 / 4776**

Luchterhand, Elmer G. (Brooklyn Coll, NY 11210), Social Processes Culminating in Genocide: Notes for a Unified Theory of Third Reich Destructiveness.

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 outcasts 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.

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**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 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 K. Wright

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**S18198 / ISA / 1986 / 4778**

Lukács, János (Instit Sociолоgy 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 DoL, & 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 adaptability of the organization.

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**S18199 / ISA / 1986 / 4779**


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 epistemological framework that underlies the rise of print. 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 understanding of this is typography. 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 K. Wright

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**S18200 / ISA / 1986 / 4780**

Lukić, R. D. (Suvoborska 17, 1100 Beograd Yugoslavia), Le Dévelop­pement de la morale socialiste en Yougoslavie (Development of Socialist Morality in Yugoslavia).

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 associa-
tion 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 proj-
jects 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 expe-
xperienced 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 de-
creased in the sense of the realization that reciprocity exists between
them. The group now emerges as a focal theme for research. The prob-
lem is how to study the primary group with a qualitative approach. The
usual caveat about biographical approaches concerns the subjective na-
ture of research findings; however, the “myth” of objectivity has been
recognized. What is most needed, however, is exploration of the media-
tions among various members of a group. In this perspective, neither to-
tal subjectivity nor absolute, paleopositivist 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 immi-
grantation.

S18204 / ISA / 1986 / 4784
Macioti, Maria Immacolata & D’Amato, Marina (U Rome, 00186
Italy), Besoins et attentes de la nouvelle immigration: hypothese
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 in-
flux, particularly in the city of Rome, the Italians have not adjusted to it,
& many immigrants have experienced discrimination & lack of the orien-
tation services that might have made their move an easier one. Based
on interviews with 850 such individuals, a plan is offered by which im-
migrants might be welcomed & assisted in acclimatizing themselves. Tr &
Modifed 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 cru-
cial moments of socialization & education through a coalescence of
intersecting pressures. To uncover & release this containment, the perspec-
tive of a more primordial experience, mutuality, is progressively traced
through simultaneous analysis of enforced diminutions. Masked in sepa-
rated 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 operat-
ing to truncate vision & curtail dimensions of spatiality, temporality, rea-
sion, 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 mo-
nastic orders have been seen both as “classless societies within the
bosom of the class society,” & as “new & cheaper agents of law & orde-
ror.” How should Marxists interpret the figure of Sakymuni Buddha
& the subsequent developments & decline of Buddhism in Indian his-
tory? 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 in-
corporating the older democratic spirit of tribal peoples against the des-
potism 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
& 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 classifica-
tion of probable factors, including: political & policy issues; environ-
ment; changes in culture & social institutions; psychological predisposi-
tion; health status; development & technology; population growth &
longevity; reforms & law; modernization, urbanization, & industrial-
ization; 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), Prob-
lem 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 benefici-
ciaries were illiterate & had been in low-prestige occupations in the un-
organized 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 eco-
nomic & 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 per-
ceived 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 (Los Kisel'ev 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 Inter-
national 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 in-
clude 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 orienta-
tion. These lead toward an understanding of new values as embodying
goal synergy; value pluralism; & anticipatory, emancipatory, & partici-
patory value education.

S18210 / ISA / 1986 / 4790
Mahmood, Aslam (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 67 India), In-
tercensal Immigration and Economic Changes in India during 1961-
71.

An attempt is made to discover the process of economic change un-
derlying 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-
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 % 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 % of workers in construction & mining.

Maitra, Priyash (U Otata, 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.

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, obtained at any given point. A hermeneutical description of the object in relation to its tradition, a structural semiotics tracing unconscious meaning clusters, & an analysis for the effects of social power on the object & its reception are all of crucial importance for an adequate sociology of the arts.
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 if 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.

Mandal, S. N. (Ambedkar Insit 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 liberalized theo­cracy.

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.

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. 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.

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.

Mantraris, E. A. & Schumbee, 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’s sex than Indians of Christian or Hindu religion. Analysis of data gathered via Likert-scale ques­tionnaire reveals that conservative rather than liberal sexual attitudes predominated among Indians in South Africa. Further research is needed to verify these conclusions.

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 issues 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 revolution­ism & religious revivalist ideology. It is shown that most Third World revivalist movements are oriented toward a kind of “theocratic socialism,” i.e., 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.

Marchak, M. Patricia (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 2B2), “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.

Mariante, Benjamin Robert (Massachusetts Insit 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 descendents 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.

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-
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.

Markovic, Mihailo (Inst Social Sciences U Belgrade, 11000 Yugoslavia), Future of Self-Government in Socialism. Limitation of government action 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 & santeism, & 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 human rights. 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.

Markovic, Mihailo (Inst Social Sciences U Belgrade, 11000 Yugoslavia), Future of Self-Government in Socialism. Limitation of government action 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 & santeism, & 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 human rights. 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.

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, ie, 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 'appre­hen ding' 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.

Marshall, Victor W. & Rosenthal, Carolyn (U Toronto, Ontario MSS 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 the subjects' life course events. About 33% of the sample who had changed their child--parent relationships would alter 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.

Martinez Paricio, Jesus Ignacio (Ciudad las 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 and the emergence of new forms of popular representation in the political system. 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. McAtteny.
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-Musial, Ewa (Inst Management Polish Academy Sciences, 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'etre & 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 (Inst Social Research, Munthegt 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); or (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 Alberta), 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: 42 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 changes cheap popularity among students at the expense of in-depth knowledge of his/hers own field; 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 doctrinaire denying the value of any school of thought but his own; & an in-
Churches have certainly been affected by this crisis, looking at such recent movements within the church as Cursillo, charismatic renewal, marriage encounter, and Christian life communities, which emerge as a result of solving major SE, national, and cultural crises. At the same time it brings new qualitative changes in the history of culture. At the same time it brings new qualitative changes in Western medicine and its perception. A review of the political and 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 West district of Vienna in June 1983, & from in-depth interviews with a subsample of 53 during the summer of 1985.

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.

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 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.

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.

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 West district of Vienna in June 1983, & from in-depth interviews with a subsample of 53 during the summer of 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 reconfiguring 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 & low densities & the persistence of 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.

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 community-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.

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
The relations between the state & the private sector in the British Columbia salmon fishery are examined at three policy periods: (I) 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 firms, or small capital producers.

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, the danger of(len) was 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.

Mehrländer, Ursula (Fr. Ehrt-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.

Mehta, Dinesh & Mehta, Meera (Centre Environmental Planning School Planning, Navrangpura Ahmedabad 380009 India), Metropolitan 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.

Meier, Artur (Academy Pedagogical Sciences, Schulstr 219 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.
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.

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.

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 social scientific 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 legalist 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.

Melasuo, Tuomo (Tampere Peace Research Instit, PO Box 447 33101 Finland), Liberation nationale, d év eloppement 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. McNeney

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 & Ss 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. Moreover, 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.

Mercade, Francesc (U Barna, 08024 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 which permit the making of a profound 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, Libertarianism, & Europeanism, plus the transforming of social structures by the international economic system, will lead to the building of a new identity for Spain.

Meyer, Georg-Maria (Sozialwissenschaftliches Instit Bundeswehr, Winzererstr 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).

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 Us 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
Michel, 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 place 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 nonrelated persons than 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-anarchist 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 described, & the specific role of lang within it is described.

S18271 / ISA / 1986 / 4851

A discussion of the Marxist concept of modern militarism, defining its class essence, SE sources, character 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

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, Nieburh, 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 & social 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 structures & 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 KIN 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 are seeking new alliances with other countries & abandoning the US, Canada, & Latin America. 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, Fayez 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), Societés 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

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 cutsbacks 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
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.

S18287 / 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 avoided 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, Naintal India), Emergence of the "New Middle Class".

Contemporary Marxist 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 concepts 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 subject of empirical inquiry, rather than philosophical predictions.

S18281 / ISA / 1986 / 4861

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. 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 participatory observation over 2 months in a graphics class with 10 Kempe apprentices & 6 weeks in a factory with 17 teenage mechanic apprentices.

S18285 / ISA / 1986 / 4865

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.

S18284 / ISA / 1986 / 4864
Miyahara, Kojiro (U Wisconsin, Madison 53706), Post-Modernd 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 concurrent rise of affective (nonrational, praxicol, instrumental) rationality (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, confidence in managerial leadership. The perception of entrepreneurship, stewardship/trustworthiness) is evaluated in terms 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.

S18287 / ISA / 1986 / 4866
Mlicki, Marek Krzysztof (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 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 income 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 uninterested 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.
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.

S18295 / ISA / 1986 / 4875
Mondzhian, Kh. N. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhanovskogo ul 6 Moscow 117299). A Crucial Condition of Modern Social Development. ¶ A distinctive feature of the modern stage of historical development is that it can be sharply interrupted, i.e., 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
Momiz, 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
to EEC countries) & unemployment; (3) new market & production con-
ditions & 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
Morinjerje, Harsha M. (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 supple-
mented by a large number of other cultivated food crops. The govern-
ment 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 shortfalls & malnutrition, a project
was undertaken by the government to study integrated land use & nutri-
tion in the Southern Highland Province. On the basis of this project, sev-
eral modern techniques have been introduced in the traditional agricul-
tural system to obtain high yields. Although this project is generally suc-
cessful, some background factors & side effects have become highly sig-
nificant & 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 Indus-
try 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 Lithua-
nian Academy Sciences, Vilnius Michurino 1/46 USSR 232600),
Strategic-Purposeful Social Projection of an Enterprise: Its Meth-
odological and Methodological Preconditions.
Intensive development of national economic enterprises causes in-
crease of information resources, & requires that planning methods not be
limited to "the achieved level," but should improve & introduce pro-
gram-purposeful social planning, projection, management, & forecasting
techniques. It is proposed that the strategic-purposeful projection of an
enterprise should have consistent procedures as: (1) working out a concep-
tion, (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 exam-
ine Brazilian housing policies toward squatter settlements, the problems
caused for residents, & the forms of settlers' resistance to the policies.
Adoption of Brazil & Salvador has been consistent in its attempt to open
squatter areas located in key Ur areas (Rio's South Zone, Salvador's
Atlantic coast & Ilagipe 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 residents 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
Moritmer, 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 rela-
tionship 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 atta-
tion. The implications of occupational achievement, work pressure, &
involve[ment for strain in the family of procreation & for marital satis-
faction are assessed.

S18302 / ISA / 1986 / 4882
Moritmer, 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 ex-
plored, 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 ex-
periences & job satisfaction among 6 groups of workers defined by gender
& age (16-19, 20-34, 45+), data were obtained from the 1972/73 & 1976
Past & Present Quality of Employment Surveys of adults (N = 848) em-
ployed 20+ hours per week at both interview times. Comparison of
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 consist-
ent 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 Experi-
ence as a Basis for Regional and National Tourism Develop-
ment.
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 iden-
tified, 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-iden-
tify, 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 &
conserv[e] tourism resources.

S18304 / ISA / 1986 / 4884
Moum, Torbjørn (U Oslo, N-0315 Blindern 3 Norway), The Stabili-
ty of Quality of Life Revealed in Broad Population Surveys.
The study of the methodology of 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, "yesaying") 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 sharper 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 (Inst Inst Sociologia Jagiellonian 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 true democracy. The Polish case is discussed.

S18306 / ISA / 1986 / 4886
Mucha, Janusz L (Inst Inst Sociologia Jagiellonian 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 development & 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, Bronislaw Malinowski, Julian Hochfield, & Stanislaw Ossowski are used to reflect the history of Polish sociology.

S18307 / ISA / 1986 / 4887
There has been a growing number of theoretical as well as experimental investigations on the emergence of evolutionary stable cooperative strategies (ESCS) in the iterated Prisoner's Dilemma (PD) game. The goal of these investigations 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, provocableness, & forgiveness. Investigations of this sort have, so far, taken insufficient notice of another major development: the co-evolutionary perspective. This perspective 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 construct the whole social order. (2) The most likely candidate for the most successful ESC in the model was a mixture between "tit for tat," "tit for two tarts," & "two tarts for two tarts." (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, philosophy, film, & psychoanalysis. 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 Ethnically Mutilated Religions Policy.
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 intertwining 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 Inst Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate Ring Rd New Delhi 110002), The Sahajiya Population of the Baul Religion of the Bengal Region.
The complex & extensive soteriological 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, surrounding with no possessions but ragged patchwork quilts. Their history, beliefs, & devotional practices are described in detail.

S18312 / ISA / 1986 / 4892
Mukhopadhyay, Lipi (IPPA 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 M & F school children. The analysis is based on the results of 3 M & F scale sets, & the results are compared. The main targets of prejudice for Hindu children are Muslims; & (5) prejudice is positively associated with religiosity & procate 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-eclectic 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 the function of 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, Jilska 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 intentional, & 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, Jilska 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, their role or function in the structure of the narrative 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 & constituent part of general social policy are discussed.

S18317 / ISA / 1986 / 4897

Müller, Karel (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, Jilska 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). 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 egotistic 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 elucidated. 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 decline of the regulative function of moral norms. The production of such disintegration is a major aim of the egotistic 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 discourse-makers. The mainstrem of scholarship on race & ethnicity in the late 1940s are reviewed, with particular reference to their theoretical assumptions & a socio-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


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.

1. 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 medium for listing the various epochs, who is still alive in the form of the oral traditions of Indradhosh—the life-stories of gods & mythical figures, kings & queens, heroes & commoners; in medieval India, biography was called Akhyakya (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 forms of life, friendship, love, & the notion of self is, in all probability, nothing but the narrative of one’s own life, & the self is the producer & interpreter of that narrative.

2. The lives of the marginalized & oppressed, who are alienated from society, are rarely documented. The ‘subaltern’ is largely invisible in the official record. The colonial elite, in fact, saw the subaltern as a dangerous ‘rabble’ that had to be kept in check. As a result, the subaltern was officially written out of history. In the post-colonial period, the subaltern movement has increased the visibility of the subaltern, but the official record still remains incomplete. The subaltern is still largely invisible in official records.

3. The subaltern is a term used to describe the marginalized & oppressed in society. The subaltern is characterized by a lack of power, resources, & voice. The subaltern is often the target of discrimination & oppression. The subaltern is a term used to describe the marginalized & oppressed in society. The subaltern is characterized by a lack of power, resources, & voice. The subaltern is often the target of discrimination & oppression. The subaltern is a term used to describe the marginalized & oppressed in society. The subaltern is characterized by a lack of power, resources, & voice. The subaltern is often the target of discrimination & oppression.
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.

Nakara, Radmila (Economic Institut, Maršala Tita 16 Belgrade 11000 Yugoslavia), Theoretical Supposition for Alternative Social 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.

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.

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 the evaluation of health care systems. It is concluded that educational level, belief system, time factors, & other cultural prescriptions play a considerable role in the utilization of medical facilities.

In the 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 developmental efforts, & a threat to democratic processes. The benefits that could result from cuts in military expenditures are cited: eg, although the World Bank recommends that military programs be reduced 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 Dr Hoogli, 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, 695024 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


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 Tamilis of southern India, & 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 in the self. 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

Nersissians, 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 languages 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 things 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 it is desirable to consider long planning models that incorporate both status- & identity-orientations. A two-dimensional model reflecting both factors is discussed.

S18342 / ISA / 1986 / 4922


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 crisis 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


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

Niedzelski, Henry Z. (U Hawaii, Honolulu 96822). A Plea for Objectivity in Reports about Other Religions, Races, and/or Ethnic Minorities.

To avoid contradictions between historical writings & reality regarding the Polish-Jewish relationship are discussed, primarily 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. Zygelboim, & 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 (Instit 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 incommensurable "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 DoL & 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 general et mesure dans la societe humaine (Measurement in General and Measurement in Human Society). (FR)

The problem of measurement is a fundamental notion in all the sciences. Directly or indirectly, it is included in all such notions as force, energy, & 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
Ninni, 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 containing 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 uni-dimensional & monocular 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
Nitin, De (Punjab State Institute Public Administration, SDO 175-176 Sector 8-6 Madhya Marg Chandigarh 160 008 India), Socio-Technological 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 microlevel projects. The problems of integrating these projects into traditional development programs are examined.

S18349 / ISA / 1986 / 4929
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.

S18350 / ISA / 1986 / 4930


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 urban & rural 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

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 comparative analysis of 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
Theravada Buddhism, both in its classical doctrine & in popular practice, devalues 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 (sradhā). 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.

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.


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-strangeness. 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.

Ogunbamuru, Oluakunle Abiona (U Ile, 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 was first introduced, shows that the institutionalization 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.


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.

Oliven, Raben George & Fachel-Leal, Ondina (U Federal Rio Grande do Sul, Pôto 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 quotidien articulations. The research was conducted in Pôto Alegre, Brazil, in 1982/83. The aim was to reconstruct how a single mass media message is watched, understood, & reenacted by structurally differentiated individuals. The role of the TV, the TV set as an object, a soap opera, & the viewers’ perceptions & descriptions of the soap opera in their everyday lives are analyzed.

Olshtain, 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 the 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 resisted, or modified after some violation has taken place; (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-a-vis face-saving actions are fundamental. Evidence from empirical studies is presented in support of the hypotheses.

S18362 / ISA / 1986 / 4942
Olson, Phillip G. (U Missouri, Kansas City 64110), Changing Role of the Elderly in the People’s Republic of China.

April 209. development 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 Moles’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

A preliminary investigation of the linkages (and 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 secularize the religious 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 Neocorporate 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 “Lazare 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
Oomken, 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 a multiparty systems, movements are perceived as counteracting 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 valuable 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 post-independence period. The new religious movements—which have identified with Christianity as well as incorporated significant aspects of African culture—have continued the process begun by earlier movements, & represent an effort at self-identity in the face of conditions that militate against it.

S18368 / ISA / 1986 / 4948

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
Ostrow, James M. (Boston U, MA 02215), From Knowledge to Sensitivitity: 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 level of the
phenomenological, level of social life. In fact, it is per-
haps true that most of what has come to be known as “phenomenological”
within sociological theory takes its departure from Schütz’s refocusing
of the SoK from “ideas,” as Peter Berger & Thomas Luckmann put it,
to “common sense knowledge” —ie, “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 soci-
ology to the prereflective status of persons’ everyday understandings of
their worlds. Nevertheless, his formulations prove insufficient for expli-
cating 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 “re-
lected,” but unlike Merleau-Ponty, he fails to see the implications of that
difference for a theory of meaning & particularly, habitual mean-
ing. It is argued that such implications direct us from the SoK 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

Otubahno, 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 & defi-
nition of development goals, & of strategies for attaining them. Goal
definition has revolved consistently around the axis of the desire for eco-
nomic independence & improvement in material well-being. This was the
core of the import substitution policy of the early 1960s, the indi-
genization 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 recently the role of military rulers 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 Nige-
ria’s security needs or strategic interests; rather the motivation lies in the
interests of the corporate interests of successive military rulers & the
civilian leadership of 1979-1983.

S18372 / ISA / 1986 / 4952

Ozbudun, Ergun (U Ankara, Tandagon Meydani Turkey), Demo-
cratic 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, institu-
tional 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

Delhi 110052 India), Democratic Delinquency and Group Therapy—
A Psycho-Socio-Technique.

Demoralization of the masses is a powerful factor in keeping a de-
veloping country underdeveloped & poverty-stricken. In a democratic sys-
tem, bureaucracy can cause delays in decision making, & courts can be
prejudiced or prevented from expediting justice. The problems in a dem-
ocratic 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 (vil-
lage councils), which settle local disputes. Eventually, democracy was
poisoned by nepotism & favoritism. Corrective measures should be con-
sidered, 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, par-
ents, & 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 Institute 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 rarely 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-Vujanić, Snežana (U Belgrade, 11000 Yugoslavia), Politi-
cal, Sociological and Ecological Problems of Giant Cities.

Typical problems of large Ur areas are discussed: environmental pol-
lution, traffic & transportation, health care, & most important, waste of
human resources. Social relations are dehumanized in large cities & indi-
viduals reduced to the status of objects. Ur authority centers & bureau-
cracy are to blame for this. Suggestions are presented for overcoming this
social degradation of the Ur environment.

S18377 / ISA / 1986 / 4957

Paradise, Catherine (LERSCO U Nantes, 44036 France), Chaînes
logistiques et professions du transport (Logistical Chains and Pro-
fessions 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 regulatory mechanisms in French industry are de-
scribed & compared to those of other Western European countries. Tr &
Modified by S. Karganovic

S18378 / ISA / 1986 / 4958

Paradise, Catherine & Godbout, Jacques (11 Blvd du Temple,
75003 Paris France), Tension de la relation démocratique et mar-
chande 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
move in Gujarat, India, that claims 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, legislative seats, & enrollment in insti-
tutes of higher education, particularly medical & engineering Cols, 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 un-
derprivileged groups, sparking an upper caste backlash. The social ori-
gins of the movement & its leadership are considered, & the state re-
response is examined in terms of the social policy of the Congress party in
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 are no significant differences between them. Thus, divergent opinions 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

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 FDS, who realized that their great numbers would give them power if they stood together, & increased popular support for the court's judgment that they be allowed to stay.

S18383 / ISA / 1986 / 4963

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 development 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 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 presented to uncover both PDs & 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

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 far 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 Inst Indian Languages, Manganagotri 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."
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 several social well-being & mental health surveys 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, the 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 & Marxist 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 enemically 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 Estudios Rurais & Urbanos, Cidade Universitaria, Sao Paulo Brazil), Socio-Economic Changes in Religious Cults: “Candomble” 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 social development, now characterizing 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 Candomble has persisted for four centuries, its festivity & rituals have been enriched & adapted to the new social reality. Umbanda has not attained a similar state; its rituals preserve many features of Candomble but are mixed with the spiritism of Alan Kardec, Catholicism, aspects of Indian beliefs, & elements invented by numerous priests & preaches. 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, Martyne (CRIT, INRX, 1 ave du 11 Novembre 92120 Montmorency France), Femmes mobilisées: A propos de l’émigration matrimontale des marocaines en France (Mobilized Women: On the Maritmate Emigration of Moroccan 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 cultures. As such, a focus 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 the early twentieth-century Euro-Western modernist writers & their struggles against consequences, & 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 antirationalism. 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, & their acceptance is due to their increased use of culturally rooted emotions & careful application of Indo-English to genuine, regionally rooted emotions.

S18394 / ISA / 1986 / 4974

The Swedish work environment is analyzed, & the relationship between it & codetermination & wage-earner funds are examined in light of Marvin’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 & more general settings of 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 case 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

The present paper will analyze the possible repercussions of the new telecommunication technologies on private households are outlined, assuming a technical scenario in which most households are attached to an integrated broadband network, & are equipped with 2-3 multifunction, intelligent video terminals (which can
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 Julich-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 motivational 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 & Remm, Ortwin (KFA-TUG, Postbox 1913 5170 Julich Federal Republic Germany), Citizens' Preferences among Energy Scenarios.

A so-called "enquete 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 complete renunciation of nuclear energy, as well as its complete occupation.

S18398 / ISA / 1986 / 4978
Peters, John F. (Wilfrid Laurier U, Waterloo Ontario N2L 3C5), Socialization of the Canadian Mennonite Pennsylvanian 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. Normal 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

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 sexual regulation 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 stereo 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 (Umea 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, historical 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 participation, it does not provide a dynamic understanding of women's political potential.

S18401 / ISA / 1986 / 4981

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, lending, social welfare work, scientific management, bribery, 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 DoI.

S18402 / ISA / 1986 / 4982

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 deals with public life, & is based on the political values generated by the institutions of nuclear family & motherhood, which are indispensable to social control, political change, & the changing collective sociopolitical identities on which women are formulating visions & alternatives for the future & strategies for their achievement.
several SCs. The reproduction of families of different SCs is considered, & the group of actors & optimization of their conditions of existence - & the determinant factors of human reproduction are identified through analysis of Brazilian social & economic formation. Focus is on: (I) the degree to which a couple's life trajectories complement one another in terms of SE position & achievements, & (2) the ways in which Eng impinges on Third World & European countries. We call this process "wider division of power. Linguicism is emphasized as a potent interest in education & Values in Education. 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 is the role of electoral dynamics in the patterns of representation 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.

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Academic discourse in culture & human resource development & social services provision - are discussed with reference to whether a broad basis of consensus among social actors is developing in society regarding demands for development, decentralization, & self-government at the local level. The differences between Ur & Ru youth are addressed.

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 their earnings mostly to family expenditures & much less to augmentation of the business. 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
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 tourist stock-in-trade to be exploited, & that the constant presence of tourists displaces the references that make it possible to distinguish "us" & "others."

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 of industrial accidents, 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.

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 as a source of identity, & the inability to express prejudice makes the family want to maintain its culture as a source of & a tourist product. 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 who 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 hypotheses regarding the effects of social status, & social change are also examined. The sociological 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.
emerged in the educational sphere.

Questions over appropriate forms of curriculum pedagogy of gender with economic, social, and technological change. Methodological issues are also covered; it is argued that this generational approach is especially relevant to the feminist problematic.

The focus has been on the role of further education in the context of mass unemployment. The comparative analysis of Confucianism and Puritanism: Theoretical and Methodological Problems. Weber's analysis is of exceptional heuristic interest for the progress of a socioreligiologial research.

Prades, J. A. (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), Weber's Confucianism and Puritanism: Theoretical and Methodological Problems. While independent states were created out of the colonial experience, there have been shortcomings, as current problems in Africa 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 socioreligiologial research.

Prades, J. A. (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), Weber's Confucianism and Puritanism: Theoretical and Methodological Problems.

Quebec (The Political and Socioeconomic Stakes of Charity and Voluntary Action in Quebec). Tr & Modified by S. McNaney

The retrospective accounts of Harriet Robinson, Lucy Larcom, and Eliza Adams, antebellum Lowell (Mass) millgirls, who wrote their Lowell Experience and Their Lowell Experience and Impact upon Their Later Lives. The problems faced by youth in India in choosing a career are analyzed. Questionnaire data were collected from the 2 prestigious professional colleges 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. 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.

Porter, Marilyn B. (Memorial U Newfoundland, Saint Johns A1C 5T7), Mothers and Daughters: Changing Life Histories in Grand Bank.

The comparative analysis of Confucianism and Puritanism: Theoretical and Methodological Problems. Weber's analysis is of exceptional heuristic interest for the progress of a socioreligiologial research. The problems faced by youth in India in choosing a career are analyzed. Questionnaire data were collected from the 2 prestigious professional colleges 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.
Socialized societies, it seems that a new critical attitude toward information of cultural & regional factors. Music listening is mainly for pleasure & rock music; the middle-aged dance or pop music listener; the educated radio. A typology of music listeners includes: the young regular fan of listener & player; & an "out-of-sound" sure-& that the predominant 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. In Western societies, at least three key dimensions of time are used to illustrate these conclusions.

Social change induces transformations in the structure & meanings of time. In Western societies, at least three key dimensions of time are changed, with the most obvious being (1) a shift in 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.


Social change induces transformations in the structure & meanings of time. In Western societies, at least three key dimensions of time are changed, with the most obvious being (1) a shift in 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.


Data from a 1985 representative survey of music audiences in Canada (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—& that the dominant 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.


Sound Music and Social Change.

Data from a 1985 representative survey of music audiences in Canada (N = 2,013) is a waveform 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.

Proulx, Serge (U Québec, Montreal H3C 3P8), La Micro-informatique domestique: vers l'application 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. McAneny.
S18443 / 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 varying in agro-irrigation 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 B3J 3C3)

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 of 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 & contemporary Hindu ashrams is discussed, along with Gandhi's understanding of gurus & ashrams. Patterns of authority in Hindu ashrams & Christian ashrams differ in the extent to which the ashram is autonomous or integrated into 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 failure or survival of the Christian ashram movement.

S18441 / ISA / 1986 / 5022
Ramu, G. N., Wife's Employment and Changing Marital Roles in Urban India

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. & Bhanot, 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 doctors, since this practice is the most common in the seven 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 Vankataswara 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 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
Ramanamah, 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

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 Mfc 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 (Madagah 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 rural India. (4) The nature of poverty is physical, not economic. (5) The aged are more socially isolated than Fs; (6) aged couples feel less strained than single elderly; (3) elderly couples feel less strained than single elderly; (4) nature of poverty is physical, not economic. The findings demonstrate that the aged are more socially isolated than Fs; (5) elderly couples feel less strained than single elderly; (4) the nature of poverty is physical, not economic.
11

Social-structural, developmental, administrative, central Uttar

stances established quantitatively. Theoretical analysis is combined with

the derivation of practical results.

epochs either a reality or a concept, the utopia of a society directed

direct democracy differs at each historical stage of praxis

socialism), or the failed state socialism of the East. The concept of

mental process is shown to be related to the multicyclic interaction of

the present material

Analogous experiences in the Third World. It is also essential to consider

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 perse taken to be reciprocative;
or, whether the impact of Ur market forces on the multicastrate &

multiethnic Ru society tends to undermine reciprocity. Results indicate

the significant role of migration in reducing reciprocity; isolatedness &
kinds either a reality or a concept, the utopia of a society directed dem-

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 vastly
transformed the "market place" for talent, creating opportunities &
challenges in areas of mass communication that hitherto have made few

demands on trainers or teachers.

Direct democracy, socialism, & self-governance can be considered as
historically synonymous terms. These terms have expressed in different
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demands on trainers or teachers.

Rao, A. Ramachandra & Bandyopadhyay, Suraj (Indian Statistical

Insti, 205 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 &
differentiations of a society compared in respect of reciprocity. Limita-
tions 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 mathema-
tical derivations are complicated, the actual measures based on out-de-
ses is simple to calculate in practical situations. The measure’s applica-

ability to the study of the pattern of dyadic interaction by means of sur-
vey research is illustrated using data related to social networks of help &
collaboration 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 reciprocative;
or, whether the impact of Ur market forces on the multicastrate &

multiethnic Ru society tends to undermine reciprocity. Results indicate

the significant role of migration in reducing reciprocity; isolatedness &
kinds either a reality or a concept, the utopia of a society directed dem-

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 vastly
transformed the "market place" for talent, creating opportunities &
challenges in areas of mass communication that hitherto have made few

demands on trainers or teachers.

Raptis, Michel (1 rue Loukianou, Athens Greece), Theoretical

Sources and Contemporary Experiences of the Self-Governing Repub-
lic. 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 dem-

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 vastly
transformed the "market place" for talent, creating opportunities &
challenges in areas of mass communication that hitherto have made few

demands on trainers or teachers.

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 system-

atic policy analysis is developed. Dimensions of the problem & corre-
sponding policy requirements are identified, & their respective impor-
tances established quantitatively. Theoretical analysis is combined with

the derivation of practical results.
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.

Remeny, Cecilia Helena Ornellas (Rua das Zlinas 145, 05675 São Paulo Brazil), The Pattern of Women's Labor Force Participation in Brazil: A Longitudinal Study.

An analysis of the transitions 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 F's 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.


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. Relying 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 results of educational integration, instrumental, 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—& 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.


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.
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.


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.


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 language 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.

Rickson, Sarah T. (School Humanities Griffith U, Nathan Queensland 4111 Australia). Women and Rural Health.

Hazard of Ru work, distance from medical centers, physical & social isolation, Info organization, illiteracy, & 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.


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.

Rip, Arie (Science Dynamics, Nieuwe Achtergracht 166 1018 WV Amsterdam Netherlands), Mission Orientation as a Pervasive Feature of Contemporary Science.

Methodological problems of tracing unpackaged mission-orientation in science policy programs are discussed. It is claimed that the old inter-

S18470 / ISA / 1986 / 5051


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 & milieu 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.


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


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.
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.

S18481 / ISA / 1986 / 5062
Rozier-Celis, Miguel (U Complutense Madrid, 28040 Spain), Elements of Communicative Technology which Determine the Cultural Functions and Reproduction of the Social System.

The hypothesis that a public bureaucratic-professional system for helping the aged has severe problems cooperating with a private & 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 these systems: the means/ends-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 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 text's main character is a biographer, illuminates this aspect of the problem & requires a contextually appropriate application of the techniques of fictional narrative. 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), 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 millenarianism 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.

S18476 / ISA / 1986 / 5057
Robertson, Roland (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), Religion and Revolution.

The concept of culture has actually enjoyed two overlapping sets of histories-the 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.

S18474 / ISA / 1986 / 5055
Robertson, Roland (U Pittsburgh, PA 15260), Accounting for the Global Politicization of Religion.

An explanation & interpretation of the almost globewide 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.

Bogota, Colombia, illustrate the very different perceptions & attitudes toward time prevailing in less developed countries.

S18479 / ISA / 1986 / 5060
Roiz-Celis, 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 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
Running, 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 & 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 these systems: the means/ends-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—Trends in the Activities of 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, e.g., 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 institutional 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 re-
search program called "Cultural Indicators: The Swedish Symbol Sys-
tem, 1845-1975" (CISSS), cultural indicators based on quantitative con-
tent analysis of dailies & weeklies were developed & applied, in order to
measure at the societal level some important aspects of Sweden’s cul-
tural climate during the postwar period, & its (horizontal) relations to
developments in Swedish economy, international relations, etc. The re-
search 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 re-
results from these studies are presented.

Rosennay, Leopold (Instit Sociology U Vienna, A-1080 Austria),
Culture Change and Personality Formation of Youth: Feedback
between Empirical Data and Theoretical Perspectives.

The special historical conditions for the unique development of Is-
rael’s socialist kibbutz communities, their responses to major contempo-
rary problems, & possible future trends are analyzed on the basis of ex-
tending the last fifteen years. The contributions & limitations of the dif-
f erent strategies are presented, & the need for an integrative approach is
stressed. The possibility of generalization from the kibbutz to other soci-
eties is examined.

Rosner, Menachem (Inst. Kibbutz Research U Haifa, Mount Car-
nel Israel), From Micro-Socialist Cells to a Macro-Project: Kib-
butz Experiences.

The recent process of industrialization in the Israeli kibbutz created
conditions for alienation in work, in a setting that was intentionally de-
signed to avoid alienation. The different strategies used to counter this
alienation are discussed, including: (1) a deliberate choice of relatively nonali-
enting technologies; (2) dehierarchization; (3) participatory democracy at all levels of decision making; (4) sociotechnical interven-
tions; & (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 dif-
f erent strategies are presented, & the need for an integrative approach is
stressed. The possibility of generalization from the kibbutz to other soci-
eties is examined.
S18493 / ISA / 1986 / 5074
Rupel, Dimitrij (Edvard Kardelj u. Ljubljana 61000 Yugoslavia), What Does the World We Get Alienated from Look Like?.

† A deviation from conventional research on alienation (sociologists use this concept to indicate that people have overlapping 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 property 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

† 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. (Istituti Scienze 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 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 exploratory observational studies on educational attainment/achievement (Rao, Morton, Elston, & Yee, 1978; Keith, 1982; Ayers, 1983; Binaminov & Glasman, 1983; Getungere, 1984; Peterson, Swing, Stark, & Waas, 1984; Rowan & Dusil, 1984; Sanders, 1984; Sassenrath, Croce, & Penalozza, 1984; & Werts & Hilton, 1977). Such investigations offer explanations of student educational attainment/achievement rather than descriptive analyses like national assessment. It is quantitative exploratory 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 approach, as well as suggestions for improving future attainment/achievement research, are included.

S18497 / ISA / 1986 / 5078
Sabirwal, Satish (Jawaharlal Nehru U, New Delhi 110067 India), Comparative Study of Processes over the Very Long Term: An Action 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
Sachthianandan, 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
Sadra, Modj-tda- (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8), Iran: modernité et tradition, messages et medias (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 them. 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
Saffiotti Bongiovani, Heleızth Iara (Rua dos Libaneses 1.111, Ara­raqua 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 & symbolic 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
Sagi, Maria (Institut 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.
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

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 educational 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 Conceptualization 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 intertwinnings 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 languages—Volapük, Esperanto, Ido, Occidental-Interlingua, & 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
Salamin, 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 impov-
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 Guillerme, 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 polarchies. 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, PTB 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, Fuminiko (Sagami Women's U, Sagamihara-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

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
Schenstock, Gerd, Aichholzer, Georg & Selz, 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 $0.75 per page plus $1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 71 pages.

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 used 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 & Finquelevich, Susana (Centre international recherche environment & development, 54 bvd Raspail Cedex 06 75270 Paris France), Survival Strategies and Informal Economy: Conceptual Criticis 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.
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 language behavior, & (2) that rule-governed speech behavior is related to “linguistic markets” in Pierre Bourdieu’s sense.

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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(s) 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 & specialties 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.

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 the scientific behavior of experts 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.

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 concrete & 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.

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 aversive 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.

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 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.

Sociological research involving the analysis of autobiographical narrative texts 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 actions among the informants. This 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 WW II is planned.

Sociological text analysis the characteristics of its ideological perceptions among intellectuals developed in these conditions & intellectual centers exhibit a pervaded mirror distortion. On the other hand, the identity problems inherent in peripheral situations are conducive to significant intellectual production.

An overall explanation of code-switching is provided, focusing on social consequences as motivating linguistic code choices of styles, dialects, or separate languages. 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.

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, anarcho- 
communism 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
Sekulic, 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 analysed, using the historical example of Yugoslavia. Two main dimensions 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 exogenous variables suggest that negative effects resulted from the initial uncertainty about the political changes in the future. (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

† 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 the 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. 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.

S18534 / ISA / 1986 / 5115
Selle, Per & Svanæs, Lars (Instit Comparative Politics, Christiesgut 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 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 Khadi Religion.

† The religion of the Khasi, an Indo-Mongolian tribe, is ritualistic & obsessed 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, is observed & minimalized 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 Khadi religion is still essentially a tribal religion including elements of spirit & nature worship, although some change is discernible.

S18536 / ISA / 1986 / 5117

† 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 classics of Edmund Burke, & the paradigm for teaching remains that formulated by an imperialist & missionary vision. The viability, relevance, & appropriateness of this limited pedagogy is discussed.

S18537 / ISA / 1986 / 5118
Serebrayannikov, V. V. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhi­zhannovskogo 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

† 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

† During the past two decades there has been increasing interest in developing causal models designed to unravel the process of status attainment among different 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
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 attainment 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.

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 Uttry 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 are presented: (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.

Sharma, Neerja, 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.

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 "privileged class theory" & "bourgeoisieisss 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.
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 populaations are summarized.

S18551 / ISA / 1986 / 5132

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. (Vrindavan Colony, Pushpanagar Auranagbad 431 001 India), Political Concept of Maldevelopment: From Social Perspective.

The 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. L., 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

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 mediated by social-political goals-orientation, compulsory 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 Etnography Academy Sciences, Dn Ulianovova 117016 Moscow 19 USSR., An Experience of Social Reproduction Studies in Multinational Citizens 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 Interaction Patterns during the School Years.

The present study is concerned with 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 homophilic peer groups.

S18557 / ISA / 1986 / 5138
Shukla, Sureshchandra (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 worldview. The production & reproduction of learning occurs differently in each society depending on its social structure; the urge to resist domination produces confrontation among SC, ethnic, & international dimensions, ultimately affecting the culture & structure of education & learning.

S18558 / ISA / 1986 / 5139
Siegert, Michael T. & Chapman, Michael (Max Planck Insti 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. The 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 semi-structured 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 stas socioeconómicas mas bajo y marginal en América Latina frente al desarrollo y la educación (Social Classes and Social Sectors of the 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 ana-
lyze the influence of educational policies on the development of coun-
tries, social groups, or individuals, because the variables that determine
development are numerous & often contradictory. A comparative
analysis is presented of two Latin American countries—Mexico & Venez-
uela—that have instituted educational policies conducive to economic,
social, & cultural development. Critical analysis of the reality of a coun-
try'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 dialect-
ic appropriate to the complexity of the relationship between discourse,
educational practices, & developmental policies in Latin America. Devel-
opment & 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 inte-
grating structural & process analysis is used to develop a model of the
effects of the environment on the Italian Civic Protection Service. Ele-
ments of the model & of the structure & environment studied are de-
scribed.

S18561 / ISA / 1986 / 5142

Siissäinen, 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 antessentialist 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 devel-
oped capitalist 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 disper-
sion of the interests of the “classes on paper” (Bourdieu) is both a pre-
condition & a result of the “functioning” of the modern corporatist heg-
emonic bloc; (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 reli-
gious 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 evaluat-
ing different meanings, types, & shades of alienation. A typology is pre-
sented for the problems created within the Buddhist tradition of under-
standing 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 world-
views & 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 posttransi-
tion fertility trends proved to be equally ill-founded. In fact, a substan-
tial 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 theo-
rizing, a different paradigm is suggested, which acknowledges that a
society’s system of ideas gives meaning to reproductive behavior & me-
diates the relationship between this behavior & material conditions.
A foundation for this endeavor is offered by the sociology of religion, in
particular, by Emil 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 mani-
festation 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


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 long-
ing for a unification with the “roots,” for a merger in his ontological
foundation, for a kind of homecoming, is the perennial mood of the al-
ien. Metaphysicians as they were, the shape of their writings, their di-
hesions— it is necessary to understand the dialectics of colonialism.
Metaphysicians’ understanding of the man-&-world relationship. If one
focused their attention on the ultimate meaning of man’s presence in the
world, on man’s “fall” from Being, & his consequent suffering (dukh-
ika), 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
placement of our
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Tropical Medicine, 31 Bedford

London WC IB 3EL England),

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Sociological Abstracts

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, landholding, & 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.

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 and a 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 & / or contact with friends is influenced by level of culture of poverty as well as slum type.

Singh, Narinder (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 deweaponization.

Singh, Prithpal & Krishnaiah, V. S. R. (NISTADS [CSIR], Hillside Rd New Delhi 110 067 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 effectiveness, & application effectiveness) is explored. Implications for management of research & development groups are discussed.

Singh, Remuka (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: experimental, ritualistic, ideological, intellectual, & consequential. The Dakini, or feminine, principle is explored. The value of the word Dakini or Khadroma is that they represent a range of meanings—the F principle as 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 Prajna, 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.

Singh, Virendra Pal (National Inst Rural Development, Gahiuti 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 23.48%. The data also reveal that the occupational mobility from Ru areas into the legal profession is high. An analysis of intergenerational mobility shows that 54.84% of the lawyers' grandparents 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.

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 after the change of ownership—the change of ownership has had a considerable impact on 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.

Singha, 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 factor 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 effective & motivated in their jobs. In the rest of 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 personalization are highly valued. Similarly, work in socially cohesive groups is generally performed with enthusiasm. Activities performed for swastikah sukhi (self-satisfaction) or for spiritual realization are done with dedication. The range of these meanings suggests a need to reexamine the current
distinctions between work & nonwork activities. 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.

Sine, 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.

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.


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% of the LF in 1971, & 33.3% by 1981, but their contribution to the Σ increase of the LF was nearly 48%. Ur spawt was a significant feature of that decade. A rigorous quantitative analysis of these phenomena is offered, based on r & regression analyses.

Sivamurthy, M. & Wadakannavar, 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.

Skelf, 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.

Skovgaard, Carl-Johan (Instit Political Science, Universitiesparken DK-8000 Aarhus C Denmark), Urban Fiscal Policy Choices, Determinants and Consequences.

Involvement in the adoption 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.


Including the concept of communication strategy as one of the components of communicative competence, as has been done in interlingual 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 lands than their monolingual majority group peers. In order to compensate for their initially limited competence in both langs, they have been forced to learn more 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.

Sivamurthy, M. & Wadakannavar, 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.
Critical perspectives on the relation between the psychology of personaility & industrial/organizational psychology are presented with the aim of contributing to a new dimension to agenda for local sociotechnological intervention in industrialization. Drawing on fieldwork in a rural industrializing town in Yugoslavia, as well as other sociological data regarding the success of various industrial ventures in that country, a critique of economistic 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 / S166
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 U anthropology & industrial sociology, previous psychological research reporting positive mental health effects of industrialization must be questioned. An excerpt of a narrative analysis is presented to illustrate this approach, & implications for development policy are discussed.

S18586 / ISA / 1986 / S167
Słomczynski, Kazimierz M. & Krauze, Tadeusz (Insti Sociology U Warsaw, 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 principles 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 validated against the basic modes of self-understanding of workers in developing nations. The methodically produced artificiality of data analysis is highlighted by stressing the value of methodically producing artificiality in the data. The methodically produced artificiality is found to be strongly associated with the culture of industrialization.

S18587 / ISA / 1986 / S168
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 / S169
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
Smolnicz, J. J. (U Adelaide, South Australia 5001), Language as a Core Value of Culture: An Australian Perspective.

Complete paper available from SA Reproduction Service prepaid at S0.25 per page plus S1.50 search & postage. Length of paper: 44 pp.

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 Smolnicz, 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/tace. 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 interviews of 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 memorandum illustrated in a very direct personal way the survey findings 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, 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 & 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 constructed artificiality of data analysis is highlighted by stressing the value of documenting 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 emigre 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 behavioralism" of Karl W. Deusch 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 dialectical contradiction 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: privatist (feudal) & capitalist appro-
S wore own 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, and (3) the individual. Capitalist appropriation forms have elements of previous capitalist accumulation, the general pattern of capital, and 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 socialized.

S18593 / ISA / 1986 / 5174
Sokolowska, Magdalena & Rychar, Andrzej (Instit Philosopy & Sociology Polish Academy Sciences, Nowy Swiat 72 Warsaw 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
Somasekharpura, 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 for 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 Instit 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

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 unfinalized, 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 novel. The theoretical stance 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., German reception aesthetics & French poststructuralism—that define contemporary culture in terms of incompatible elite & mass culture.

S18597 / ISA / 1986 / 5178
Sourabh, N. C. (Leppasununka 9C 707, 00100 Helsinki Finland), Methodological Aspects of an Indian Time Budget Survey.

Focus is on time-budget survey data collection techniques, questionnaire, 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 9QH 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 posited for the contrary 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, Falmer Brighton BN1 9QH 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 transition (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-
The role of identity is 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 postulated 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.

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?

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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. Duties 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 turmoil 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.

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.

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.

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.

In 1965, a time-budget survey 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.

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
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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 (Instit 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 & kind were recorded. Activities that have changed markedly in time duration & those that 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
Staith, 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 manner 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
Staith, Georg (U Bielefeld, D-4800 Federal Republic Germany), The Ambiguous World of Human Agency in Habermas’s Notion of Culture: A Critique.

Jurgen 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

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 (Instit 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 sociostructural 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 & political 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 (Instit 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. & Fedosseyev & 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 (Instit 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 reevaluation 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, groupiing 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 transformed 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**

Strass, 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**

Strass, 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) follows & leads to generative questions; (2) fractionates 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 directly reflect the economic & political priorities of the Irish state. The importance of national identity & 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-
lens are found among the elderly in varying degrees, particularly in terms of poverty, isolation, & infertility.

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.

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 problem of organization members & tried to accommodate it to the manager's authority; (3) the decision-theory phase—which paradoxically revived managerial initiative by criticizing organizational 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.

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.

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.

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.

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-
The problem of the mutual relationships between micro- and macro-
structural change 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 as 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.

The focus of contemporary social theory is moving toward the active, creative side of social processes: the ways through which society constitutes 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, & ideational. Respectively, three analytically distinguishable processes of SMs are distinguished & linked to changes in their internal structural 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.

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 viewpoints rooted in SCs.

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 Islam. The tendency of the center of ideological discourse since Algerian independence is the triptych of Islam, nation, & socialism. Tr & Modified by R. Wright

Previous findings (Tallman, Marouz-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 least power & US SCs the most, at 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.

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 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 reappraisal of the secularization thesis is offered.

S18647 / ISA / 1986 / 5228
Tapan, 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 societies 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.
1) Current conceptions about the behavior of the Mec 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, education, & 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.

1) 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 radical anti-authoritarianism; strong internationalism; uncritical acceptance of classical & 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.

1) 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 WW1. 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 relation 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.

1) 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 maintaining 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.

1) 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, etc. MCS schemes 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.
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 worshiping 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.

S18657 / ISA / 1986 / 5238

S18660 / ISA / 1986 / 5241

S18661 / ISA / 1986 / 5242
Tibori, Timea (Research Inst Culture, Corvin Tér 8 1251 Budapest Hungary), A Research Series on Aesthetic Recep­tion.

S18662 / ISA / 1986 / 5243
Tippie, Allan Graham (Centre Architectural Research & Development Overseas U Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE1 7RU England), Housing Policy in Kumasi, Ghana: Problems and Resources for Implementation.

S18663 / ISA / 1986 / 5244

S18664 / ISA / 1986 / 5245
Tomihaga, Ken'ichi (U Tokyo, Bunkyo-ku Japan 113), Functional Theory, System Analysis, and the Problem of Social Change.

S18665 / ISA / 1986 / 5246
Tothova, Miklos (Media Communication Research Centre, Akademia u 17 1054 Budapest Hungary), Persistence and Change of Popular Religion in the Stream of Secularization in a Socialist Society.

S18666 / ISA / 1986 / 5247
Tromms, H. (Research Inst Rorschach, Mainz, West Germany), Social Change in the Industrial Society: An Analysis of the Social Transformation of Work in West Germany.
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
Toukomaa, Pertti (Tammerfors U, 33 101 10 Finland), 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 focused on a ‘nominal’ unit (subject or molecule, represented by ‘pronoun,’ ‘a name,’ ‘noun phrase,’ or other identifier) as its atom, & a complete ‘syntagm’ (variously conceived as ‘copulation,’ ‘clause,’ ‘proposition,’ ‘sentence,’ or others) as its molecule. Conversational analysis instead proposes a ‘syntactic conversation’ (Schegloff) in which the ‘turn,’ ie, the individual speech act, is the atom, & the ‘adjacency pair’ of two turns, the second ‘conditionally relevant’ to the first, the molecule. Conversational analysis of interaction 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 syntagm (perhaps one previously or subsequently completed by another speaker), or may comprise one or more chains of syntagms. ‘Interruption’ & ‘insertion’ are therefore understood to be relations between syntagms, not between sequences of turns. Interruption is, prima facie, a straightforward tactic: it attempts to prospectively open a 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 education since the 1940s is considered, focusing on the role of the Mexican state & bureaucracy, & the financial constraints that hinder further development.

S18669 / ISA / 1986 / 5250
Tortosa, Jose 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 leisure 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, thoughtlessness consumption, & superficiality.

S18671 / ISA / 1986 / 5252
Townsend, Peter (U Bristol, BSS 1HY England), 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 essay concludes 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
Trigilia, Carlo (Istit Sociologia U Firenze, 50121 Italy), Small-Firm Development: Neo-Localism and Political Economy in Italy. ¶ By 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 geonomists. 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
Trindade, Helgjo (UFGRS, Av Paulo Gama 110 Ponto Alegre RS Brazil 9000), Construction de l’etat national au Bresil et en Argen-
time (Construction of the National State in Brazil and Argentina).

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.


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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 value. 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.


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 rules 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, organizational subcultures, & organizational modifications in criminal justice & educational systems in the US & in industrial institutions in Poland. Results support expectations; implications are discussed.

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, the face-saving mechanisms, have been recognized. However, 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. Three different strategies are observed: (1) a direct attack using explicit & unambiguous devices used in “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.

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.

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 logics 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-
tined to accommodate a power ensemble built in such a way that no insti-
tutions 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
Tsouliousis, 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 institu-
tions & the 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 exam-
ined through an investigation of developments in town planning legisla-
tion, 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 as-
essed.

S18684 / ISA / 1986 / 5265
Turk, Herman (U Southern California, Los Angeles 90089-0032), In DK (US) Policy for Community Research: An Illustration with Conflict and Mobilization.

Community conflict & community mobilization have often been stud-
ied 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 app-
proach is applied to data from the recent history of adoption/nonadop-
tion of elite-favored artificial water fluoridation in the 125 largest US cities lacking natural fluorides. The results supported most of the predic-
tions. The model’s adaptations to grassroots movements & national rev-
olutions 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, sig-
nifying the loss of community, authenticity, genuine social relations, & personal values. Nostalgia lies behind the analysis of secular mass soci-
ety as an administered reality. In technical terms of production, this meta-
aphor outlines the loss of basic craft skills, the disappearance of a direct relationship between artist & client, & the replacement of use by ex-
change-values. It is argued that critical sociology has too frequently neg-
lected 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 interac-
tion 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 Coll-
ins; & (5) the symbolic interactionist model. Each model is viewed as pre-
senting only portions of an adequate theory of motivation. A tenta-
tive effort to construct a composite model, incorporating the key con-
cepts 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 orga-
nization of medical care include: (A) death, disease, & illness patterns; (B) history & culture; (C) economic organization; (D) political struc-
tures; & (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 Krzhizhanovsksogo ul b5 Moscow 117259), The Social Consequences of Restructuration.

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 of social progress is stressed. In conclusion, paths to de-militarization shown, the forces struggling against militarism are characterized, & the role of the USSR & other socialist countries is examined.

S18689 / ISA / 1986 / 5270

Differences in the allocation of time to various activities by aged ethni-
c minority groups are examined, with data from a Canadian national survey of aged Asians (Korean, Chinese, & Japanese) in Ur areas. Unlike pre-
vious 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 & frequency 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 tradi-
tional values, patterns of interaction based on social & moral obliga-
tions, & 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

Differences in the allocation of time to leisure activities by aged ethnic minority groups are reported, using a time-budget methodology, a sociodemo-
graphic questionnaire, & a general life satisfaction instrument to secure data on the duration & frequency of leisure activities during the week. The varia-
tions 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: Pe-space partagé… (Ethnographic Strategies and Touristic Circula-
tion. Shared Space). (FRE)

From empirical ethnography, the tourist industry has assimilated models of utilization of cultural space that valorize transgressions of in-
stitutional 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 collec-
tive ethnography of modernity—this would necessitate a reconceptual-
ization of touristic space.
Sociolinguistics is concerned in its various branches with the social aspects of language and speech. Sociological research, on the other hand, very seldom considers the consequences of the assumptions, theories, and research results of sociolinguistics. With the exception of nonreconstructive research, sociological studies are performed as if the sociolinguistic theories were negligible, and interviews as well as questionnaires could be exempted from the influence of social aspects of language. Taking these points into consideration, methods of action analysis and underlying theory were developed. While these methods were mainly used in analyzing action phenomena as they unfolded, analyses of collective phenomena, life history, and career phenomena were also successfully attempted.

Valenzuela, Eduardo (Sur Professionals Consultores Ltda, Roman Diaz 199 Providencia Santiago Chile). Youths 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 three 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 anomy. While the data show disintegration in terms of drug addiction and 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, and, in recent years, a popular process of youth political mobilization.

Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (U Montreal, 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 and society. Here, the various Protestant groups, a 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, and 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.

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), and materialist. Epistemological matters relevant to research are discussed, and how each of the various Marxist groups conducts research is described. Their respective assumptions about epistemology, method, and science influence their choice of a research strategy. The philosophical, structuralist, and deductivist Marxists all reject the research strategies of contemporary social science and propose alternatives. The philosophical Marxists politicize the process of inquiry and choose qualitative research strategies such as action research or participatory research. Further contrasts among the four orientations are delineated.

Valach, L. & Kalbematten, U. (Instit Psychology U Bern, 3012 Switzerland), Some Methodological Consequences of the Research and Theory in Sociolinguistics.
An assessment of the effects of advanced and future automation systems on small and medium-sized firms. 

A study of external factors reduces temporal freedom. The introduction of new forms of labor organization, by a further diminution of the unit of action, may lead to a further reduction in temporal freedom. The dimension of action, & specialization are examined, in terms of their impact on the relations between MSFs & their position in the overall economic structure. The discussion is based on an ongoing research project conducted by the Delft U of Technology in cooperation with the Economic Institute 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 innovation in MSFs overall, resulting in minor & gradual changes in the organization of process management & work.

Based on a systematic discourse analysis of a large number of interviews, Van Dijk, Teun (U Amsterdam, 1012 VT Netherlands), Communicating Ethnic Prejudices and the Reproduction of Racism. 

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 & multitemporal analysis, converge toward the same conclusions. Future axes of research are presented, & their relation to the nature of normal investigation in social sciences is discussed.

Presented is a conceptual & theoretical framework for the study of alienation, focusing on the loss of internal control over the temporal aspects of employment. The research shows 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 may lead to a further reduction in temporal freedom, by a further diminution of the unit of action & an increase of technical & social DoL. 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 necessarily 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 Gorg, does not, therefore, seem to be an adequate solution for reducing alienation to acceptable levels.

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.

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 of successful orientation programs in different regions; & (3) the basic concept of "participation in development." Its effects on the integration of youth in society.

Van Nossum, Ronald (Centrum Sociologische Vrije U, Brussels B-1050 Belgium), Unemployment and Consumption of the Media: Some Results of a Belgian Time Budget Analysis.

Van Rossem, Ronan (Centre national recherche scientifique, Paris Cedex 06 France), Basic Typology and Multimethod Analysis in Social Science.

Van Meter, Karl M. (Centre national recherche scientifique, Paris Cedex 06 France), Basic Typology and Multimethod Analysis in Social Science.


Van Willenswaard, Hans (Province Zeeland Educational Council, PO Box 6001 LA 4330 Middelburg Netherlands), The Integration of Youth in Society by Participation in Development.

Vandelen, Louise (U Quebec, Montreal H3C 3P8), Vie privee et technologies de la reproduction humaine (Privacy and Human Reproductive Technology). (FRF)

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 ideology 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," it 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 the religion plays in social change.

S18711 / ISA / 1986 / 5292
Vashisthia, 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 Vashisthia 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 Ldrst 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 by the women 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 proportion who retire from government or quasigovernment service get some economic security; the majority of the aged must depend on the

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 age 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
Venkataraatam, Rajagopalan (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 college teaching community, a highly representative (25%) sample consisting of 727 (590 Ms) teachers from all faculties was selected from 42 (15 government & 27 private) Andhra University Colleges. 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 colleges & 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 were uncorrelated positively. Third-order partial rR = 9.676, 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, with special emphasis on the conditions 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-
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 & post-independence economic difficulties are reflected in the health care system, which is devoid of distributive justice.


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.

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 & its role is examined. It is concluded that the notion of codeswitching 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.

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 16 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).


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.

Vitalis, André (Lianna, 3 rue Mal Joffre 44041 Nantes Cedex France), Telématicité 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 in an information source. Case study of one 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

Vitányi, Iván (Institut Culture, Corvin tér 8 1251 Budapest Hungary), Structural 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.


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.


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.


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 (Loftland, 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.


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 non-congenital 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 Politički Studiji, Trg Bradstva 1 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 Wc, 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.


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 & 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.


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.


Historical shifts in focus in the sociology of science are related to social revolution, revolutions in science, & to changes in sociological-
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, Castilla 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), Deconcertment and Democracy: The Case of Argentina.

† A sociological discussion of the Argentine experience with democratisation 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 distortion 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 hi (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 (universal?) 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, Deskilling 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 & DoFs. 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. In extreme situations, such as those of Fordism, 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

† 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 DoF.

S18744 / ISA / 1986 / 5325

† 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 perspective 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/concatory/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.

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.


While Japan, with its amazing economic achievement, rapid social change, different cultural contexts, & prolonged liberal-conservative rule, provides the setting 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.

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.


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 relation 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.


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 DoF 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.

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.


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.

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 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.”

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 these 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 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 Gottingen, 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 distinct 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 possibility of this perspective 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 material-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, treated, transformed, differentiated & integrated. 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 incremental complexity & existence of its relationships with individual cognition; this is viewed, however, within an overdistributive SoK. Ideological facets are also discussed.

S18760 / ISA / 1986 / 5341

Wetter, Ralf (U Bielefeld, 4800 Federal Republic Germany), Debureaucratization 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


¢ 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


¢ Carl von Clausewitz's theory of war has influenced most sociological thinking about 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 ensconced 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

Witold 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 prone to remigration to country of origin.

S18765 / ISA / 1986 / 5346

Williams, Glynn (Adrath 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 decentralizing 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**

| 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**

| Increasing equality accomplished by differentiation in the development of the socialist way of life result from & precondition economic & social progress. The possibilities & limitations of achieving both equality & 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 security systems is also considered, as well as the SE effects of arms limitation & disarmament.

**S18769 / ISA / 1986 / 5350**
Winkler, Gunnar & Speigern, Wolffram (Institi 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**

| 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 Nicaraguan. 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 in terms of 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 is carried out by 18 contract research groups, & 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 8L9), 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 (Institi 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.
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 phenomenon of 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. One can sense that: (1) sufficient “fiscal dividend” & 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, Kowloon), 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**


¶ 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 mainstream 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 populace. 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 opinion 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**


¶ An ethnomet hodological 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 power 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. (Inst Culture & Communication East-West Center, 1777 East-West Rd Honolulu HI 96845), 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 111009 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 vehicle 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**


¶ 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.
Naturally occurring conversations among mentally handicapped persons (MHP) and their family members were recorded at 3 centers in Northern Ireland. An assessment was made of how closely these conversations conformed to the regularities of everyday talk, as identified by conversation analysis (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.

An examination of the effect of modernity on interethnic affiliation among Israeli Ashkenazi & 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 Ashkenazi 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 of affiliation patterns & on the relations between these ethnocultural groups in a broader sense are also discussed.

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.

A study of the effect of modernity on interethnic affiliation among 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 Ashkenazi 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 of affiliation patterns & on the relations between these ethnocultural groups in a broader sense are also discussed.
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.

Zdravomyslov, A. G. (Soviet Sociological Assoc, 24-35 Krzhizhanovskogo ul B5 Moscow 112759), 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 Himmelstrandt). The problem of the time-dimension of social change is considered in the light of concepts of privatized & generalized interests.

Zeuner, Lilli (Danish National Inst 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 with 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.

Zhangling, Wei (Instit 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-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 values & traditions of Chinese happiness. The effects of changes in cultural values on Chinese families are probed with convincing data & arguments, comparing the varied perspectives of Karl Marx, Max Weber, Sun Zhoshan, & Mao Zedong on Confucianism, Chinese cultural tradition, the family, & the nation in social change.

Zhiliaskova, Maria D. (Instit Sociology, Moskofka 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 inappropriate 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.
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 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

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, i.e., 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.

S18802 / ISA / 1986 / 5383

In an introduction to two papers presented for a panel discussion chaired by D. N. Pestonjee (Indian Inst 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 deparachization 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 antirealism, 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 [IRPWPD].) 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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