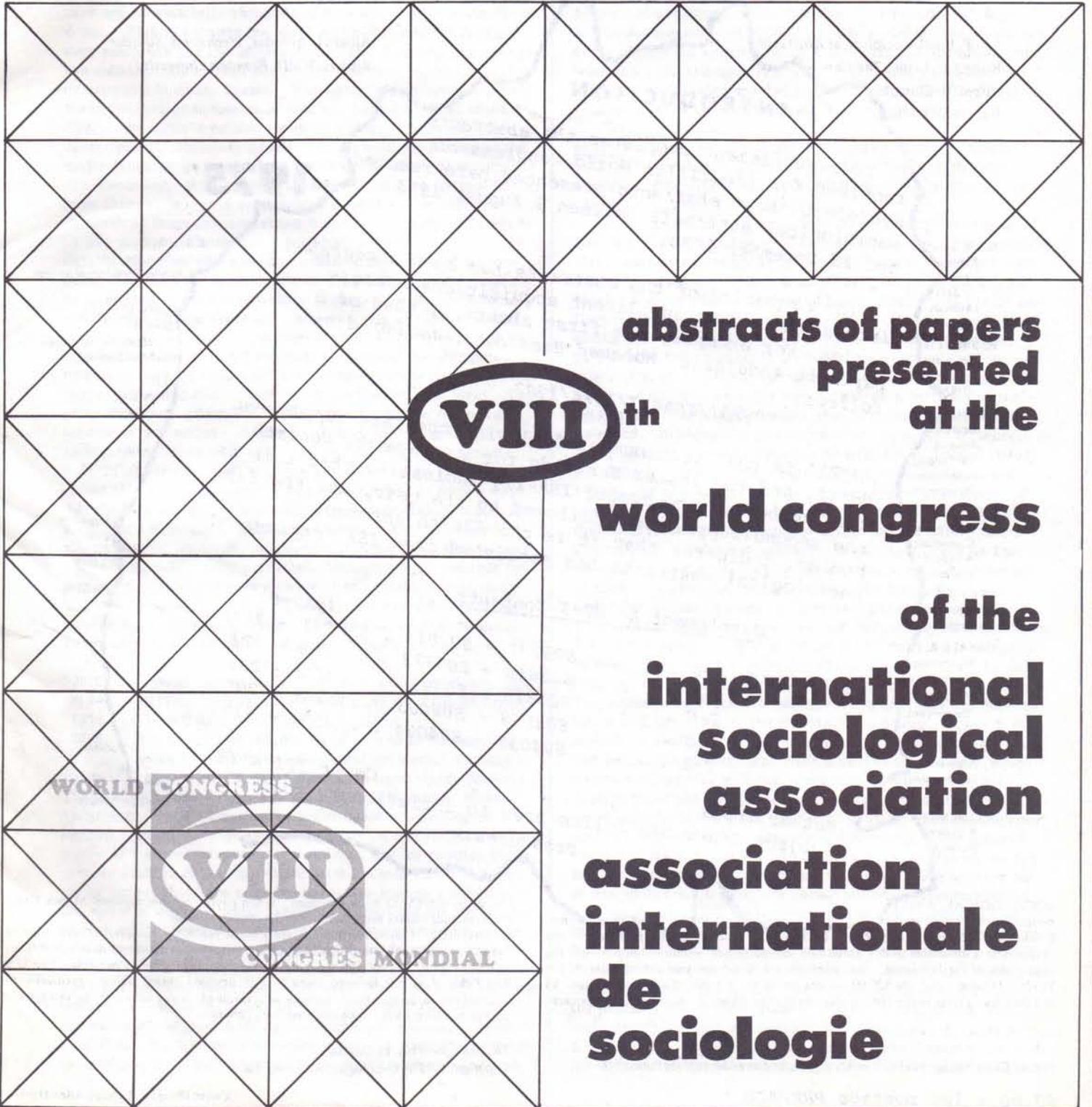


# **sociological abstracts**

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# sociological abstracts

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### INTRODUCTION

This Supplement completes the abstracts received for the VIIIth World Congress of Sociology. Most abstracts presented here reached sociological abstracts between 1 August 1974 and 15 December 1974.

**-1975**

The numbering of the abstracts has been integrated into a continuous Supplement acquisitions numbers series. For example, the first abstract, that of a paper by Abdulaziz, Mohamed Hassan, is numbered as follows:

S03731/ISA-II/1974/1287

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- S03731 Abdulaziz, Mohamed Hassan (U of Nairobi, P. O. Box 30197, Kenya), PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND USE IN KENYA, RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES. (Eng)

¶ An attempt to highlight differences in patterns of language acquisition & use in Kenya between rural & urban areas. In the remote rural areas that were investigated economic development & improvement in communication, both in the sense of networks of roads & increase in language contacts, have not substantially changed patterns of language acquisition & use. This is because the basic way of life has not changed very much nor has the introduction of new domains of language use substantially altered social constraints on verbal behavior or expected language norms. The investigation covered small rural villages or homesteads that are typical of those least affected by inroads or new styles of living. The areas represent practically every province of the country & most of the major language groups. Here small group interaction patterns are discussed. With respect to the urban milieu Nairobi has been chosen since it is representative of the other extreme. Patterns of language acquisition & use are directly influenced by new modes of living that necessitate adjustment to an artificially superimposed modern, urban culture. Also, the city, being culturally & linguistically heterogeneous, necessitates new patterns of verbal behavior. 2 cleavages & their effects are discussed: the force of socio-economic change necessitating acquisition of Swahili & English & that of ethnic pull in an environment, or reduced emotional security, that compels people to continue to identify with people from their own mother tongue groups no matter what their socio-economic level. This gives rise to in-group solidarity with language as the main feature of distinction. A feature of the interesting sociolinguistic situation in Nairobi is that the city, one of the most modern in Africa, is divided into socio-economic (& to some extent ethnic) sections whose inhabitants differ in such a way that they are affecting sociolinguistic factors that give rise to acquisition of language & modes of usage. Here is an ambivalent situation where the neighborhood encourages wider group interaction, while reality of ethnic belonging pulls towards in-group identity, creating somewhat of an unstable situation of language acquisition & use. The approach straddles both the micro- & macro-sociolinguistic factors that explain language expectancy, loyalty, attitude & actual behavior.

- S03732 Agassi, Judith Buber (18 Clark Lane, Sudbury, MA, ISA-II 01776), EQUALITY AND QUALITY—THE FUTURE OF WOMEN'S WORK ROLE. (Eng)

1288 ¶ The present inferiority of women in the world of work is considered as a social problem. Various theories are examined & found wanting in explanatory power. These are theories of psychological sex-differences, species specific patterns, of women as lower caste or class or as minority group, as well as several variants of role theory. A model of the present state of the diverse factors relating to the present state is drawn up: there exist a whole range of surviving values that have negative impact on women's behavior in the world of work, & which facilitate & entrench the acceptance by men of discriminatory practices. There exist, also, certain economic & social conditions which handicap women in the world of work. These invite inferior treatment of women in the labor market, reinforce men's negative attitudes to working women, & much of women's negative work-behavior—quite independently of their holding of any of those values. Values & conditions, finally, reinforce each other. A research program is drawn up to find out what is the more decisive determinant

in this complex picture, values or conditions, & which of the values &/or conditions. The results of such research should guide social action for the eradication of women's present inferiority in their work/career role. In the areas of time-patterns of work today what women need is not equality with the present M pattern, but a much more elastic one. In the area of the quality of work, the content of the job, the degree of its complexity, of autonomy, variety, & initiative—in these areas, too, women would be ill-advised to aim at equality with the present M condition; comprehensive attitude research & "change-research" especially oriented towards working women, could clarify the specific needs & expectations of women from work & tie the attempts at eradicating women's present inferiority in the labor market to the movement for the future enhancement of the quality of the human work role.

- S03733 Aguiar, Nhuma (IUPERJ, Rua Paulino Fernandes, ISA-II 32, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), REBELLION AND DEPERSONALIZATION IN BRAZILIAN POPULAR LITERATURE. (Eng)

¶ The aim is to analyze tales from the Northeast of Brazil that deal with the transformation of humans into animals. The transformations occur under conditions in which rules of social behavior are broken & which call for punishment. As stories dealing with the norms of human conduct, the tales reflect the social structure of the localities in which they were produced. As descriptions of forms of de-personalization, they exhibit the relationship between social structure & personality. Though the analysis makes use of the contributions of anthropology, the view that the categories & methods of analysis of that discipline are applicable to complex societies is defended. Bridging the gap between the empirical & theoretical level, is the work of S. Freud, who used the models of tribal societies for an understanding of the problems of the human personality in complex society. 11 tales have been analyzed by taking one as a point of reference. The original tale relates that in Cruz das Almas, a place in the State of Bahia, there lived a poor & religious washer-woman, Dona Joana da Luz, who had a beautiful & cruel young daughter, also the daughter of Lusbel, called Maria Sebastiana. The latter decides to spend Feb & Mar celebrating carnival in the state capital. Before the decision to leave she transforms herself into a horse & goes traveling through the whole of the state in the company of men. The tale is a moral lesson to all girls who, like the heroine, disobey their mother & make merry with the father. The oppositions which are established by this tale are between the near & the remote, the private & the public, woman & man, poverty & wealth, sacrifice & carnival. The analysis reveals that Maria Sebastiana turns from a person into a horse when she severs her ties with the community & migrates to the capital; when she ceases to carry out the domestic activities which segregate her from the public domain; when she pursues activities & establishes contacts which belong to the cultural domain of the men rather than the women; when she exchanges the life of sacrifices & privations which she possessed for one of varicosness & limitless sexual activity, including incest with the father. After enlarging upon family conditions that favor situations of incest, 2 domains are established in connection with the central figures & characteristic animals. These domains are represented in a formal opposition: the sacred & the demonic. These 2 ideal poles stand in opposition to a 3rd, the profane, which constitutes a mixture of the first 2, reformulating the dualist perspective elaborated by E. Durkheim. It is possible, to pass from the sacred to the demonic, or from the demonic to the sacred, through linguistic rituals such as

blasphemy & prayer, depending on the changes of fortune which men have to face.

S03734 Aldrich, Howard (NYSSILR, Cornell U, Ithaca, NY, ISA-II 14850), THE ENVIRONMENT AS A NETWORK OF ORGANIZATIONS. (Eng) 1974  
1290 ¶ Building on the models of political sociologists & sociologists studying community power, this paper treats the environment as a network of organizations. The manner in which interorganizational networks develop & are connected can be understood in terms of the theory of loosely-joined hierarchical systems. The model posits that organizations are linked into richly joined subsystems, which are further linked into the network as a whole by relatively small numbers of organizations. Digraph theory & matrix algebra provide methodological tools for investigating various properties of networks. An example is given, illustrating the concepts of centrality in a network, dominant organizations, & varieties of connectedness. The paper concludes by pointing out the methodological implications of taking networks as units of analysis.

S03735 Alexander, Ernest R. (School of Architecture, U of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, 53201), DECISION MAKING AND ORGANIZATIONAL ADAPTATION: A PROPOSED MODEL. (Eng) 1291  
¶ The phenomenon of organizational adaptation to varying environments is examined. Such adaptation has been frequently studied & observed, but causal explanations usually involve reification of the organization as a single teleological unit. A model of organizational adaptation is proposed which accounts for the dialectic of organizational change — between "static" & "dynamic," to use one terminology. Such organizational adaptation may be the result of an aggregation of changes in decision styles of the organization's dominant members — a change in decision-making which is itself an adaptation to different perceived environments. The adoption of sequential or non-sequential decision modes in response to the degree of perceived continuity in the organizational environment sets in motion a series of structural changes in the organization which result in environmental adaptation & organizational change. A number of cases illustrate the application of this analysis to organizational change in the field.

S03736 Alger, Chadwick F. (Ohio State U, 199 W. 10th Ave., ISA-II Columbus, 43201), THE INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF CITIES: CREATING IMAGES OF ALTERNATIVE PRESENTS. (Eng) 1974  
1292 ¶ A report on a multifaceted research project which focuses on the links between Columbus, Ohio & other areas of the world. The disparity between the perception of Columbus citizens that international activities are largely the domain of the national governments & the fact that important international transactions occur between private individuals & organizations of metropolitan areas from various parts of the globe is noted. The data collection activities that have occurred since the project's inception in Sep, 1972 are traced. Data on the international activities of individuals & organizations have been gained from telephone interviews, in-depth interviews, mail [?]s (exporters-importers, voluntary organizations, religious congregations, Ohio State U faculty & foreign students, & travel agencies) & various published materials. The data collection process has been interactive with the community through various seminars to assess community information needs. An important finding from this empirical work was that the international activity of Columbus is fragmented not only between the various sectors (business, education, religious, etc) but also there is often a lack of coordination & awareness within sectors. A flow model is given indicating the processes by which cities become internationally involved. This model traces the effect of more rapid transportation & communication & extensive immigration on the amount & specialization of

international activities which in turn have numerous impacts on the metropolitan area. Cross-sectoral findings are reported regarding the flows of people, goods, money & information as well as the geographic nature of the contact. Brief reports describing the international activity of the various sectors (international travel, voluntary organizations, religious community, exporters & importers, service industries, Ohio State U faculty, Ohio State U foreign students, hosting international visitors, the military, the arts, & the black community) are appended.

S03737 Aluas, Ioan & Albert Francisc (U Babes-Bolyai, ISA-II Cluj, Rumania), LA PERSONALITE ET LES RELATIONS SOCIALE EN SOCIAUSME (Personality and Social Relations in Socialism). (Fr) 1974  
1293 ¶ A discussion of contributions to the domain of social philosophy & philosophy in general. The methods used are based on qualitative analysis of the data. The 2 principle sources are: (1) certain works of the founders of Marxist philosophy, (2) certain programmatic documents of the Rumanian Communist Party. The former sources are used to redeem the notion of "personality basics" in general, to arrive at the "personality basics" in socialism, particularly, not omitting the relations which present this with the social structures & especially with the political reports, before & after the socialist revolution. The data gathered from the programmatic documents constituting the second source of the analysis, are destined to illuminate the modality through which the theoretical project of personality basics are transposed into an action strategy, like that of the construction of socialism & of communism in Rumania. The realization of such a personality represents a human objective superior to the construction of societies of this type. The idea that communist civilization, in principle, is the most complex & the most creative of all other civilizations is noted. It assures the expansion of all the creative forces of the individual, for the normal functioning & existence of such a personality. The development of such a personality, which becomes possible only in a communistic type of society, is a process of long duration which reclaims a prolonged effort at all the levels of the global social system.

S03738 Andrews, Frank M. (Institute for Social Research, ISA-II U of Michigan, P. O. Box 1248, Ann Arbor, 48106), 1974 SOCIAL INDICATORS OF PERCEIVED LIFE QUALITY. (Eng) 1294  
¶ Modern societies in both developing & developed countries have real & legitimate concerns about the enhancement, maintenance, & redistribution of individual well-being. Data from objective & subjective (or "perceptual") social indicators could provide new scientific knowledge about well-being. At present, highest priority should be given to the development of indicators of the level of well-being; once data on well-being levels begin to accumulate, explorations can be undertaken of their causes & impacts. Indicators of perceived well-being provide direct measures of what societies are trying to achieve, permit cross-sector comparisons, can indicate the adequacy of coverage of "objective" indicators, & can contribute to social policy making, in both the long & short run. Some commentators, however, have suggested perceptual indicators suffer from methodological weaknesses associated with their validity, interpretability, completeness, & utility. Each of these possible weaknesses is addressed in some detail. New research evidence & certain philosophical perspectives are presented, & it is concluded that none of these presumed weaknesses is sufficient to invalidate the development & use of perceptual indicators. Many objective indicators are subject to the same weaknesses. Suggestions are made concerning methodological research needed to support the development of indicators of perceived well-being. Specific questions to be answered include the nature of people's concerns, the structure of these concerns, their relevancy to perceptions

of well-being, their stability, the validity with which they can be measured, the cost of measurement, the extent to which evaluations of life concerns can be shown to account for perceptions of well-being, & the comparability of various groups with respect to their perceptual structure & processes. The author's research on social indicators provides a set of answers to these questions for broad samples of American adults, & the materials & results from this research may be useful for similar methodological studies in other cultures.

S03739 Angrist, Shirley S. & Judith R. Lave (School of ISA-II Urban & Public Affairs - Margaret Morrison 1974 Carnegie Coll, Pittsburgh, PA, 15213), FACTORS 1295 AFFECTING CHILD CARE EXPENDITURES OF WORKING MOTHERS. (Eng)

¶ A description of how working mothers obtain child care services & how much they pay for them. The data used to test the model come from a mail survey of mothers employed in 4 urban work settings at various occupational levels. A simple utility maximizing model explains much of the current child care patterns of working mothers with preschoolers. Family income, the mother's earnings, race, & motives for working are all important determinants of the level of child care expenditures for women in nuclear families who work fulltime.

S03740 Antosenkov, Ie. G. (Institute of Economics & ISA-II Industrial Engineering, Novosibirsk, Prospekt Nauki 1974 17, USSR, 630090), ON DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL 1296 FACTORS OF PRODUCTION IN THE SOCIALIST ECONOMY AT ITS CURRENT STAGE. (Eng)

¶ Contemporary industrial production is marked by the ever increasing importance of the "human" factor. This is caused by changes in 3 fundamental characteristics of the process of labor: the character of labor, the conditions of its functioning (increased labor shortages), the worker himself (rapid qualitative renewal of the Wc). Current social problems of contemporary production are encountered in different forms, & the most conspicuous is labor turnover. This process embodies the whole complex of SE, sociopsychological, sociodemographic & other problems related to worker-job interaction. To control this process, it is necessary to elucidate not only the degree of control of certain labor turnover factors at different management levels, but also to find out how changes in these factors reveal themselves in workers' behavior in relation to their jobs. This aim necessitates carrying out empirical sociological studies on the same objects over comparatively long time intervals. This work has been conducted in the largest industrial plants of Novosibirsk in 1964 & 1970 at the Institute of Economics & Industrial Engineering of the Siberian Dept of the USSR Academy of Sciences, & the paper is devoted to the results of this work. The main finding is that in the socialist economy, the structure of reasons for quitting jobs substantially changes, even over short time intervals & this reflects rapid changes in the economic & cultural life of socialist society.

S03741 Antosenkov, Ie. G. & N. V. Chernina (Institute of ISA-II Economics & Industrial Engineering, Novosibirsk, 1974 Prospekt Nauki 17, USSR, 630090), SKILL AD- 1297 VANCEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS IN THE USSR UNDER CONDITIONS OF TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION. (Eng)

¶ Under the conditions of technological revolution the problems of efficient management over skill advancement of industrial workers assume a crucial importance. Relying on national statistics, it is shown that the scales of skill advancement of workers in industry in the USSR over the last decade have considerably surpassed the scales of training new skilled labor. But despite this fact, the need for highly skilled manpower are not completely gratified. The problem of how to train labor can

be solved only on the basis of detailed analysis of actual skill promotion of workers of different occupational groups, ie of its speed, duration, factors (objective & subjective), which accelerate or retard this process. On the basis of the elaborated notions about the character of occupational & skill advancement of workers in socialist society, a design of economic-statistical & sociological study of this problem has been developed & implemented, & the main findings are presented here.

S03742 Araujo, B. (FFLCH/USP Sao Paulo Cidade ISA-II Universitaria, Brasil), CHANGEMENTS DANS LA 1974 STRUCTURE DES CLASSES DE LA SOCIETE 1298 BRESILLENNE (Changes in the Class Structure of Brazilian Society). (Fr)

¶ On the basis of data from the 1970 census, which were recently published, an attempt is made to discern the principal changes in the class structure of Brazilian society. The analysis uses the concepts of productive work & nonproductive work, in the matter of approximately quantifying the Wc. The quantitative treatment of the data tends to show new trends in social structure, & also comprises the unsalaried, the Ur Mc's & the bourgeoisie. These changes might be indications of conflicts & of new alliances in Brazilian society. Therefore the political parties must develop a political theory adapted to the new national realities, as a necessary condition for the democratic functioning of Brazilian society.

S03743 Artiimov, V. A. (Institute of Economics & Industrial ISA-II Engineering, Novosibirsk, Prospekt Nauki 17, 1974 USSR, 630090), TIME-BUDGET AND SOCIO- 1299 ECONOMIC PLANNING. (Eng)

¶ One of the results of studying time budgets as quantitative representations of systems of activity is transition to SE planning of activity. Time is a quantitative measure of activity & has certain advantages: it is universal, it gives an opportunity for mathematical modeling of activity. In SE planning, time can be used as a single indicator (leisure time amount as a space for development) & as an initial or calculated indicator alongside with & physical terms. The use of time indicators seems most efficient in SE urban planning. Within the framework of developing methodological foundations for urban planning & in connection with a specific plan of SE development of a city, a special study of time utilization is underway in the town of Rubtsovsk. Wide-scale & soundly based theoretical & practical utilization of time budget indicators presupposes a clear understanding of a number of questions, ie the differentiation of problems by levels & appropriately used time indicators; the evaluation of the validity of time budgets obtained; quantitative assessment of the relationship between time expenditures (behaviors), human attributes & living conditions in a city (a district seat); then improvement in methods of collecting, processing & analyzing the obtained data with maximum automatization & mechanization.

S03744 Assmann, Georg (Humboldt-Universitaet, Sektion ISA-II Wirtschaftswissenschaften, 102 Berlin, Spandauer 1974 Str. 1, German Democratic Republic), THE 1300 FUNCTION OF THE TRADE UNIONS AT THE MANAGEMENT OF SOCIALIST INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISES. (Eng)

¶ The important function of the trade unions at the management of socialist industrial enterprises results from the leading role of the Wc in socialist society. Participation in management of society in general & especially in industry has become social reality. The rights of the trade unions are laid down in the constitution of the German Democratic Republic & other laws & decrees. In taking great trouble to enlarge the number of people participating in management & to improve the quality of the participation, trade unions & managers are working together according to their special responsibility & their

common interests. The trade unions support these processes among other things by stimulating political & vocational qualifications of the workers. It is an important duty of the managers, who are also members of the trade unions, to work actively to include the workers in management, to inform them early & exactly about the further tasks & the results of the work. Most of these participation activities take place in different meetings of the trade unions as the membership meeting of the whole institution or the working group, in the assembly of delegates or in front of trade unions executives. In the cooperation of the elaboration of the plans it is one of the important tasks of the trade unions to ensure that the unity of economic-technological tasks & socialist education, of economic effectiveness & the development of socialist personalities is being realized.

**S03745** Aoi, Atsushi (Dochisha U, Imadegawa Karasuma, ISA-II Kamigyo-Ku, Kyoto, Japan), INNOVATION IN THE 1974 PRESENT SOCIETY. (Eng)  
1301 ¶ A description of the technological innovation during the past 40 years of social change as the factor which promoted the modernization of Japan, on the basis of personal reflections & experience together with various books. (1) The technological condition is emphasized among several conditions of social change from the viewpoint of concept & method of the social change. Take (2) the social change of Meiji Restoration & that of post-war as the typical social change of Japan, & determine (3) the technological innovation as the factor which promoted the high economic growth of Japan. Among several kinds of technological innovation take (4) that of electronics as the core of the modern civilization & (5) that of energy in the midst of the oil crisis, & (6) the impact of technological innovation on the labor problem & social problems during the process of the rationalization of labor. Also, (7) the social problems represented in pollution. Now in Japan the technological innovations are not always related to social progress & welfare. Then, in conclusion, (8) the technological assessment which enables the achievement of technological innovation in the new social phenomena is emphasized. Namely, it is the necessity for the formation of a social system which fully satisfies the needs of human beings.

**S03746** Baldock, Cora V. & James Lally (Bernard M. ISA-II Baruch Coll, City U of New York, 17 Lexington 1974 Ave, NY, 10010), THE DEVELOPMENT OF 1302 SOCIOLOGY IN AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND. (Eng)

¶ An overview of the history of sociology as an academic discipline marks Australia & New Zealand as 'late developers.' The purpose is to describe the history of sociology in the two countries & to discuss factors responsible for its late development & acceptance. The data used are taken from secondary sources: descriptive & interpretative papers written by Australian & New Zealand social scientists. It is concluded that the development of sociology in Australia & New Zealand (& its acceptance by the community at large) was not determined by local conditions & problems (intellectually as well as socially), but by the tendency of the Australian & New Zealand academic to conform to trends in the international academic community. More specifically, the paper discusses the close association between British, Australian & New Zealand U's as an inhibiting factor in the acceptance of sociology in Australia & New Zealand.

**S03747** Ball, Hollie & R. Bruce W. Anderson (U of Manitoba, ISA-II Winnipeg & U of Texas, Arlington, 76019), 1974 ATTITUDES TOWARD CANADA AND THE CAN- 1303 ADIANIZATION OF THE SPEECH OF AMERICANS STUDYING IN CANADA. (Eng)

¶ It was hypothesized that "Americans studying in Canada & having favorable attitudes toward Canada will be more likely to adopt Canadian speech patterns than will American students

having neutral or negative attitudes toward Canada." This hypothesis was investigated at a Western Canadian U. Subjects were 20 randomly selected Canadian students native to the city in which the U is located & 40 Americans chosen at random from the U's foreign student roll. The Americans were divided, according to responses to an item assessing their overall attitude toward Canada, into 2 groups: (1) 20 students having positive attitudes, & (2) 20 having neutral or negative attitudes. Extensive interviews elicited phonological, syntactic, & lexical data from each of the 60 subjects. Analyses revealed that, for those linguistic items on which Canadian-American differences obtained, the linguistic behavior of the pro-Canadian group of American students was more likely to include Canadianisms than was the linguistic behavior of the neutral-attitude group of Americans. Thus the hypothesis was supported.

**S03748** Barnes, Dayle (U of Pittsburgh, PA 15260), ISA-II NATIONAL LANGUAGE IN MAINLAND CHINA. (Eng) 1974 ¶ This paper concerns the 1955 decision by the 1304 Government of the People's Republic of China to establish the North Chinese dialect (*p'u-t' unghua* or PTH) as the national language of China. Although the focus of the policy is national in scope, those whose language behavior is most directly affected by this policy include ethnic Chinese who are native speakers of other Chinese dialects in Southeast China, numbering approximately 33.3% of the total mainland Chinese population. Part (1) reviews briefly factors in the PTH policy decision, (2) the steps taken by language authorities to implement this decision, & (3) what is known about the public reaction to the language program. This part of the paper relies principally on conventional forms of documentation, much of it published in mainland China. In part (2) an independent evaluation of the achievements of the national language program is offered. This evaluation is based on the results of interviews conducted in Hong Kong during the Sum of 1970 between the writer & a group of 27 young Chinese emigres (a) who were not native speakers of PTH & (b) who had been exposed to the government's national language program in schools on the mainland. The R's competence in PTH was evaluated in the following way. The interview was in 2 parts. In the 1st part, the R was asked to listen to tape recorded selections of material taken from mainland Chinese newspapers. Each selection was accompanied by a series of one or more questions, to which the R was asked to reply orally using PTH. The R's replies in PTH were recorded on a 2nd tape recorder. The 2nd part of the interview, also tape recorded, consisted of a conversation between the investigator & the R on sociolinguistic aspects of the language program. This study concludes that urban youth in dialect-speaking areas of southeast China who have had at least a primary school education may well have attained a second language competence in PTH as a result of the government's national language policy. The level of achievement among rural or uneducated youth in learning the national language appears in general to be inferior to their urban counterparts.

**S03749** Bar-Yosef, Rivka Weiss & Dorit Padan-Eisenstark ISA-II (Hebrew U of Jerusalem, Givat Ram, Israel), ROLE 1974 SYSTEM UNDER STRESS: SEX ROLES IN WAR. (Eng) 1305

¶ An analysis of the effects of the Yom Kippur war on the role system of the sexes, with special emphasis on the role of women. War was considered a type of disaster. Disaster theories were applied to it, & on the basis of empirical generalizations they were further elaborated. The effects of the war were analyzed on 4 (system) levels. It was assumed that (a) war changes the rules of the organization of the role system, (b) war changes the relative position of roles, (c) war changes the role maps of groups & individuals, & (d) war may change the structure of particular roles. 3 principal

directions of change were found: (1) a de-differentiation of the social system at all levels, (2) an all-pervading orientation toward the war & the actors involved directly with its solution, (3) a strengthening of ascriptive orientations & images. Institutional preparedness, defined as the pre-disaster definition of roles & situations, & the learning of these, was seen as the most important factor in adjustment to war-created stress. While institutional preparation was high for men, it was extremely low for women. Women had to adjust to a new & badly coordinated situation. Their position was unsatisfactory both socially & psychologically. In a society suffering from extreme scarcity of labor they were not efficiently utilized in the LF, & they were personally frustrated by being given few opportunities to do work which seemed meaningful in the crisis context. Thus, they were retreating into the monopolistic & well defined expressive family roles. Even here, in the absence of the husband, a new feminine role was needed which would at least temporarily incorporate the functions of the husband role. The dissatisfaction with their position during the war seems to be a factor in the rethinking of the integration of women in the Israeli society.

S03750 Baumgartner, Tom, Thomas Burns, Loren Cobb,  
ISA-II David Meeker & Brad Wild (U of New Hampshire,  
1974 Durham, 03824), A MULTI-LEVEL, STRUCTURAL  
1306 THEORY OF ACTION APPLIED TO THE PRISONERS' DILEMMA; METHODOLOGICAL IMPLICATIONS OF MULTI-LEVEL PROCESS FOR SOCIAL RESEARCH. (Eng)

¶ The work is concerned with the problem of individual & collective decision-making under conditions of multiple, competing objectives, & in the context of on-going SR. Key concepts & ideas underlying the theoretical formulation are: (1) Human action is praxeological in character, entailing problem-solving activities & manifesting a pattern of development or unfolding, as theory interacts with practice. Specifically, actors construct decision models themselves or draw upon established models of decision & action. The models are constructed & reconstructed (modified or transformed) on the basis of experience. Contradictions emerge between empirical experiences & the assumptions built into, or expectations derived from, a model. Also, contradictions between multiple values, multiple perceptions & other elements, reveal themselves by coming into relationship with one another in the processes of human evaluation, decision-making, & action. They are resolved through meta-processes which select, synthesize, or reconstruct elements entering into the evaluation, decision, & action processes. Such changes create bases for future contradictions (that is, incompatibilities that may remain latent until they "work themselves out"). (2) The transactions between actors take place at the "behavioral level" ("moves" or strategies, the level with which game theory concerns itself), as well as at the level of influencing & structuring one another's preference structures, decision procedures, action possibilities, & the action situation generally. (3) Human relationships & social controls structure & restructure decision & action components & the conditions of interaction. Much of contemporary social science methodology is predicated on the assumption of closed, morphostatic (structure maintaining systems). Single level models & methods, characteristic of such research, are suitable for stable, basically closed systems for which "general principles," "laws," & "functional relationships," are constant. Multivariate, nondynamic techniques as well as single-level dynamic models are inadequate, at best partial tools for the scientific task of analysis & explanation. Because human systems are basically open (adaptive, self-transforming systems as opposed to mechanical systems) with morphogenic (structure changing) tendencies or potentialities, the need to investigate structural change as well as maintenance & to develop multilevel models & methods, are appropriate for describing & analyzing such matters.

S03751 Baumgartner, Thomas M. & Thomas R. Burns  
ISA-II (U of New Hampshire, Durham, 03824), THE  
1974 STRUCTURING OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC  
1307 RELATIONS. (Eng)

¶ Models of international trade are often based on the assumption of 'free' international markets where actors can enter into any profitable exchange relationship. These exchange decisions are investigated primarily in terms of economic supply & demand factors. This paper hypothesizes that such structural properties as multiplexity, multidimensionality, & asymmetry play a significant role in shaping international relations. The formulation makes use of such concepts as meta-power & relational control to analyze negotiations & exchange with respect to, & power & control over, socio-economic relationships & structures. Specific examples in trade relations are discussed.

S03752 Bebler, Anton (FSPN, 102 Titova, 61000 Ljubljana,  
ISA-II Yugoslavia), THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF NON-  
1974 ALIGNMENT. (Eng)

1308 ¶ Nonalignment has important national defense & security aspects, & represents *inter alia* compatible & converging national security doctrines. It has been operationalized as a policy of non-participation in the military blocks headed by great powers. Yet numerous other types of military cooperation with them are tolerated. The over-all military position of the nonaligned is characterized by their military-technological inferiority & by significant military penetration by outside powers. Many external threats to non-aligned countries emanate from outposts & auxiliary elements of the West. Hence, frequent military cooperation with the East. In addition to autonomous national solutions to security problems the nonaligned have developed elements & segments of group security. These elements are however very far from being a military block. The nonaligned do not desire (& cannot) become another military alliance. Instead they are prime champions of a universal international security system under UN auspices.

S03753 Becquart, Jeannette L. (U of Wisconsin, Milwaukee,  
ISA-II 53211), LOCAL POWER AND MODES OF SYSTEM  
1974 ARTICULATION, IMPLICATION FOR SOCIAL  
1309 CHANGE IN SMALL FRENCH CITIES. (Eng)

¶ The hypothesis investigated is: There is a relationship between modes of system articulation & social change. The 1st part of the paper is theoretical & represents a conceptual framework. The 2nd part relates the former to an empirical analysis of some French communes. The concept of system articulation includes different possible modes of articulation: the symmetrical & the asymmetrical. The symmetrical mode occurs in interdependent systems whose relationships are reciprocal. The asymmetrical mode of articulation entails a relation of dependence-subordination: one system exercises a domination upon the other, & conditions of persistence &/or change are unilaterally defined. The symmetrical mode corresponds to decentralized systems, the asymmetrical to centralized systems; in fact the distinction is conceptual & the 2 modes may co-exist in reality. Because some prominent theories have suggested a tendency toward progressive centralization in social systems, we shall concentrate on asymmetrical patterns of articulation, & specifically, advance a hypothesis of a double articulation, which derives from M. Crozier's descriptions of French bureaucracies. The 2 levels of articulation are: (1) formal articulation consisting of rules, official regulations, unilaterally defined & imposed, & (2) informal articulation which consists of parallel loopholes & invisible linkages; this corresponds to the concept of relational *réseau*, namely networks of personal contacts & influences, & indicates a re-appropriation of power by the subsystem. Other concepts are defined in references to modes of articulation such as: power resources, social change or

no-change. To test the model presented in the first part, data which are presented consist of: surveys in 40 small isolated cities in northern France, interviews with mayors, city clerks & reliable informants, field observation, & census figures. In terms of local systems, these cities are encased in a centralized politico-administrative environment. The data reveal the existence of a double articulation between local systems & their environments. On the one hand, formal articulation through bureaucratic rules is shown. On the other hand, the data suggest the influence of the invisible *réseau*, its impact on changes produced by the system is indicated by quantitative analysis of policy-out-puts. The data also reveal the emerging possibility of another mode of articulation: a cooperative one, where the invisible & personal *réseau* becomes collective & visible, suggesting a systemic transformation.

**S03754** Behnam, Jamshid (U of Tehran, Iran), SOCIAL  
ISA-II CHANGE AND ITS INFLUENCE ON THE RELATION-  
1974 SHIPS BETWEEN THE SEXES IN CONTEMPORARY  
1310 IRANIAN SOCIETY. (Eng)

¶ Contemporary Iran is passing through a transition from a society which was based on Islam, a religion superimposed upon an already existing structure to a society influenced by the West. Changes that have occurred during this transition period have had an important impact on the relationship between the sexes. In the past the relationships between the sexes in Iran was directly related to the following: (1) The form of religion practiced which was Shiite rather than Sunni Islam as the case in Arab Nations. This form of religion has more flexibility & is more receptive to change. (2) The production system, which was mainly a rural subsistence agricultural economy. (3) The kinship structure. In this type of society priority was given to the M. In the family the father, the husband or the son dominated all F members. The F gained prestige only from the role played as mother. The goal of marriage was only formed by M's & the relationships between the married M & F was one of employer-employee rather than husband & wife. The F had no position in the family or society, yet was the symbol of family honor, called "namoos"; this was a significant cultural contradiction. This situation began changing about 100 years ago as Iran came into contact with the West. New ideas relating to freedom & equal rights for all diffused to Iranian society. As a result of this transition many conflicting values developed as well as an inconsistency between attitudes & behavior. While M's verbally declared the importance of F freedom they did not practice it with their own wives & children. Changing relationships between the sexes are related to the following: class, occupational & ecological differentials, ie, the speed of change is different in different parts of the society. Changing relationships between the sexes before marriage, in the family & in extra-marital unions can only be found among Uc, among certain occupational groups, especially in the white collar professions, & in the most highly urbanized centers, especially in the capital.

**S03755** Beinart, W. J. & H. W. Van Der Merwe (Centre for  
ISA-II Intergroup Studies, U of Capetown, Rondebosch,  
1974 7700, Republic of South Africa), INTRODUCTION TO  
1311 PROJECT ON SOCIAL AND OCCUPATIONAL  
MOBILITY AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE OF  
SOUTH AFRICA: CHANGES IN THE OCCUPATIONAL  
STRUCTURE OF THE COLORED PEOPLE C. 1920-  
1970. (Eng)

¶ An initial working paper for the first stage of the project on social & occupational mobility among the colored people of South Africa. It attempts to show, largely on the basis of an analysis of official statistics on occupations, that whereas there was very little structural mobility for the Colored group as a whole between the 2 World Wars, there has been a notable trend towards upwards mobility since the Second World War.

Methodological problems arising from the inconsistency & inadequacy of statistical material are discussed & techniques are suggested to overcome these difficulties. It is argued that recent upwards mobility reflects a change to a more complex pattern of internal stratification within the Colored group. This has important implications for patterns of political behavior & thus the political situation in South Africa. Hypotheses concerning the nature of these changes will be developed in the paper as a basis for the second stage of the project which will investigate the relationship between mobility & political behavior by means of interviews with Colored R's.

**S03756** Benyoussef, A., R. Baylet & J. N. Lanoix (World  
ISA-II Health Organization, Ave Appia, 1211 Geneva 27,  
1974 Switzerland & Dakar U, Senegal), TRAINING IN  
1312 SOCIAL MEDICINE OF NON-MEDICAL PERSONNEL  
IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES. (Eng)

¶ Following clarification of the notion of social medicine, this paper reviews briefly the different categories of non-medical personnel, whether working within or outside the health team, which contribute positively to the improvement of man's health & social conditions. It stresses the necessity for a global approach involving both multidisciplinary as well as interdisciplinary action in which medical & non-medical personnel participate. The educational objectives for the non-medical personnel must derive from the tasks which they will be called upon to perform, although everyone should possess a minimum knowledge of the impact of his work on man's health. Epidemiology, public health, medical demography, social & economic sciences, environmental health engineering & sanitation have been singled out, & discussed separately, because of their significant contributions to the development of social medicine & of their importance in the training of non-medical personnel for work in this field for developing countries.

**S03757** Bierstedt, Robert (U of Virginia, Charlottesville,  
ISA-II 22901), INERTIA AS A FORM OF SOCIAL POWER.  
1974 (Eng)

1313 ¶ This paper points to a neglected phenomenon in the study of social power—the power of inertia. Inertia, familiar in physical systems, has a counterpart in social systems. There are few references to it in the literature. Among them, however, are treatments by Percy S. Cohen in MODERN SOCIAL THEORY & Robert Bierstedt in THE SOCIAL ORDER. Brief descriptions of these treatments are followed by 3 examples from industrialized societies: (1) the inability of General Motors to manufacture small cars after decades of manufacturing large ones; (2) Canadian difficulties in resisting overwhelming American power & influence; & (3) the momentum of the Presidential impeachment process (May, 1974) in the US. Inertia, whether conceived of as momentum or resistance, is a form of social power that requires sociological analysis.

**S03758** Binstock, J. S. (U of Massachusetts, Boston,  
ISA-II 02173), THE EMERGENCE OF THE U.S. PRO-  
1974 FESSIONAL AS AN ELITE: A CASE OF SOCIAL  
1314 FORECASTING. (Eng)

¶ As electronic technologies become critical to the US economy & as the shift from an emphasis on manufacturing to an emphasis on services proceeds, a new type of decision-making industrial personality is emerging nationally—the PhD professional. PhD professionals are 'information/service' experts who use 'intellectual technology' & include, in addition to PhD's architects, lawyers, musicians & writers. The technical & interpersonal skills, work values & social perspectives of this group are very different from those of the manufacturing/business class whose skills & perspectives have dominated US society for the past 100 years. PhD professionals managing 'information' through sophisticated social &/or electronic technologies will be emerging as the power elite of postindustrial society, assimilating the goods-producing

business class & slowly making their occupational values the dominant values of the nation. The process of 'professionalizing' national values is already underway. Business is being asked to put the best interests of their customers above profit: workers at all levels are asking for the judgmental rights of the professional at work: the prestige of businessmen has declined, that of professionals has risen. The professional mystique is gaining over the business mystique as the US moves closer to goods satiation, limitation on physical resources, pollution, declining competitiveness in hard-goods on world markets & increasing consumer interest in pleasure-intensive services.

**S03759** Black, Alan W. (U of New England, Armidale, N. S. W. 2351, Australia), THE GENESIS AND LATER DEVELOPMENT OF ORGANIZATIONS. (Eng)  
1974  
1315

¶ There has been relatively little systematic theorizing concerning the genesis of organizations, nor has there been much attempt to explore the relationship between the factors which govern the genesis of organizations & those which affect their subsequent development. Conceptualization of these issues requires that account be taken of both the "system" & "action" sociological perspectives. A model based on these premises has been shown to be operationalizable & to have explanatory value in relation to the genesis & later development of one particular type of tertiary educational institution, namely, the agricultural Coll. Data were drawn from various primary sources covering a time span of over a century. Further work is now in progress to test the applicability of the model to other types of organizations.

**S03760** Blaikie, Norman W. H. (Monash U, Melbourne, Australia), LACUNAE IN CROSS-NATIONAL DATA ON RELIGION: SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS.  
1974  
1316

¶ A case is presented for the further development of information systems, particularly regular publications with a wide circulation, to cope with the kinds of problems faced by sociologists who are separated from the mainstream of sociological activity & the informal networks which provide some knowledge of current theoretical & research developments. These problems are illustrated from the personal experiences of the author in conducting research on religion in Australia & New Zealand. The central argument concerns the desirability of facilitating communication between researchers in the early stages of any study, not only to allow for the possibility of gathering comparative data, but also to increase the potential usefulness for secondary cross-national analysis of these data when they are lodged in data banks. Some suggestions are offered for possible lines of investigation in cross-national studies on religion, in particular, the need to investigate the meanings people give to religious concepts, beliefs & behavior.

**S03761** Blay, Eva Alterman (U of Sao Paulo, C. Postal 8 105, Brasil), CURRENT TENDENCIES IN URBAN SOCIOLOGY: ORGANIZATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN BRAZIL. (Eng)  
1974  
1317

¶ Some ideas are presented about the theoretical trends of urban Brazilian sociology in the last 30 years. An attempt is made to prove a causal relationship between SE & political conditions & the predominant explanations of successive historical periods. 4 main theoretical trends are: (a) classified community studies; (b) partial studies of the urban environment; (c) theoretical explanations; (d) theoretico-empirical analysis of urbanization. Under these theoretical changes it is possible to recognize the transformation of the Brazilian economic structure. From a country composed of isolated parts, without means of communication & based on an economy of exportation of agricultural products we have entered a time when it is developing a national market. Industrialization is in process. The sociological point of view reflects a

parallel change. Now the country is being analyzed as a global society. Researches only now can combine theory & facts. The most important current bias is the consequence of the influence of political administration on sociological research.

**S03762** Blegvad Persson, Britt-Mari (Institute of Organization, Copenhagen School of Economics, Howitzvej 60, 1974 2000, F, Denmark), CONFLICT RESOLUTION BY ARBITRATION AND LITIGATION IN AN EVOLUTIONARY PERSPECTIVE. (Eng)  
1318

¶ The paper is based on a comparative Swedish-Danish study of the use of commercial arbitration. The data collected: "key-person" interviews, ¶'s to all Danish & Swedish advocates, supplementary interviews, case studies of alternative means, such as the Maritime & Commercial Court. The use of commercial arbitration instead of litigation is discussed with the following proposition as a starting point: The rising curve of formalization breaks when the social system reaches a certain degree of economic & technical sophistication. The conflicts are analyzed by using the following dimensions: awareness, intensity, regulation, purity & power inequality (see L. Kriesberg, 1973). These organizational dimensions are related to societal ones. Here D. Bell's (1974) dimensions for a "post-industrial" society are used. The proposition is thereafter reformulated: The break is due to the fact that arbitration "fits" the "post-industrial" society better than litigation.

**S03763** Blumberg, Rae Lesser & Maria-Pilar Garcia (U of Wisconsin, Madison, 53706), THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE MOTHER-CHILD FAMILY: A CROSS-SOCIETAL VIEW.  
1974  
1319

¶ Despite increasing empirical evidence that family structure is closely influenced by economic variables, one form of family structure persists in being linked with social pathology &/or specific racial groups: the mother-child unit. It is important to distinguish 2 types of mother-child families: (1) the mother-headed family; & (2) a mother-child residential arrangement, with which the first type is frequently confused. This distinction is stressed because although the mother-headed family is most prevalent among the economically marginal sectors of the urban Lc in a wide range of contemporary nations, & the mother-child housing unit most frequent among polygamous extensive agriculturalists, it has been frequently pointed out (eg, Murdock & Wilson, 1972) that both types of mother-child family often involve blacks. Although the contemporary F headed family is emphasized, a structural theory & data concerning the conditions under which each type of mother-child unit may be expected to be most prevalent is presented. Previous & current explanations are not cross-societal & structural in focus. It is proposed that mother-headed families are most prevalent among groups or strata where women: (A) have independent access to subsistence (this means both that (a) F's have the opportunity & de facto right to pursue subsistence as individuals, & (b) the subsistence activities not be organized so as to preclude the viability of an economic unit involving a single adult, regardless of sex); (B) have the de facto right to independent residence; (C) have relatively low economic inequality vis à vis the M's of their group or stratum; (D) most frequently (although this is not a necessary condition) live under a situation of economic uncertainty. In fact, where the above conditions pertain among a group or stratum, & M's tend to have greater relative economic marginality than F's, the proportion of mother-headed households will be expected to be even higher. Data from a sample of urban Lc Venezuelans are used for a preliminary test of some of the above hypotheses. Part II involves an examination of the conditions under which mother-child residential units occur. Such ecological arrangements are most prevalent where: (I) F's make a high contribution to subsistence production; (II) marital residence is with husband's kind; & (III) women as producers are concentrated by general polygamy.

Data from Murdock's ETHNOGRAPHIC ATLAS (1967) are analyzed to test these hypotheses. It is concluded that the feature which these 2 forms of mother-child units tend to share is that of F participation in productive activities. However, the underlying political economic factors that influence each of these 2 situations are as distinct as the types of societies in which each of the 2 types of families are to be found. Whereas the mother-child ecological unit may be primarily an ethnographic curiosity today, the F headed family is a form of growing importance both for contemporary women & their societies.

S03764 Blumberg, Rae Lesser (U of Wisconsin, Madison, ISA-II 53706), STRUCTURAL FACTORS AFFECTING 1974 WOMEN'S STATUS: A CROSS-SOCIETAL 1320 PARADIGM. (Eng)

¶ A theory of sexual inequality is developed in which the major explanatory variables are: (1) the participation of women in subsistence production, (2) the economic & demographic variables that affect the strategic importance of women's subsistence activities, & (3) the degree of autonomous control exercised by women over the means of production & the allocation of any surplus. In most societies the relations of women to all but the economic source of power tend to be negative or negligible. Alternate sources of power are less important in explaining variance in other aspects of women's status than the F economic control factors & their antecedents. A different set of dependent variables is proposed by which F status may be measured: (a) the F's decision to marry & whom to marry, (b) the F's decision to terminate a marriage, (c) the F's decision to engage in pre- & extramarital sex, (d) control completed family size, (e) control freedom of movement, & (f) access to educational opportunity. A 5-part paradigm is presented & the role of the F in the kibbutz is traced. The kibbutz analysis illustrates the theory & shows the gradual segregation of kibbutz F's in traditional domestic services (vs M domination of production). A concluding section compares & contrasts the theory presented here to others in the literature.

S03765 Borisova, L. G. & E. P. Podalko (Institute of ISA-II Economics & Industrial Engineering, Novosibirsk, 1974 Prospekt Nauki 17, USSR, 630090 & Board of Sports, 1321 Siberian Dept of the USSR Academy of Sciences, Novosibirsk, Tereshkova Street 30, 630090), TOWARD CLASSIFICATION OF MOTIVES. (Eng)

¶ Specified are concepts of the motive & stimulus with regard to objectives of empirical sociological studies. The term "motive" is interpreted in 2 ways: as a conscious inner impulse to activity & as a reason (argument) associated with the subject's attitude toward activity. This allows discernment between motives of activity (motive-drives) & motives of passivity (motive-reasons). Motives of activity are divided into the situational, characterizing the choice of behavior under specific conditions, & the attitudinal, characterizing the adherence to a certain activity as a preferable instrument for the achievement of some steady goals. Likewise divided are motives of passivity (pleading unfavorable situations & denying the value of a certain activity or of factors going with it). Clarified is the concept of "stimulus" as an external to conscious incentive to activity. But a perceived, "subjectivized" stimulus is a situational motive. Attitudinal motives are classified according to goals regarding which the activity under consideration is one of possible means for their achievement. The goals are arranged according to the degree of their connection with a specific activity: (1) goals for whose achievement other means are not available (the extreme case is when the activity is the goal itself); (2) goals which are tied with a certain activity by the very essence of this activity, though a possibility to choose alternative means is not excluded; (3) goals connected with the given activity only casually, situationally. Empirical data have been taken from a sociological

survey of the athletic activity of the members of the Siberian Dept of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

S03766 Bouvier, Leon F., John J. Macisco, Jr. & Alvan O. ISA-II Zarate (U of Rhode Island, Providence, 02981 & 1974 Fordham U, Bronx, NY, 10458), TOWARDS A 1322 FRAMEWORK FOR THE ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENTIAL MIGRATION: THE CASE OF EDUCATION. (Eng)

¶ An attempt to develop a middle range theory of migrant characteristics focusing on the differences in educational attainment between migrants & non-migrants. A review of those studies which deal directly or indirectly with migration differentials with reference to educational attainment indicates a number of contradictory findings that do not appear conducive to theory formulation. Furthermore, those studies did not take into consideration the changing nature of society's structure. As an analytic model, a fourfold framework for classifying migrations based on the comparison of migrants with non-migrants both at the origin & destination is here proposed: (1) Migrants' educational status is lower than both the non-migrants' at the place of origin (stayers) & the natives' at the place of destination. (2) Migrants' educational status is higher than both the stayers' & the natives'. (3) Migrants' educational status is intermediate—it is higher than the stayers', but lower than the natives'. (4) Migrants' educational status is higher than the stayers', but lower than the natives'. In order to incorporate the dynamic elements of society into a theory of migration differentials, a systematic description of the way the origins & destinations change in different types of societies is made by a cross-tabulation of types of moves such as rural-rural, rural-urban, & urban-urban, & types of societies such as traditional, industrial, & post-industrial. Keeping in mind both the fourfold framework of migrant classification & the cross-tabulation of the types of moves & types of societies, a re-examination of previous studies & conceptualizations makes it possible to formulate several hypotheses.

S03767 Breda, J. (U of Antwerp, 2000, Belgium), FROM ISA-II BOURGEOIS-LAW TO WELFARE-APPENDIX. (Eng) 1974 ¶ Alimony or maintenance from adult descendants 1323 to parents originated in Belgium after the French Revolution. The first legal cases in courts were

mostly characterized by a bourgeois way of life, eg, a downward SM of elderly. Since 1880, this has changed. The juridical organization became more complex with the introduction of the recovery right of the Public Assistance Committee, for money it spends at relief. In 1969, the Public Assistances files consist of the tenfold of the verdicts in the courts. Most of these files concern household-medical problems of aged people, who are isolated & indigent. The population in the court has mainly the same characteristics & the status element has practically vanished. The Public Assistance Agencies already support these indigents much more than what the descendants pay as an alimony. In an experimental decision-making situation, the Public Assistance Board stands as more severe against his clients, but not so severe against the descendants as the judges & the lawyers. The lawyers would counter temporary need with alimony & judges preserve alimony for loss of status too. Social workers wished to use not or very mildly an alimony in their relations with aged people. Generally, the results of the experimental jurisprudence prove that the authorities decide on objective grounds, such as income & family situation, although the courts impose higher alimony to prosperous descendants than what they themselves estimate as being the need of the parents. All authorities agree that alimony is mainly insufficient & moreover that intervention harms the family & service relations in which it was imposed. The obligation of alimony functions now as a limited & old-fashioned solution for a set of problems

without a solution in the system of social security.

**S03768** Brenner, Michael (Institut Fuer Hoehere Studien, ISA-II Stumpergasse 56, A1060 Wien, Austria),  
1974 LANGUAGE, LEARNING, AND COGNITION: EX-  
1324 PLORING EDUCATIONAL MOBILITY WITHIN A  
SOCIO-LINGUISTIC FRAMEWORK. (Eng)

¶ The work of Basil Bernstein — known under the label “deficit hypothesis” — has often been referred to as a “theory of educational failure.” It is suggested that the work of Bernstein & his colleagues does not provide, although obviously never attempted, a sufficient explanation of the causes of educational failure. This is, because the hypothesis that educational failure may in some sense be explained as linguistic deficit could never be clearly stated in theoretical terms nor be empirically validated. Some problems of the deficit hypothesis are formulated by regarding the following aspects: (1) The logical & substantial construction of Bernstein's theory has never been stated. (2) Although Bernstein's work has not yet reached the status of theory one might suggest that it would be possible to apply some “middle range” hypotheses with the aim of an empirical description of socialization processes. (3) By specifying in general at least some of the relevant variables that determine educational success in primary schools it is suggested that educational compensation with the focus on mere linguistic or cognitive compensation will not work. (4) It is shown that the empirical sociolinguistic research process within the theme: “SC, Language, & Educational Mobility” has never been clarified or stated in operational terms. This idea is validated by focussing on (a) the question of the research design & (b) the question of measurement. It is suggested that the “deficit” version of a sociolinguistic theory of educational failure in its traditional formulation should be given up. But there is a “difference” version of this theory. This version composed in ethnic rather than in SC terms states that educational failure may result from the fact that the child who speaks a non-standard dialect is at a disadvantage in educational environments that only allow the use of standard speech. The disadvantage is a normative & social one & probably cannot be changed by compensating non-standard dialect by the learning of standard-English. This is because the ethnic & SC factors that lead to discrimination in the schools remain constant, & by reducing the high  $r$  between ethnic background & ethnic modes of speech there is not done very much for a compensation of inequality.

**S03769** Broom, Leonard & F. Lancaster Jones (Australian ISA-II National U, Dept of Sociology, P. O. Box 4,  
1974 Canberra, A. C. T. 2600), PROBLEMATICS IN THE  
1325 STUDY OF STRATUM CONSISTENCY. (Eng)

¶ 1965 Australian survey data were used to assess the amount of within-stratum consistency of strata constructed on socio-economic variables, to measure the degree of positional awareness as indicated by class self-identification, & to describe the permeability of strata by differential father-to-son mobility. This evidence indicates that the social strata in Australia are not highly consistent, that awareness of position is not clearly established & that the strata are relatively open. As a consequence, the conditions for class formation are largely lacking.

**S03770** Broom, Leonard, Paul Duncan-Jones, F. Lancaster ISA-II Jones & Patrick McDonnell (Research School of Social  
1974 Sciences, Australian National U, P. O. Box 4,  
1326 Canberra, A. C. T. 2600), TWO PERSPECTIVES ON  
MOBILITY ANALYSIS. (Eng)

¶ This is a methodological study of 2 ways of analyzing inter-generational (or father-to-son) occupational mobility. Data are from a 1973 probability survey of the Australian population aged 30-69. The R reported his father's occupation when the R was 14 years old, his own first job & subsequent career & his

sons' first & subsequent jobs. Only data from M R's are used. R's aged 30-44 & their fathers aged 50-69 (the first, or conventional, perspective) are compared with R's aged 50-69 & their sons aged 30-44 (the second, or forwardlooking, perspective). In addition to controls for age & LF status the 2 perspectives were limited to fathers & sons resident in Australia. Analysis based on preliminary data indicates that the 2 perspectives yield similar findings. Although the patterns of occupational inheritance are much the same, the second perspective shows slightly greater downward mobility & a lower overall association between father's job & sons's job. Differences revealed by the 2 perspectives may be attributable to design effects. The conclusion, subject to reexamination, is that the second perspective confirms the first, & that the study of occupational inheritance for M's in Australia in 1973 could have been done about as well from either the traditional backward-looking perspective or the alternative forward-looking one. However, the second perspective has the advantage of drawing childless persons into the study of the dynamics of LF analysis & occupational mobility, & may for that reason be preferred.

**S03771** Burawoy, Michael (U of Chicago, 1126 East 59th St. ISA-II IL, 60637), COMPARATIVE SYSTEMS OF MIGRANT  
1974 LABOR — SOUTH AFRICA AND CALIFORNIA. (Eng)  
1327 ¶ Systems of migrant labor in South Africa &

California are examined from the point of view of their economic functions & the conditions of their reproduction. A simple system of migrant labor is characterized by the circulation of labor & the transfer of surplus value between one mode of production & another. In the first part, a model, based on black migrants working in the gold mines of South Africa, is developed & in the second part modified & extended to incorporate the features of farm labor & agribusiness in California. Finally the broader implications of the analysis are explored with respect to the segmented labor market, social immobility & the distribution of labor power between productive & reproductive functions.

**S03772** Cahnman, Werner, J. (New School for Social Re- ISA-II search, New York, NY, 10011), TOENNIES IN  
1974 AMERICA. (Eng)  
1328 ¶ The intellectual reception which Toennies' work

encountered in America is reviewed & analyzed. Toennies' St. Louis lecture on “The Present Problems of Social Structure” (1904) offers a point of departure, but his main topic, namely, that the social corporation is the principal object of sociological inquiry, was hardly understood by Toennies' audience at the time. The first broad acceptance of Toennies occurred in rural community studies, but with the frequent misunderstanding of *Gemeinschaft* & *Gesellschaft* as empirically exclusive categories rather than as ever-present dichotomic elements in a society. In the 1930's, P. Sorokin, R. MacIver & L. Wirth made Toennies widely known, but, again, their appreciation was not always adequate. Toennies' conceptualization was frequently confused with the conceptualizations of other classical sociologists. The most penetrating contributions are from R. Heberle & A. Salomon. A far-reaching influence of Toennies' thought emanated from R. E. Park & his students at the U of Chicago, especially Redfield, Becker, Wirth & Hughes. Collective behavior theory, sacred-secular theory & the folk-urban continuum are consequences of the contact of Chicago sociology & Toennies' work. However, the ensuing Redfield-Lewis controversy is an example of the misunderstandings that were generated by the unsharp distinction between ideal types & real types on all sides. Another major influence of Toennies was on the thinking of T. Parsons, especially on the pattern variables scheme. The pattern variables are an extension of the *Gemeinschaft-Gesellschaft* dichotomy, but hardly an advance in conceptual clarity. A variety of other authors is briefly analyzed. The paper closes with an

appreciation of the "New Evaluation" of Toennies' work by Cahnman & co-authors in the recent volume by that name (E. J. Brill, 1973). The question is posed whether contemporary American sociologists, in contradistinction to those who were assembled in St. Louis, are going to be ready to conceive of collectives & corporations as effective entities.

S03773 Calais, Sonja W. & Thomas A. W. van Stokkom  
ISA-II (Uppsala U, Dept of Sociology, 752 20, Sweden &  
1974 Federatie Sociale, Werkvoorziening, P. B. 2423,  
1329 the Hague, the Netherlands), EFFECTS OF FORMAL  
REGULATIONS ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF DIS-  
ABILITIES IN SHELTERED EMPLOYMENT:  
SWEDEN AND HOLLAND. (Eng)

¶ On the basis of the main features of the social welfare laws & comparisons between Holland & Sweden, the possible influences are discussed of formal regulations concerning education, health & sick care, unemployment, workmen's compensation, etc, on the distribution of disabled categories within sheltered employment & its future development. With the use of available statistics from the 2 countries, the distribution of age, sex, work experience & disabilities will be analyzed. One conclusion is that the categorization of disabilities made for medical diagnostic reasons is not the most suitable for the research of sheltered employment. In countries with a high level of social security, the main problem in rehabilitation is not of a material nature, but how to meaningfully structure daily life.

S03774 Campbell, Angus (Institute for Social Research, U of  
ISA-II Michigan, Ann Arbor, 48106), SOCIAL-PSYCHO-  
1974 LOGICAL MEASURES OF CHANGE. (Eng)  
1330 ¶ The fact that many Western societies are ex-

periencing a period of profound structural & institutional change has stimulated the current movement to develop a comprehensive program of social indicators. Governmental agencies & social scientists are devoting much energy to documenting these changes but they have given relatively little attention to their human meaning. It is assumed that social change is both preceded & followed by changes in the experiences & perceptions of the populations concerned & that psychological data describing these changes are essential to the ultimate development of a satisfactory theory of social change. Difficult problems of conceptualization & measurement will be encountered in the attempt to establish a system of reporting of psychological data to parallel the current repertoire of social indicators. Research in progress is beginning to examine the structure of experience in the major domains of life & to assemble benchmark data from which trend lines may be developed. A creative integration of these psychological indicators with the more familiar economic & social indicators should provide a fuller & truer understanding of the state of society & the nature of its changes.

S03775 Carden, Maren Lockwood (193 Lawrence Street,  
ISA-II New Haven, CT, 06511), THE NEW FEMINIST  
1974 MOVEMENT IN THE U.S.: FIRST-HAND QUALITA-  
1331 TIVE RESEARCH ON THE EMERGENCE OF A  
SOCIAL MOVEMENT. (Eng)

¶ The growth of the US women's liberation movement is analyzed as an example of the process by which a social movement comes into being. The analysis is based on over 100 qualitative interviews with movement members, 5 years of observation, & a continuing study of 123 movement periodicals. Focusing on causes, mechanisms, & processes specific to the movement rather than on general societal conditions, a model is proposed in which the following conditions are required for the development of a social movement: (1) a pool of potential recruits objectively dissatisfied with existing conditions, & sharing a common set of ideas about social reform, (2) a subgroup of potential founders with the time & financial security

to assume the risks & responsibilities of participation, (3) the existence of some organization that brings the founders into contact under circumstances that encourage them to express their dissatisfaction, (4) an interaction in which their dissatisfactions stimulate & reinforce each other, leading to, (5) the development of an ideology & program as an extension & minor modification of their previously shared ideas about social reform. While the model is tested against the development of women's liberation, it is seen to be equally applicable to other social movements.

S03776 Carre, Olivier (Centre d'Etude des Relations  
ISA-II Internationales, Paris, France), ELEMENTS D'  
1974 APPRECIATION DE LA LEGITIMATION  
1332 ISLAMIQUE DE L'IDEAL SOCIALISTE NASSERIEN  
(Elements of Evaluation of the Islamic Legitimation  
of the Nasserian Socialist Ideal). (Fr)

¶ The framework of analysis is based exclusively on the "cognitive function" of language, & consequently, in the discourse of school manuals, on "logical sentences" — simple assertions (with 2 terms) & elaborated sentences (with 3 terms). A group of properly "Islamic" concepts constitutes an "Islamic pole" (I), & the other concepts come from a "socio-political non-Islamic pole" (S=I). Thus the "combinatory course" of a concept of the S pole reveals the extent & form of the intervention of concepts of the I pole. The socio-political "basis" of the central concept of solidarity-cooperation makes for an "Islamic elaboration" of a certain type: in relation to this basis it is proportionally balanced, fairly elaborated, organically coherent & homogenous, & logically solicited. Besides this, in the "combinatory course" of a given concept, the properly instructional text is separated from the text of scriptural citations (Koran & Hadith). Thus the "combinatory course" of the concept/solidarity-cooperation/, for example, reveals a "scriptural confirmation" proportionally solicited by the instructional text, fairly elaborated, organically coherent with the instructional text but not in a homogenous manner, logically solicited, & exceptionally extrinsic. Other central concepts, such as (goods) (the S pole) & (Zakat) (canonic alms, the I pole) have a "combinatory course" of another type. Thus for (goods): "Islamic elaboration" proportionally balanced, fairly elaborated, organically coherent & homogenous, logically harmonious with the "basis"; "scriptural confirmation" proportionally solicited, noticeably elaborated, organically coherent & homogenous, logically harmonious with the instructional text, & extrinsic in an appreciable manner. For the concept (Zakat) which, being of the I pole, is an agent of Islamic legitimation: "socialistic elaboration" with an "Islamic basis" proportionally solicited; with an organic, nonhomogenous coherence with this Islamic basis; fairly elaborated socialistic elaboration, logically harmonious with the Islamic basis. The scriptural confirmation is proportionally balanced with the instructional text, not very elaborated, organically coherent & homogenous, logically harmonious with the instructional text. In the SE domain, Nasserian cooperative socialism seeks an Islamic legitimation that is accentuated & fairly satisfying logically, though Islamic tradition (scriptural sources & "Islamic basis") is solicited. The Islamic rooting of the bourgeoisie created by Nasserian society is a fact more visibly manifested today, which Nasserian ideology always sought out & encouraged. Tr by A. Shaw

S03777 Castel, Robert (U of Vincennes, Paris 8, France),  
ISA-II GENESE ET AMBIGUITES DE LA NOTION DE  
1974 SECTEUR (Origin and Ambiguities of the Nation of  
1333 Sector). (Fr)

¶ "Sectorization" is, in France, the new policy that aims at reorganizing the whole of psychiatric services by distributing them on the basis of a geographic division. Each region of approximately 100,000 inhabitants (sector or "catchment area") is placed under the responsibility of a complete

psychiatric team that would have use of a diversified spectrum of institutions, from the hospital to community services. This new disposition would supposedly assure the continuity of care, from prevention to postcure, passing through hospitalization when this is seen to be necessary. How did this new policy come about in the theoretical & practical context of French psychiatry? What objectives did it propose? What sort of groups developed & supported it? In what ways does this structure differ from the old organization centered on the psychiatric hospital? What are the present difficulties arising in its application? To answer these questions, the notion of sector in the reform movement following WWII is located. This innovation represents an effort to synthesize the professional, social & political aspirations of this historical period, at a time when these aspirations have been confused & sometimes contradictory. In particular, chronological study of the publications of the promoters of sector & of official texts for application reveals an intertwining of 2 tendencies that are in fact very divergent. One of these relates to the attempts to reform the traditional asylum along the lines of the "therapeutic communities" movement. The other aims at going completely beyond the asylum structure, along the lines of a "community psychiatry." Passing to the analysis of the concrete difficulties presently encountered in application of the "sector policy," it is shown that, in large part, the present delays & contradictions can be explained in France during the last 30 years.  
Tr by A. Shaw

**S03778** Cauvin, Nichole Xavier (U of Florida, Gainesville, ISA-II 32601), AN ANALYSIS OF THE DIALECTICS OF 1974 INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT. (Eng)  
1334 ¶ An attempt to show, on the basis of the dialectic of history, the forms that future international development is likely to take. It starts with the acknowledgement of world capitalism as an ultimate reality to which all social formations must react. The theoretical assumption here is that there are certain general forces which, under variant forms of interdependence, help explain social development at the international level. As posited, this assumption is commanded by history & its dialectics. The international system is viewed as being in a continuous state of movement where the present is conditioned by the past & in turn will condition the future. In this light, all transformations of the international system are considered in terms of specific historical processes of the general forces at work, their interconnection, their movement, & the variant forms of interdependence evolving out of the inherent contradictions of the system. The world capitalist system is understood in terms of the dynamism of capital. A brief analysis of capital as a social relation of production is presented pointing out its major contradictions. It is followed by an analysis of competitive capitalism, monopoly capitalism, & corporate capitalism (the multinational corporation), tracing how during each phase, the contradictions of capitalism have conditioned international development, & anticipating how they are likely to further condition it during the last phase.

**S03779** Cernea, Michael (Institute of Philosophy, 6, Bd. Ilie ISA-II Pintilie, Bucharest, Romania), THE LARGE SCALE 1974 FORMAL ORGANIZATION AND THE FAMILY 1335 PRIMARY GROUP. (Eng)

¶ Sociologists have generally been more concerned with incompatibilities between bureaucratic formal organizations & primary groups than with their complementarity. The paper attempts to analyze a different situation & to identify some functional connections between a large scale formal organization (the agricultural producer cooperative) & a primary group such as the peasant family. In Romania the producer cooperatives comprise more than 90% of all the peasant families. By its very creation, the cooperative farm organization did away with familism as the basic principle & pattern of carrying on agricultural production. The traditional family-team pattern for agricultural work has been replaced by the

cooperative farm with formal working-group structures. Members of the same family were often scattered in various brigades & teams. These non-family forms of work organization reveal quite a number of organizational shortcomings. In 1970, a new system was implemented in the coops—the contract payment system ("acord global") which is again giving room to the organization of family microteams within the cooperative. A national survey carried out in 1972 in 316 agricultural producer cooperatives found a strong revival of the family structures as a modified social matrix of work-teams within the large scale organizations. In their actual choice among alternative forms of work-teams, the peasants are giving a strong preference to the family team or to teams made out of a group of 4-6 related families. Several field studies found that family ties act as a functional equivalent to the previous organizational structures & are likely to give better results in certain respects. The family is able to operate as a micronetwork that collects & mobilizes the fragmentary (part-time) labor resources of its members (a task which the large scale organization cannot perform) directing them towards the goals of the organization. It was found that many large scale formal organizations, resorting to the family structures as a work matrix, were able to increase the work participation of their members & their output as well.

**S03780** Chatterjee, Partha (Centre For Studies in Social ISA-II Sciences, 10 Lake Terrace, Calcutta-700029, India), 1974 THE SOCIAL BASES OF NONALIGNMENT AND THE 1336 INDIAN INTELLIGENTSIA. (Eng)

¶ This paper investigates the political importance of the intelligentsia in India in relation to one major aspect of governmental policy-making, viz, the foreign policy of non-alignment. A number of studies relating to the economic structure of India have recently shown that the Indian capitalist class, having failed to achieve a position of unchallenged hegemony over the Indian economy & society, has necessarily fallen back upon a twin reliance on foreign capital & landed gentry on the one hand & on the upper petty bourgeoisie on the other. In the economic sphere, the result of the compromise has been "development through mixed economy" with heavy reliance upon state capitalism & foreign aid. In politics, the implication has been the maintenance of power through a broad-based ideology of populism. In both spheres, the role of the intelligentsia has been very important. The foreign policy of nonalignment derives from a compromise between the popular nationalist ideology of anti-imperialism & the economic necessity of seeking foreign collaboration for both private & state capitalism. The historical survey of the ideology of Indian nationalism shows that the Indian intelligentsia, divorced as it is from the actual process of production, has little concern for the concrete mechanics of economic imperialism. It rather displays a characteristic predilection for rising above all fundamental antagonisms, whether domestic or international. The ideology of nonalignment consistently emerged among the Indian intelligentsia throughout the course of the nationalist movement in the 20th century. It remains the chief ideological basis for its opinions regarding foreign policy today. The ambiguity inherent in this ideological conception has permitted the Indian government to make periodic shifts in its relations with the Western or Socialist bloc. At the same time, the broad popular legitimacy of the ideology of nonalignment has served to maintain the populist image of the government. Recent empirical studies on the Indian intelligentsia also tend to demonstrate its continued adherence to these ideological values. The Indian intelligentsia has, in the main, performed a crucial role in shaping popular ideology in consonance with the official policy of nonalignment.

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**sociological abstracts?**

**S03781** Chaube, S. K. (Centre For Studies in Social Sciences, ISA-II 10, Lake Terrace, Calcutta-29, India), INTER-1974 ETHNIC POLITICS IN NORTH-EAST INDIA. (Eng) 1337 ¶ North-East India, largely a frontier zone 75% of which are hilly territories with poor communication facilities & a miniature India in respect to ethnic diversity & political pluralism, presents a challenge to the territorial nationhood of India. Colonial legacies have disturbed the ethnic solidarity of certain groups & given a rigorous territorial dimension to the social organization of all. Transfer of power posed a challenge to the capabilities of the groups to rediscover their identity in the territorial context. Their responses were determined less by ethnic distance than by social & economic divisions within the segments. Consequently, the hill people evolved a middle order concept of 'autonomy' which fitted well with their ideas of free economic & cultural development as sovereign India's demand on their territorial loyalty &, notwithstanding a few romantic predilections, irrevocably pushed them out of primitive isolation. In the valleys the identity was found in the language, the implications of which were however vested in employment opportunities for the Mc's. In North-East India what appears on the surface as inter-ethnic politics has a definite SE basis.

**S03782** Chauhan, Brij Raj (Dept of Sociology, Institute of ISA-II Advanced Studies, U Meerut, 250001, India), 1974 SOCIAL STRATIFICATION IN INDIA. (Eng) 1338 ¶ In modern India, education & its consequent benefits began to flow differentially. The Brahman, the traders maintaining their own accounts, & the castes associated with the courts for record keeping were the first to be drawn towards the new system of education, jobs & trade opportunities. By the 2nd decade of the 20th century, other clean castes entered the scene &, with independence, a policy of providing incentives to weaker sections of society was ushered in. With franchise having been extended to all adults, castes began to see in politics a moving force for getting other benefits. The traditional picture of a division of groups into those specializing in acquisition of prestige, power & wealth gives way to all the groups pursuing all the elements of stratification. The position is best reflected in saying that castes have become competitive & thereby have acquired a class character. There is, however, a limit within which the competition has a chance of working itself out effectively. The 3 upper varnas provide 3 ideals along which different caste groups want to model their styles of life through what has come to be known as the process of sanskritization. This movement has essentially a ritual dimension & is addressed towards the prestige dimension. In terms of occupational mobility, this dimension continues to be relevant. Occupations associated with state & authority are considered more prestigious than others even with higher income. The clean & the lower castes would like to move along those lines. Some peasant castes growing commercial crops have moved towards commerce as well; but others have not been attracted to it. Thus an occupational hierarchy can be made with 4 categories: those engaged in agriculture, industry, services, & blue-collar workers; with each category showing occupations subdivided into 4 classes (upper, upper-middle, & lower). These categories & subdivisions provide a model for understanding the strata & their mobility. Similarly, educational & political categories can be drawn.

**S03783** Chodak, Szymon (Dept of Sociology, Sir George ISA-II Williams U, Montreal 107, 1455 de Maisonneuve Blvd, Quebec), 1974 COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF 1339 SOCIETIES AND CIVILIZATIONS: SOME PROPOSALS FOR SYNCHRONIC AND DIACHRONIC COMPARISONS.

¶ By referring to Weberian & Durkheimian traditions in sociology, & applying ideal-type constructs, a proposal is introduced for a synchronic & diachronic comparative analysis of

civilizations & societies. For synchronic comparisons a distinction is made between civilizations & societies organized around 2 diverging, dichotomized value orientations: the inner-oriented & the outer-oriented. Inner-oriented civilizations are organized to preserve the already achieved standards of cultural & economic development, & to promote the stability, tranquility, persistence, & harmony. Outer-oriented civilizations are organized around cultural & economic expansion & strive for new material acquisition, modernization, innovation, & social & cultural change. In certain situations inner-oriented civilizations change into outer-oriented ones, & vice versa. Some general tentative explanations are offered for their causes. Because of the universality & growing complexity of conflict, a diachronic comparison of civilizations around analyses of core conflicts in different periods of history is proposed. Tribal societies are discussed as brotherhoods in conflict with otherhoods. With the inception of great territorial religions, societies have become organized around religious divisions & conflicts between believers & non-believers, true believers, not-so-fervent believers, & heretics. A conflict between God & man was proclaimed in the countries of Western Christianity. Protestantism is viewed as a compromise. The spread of Protestantism coincided with the spread of industrialization & the subsequent development of capitalism. 2 industrial civilizations are specified, the capitalist & the communist. The core conflict of the former is the distribution of wealth. In communist societies the allocation of positions of political power generates all other conflicts. In both these civilizations the societies are organized around class conflicts & are highly individualistic. The civilizations taking form today look as though they will be organized around the conflict between man & the products of his creation. The problem of modern times is to learn to control the alienation caused by technology, the state, bureaucracies, financial systems, & other institutions & cultural patterns invented & established by men. People promoting the values of inner-orientation offer solutions entirely different from those offered by advocates of outer-oriented values.

**S03784** Chombart de Lauwe, Marie José (Centre d'Eth-ISA-II nologie Sociale & de Psychologie, 1 rue du 11 1974 Novembre, Montrouge, France), LA TRANS-1340 MISSION DES SYSTEMES DE REPRESENTATIONS ET DE VALEURS RELATIFS AUX SEXES D'UNE GENERATION A UNE AUTRE (The Transmission of Systems of Representations and of Values Relative to the Sexes from One Generation to Another). (Fr) ¶ A study is presented of how, from one generation to another, systems of representations & of values relative to the sexes fix or transform themselves. A 2-fold research is presented which concerns in part, the social productions (mass media), supported by a series of imagery, of systems of representations & of values; the other part, the children confronted with these representations which may become models for them in the course of their socialization. (1) Analysis of the media — the analysis rests on the child characters presented to children via mass communication (novels, comic strips, movies). The analysis follows the quantitative evolution of these characters of each sex, as well as the quantitative evolution of adult characters who surround the child. The study period is from the 19th century to present times. (1,500 characters were held in 3 samples, chosen according to their period.) (2) Examination of the children — approximately 1,200 pupils (50% of each sex) aged 9 to 12 were questioned concerning their most admired characters & those with whom they identified. How the children perceive & use these characters was observed, as well as if the systems of representation & of values were different for children & adults. Tr by R. Lent

**Have you looked into the DECENNIAL  
INDEX: 1953-1962 lately?**

**S03785** Claes, Henry (Economische Hogeschool Limburg, Belgium) **SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIALIZATION.** (Eng)  
1974 † The actual crisis in sociology is both external & 1341 internal. External, because many sociologists lack enough freedom to choose & to elaborate the study of certain social situations & realities. But there is a wide unknown, unconscious or mostly subconscious internal crisis in sociological theory. Are sociologists observers or participants in our changing world? Is there an eventual synthesis between a value-free (academic) & critical (ideological) sociology? Sociology cannot be value-free because all the sociological investigations show us that the social subjects — the individual social-being, the social groups & the society as a whole — are always moving & struggling for harmony between social integration & social coexistence of structures & cultures, for a human synthesis between social assimilation (full exchange or interchange of roles) & social equilibration (full diversity or nonidentity of roles), eg the family roles of husband, wife, sons & daughters are in part interchangeable & in part typical. Social integration & social coexistence are the dialectical aspects of a unique social process of socialization, till now considered as marginal sociological phenomena, but in reality the active & passive contents of all social processes: social control & institutionalization, cultural transmission & manipulation, urbanization & ruralization, professionalization & bureaucratization, bourgeoisification & proletarianization, mobility & expansion of scale alienation & denominational segregation, democratization & dictatorship, secularization & regionalization, convivium & connubium, etc. Socialization has, by its very nature, & growing & necessary evolution, intrinsically directed toward the social imperative. The sociologist must have an evaluating attitude with respect to socialization. Therefore, a value-free as well as critical sociology should be reassessed.

**S03786** Clement, Henry Moore (U of Michigan, Ann Arbor, ISA-II 48104), **THE CONSOLIDATION AND DISSIPATION OF POWER IN UNINCORPORATED SOCIETIES: EGYPT AND TUNISIA.** (Eng)  
1974 1342  
† Revolutionary breakthrough, as measured by the percentage of GDP brought under state control, was substantial in both Nasser's Egypt & Bourguiba's Tunisia. Neither revolution seems to have been confined by the bargaining power of any identifiable social group, for interests remained fluid, subject only to situational definitions. It was, perhaps, the very absence of confining conditions, as they are conventionally conceived, that ultimately immobilized the revolutions from within. Once independence was consolidated, society offered no palpable enemies against which to unite. Political cohesion thus depended exclusively upon the respective leaders' ability to concentrate power. Continually consolidating personal power against potential coalitions of followers seems, in turn, to have necessitated that power be dissipated rather than structured into new social designs or political institutions.

**S03787** Cohnstaedt, Martin L. (U of Regina, Saskatchewan, S4S 0A2), **THE PRACTICE OF DOMINATION: TRANSFORMATIONS IN SOCIAL CHANGE, DECISION-MAKING AND PERSONAL PERFORMANCE.** (Eng)  
1974 1343

† A perspective on domination is developed from Weber's classical sociological analysis of values & Habermas' discussion of instrumental & symbolic action. The starting point was the prevalence in contemporary social life of one-dimensional purposive-rationality, with its proliferation of technical rules. The kind of personal autonomy necessary to transcend domination cannot be achieved through mere role internalization. Mystification, non-decisions, & avoidance patterns contribute to or exemplify the lack of channels for meaningful participation. A lack of accountability also results

from the lack of visibility of issues & opportunities for participation in a complex, technical society. Communication or intersubjectivity depends upon mutual understanding of easily comprehensible social action patterns. Such symbolic interaction is rendered difficult in modern society by the absence of contextual boundaries, & by the problematic status of legitimated authority patterns. Both arise as products of a cultural context: a genuine culture in the sense Edward Sapir uses this term. The dynamic of choice & the execution of action patterns require both individual values & cultural norms operating in synchronization. Without an intentional model of the self-interested use of political power by people, neither persons nor society will achieve the transformations necessary for emancipation from domination.

**S03788** Connelly, M. Patricia & Linda Ruffman (Saint Mary's U, Halifax, Nova Scotia), **WOMEN'S PROBLEMS: PRIVATE TROUBLES OR PUBLIC ISSUES?** (Eng)  
1974 1344

† Ideally equality exists between men & women in Canada. A glance, however, shows that this is not the case in actuality. The problems created by this contradiction are understood by women in different ways. This paper is based on case studies to analyze how women understand & respond to the contradiction created by the discrepancy between the ideal & actual norm of equality within Canadian society. The case studies generate a 4-fold typology of consciousness based on whether or not women understand their problems in terms of public issues & private troubles. A second typology of action can be seen to correspond to the types of consciousness. The implications of these types for the women's movement are discussed.

**S03789** Constantinescu, Miron (Comitetul Național de Sociologie, 1 Bucuresti, str. Onești 11, Romania), **THE ROLE OF THE SOCIOLOGIST: OBSERVANT OR PARTICIPANT?** (Eng)  
1974 1345

† In his preliminary considerations, it is stated that by the Marxist definition, sociology is not only a cognitive science, but one of social action, pointing out trends of evolution & elaborating proposals for decisions to be taken by leaders of the party & state. In this frame the author outlines the social experience of Romania in the period between the 2 World Wars, after the liberation & during 1966-1974. In the first of these 3 periods, most of the Romanian sociologists not only observed but contributed to the explanation of social realities & drew attention to the living conditions of the poor in the town & the country. After the war, sociological research was taken up by the Institute of Economic Research of the Academy under the guidance of some state organisms such as the State Committee for Planning. The investigations comprised not only rural sociology, but were closely linked with the socialist industrialization of the country & reconstruction of towns. The most important period for sociological research began in 1965 when Nicolae Ceaușescu defined sociology as a social science & stimulated its multilateral development. The Sociological Laboratory & the Chair at the U of Bucharest carried out the studies of basic social processes in Romania, & considered the different phases of urbanization in different zones. The results of this research are used by the state & by the district & communal councils. The work of Romanian sociologists is not only cognitive, but consists of social participation which contributes to the rapid socialist transformation of the country.

**S03790** Cooper, Robert L. & Ronald J. Horvath (Hebrew U of Jerusalem, Israel & Michigan State U, East Lansing, 48824), **TECHNIQUES FOR THE ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE MAINTENANCE AND LANGUAGE SHIFT FROM DATA GATHERED AT ONLY ONE POINT IN TIME: AN ETHIOPIAN EXAMPLE.**  
1974 1346

(Eng)

¶ This paper illustrates the use of some statistical techniques for the description & analysis of language maintenance & language shift from data gathered at only one point in time. The illustrations stem from analyses of data gathered by the Ethiopian Central Statistical Office in 188 small towns & in Addis Ababa. The following techniques are illustrated: simple cross-tabulations, the application of dissimilarity indices, R & Q factor analyses, & multiple regression analysis. These techniques generated useful hypotheses about urban language maintenance & language shift in Ethiopia.

S03791 Cornelis, Arnold (Sociologisch Instituut, U of  
ISA-II Amsterdam, Korte Spinhuissteeg 3, the Netherlands),  
1974 SOCIETY AS A LEARNING PROCESS: THE  
1347 EPISTEMOLOGY OF SOCIAL CHANGE. (Eng)

¶ Traditional presuppositions of scientific thinking are such that change & diversity can be neither explained, nor given guidance. This situation can be overcome by restructuring our views on the relation between knowledge & social processes. The presuppositions which make scientific knowledge of social change possible are specified. A 1st condition is that knowledge itself be seen as a process of change, a 2nd condition, that knowledge is treated as a component of social change. These conditions are only fulfilled in so-called learning processes. The formal conditions of all learning systems are defined as an epistemological structure ( $I, O, S, E, \eta, \lambda, \epsilon$ ). These conditions are applied to the analysis of the role of knowledge in social change. 3 current schools of social thought can be integrated in this model of society as a learning process, as they constitute partial views on the complex role of social thought in a changing world. Interpretative sociology investigates the function of a learning operator ( $\lambda$ ) evaluating the programs of institutionalized social action. Structural sociology offers the models for describing productive forms ( $\eta$ ) of rule-conducted behavior. Positivistic sociology studies human environment ( $\epsilon$ ), as well as the naturalistic features of human life. The dimension of time appears to be fundamental to the dynamic structure of the interrelation between social thought & action in a changing world. This view contrasts with the dominant paradigm of scientific thought which makes social space the basis for reality, concealing thus the way in which different forms of social thought function together as an epistemological unity.

S03792 Coser, Lewis A. (Dept of Sociology, State U of  
ISA-II New York, Stony Brook, 11790), PUBLISHERS AS  
1974 GATEKEEPERS OF IDEAS. (Eng)

¶ The relations between producers & consumers of ideas are mediated through various institutions which serve as gatekeepers of ideas. The publishing industry serves major gatekeeping functions. An attempt is made at a preliminary assessment of these functions. Several structural characteristics of the industry, such as its dependence upon an uncertain market, its high degree of decentralization, its organization according to craft rather than bureaucratic principles, are being investigated. The role of decision-makers in the industry is considered in terms of such concepts as reference group, self-image, & career-orientation.

S03793 Crane, Diana (U of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,  
ISA-II 19174), THE SOCIAL POTENTIAL OF THE  
1974 PATIENT: AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE SICK ROLE.  
1349 (Eng)

¶ The patient's potential to perform his social roles can be examined in a number of ways. First, the irreversible effects of his illness upon his physical & mental capacities must be considered. Is the patient physically damaged or mentally damaged in the sense that he has suffered irreversible physical or intellectual impairment or both? 2nd, can the patient be restored to health or can a chronic condition be

maintained for an indefinite period of time? Is the patient's condition one which will sooner or later be the cause of his death? 3rd, if the patient is conscious or intellectually aware, what is his attitude toward the resumption of his social roles? How do relevant others in his environment view his potential capacities? Finally, while he may have the potential capacity to resume his social roles, the relative value or social worth of these roles may influence the efforts which the MD is willing to make on his behalf. ¶'s were mailed to samples of MD's in internal medicine, pediatrics, neurosurgery, & pediatric heart surgery. Over 70% of the MD's returned the ¶ in all 4 specialties. In the neurosurgery & pediatric heart surgery ¶'s, MD's were asked to indicate whether they would usually, sometimes, or rarely perform such an operation. The internist & pediatric ¶'s provided lists of appropriate treatments for each case. MD's in these specialties were asked to indicate which treatments they would use for the patients described in the case histories. A scale of activism was developed for each question which included only those treatment items which were highly correlated with one another as shown by a factor analysis. Evidence from the study shows that MD's define the treatable patient as one who can interact or who has the potential to interact in a meaningful way with others in his environment. The priorities in terms of treatment are the following: (a) salvageable patients with physical damage; (b) salvageable patients with mental damage & unsalvageable patients with physical damage; (c) unsalvageable patients with mental damage. While the present study indicates that the MD's decision to treat is based upon the patient's potential capacity to resume his social roles, it is possible that the patient's perceptions of these decisions based on previous experiences influence his decision to seek treatment. A definitive model of medical care would define how the interaction between the patient's perception of his illness & how the MD's perception of his social capacity determine whether the patient is treated & how much treatment he receives.

S03794 Dandurand, Louise (Institute d'Histoire et de  
ISA-II Sociopolitique des Sciences, Universite de  
1974 Montreal, C. P. 6128, 101, Quebec), INTER-  
1350 NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES: SOCIOLOGICAL AND POLITICAL INCIDENCES OF THEIR GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION. (Eng)

¶ Focus is on 2 aspects of international scientific congresses: (i) their sociological aspect, or function within the so-called 'social system of science,' & (ii) their political connotation, or relationship with the broader political environment. The connection between the geographical incidence of international scientific congresses & regional localization of contributions to natural knowledge is examined. It is suggested that meetings constitute a discipline-specific indicator for the activity of—or even the maturity of—a national scientific community. All international scientific congresses held since 1850 were divided into 2 periods (1850-1937, 1950-1970). Then they were broken down according to disciplines (8) & host countries. The resulting rough distribution was used to identify phenomena of growth, decline, stability, fluctuation, concentration & leadership. The distribution was examined to see whether each country received its expected share of congresses. Concrete instances were found where influences not of a narrowly conceived "scientific" nature (in this case, political) played an important role in the distribution of international scientific congresses. Thus, this particular manifestation of the scientific enterprise cannot be understood as depending solely on the intrinsic evolution of disciplines. From an external standpoint, scientific activity is linked to modes of thought fundamentally different from scientific ones. Social, political & economic considerations influence science by acting upon the operations of the scientific community. This being

the case, indicators of the scientific activity on a national level, for instance, as measured by the geographical distribution of international scientific congresses, cannot be dissociated from non-scientific factors in any analysis.

**S03795** Dadrian, Vahakn (State U of New York, Geneseo, ISA-II 14454), A TYPOLOGICAL APPROACH TO 1974 GENOCIDE. (Eng)  
1351 ¶ This is a theoretical attempt to conceptualize genocide as a sociological problem. (1) the term is defined in terms of its (a) structural components involving power relations, dominant vs minority group status & the decision making process, (b) interactive dynamism in inter-group conflict. (2) 5 types of genocide are discerned central to which is the victimological perspective involving submission relationships & the vulnerability factor. (3) 5 cumulative stages of conflict capable of culminating in genocide are sketched.

**S03796** Damian, Natalia (Laboratorul de Sociologie., Str. ISA-II Rafael Sanzio, 1, Bucharest 2, Sector 2, Rumania), 1974 LIVING IN URBAN ENVIRONMENT AND SOME 1352 ASPECTS OF LIFE QUALITY. (Eng)  
¶ An attempt to point out some sociological aspects of living conditions in an urban environment. Empirical data collected by various Romanian sociological research groups support the author's statements on positive changes to be taken into account: (A) the considerable improvement in living conditions in new, industrially-made buildings; (B) the gradual disappearance in new houses of such phenomena as families living together & overcrowding; (C) the abolishment of inherited inequalities in living conditions; (D) the improvement of interpersonal relationships & the diminution of conflicts; (E) some tendencies toward professional stability after getting a new house; (F) the acceleration of the technology of domestic activities. A sociological analysis aiming also to reveal qualitative dimensions of living identified other problems to be optimally solved in the future: (a) living used to be considered a set of essentially individual activities, a conception that gave birth both to a "domestic autarchy" & to the diminution of neighborhood social relationships. (b) The present production of goods & chattels (like furniture, etc) cannot qualitatively satisfy the new houses' needs. (c) The size of the numerous 2-room flats emphasizes the process of "nuclearization" of families & reduces the primarily favorable influence of the new houses on family fertility. An attempt was also made to determine to what extent certain dimensions of living could be conceived as pertinent symptoms of life quality: (I) The qualitative changes determined by the new living conditions did not consist in the amount of people's spare time but rather in an orientation toward new kinds of activities, eg, physical & moral self-improvement, interpersonal relationships, etc. (II) During its development, the contemporary urban architecture, which initially intended both to industrialize the building process &, simultaneously, to lead to a collective way of living, gradually gave up this 2nd purpose. The dichotomy of the "collective-individual" shed light on some peculiar features of the new urban life & enabled the following proposals: (1) A deep analysis of the social, economic & scientific bases of contemporary urbanism should be carried out from the viewpoint of long-range social & sociological consequences. (2) "Experimental new houses" should be built. (3) There should be closer relationships between sociological research units & design organizations. (4) A deeper sociological analysis should be made of the contemporary architect's recruitment, training, status & social responsibilities.

**S03797** Dare, L. O. (U of Ife, Nigeria), DYNAMICS OF ISA-II POWER AND PRIVILEGE IN CHANGING SOCI- 1974 ETIES: THE CASE OF NIGERIA. (Eng)  
1353 ¶ This study recognizes the crucial importance of

politics in the life of pre-industrial societies. Politics confers power & privilege. It traces the history of how the power holders of Nigeria have changed with changing historical circumstances. The pre-colonial period witnessed the supremacy of the traditional rulers & chiefs. Colonial administrators displaced the chiefs. The introduction of western education was responsible for the evolution of a politically aware & articulate class. This new class recognized the injustice of the colonial situation, demanded & won independence. Naturally, they moved into positions of power vacated by the colonial powers, inadvertently edging out the traditional elite. The absence of strong political institutions created a "praetorian" setting. In this setting, the military which controls the tools of coercion forcefully seized power & the perquisites of office. With the military's inherent inability to provide forceful political leadership, discussants about the future have directed their efforts to integrative models such as the Patriotic Front Party, a National Ideology & the Consociational model.

**S03798** Das, Man Singh (Northern Illinois U, DeKalb, ISA-II 60115), A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY OF INTER- 1974 CASTE CONFLICT IN INDIA AND THE UNITED 1354 STATES. (Eng)  
¶ The study investigates conflict between high & low castes in India & between blacks & whites in the US; it treats the matter of functions & dysfunctions of this intercaste conflict in the 2 societies. The study finds that in India, quarrels & disputes between high castes & untouchables are more characteristic of "actual" than "traditional" caste society, whereas in the US, race relations have never been free of conflict & violence, the difference due, in part, to the involuntary nature of slavery in the case of the US. It is found that intercaste conflict has increased in India with the advent of independence, & in the US, with the recent re-interpretations of the Constitution. In India, migration of low caste people & the consequent disturbance of economic relations between high & low castes have given rise to conflict. This situation does not compare with that in the US. In both societies, however, the more dependent low caste people are upon high caste people, the less intercaste conflict there is. Intercaste conflict is seen as "eufunctional" in both India & the US in that it breaks down "traditional" caste barriers in occupation. Intercaste conflict is seen as "dysfunctional" in India in that it may leave low caste villagers without the security of employment, & "dysfunctional" in the US in that it gives African & Asian visitors unfavorable impressions of democracy in the US.

**S03799** David, Deborah S. (Brooklyn Coll, CUNY, NY, ISA-II 11210), LABOR FORCE EXPERIENCE OF SCIEN- 1974 TISTS AND ENGINEERS: A COMPARISON OF 1355 MALES AND FEMALES. (Eng)  
¶ This paper analyzes the LF experience of F scientists & engineers by comparing them to their M counterparts as regards three areas: LF participation, proportion of time at work, & employment stability. The data used are the 1962 postcensal study of science & engineering manpower, which used a mailed [?], & had a total of 23,884 R's used in this analysis. Women are less likely than are their M colleagues to be in the LF. Furthermore, among women who are younger, less educated, & have family responsibilities there is a greater likelihood of being out of the LF when compared to other women. Women are also more likely than men to work part-year & part-time, & this lower participation is more likely among women of younger age, of less education, & with family responsibilities. As regards employment stability, there are no major differences between the men & women in the number of years working for their present employer, or in the number of different employers. This would seem to indicate that women scientists & engineers are no more unstable in their employment patterns than are their M counterparts. Based on these data, job discrimination against women in these occupations is

not warranted by rational reasons.

**S03800** Davis, Devra Lee (Queens Coll, Flushing, NY,  
ISA-II 11367), SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE, SOCIOLOGY  
1974 OF RELIGION, AND RELIGIONSWISSENSCHAFT:  
1356 (Eng)

† K. Mannheim considered the generation of typologies of epistemologies as one valid preparation for the radical critique of epistemology, which the SofK entails. As an extension of Mannheim's early interest in epistemological typologies, this paper articulates 2 divergent, classical epistemologies of the study of religion, in ideal typical form: *Religionswissenschaft* & *Religionssoziologie*. (1) *Religionswissenschaft* features cross-cultural comparisons of religions qua religion; & it includes: (A) Schleiermacher's delimitation of religion *sui generis*, as individually experienced. (B) Scheler's doctrine of the independence of religious, theological & philosophical object domains, & his notion of the separation of religion, ethics & jurisprudence. (C) Otto's concept of the numen as unique to religion. (2) *Religionssoziologie* features studies of specific religions qua economics, politics, social structure, etc, & it includes: (a) Simmel's notion of the potential homogeneity of the perceived sociological object domain, & the generality of religious feelings & actions to all other spheres of social behavior. (b) Durkheim's delimitation of religion as manifest collectively in the society, *sui generis*. (c) Weber's analysis of the interrelations of religion, the religious ethic, economy & society.

**S03801** De Gre, Gerard & Vladislav Tomovic (U of Waterloo,  
ISA-II Ontario & Brock U, St. Catharines, Ontario),  
1974 ANALYSIS OF THE PAPERS FROM VARNA CON-  
1357 GRESS, 1970. (Eng)

† Based on *Sociological Abstracts* information, this paper presents a systematic classification of the papers read at the 7th World Congress of Sociology. It includes cross tabulations of papers by such categories as title, author, country, continents & language. It is an essential information on the magnitude of participation of the countries around the world.

**S03802** De Miguel, Jesus M. (Dept of Sociology, Yale U,  
ISA-II New Haven, CT, 06520), A FRAMEWORK FOR THE  
1974 STUDY OF NATIONAL HEALTH SYSTEMS. (Eng)  
1358

† An attempt to define a general analytic framework for health systems, applicable to different & diverse cases, using for its construction cross-national & systems analysis approaches. Elling's scheme in "Case Studies of Contrasting Approaches to Organizing for Health: An Introduction to a Framework" (1974) is developed further, defining a causal model for health systems. The literature from the 30's to the present is reviewed. The contribution of E. Richard Weirnerman on "Research on Comparative Health Service Systems" (1971) is a starting point for the analysis. In setting up a model for cross-national research on health systems, the aims of cross-national research in general are discussed. The crucial importance of political scientists in the theoretical & methodological development of the comparative focus is pointed out. A brief review of the comparative health literature includes most of the relevant within-nation & between-nations research, including the changes in the level of analysis (micro-macro-, & micro-macro-) in comparative health studies from approximately 1930 to 1974. An operative definition is developed in order to build up a causal model of health systems. It is a fact that health services alone do not determine human health; there are many other social factors that have an effect on the health status of populations. Sociologists may help in the definition & measurement of, & policy-making on, health status in relation to these factors. The present model offers different possibilities for such an analysis, as it divides the reality into sub-systems, articulating them into open linked

systems theory as Caudill suggested.

**S03803** De Sierra, Geronimo (Centre d'Etude des Mouvements  
ISA-II Sociaux, 54 Blvd Raspail, Paris 75006  
1974 France), NOUVELLE CONJONCTURE IMPERIAL-  
1359 ISTE ET CRISE POLITIQUE DANS L'URUGUAY  
CONTEMPORAINE (New Imperialist Conjuncture  
and Political Crisis in Contemporary Uruguay).  
(Fr)

† The current political crisis in Uruguay is discussed, in particular the take over by the armed forces of political & ideological functions other than those that were traditional to the country; repression & defense of territory. Beginning with a presentation of (1) the political system of "representative democracy" consolidated since 1904; (2) the nature of the power block which is at its base; (3) a preliminary definition of the Uruguayan type of capitalist-dependent state, a discussion follows on the economic & political process of readaptation to the conjuncture of the world capitalist chain of the postwar years. In this context are studied: (a) the crisis of political representation of different classes & fractions; (b) the changes produced in the power block; (c) the end of the stable bourgeois hegemony; (d) the aggravation of class struggles at the political & ideological level; (e) the forms of armies of popular contestation (guerrilla); (f) the changes of political regime due to the *coup d'etat* of 1973. The focus is particularly on the interaction between the very autonomy of the overdeveloped political system, the gap between the new predominant economic groups & its political representation, the gap left by the fact that the dominant class no longer has a national hegemonic project, as well as the will of the armed forces to fill the role presenting itself as the last rampart of the integrity of the state, & as the replacement of political class. The economic & political data are treated fundamentally from a qualitative point of view in light of the elaboration of a set of hypotheses on the relation between the type of political regime & the diverse imperialist conjunctures, this being the case of capitalist-dependent countries of Latin-America. In particular, an incompatibility is suggested (in countries with complex & relatively advanced structures, but still structurally weak in the new economic world conjunctures) between a nationally popular, or even nationally capitalistic project, & the armed forces as a politically dominant & exclusive group.

**S03804** DeWeese, L. Carroll, III (General Motors Research  
ISA-II Laboratories, Warren, MI, 48090), SOCIAL  
1974 INDICATORS BASED ON COMMUNICATION CON-  
1360 TENT: A LIMITED FEASIBILITY STUDY. (Eng)

† A limited feasibility study of computerized content analysis of mass communication media has been carried out. Historical samples of editorials from 3 newspapers (*New York Times*, *Detroit News*, & *Wall Street Journal*) were translated into machine-readable form & analyzed by computer using a set of programs called the "General Inquirer." Output consisted of plots of the *f* of occurrence of a large number of issues as a function of time. The results of the study lead to the conclusion that the acquisition of quantitative data on emerging & changing issues by computerized content analysis is technologically feasible, but questions remain about economic feasibility. The implications of this study for developing social indicators is discussed.

**S03804a** Dexter, Carolyn R. (Pennsylvania State U,  
ISA-II Middletown, 17057), THE INTERACTION OF AGE  
1974 AND EDUCATION AS PREDICTORS OF WORKERS'  
1360a ORIENTATION TOWARD CHANGE. (Eng)

† Using survey data collected from American industrial workers, the independent role of age & education is described in accounting for & attitudes toward change. Data were collected from the universe of 5 industrial plants manufacturing light machine parts belonging to the same parent

company. The organizational structure & the activities of the workers were similar, only the geography & individual characteristics of the workers varied. In most studies age & education are distributed similarly, younger workers having in large proportion better education than older workers. It becomes impossible to determine the role that each of these factors plays in determining their attitudes & behavior. Particular attention was given to the interaction of these 2 variables & they were found to vary independently. This proposition was tested in predicting workers' orientations to 3 different types of organizational change: change in on the job activities, change in social setting in which one works, & desire for self-initiated change or responsibility. While it was found that education in & of itself is a greater predictor of workers' proneness to change, age plays a critical role when types of change & education are controlled.

**S03805** Dias, Gentil Martins (U of Brasilia, 70.000, Brazil),  
ISA-II EMERGING POWER RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN  
1975 PEASANTS AND URBAN ELITES: A CASE STUDY  
1361 IN THE BRAZILIAN NORTHEAST. (Eng)

¶ In the past half century Brazilian agrarian structure has undergone major transformations. To a large extent these changes were precipitated by the stagnation of traditional & export-oriented agricultural activities, by extensive expansion in subsistence-type agricultural establishments, & to a lesser extent, by the development of large-scale commercial establishments. In turn, these transformations promoted the appearance of patterns of rural settlement characterized by: (1) decline of traditional *fazendas* & *engenhos* as foci for the organization & control of the rural population, (2) dispersion of small & family-operated rural establishments, & (3) growth in the number of market centers & towns which now perform the role of centers for the economic, social & political organization of the surrounding rural population. In these circumstances, merchants have emerged as the most powerful & influential group in the countryside. Accordingly, traditional patterns of relationship & dependence between the peasantry & big landlords have been weakened & new & more effective bonds now link peasants & merchants. An attempt is made to document these phenomena, particularly the new patterns of relationship existing between peasants & merchants in the Brazilian Northeast. It is found that despite widespread land-ownership among peasants, the benefits accrued are rather limited. By gaining the status of independent producers, peasants have become dependent on the market & on government institutions, & consequently on those in control of the institutions.

**S03806** Diop, Majhemout (Institut des Sciences Humaines,  
ISA-II Bamako Mali, B. P. 1215), CASTES ET TECH-  
1974 NOLOGIE (QUELQUES REFLEXIONS) (Castes and  
1362 Technology (Some Observations). (Fr)

¶ In certain societies of West Africa, the caste system by its highly segregative nature prevents the inter-technical connections, scientific exchanges, & theoretical generalizations indispensable to technological knowledge. In this sense might one not speak of pretechnological societies? Since it is possible to conceive of "precapitalist, preindustrial consumer societies," one cannot measure "economic take-off" by level of life alone. In the same way the filling of the "technological gap" through importation of perfected technologies may introduce polluting industries, new structures of exploitation of local populations, a cultural pollution whose cumulative effects along with natural pollution (vectors of endemic diseases, outmoded social structures, vestiges of foreign dominations), would be explosive. Improving the environment & quality of life imposes a precise & total apprehension of the policies of development. An institute for research on local social structures under the appropriate international or regional auspices could be the indispensable complement to a techno-

logical bank for liquidating technological colonialism & realizing a new international division of scientific labor. Does not the importation into our countries of new technologies require the solution of a great number of problems of integration &, on a more or less long term basis, the more general problem of change in the material basis of social production?  
Tr by A. Shaw

**S03807** Doebert, Rainer & Gertrud Nummer-Winkler (Max-  
ISA-II Planck-Institute, 8130 Starnberg, W. Germany,  
1974 Riemerschmidstr. 7), POTENTIALS OF CONFLICT  
1363 AND WITHDRAWAL AMONG ADOLESCENTS. (Eng)

¶ Proceeding from the macrosociological presupposition that system-dysfunctional personality structures are increasingly being generated, this study investigated the influence of the crisis of adolescence & of stages of moral judgement on the genesis of dysfunctional motivational structures. The global hypothesis is: the form of the crisis of adolescence (intense/not intense) determines the stage of moral judgement, which, in turn, channels the selection of concrete life goals & value orientations. In open-ended interviews with 15 subjects with a mild crisis of adolescence & 9 subjects with an intense crisis, data were obtained concerning their autobiographies. In addition several personality characteristics were measured by Likert-type scales. The findings show that an intense crisis of adolescence is not, contrary to the hypothesis postulated, a necessary yet still a sufficient precondition for the development of the post-conventional level of moral judgement; further that the selection of concrete life goals & value orientations does depend on the structure of moral development as well as — unexpectedly — directly on the course of the crisis of adolescence.

**S03808** Donneur, André P. (UQAM, Montréal, C. P. 8888,  
ISA-II Québec H3C 3P8), NATIONALISME ET POLITIQUE  
1974 DE LA LANGUE AU QUEBEC (Nationalism and  
1364 Language Policy in Quebec). (Fr)

¶ The study addresses 2 points: The first is to see the degree to which the linguistic problem preoccupies the members of the *Parti Québécois*, a political party which advocates the establishment of a sovereign Quebec, tied to Canada only by an economic association. The second is an investigation of the nature of the linguistic policies practiced in Canada & particularly in Quebec. At the meeting point between these 2 concerns is the hypothesis according to which linguistic policies would have an effect on the members of the *Parti Québécois*. It is a matter of determining whether nationalism in Quebec is in large part nourished by the frustrations experienced by French speakers in a society where they cannot live fully in French. Data were collected in a survey conducted among adherents of the *Parti Québécois* in greater Montreal; the results led to partial verification of the hypothesis. Only a study among voters of the *Parti Québécois* in the whole of Quebec would allow more certain verification of the hypothesis.  
Tr by A. Shaw

**S03809** Dornstein, Miriam (U of Haifa, Mount Carmel,  
ISA-II Israel), GOAL ORIENTATIONS OF DECISION-  
1974 MAKERS IN STATE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES. (Eng)  
1365

¶ A report on some of the findings from research conducted in 17 state business enterprises in Israel. One of the main hypotheses was that due to an inherent ambiguity in the goal structure of state business enterprises (economic efficiency versus various socio-economic goals), the decision-makers (Board Members, Board Chairmen & General Managers) in these organizations would manifest divergent goal orientations. These orientations would crystallize around the "systemic location," i.e. the position of the particular group of decision-makers in the organization's subsystems. The discussions of the Boards of Directors on problems of resource allocation were content analyzed. 2 main categories were used: one

labelled "constraints," which included all content items referring to things which should be considered (in the view of the particular decision-makers) in discussing a particular decision; the other labelled "goals," which included only these considerations referring to a "desirable state of affairs." The relevant items in each category were coded into subcategories according to what kind of constraints or goals were mentioned (eg, socio-political, technical, financial, economic, company status, etc). The findings support the hypothesis. The chi-square tests show that the orientations of each group are significantly different in the expected directions. Board Members are first & foremost oriented toward the "public interest" & toward implementing socio-political goals, whereas General Managers show a dominant orientation toward the organization's economic efficiency & well-being. Board Chairmen, who fulfill integrative functions between the 2 groups, show orientations intermediate to the others.

**S03810** Dragadze, Tamara (Oxford U, Institute of Social ISA-II Anthropology, 51 Banbury Road, England), TRADI-  
1974 TIONAL IMAGES IN SEX ROLE IDEOLOGY AND  
1366 INFANT SOCIALIZATION IN A RURAL AREA OF SOVIET GEORGIA. (Eng)

¶ An interpretation of experience arising from the author's research when as a guest of the State U of Tbilissi (1963-72) she chose a rural area of Soviet Georgia to study traditional aspects of family life in an attempt to trace their historical origin. The focus of this paper is on the pre-school period when most child-socialization takes place in the home. The exogamic rules of marriage have consequences on residence patterns & child-rearing: infants often meet only with siblings & cousins whom they cannot marry in adulthood. The ensuing behavior, loosely termed "camaraderie," or "sibling behavior" expected of cousins prepares them for the absence of sex-differentiation in formal school education where the educational policy of the USSR is officially & explicitly committed not to use sex-role differentiation & sex discrimination. In the home, concepts of sex-roles & sex-identity are transmitted only very subtly, motivated by the adults' own concepts of what grown women & men represent both in the social & symbolic order of their own adult world. A description of traditional M & F images will be given, with special reference to the concept that women, who are reputed to have "close affinities with the order of nature," represent order & stability & are not vulnerable to the transient pressures of 'society' in the same way as men are said to fall victim to with, for example, excesses of pride or jealousy (not experienced by women). A pattern of respect & reliance on the women emerges, which is traced back to past history & documented with behavior observed during field-work.

**S03811** D'Souza, Victor S. (Panjab U, Chandigarh, India), ISA-II INEQUALITIES, DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL  
1974 STRUCTURE IN INDIA. (Eng)  
1367 ¶ Efforts made in India to advance economic develop-  
ment & reduce inequalities, while yielding small gains

in economic growth have resulted in a further increase in inequalities. Knowledge about inequalities in India so far contributes mainly to a description of the phenomenon & very little to its explanation. An attempt is made here at explaining some aspect of the phenomenon. Gaining insight from a case study of a growing industrial community, a theoretical framework has been developed, which is based on the major generalization that inequalities in India are dependent upon the social structure. It follows that the gains of SE development are distributed in proportion to the existing inequalities, thereby increasing the inequalities between the same strata. The theoretical framework is validated by showing its usefulness in explaining consistently some of the known facts about SE change & development which have hitherto been found inconsistent with prevailing notions, & in uncovering some little known facts. It

explains why contrary to expectations more disadvantaged sections in the rural areas are less prone to migrate to the urban areas, & why the migrants to cities are better adjusted economically as compared to the residents. An important hypothesis deduced from the theoretical framework that the representation of scheduled castes population in urban communities is negatively related to the degree of their occupational complexity, does in fact find support from the available information.

**S03812** Eckstein, Susan (Dept of Sociology, Boston U, MA ISA-II 02215), ON INSTITUTIONALIZING REVOLUTIONS:  
1974 A COMPARISON OF MEXICO AND BOLIVIA. (Eng)  
1368 ¶ Developments subsequent to revolutions are

generally assumed to be determined by the conditions that precipitated the societal upheavals &/or forces unleashed during the rebellions. A comparative-historical analysis of post-revolutionary politics in 2 Latin American countries — Mexico & Bolivia — demonstrates, on the basis of primary & secondary source material, that the political consequences of revolutions cannot be deduced from either. Rather, the consequences of revolutions cannot be deduced from either. Rather, the consequences are shaped by the uses to which heirs of revolutions employ the powers of the state &, above all, by international political & economic forces beyond the immediate control of the 'Third World' countries. The core of the analysis centers on the effect domestic & foreign influences have had in facilitating the political institutionalization of the Mexican but not the Bolivian revolution. Because both countries instituted similar types of political parties with similar ideologies, & because both made suffrage universal after their respective revolutions, the diverse outcomes of the 2 upheavals cannot be understood in terms of formal political structures & political processes. The real bases of power in such societies lie outside the formal political apparatus. These findings suggest that existing theories of revolution & 'political development' must be broadened to take inter- & intra-national power relations into account.

**S03813** Eisenstadt, Shmuel Noah (Hebrew U of Jerusalem, ISA-II Israel), INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FORCES IN  
1974 THE DEVELOPMENTS OF SOCIOLOGICAL ANAL-  
1369 YSIS — WITH AN ILLUSTRATION FROM STUDIES  
OF DEVELOPMENT AND MODERNIZATION. (Eng)

¶ An examination of the roots of the great sensitivity of sociology to external impingements, & the ways in which such external forces influence the development of sociological analysis. The 1st aspect is the close relation of sociology to other intellectual trends & traditions which made the development of sociological work & analysis continuously open to the impact of "external" intellectual & institutional forces. A 2nd major aspect of the intellectual & institutional development of sociology is that throughout its development there existed numerous intellectual & institutional bases from which sociological analysis could & did develop. The 3rd aspect is the fact that sociologists tended to develop multiple intellectual orientations & role-referents among which there could develop many tensions, & each of which could become a starting point of reformulation of sociological problems. The 4th aspect is the complex relation between the different levels of sociological analysis, & especially among the broad explicative paradigms (sociological theories), the more specific research progress & research paradigms, the various concrete problems of research, the middle-range theories, descriptive analyses, & concrete researches. Though all these have tended in principle to address themselves to similar problems, the analytical configuration of each was distinct.

**Have you looked into the DECENNIAL  
INDEX: 1953-1962 lately?**

**S03814** Eisenstadt, Shmuel N. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, ISA-II Israel), TYPES OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL 1974 ORIENTATIONS OF INTELLECTUALS. (Eng) 1370 ¶ Intellectuals are conventionally taken to be rebels or critics, potential or actual opponents of the established order. Every tradition — every interpretation of social reality — poses certain questions & provides certain answers, thereby effectively excluding the possibility of other questions & other answers. Tension is inherent in intellectual life, precisely because every intellectual construction of reality will be challenged. If a construct of "rational society" is developed by one group of intellectuals, this will only provide an incentive for others to view the matter in another dimension. It is suggested in the article that every tradition has both symbolic & structural organizational dimensions. Traditions are the creation of intellectuals, but also of men & power (politicians & bureaucrats) & they are often in conflict. The conflict ought not to be seen as a struggle between intellectuals, who deal mostly with symbols & political men who deal mostly with organization. It is shown that each creates both, & that there is a "mutual interdependence" between intellectuals & political authorities. Political authorities of a society seek to be legitimized by intellectuals, religious or secular; their legitimacy derives largely from recognition by the elites of a society. Intellectuals & their organizations, in turn, generally require the protection of political institutions — this is a condition of their survival. Intellectual & political authorities seek to maintain the maximum autonomy for themselves, while at the same time achieving the maximum control over the other. This tension influences the intellectuals' moral dilemmas, it governs their responses to the problems of participation in society. Their ideal is to be both a critic of society & a participant in it. Intellectual attitudes toward tradition will differ markedly; some will accept it, others reject it. The majority of intellectuals have been "active or passive cultural & political conformists." When the intellectual is rebellious, the rebellion may be as much against intellectual authority as against political authority. In modern society the relationship between various forms of protest & general social & cultural innovation is crucial. The breakthrough to modernity involved strong revolutionary orientations on both the symbolic & the organizational levels.

**S03815** Evan, William M. (Dept of Sociology, U of ISA-II Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 19174), ISA AND THE 1974 INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SOCIOLOGY. (Eng) 1371 ¶ In all fields of science, "invisible Coll's" develop among the elite, whose theories & styles of research stimulate them to communicate with one another. This results in the growth of informal communications networks, often transcending national boundaries, & in the emergence of theoretical paradigms which tend to dominate a field. In the case of sociology, it is reasonable to assert that by the end of World War II it was a highly fragmented & national field, both as regards its informal communications networks & its intellectual structures. The principal impetus for change was the establishment of the International Sociological Association in 1949. Periodic world congresses provide an opportunity for sociologists from different countries to meet, exchange ideas, & eventually, form "invisible Coll's." Greatly facilitating this process is the research committee mechanism of ISA, which encourages the cooperation of individuals from different countries who are actively involved in a particular specialty. To test the hypothesis that ISA has stimulated a trend toward the internationalization of sociology, a content analysis was performed on the papers presented at ISA congresses held during the 1953-1966 period. Several indices of internationalization were developed which resulted in the finding that a marked increase in degree of internationalization of sociology has occurred during this interval. Several implications of this trend are discussed for the further development of (a) informal

communications networks, (b) collaborative research efforts, & (c) comparative sociology. In addition, the question is raised as to the generalizability of the finding concerning the impact of an international professional association on the growth of a scientific discipline.

**S03816** Fals-Borda, Orlando (Apartado Aéreo 51012, ISA-II Bogota, Colombia), POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF 1974 ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS: A REFLECTION. (Eng) 1372 ¶ The problem of ecological imbalance & the need to control its implications are essentially & above all experienced by the rich & powerful nations where industrial capitalism has developed. For the poor, dependent nations, it makes little sense to talk about improving the quality of life when the daily struggle is for survival. Priorities are therefore different from those of advanced countries. Realistic alternatives to regain control of the environment in less developed countries are examined, especially ways to take from traditional values those which are worthwhile for the future.

**S03817** Feldman, Margaret & H. Feldman (Ithaca Coll, NY, ISA-II 14850 & Cornell U, Ithaca, NY 14850), SEX 1974 DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND 1373 SELF ESTEEM IN TEEN AGE SIBLINGS. (Eng) ¶ Using a sample of 423 junior high sibling pairs, the research looked at child perceptions of parenting & of their own personalities to determine the normative sex differences within the sample. From this baseline it was possible to look at the ways in which one sibling of a same sex pair deviated from this norm because of the fact that he or she was higher in academic achievement or in self esteem. Did higher achievers &/or children with high self esteem function similar to or different from the normative expectation for that sex. For the achievement analysis each pair of sibs was ranked by grade point average & for the self esteem analysis the pair was ranked by their score on a 4 item scale derived from the Rosenberg (1965) scale. The dependent variable was the difference between the 2 children's scores. The sibling pairs were divided into 4 sex-pair groups: a higher & lower ranking brother, BB; a higher brother & lower sister, BS; a higher sister & lower brother, SB; & a higher & lower sister, SS. By use of a multiple regression program the 4 groups were compared on 124 variables: 15 child behavior & characteristics including IQ & leisure time activities; 25 family variables including child's perceptions of mother & father as being warm-democratic, authoritarian, & punishing, parental power, sibling relationships & family decision making; 43 self-items exploring self-concept, locus of control & active-passive dimensions of self & sibling; 26 school variables including items about help with homework, preferences for types of teaching & dropout proneness; 10 items about significant others & their aspirations for self & sibling; & finally, 5 items about peers including interaction with them, the climate peers were perceived to create at school & their help with homework. Findings showed that there was a good deal of differentiation within the family according to the sex of the child with boys & girls fitting the cultural stereotypes appropriate to their sex (26 significant differences). Achievement was found to be associated with a lower score in integrity (willingness to stand up & speak out for what was right) for boys but with a higher score in integrity & independence in girls. Differentiating the higher achieving girl from her less achieving sister was a cluster of items which appeared to define "parenting": more talk with both parents, a perception of mother as being both more warm-democratic & more pressuring, & more help from father with homework. Findings emphasize the need for examination of the psychic costs of present schools for boys & point out the parental behaviors which are conducive to girls' best functioning. These may in the end be the parental behaviors leading to more integrity in both boys & girls, a badly needed characteristic in our society.

**S03818** Ferge, Zsuzsa (Institut de Sociologie, Budapest, Uri  
ISA-II u 49, 1014, Hungary), LA RELATION ENTRE LA  
1974 STRUCTURE DE L'ECOLE ET LA STRUCTURE DU  
1374 SAVOIR TRANSMIS PAR L'ECOLE (The Relation be-  
tween the Structure of the School and the Structure of  
Knowledge Transmitted by the School). (Eng)

¶ The present structure of the school is a historical product which has developed in the form of a dualistic system. The first system, elitist in character, goes back at least 800 years, & is formed from the top down, starting from the higher levels. The second system, that of public instruction, is rather more recent, & has developed from the bottom up. The 2 systems served different SC's & consequently transmitted different knowledge. Knowledge which functions in social life has become more & more heterogeneous, forming distinct types. Presently the most important types seem to be professional knowledge (functioning in the work world), everyday practical knowledge, everyday social knowledge, & "holiday" knowledge. Traditionally the system of the elite has transmitted everyday knowledge on a high level, as well as "holiday" knowledge, while the second system has been concerned with everyday knowledge at a lower level, then with professional knowledge, neglecting "holiday" knowledge altogether. This difference persists even when, with capitalism, high level professional knowledge is included more & more in the curriculum of the elite system. From this fact, the higher levels of the different types of knowledge are connected to one another in a systematic way (at least in Europe), & the same phenomenon is found on the lower levels (though this latter system is incomplete). This duality, which is consecrated by tradition & nourished by the given system of interests, helps in its turn to maintain the socially unequal distribution of knowledge, in spite of changes in the organization of the school institution — changes that aim precisely at abolishing the original duality. Tr by A. Shaw

**S03819** Ferge, Zsuzsa (Institute of Sociology, Hungarian  
ISA-II Academy of Sciences, Uri Utca 49, Budapest 1014),  
1974 THE SEARCH FOR EQUALITY — WHY AND HOW?  
1375 SOME CONSIDERATIONS ABOUT THE SOCIAL  
POLICY OF A SOCIALIST COUNTRY. (Eng)

¶ The question is raised of why the equality issue became dominant in the last years? The egalitarian mood, in society & sociology, might be explained partly by a situation where equality, at last some kind of it, came close to its possible realization. In fact, there are many kinds of inequalities. The whole problem is easier to handle if we try to find out how inequalities are organized into a system. It is assumed that structural social determinisms form some kind of a causal chain, where the sphere of production, with its relations & institutions, strongly determines what is happening in the sphere of distribution & that of "total life situations." Productive relations include those of ownership of the means of production, relations based on unequally distributed power, control knowledge, & those created by the work itself. The basic role of ownership means that once it is changed (from private to common property), the above determinisms change. However, the social DoFL of socialist countries has still its built-in unequal relations, & from a broader perspective their transformation is essential. In fact, the creation of a communist society — though the characteristics of communism are not formulated by Marxism in egalitarian terms — presupposes the elimination of essential inequalities, especially those in production. Their abolition might then have greater repercussions, though interventions in other fields than production might also be useful or necessary. A summary is presented of the "practical" consequences of this analytical framework. It points out that, though the transformation of the social DoFL is crucial, it cannot be an immediate target, mainly for economic reasons; that, because inequalities are too numerous, priorities of social action are to be established. Here one has to take into account: (a) immediate emergency; (b) harm that might be done in the

long run because of present inequalities; (c) gains that might be expected in the long run from some intervention.

**S03820** Ferguson, Charles A. (Stanford U, Palo Alto, CA,  
ISA-II 94022), KING JAMES ENGLISH AS THE LANGUAGE  
1974 OF MODERN REVELATION. (Eng)

1376 ¶ The relationship between revealed holy books of religious communities & the religious registers of languages used in these communities is explored, with special reference to the US during the period 1800-1950. On the basis of examples from various religions in different parts of the world at different times, 4 principles are hypothesized: (I) Holy books tend to be composed in existing religious registers. (II) Supplements to a holy book tend to preserve the language better than inspired commentaries. (III) A holy book is more likely to be translated if it is felt already to be a translation. (IV) Modernizing versions tend to appear in connection with reform movements or general shifts in repertoire. The principles are examined in relation to 3 American holy books: THE BOOK OF MORMON, SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES, & THE AQUARIAN GOSPEL OF JESUS CHRIST. The conclusion is that sociolinguistic factors other than such ideologies as "The gospel must be in the language of the people" may play decisive roles in the choice of alternatives in the language of revelation, translation & modernization of holy books.

**S03821** Ferraresi, Franco (Libera Università degli Studi,  
ISA-II Trento, Italy), TECHNOLOGY, STRUCTURE AND  
1974 POWER IN COMPLEX ORGANIZATIONS: THE  
1377 CASE OF EDP IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION. (Eng)

¶ The paper analyzes the changes & transformations brought about by Electronic Data Processing within administrative systems. The problem is dealt with at 2 different levels: the organizational-structural & the more directly political one, that is the level where top decision-making takes place. The first part of the paper deals with structures & procedures & resistances to change. After a general overview of the changes which may be brought about by EDP in these sectors, the paper analyzes some national contexts where EDP has been introduced. The applications examined are those which have taken place at the municipal level, in the USA, at the inter-communal level, in the German Federal Republic, & at the national level, in France. The second part of the paper deals with the so-called "new decisional techniques": System Analysis, Operations Research, PPBS, etc. After a general survey of the problems involved, focussing especially on the role of the expert & his position in political decision-making processes, one well-known case is examined, that of PPBS in the US Defense Dept. The main conclusion is that electronic instruments, both in the "common" EDP & in the more sophisticated decisional applications, operate within administrative contexts whose level of rationality is very low. On the one hand this does not allow for a full exploitation of their potential, while on the other hand it does not eliminate the dangers that the new technologies cause to democratic processes. Above all, the possibilities for citizens to control public administration & to participate meaningfully in political decision-making run a serious risk of being further reduced.

**S03822** First-Dilić, Ruža M. (Center for Rural & Urban  
ISA-II Sociology & Space Organization, Institute for Social  
1974 Research U of Zagreb, Amruseva 8, 41000 Zagreb,  
1378 Yugoslavia), SEX ROLES IN RURAL YUGOSLAVIA.  
(Eng)

¶ Beginning with the hypothesis that incongruity of social changes & changing sex roles in the rural society is not so much the consequence of belonging to a certain sex group as it is being part of a specific occupation, the author attempts to determine what role the woman plays in the agricultural LF in SFR Yugoslavia. Women may, in relation to men, be in the

functioning role of substitution, integration or competition in the LF. The analyzed census show that in social farming, women substitute for deagrarianized men. A woman works where the least skill & lowest qualifications are required & becomes a worker of the "second class." She appears in the competitive function—which is an exception—only through her participation in self-management of the farm co-operatives. In private farming, women again substitute the men who are in non-agricultural jobs. Namely, the feminized LF in private farming is more prominent on part-time farms (where, in general, the M head of the household has found employment off the farm), rather than on full-time farms. Because of migration based on sex & age, the mother & wife work on the farm more than the daughters. In the competitive function, women appear only when decisions are made pertinent to family life, but not for questions dealing with the farm operation. In farm families each mate has an area of family functioning in which he/she is autonomous; the role of the woman is to decide on questions concerning the household, as well as child rearing, the M decides matters concerning the farm. The feminization of agriculture seems to be only the first step in the process of industrialization. However, the developing tertiary sector of the economy offers job opportunities to F's. Then the women leave the farm, & agriculture becomes the vocation for the M who is educated & physically capable of operating mechanized farms.

S03823 Fisher, Sethard (U of California, Santa Barbara, ISA-II 93106), REFORM OR REVOLUTION: ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES AGAINST OPPRESSION OF NON-WHITES IN AMERICA. (Eng) 1379

¶ The recent upsurge of new & more militant leadership in the racial equality movement calls for an assessment of the basis from which it springs. One of its major informing sources is the revolutionary left, which envisages a process of class warfare & seizure of power by the proletariat. Within this vision the effort by non-whites to achieve racial equality is depicted as a "vanguard" stirring of the more general class struggle. It is suggested that revolutionary Marxism is not at this time an appropriate theoretical source for militance among non-whites. While continued militance is crucial, it must be guided by theory, strategy, & tactics that cast this movement in an autonomous light consistent with the traditional ideal of the wider society. Traditional interest group liberalism, combined with a commitment to non-violence, is the suggested alternative. This approach is more consistent with the distinctive aims of Americans, including non-whites, & holds greater prospects for achieving racial equality at this time.

S03824 Ford, Joseph Brandon (California State U, Northridge ISA-II 91324), DIALECTIC OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIALISM: A PERSISTENT CRISIS IN WESTERN SOCIOLOGY. (Eng) 1380

¶ From its inception, sociology has been in a dialectic with socialism, taken as with Sombart to mean the "intellectual embodiment of the modern social movement." The dialectic of Comte's stress on science with Saint-Simon's on the "spiritual" side represented the first high point in a series of dialectical encounters. Classic sociologists who attended closely to this dialectic included Sombart, Durkheim, Le Bon, Ferri & Weber. Early congresses of the first successful & continuous international organization of sociologists, the Institut International de Sociologie, exemplified the degree to which sociologists were concerned with the challenge & the dialectic. Marxist, pro-Marxist, & revisionist (or neo-Marxist) papers were numerous, along with those that took positivistic & other non-Marxist postures. In the 20th century, the dialectic has continued. The relationship of scientific or "academic" sociology to social reform movements, especially socialism, has continued to be a close one; & the dialectic between the Comtean & Saint-Simonian positions has continued,

though in modern dress & often without the participants' full awareness of this historical perspective. The present or "coming" crisis is bringing sociologists from Marxist countries into closer contact & debate with "Western" sociologists; but the dialectic & the "crisis" have had historic roots & persistent presence in "Western Sociology." The high importance of the historical perspective on the nature of sociology is a cardinal instance of the importance of such a perspective in general.

S03825 Francis, Emerich K. (Sociological Institute, 8 ISA-II Munich 40, Konradstrasse 6/III, Germany), 1974 ETHNOCENTRISM IN ETHNIC RESEARCH. (Eng) 1381

¶ What is conventionally understood by "ethnic, racial & minority relations" cannot be treated adequately without reference to a variety of academic disciplines. In order to make widely scattered ethnic research productive of theoretical insights a consolidation of different scientific languages is required. Overexpansion & duplication of terms often lead to unwarranted conclusions. A refinement of strategic concepts is suggested: Ethnicity should be recognized as a universal principle of social organization. It is likely to become salient if there is a contrast effect between groups coexisting in a social context, & if this contrast can be interpreted in terms of descent. National cultures are the outcome of historical processes initiated by political interests. They are brought about by demotic institutions which link each member of society directly to a central authority. When in a modern state the alien rule by an absolute monarch or by the metropolis of a colony is replaced by democratic self-determination, a preexisting demotically organized society (such as the absolute state) tends to be transformed into a demotic nation by way of homogenizing processes through which traditional & particularistic (including ethnic) identifications & solidarities are replaced by the nation as the principal focus of societal identification & solidarity. Conspicuous differences between groups coexisting in a given social context (language, religion, race, location) are perceived & become relevant for social action orientation if, because of their discriminatory power in a given situation, they are suitable for symbolizing the actual structural distinctiveness of ethnic (sub)groups from the dominant core of the nation. It is argued that the principles on which the modern nation is based not only are unworkable in many, especially post-colonial, situations but also that there are congenital inconsistencies in the doctrine of the nation-state. Accordingly the moralizing frequently implied in ethnic theory & research should be replaced by a readiness to question the unquestionable & to transcend cultural standards. Seen in this light, eg the most pressing problem of the Third World is not nation-building but overcoming the model of the nation-state.

S03826 Freedman, James O. (U of Pennsylvania Law School, Philadelphia, 19174), CRISIS AND LEGITIMACY IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCESS. (Eng) 1382

¶ An outline of the recurrent criticisms of the federal administrative agencies as "the headless 4th branch of government" & an exploration of the ways in which various legal doctrines have been successively devised (delegation of powers must be limited, judicial review must be adequate, adjudicatory & rule-making procedures must be fair & perhaps judicial in character) to meet these criticisms. The fact that these doctrines have been less than adequate to still the criticisms of the "legitimacy" of administrative agencies as a part of US government suggests that other, deeper factors are at play. Several of these factors are examined, including the discrepancy between the idealized conception of the administrative process & the reality, & the uneasiness that Americans feel over the influence of bureaucracies generally, & it is suggested that Congress has a special responsibility to inquire

into what particular administrative structures & settings make some administrative agencies more effective than others. Several agencies are examined in an attempt to assess the relationship between their organizational structures & assigned responsibility & their apparent effectiveness or ineffectiveness.

- S03827 Freeman, John Henry (U of California, Riverside, ISA-II 92502), GROWTH AND DECLINE PROCESSES IN ORGANIZATIONS. (Eng)  
1974  
1383 ¶ Studies of organizational size & structure have become common in recent years. Most of these are cross-sectional. When one performs cross-sectional analysis, one assumes that the units of analysis are characterized by equilibria. Among other things, this means that when size is used as an independent variable it makes no difference how the organizations arrived at their size levels at the time of measurement. That is, whether they grew to that size or declined to that size is irrelevant. This issue is addressed through analysis of longitudinal data on enrollments & administrative intensity in 805 California school districts. A theory is developed which predicts that growth & decline should have opposite effects on the direct component (teachers) & that economies of scale should be stronger in decline than in growth of enrollment as they affect the supportive component. Regression equations are developed to represent the theory & weighted least squares estimates are provided. As expected, increments of decline in enrollment have almost exactly the opposite effects of similar increments of growth for the direct component. But given increments of growth have much stronger positive effects on the supportive component than comparable increments of decline. This suggests that oscillations in enrollment over time will tend to produce increases in administrative intensity even if the longrun trend is constant. This could provide an alternative explanation for observed  $r$ 's between environmental turbulence & administrative intensity. It also suggests that cross-sectional research on the effects of size may be difficult to replicate unless additional information is provided on growth & decline history. Finally, the different times lags & causal processes attributed to link demand for services & the numerator as compared with the denominator of the usual A/P ratio complicate treatments of the subject using such ratio definitions.

- S03828 Friedman, Otto (York U, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Ontario M3J 1P3), CHANGING VALUES AND COMMITMENTS AND THEIR INTERPLAY WITH ORGANIZATIONS. (Eng)  
1974  
1384 ¶ Rapid changes in values & commitments that can be observed in Western Europe & North America in the 20th Century are discussed. The historical, technological, social & economic conditions which tend to foster this change of values & the impact on political & social institutions are examined. Individual & collective reinterpretations of values leading to new norms, are related to the changing images & evaluations of social reality. Both are influenced by individual & collective experience, mass propaganda, mass information, & mutual persuasion. The interplay between this historical process of social evaluation & the social & organizational structure of contemporary society has a profound influence on exacerbating &/or containing social, economic & power conflicts between & within organizations; on widening &/or restricting the scope for individual initiative in social & political action & innovation; on the transition from individual to collective action; on the emergence of new social groupings within existing organizations (eg, participation); on the formation & growth of new organizations designed to compete with, or to replace, older ones. Reductionist models cannot explain or predict these processes.

- S03829 Friedrichs, Robert W. (Williams Coll, Williamstown, MA, 01267), A CRITIQUE OF TALCOTT PARSONS' VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES AS THE NEW "LEAD" SOCIETY. (Eng)  
1974  
1385

Though Parsons' characterization of the US as the new "lead" society (based primarily upon the degree of its "functional differentiation" & on its "more 'individualistic,' decentralized, & associational direction") may have been appropriate at the time Parsons began to reintroduce social evolutionism into academic sociology in America, more recent awareness of the finitude of nature & the hazards of unbridled growth will force Parsons into a major "articulation" or a series of *ad hoc* modifications. Though Parsons' "second thoughts" will not extend so far, there is some reason to believe that those societal norms that may be the product of a future symbiotic relationship between Japan & the Peoples Republic of China may serve more clearly as a model to much the larger number of the world's peoples in the next century.

- S03830 Gallagher, Eugene B. (U of Kentucky Medical Center, Lexington, 40506), LINES OF RECONSTRUCTION AND EXTENSION IN THE PARSONIAN SOCIOLOGY OF ILLNESS. (Eng)  
1974  
1386 ¶ A critique is presented of the well-known paradigms of the sick role & the therapist role, presented by Talcott Parsons in THE SOCIAL SYSTEM. The early Parsonian conception of illness as a problem of deviance is compared with later formulations which emphasize the maladaptive aspects of illness. The general adequacy of Parsonian theory to account for significant contemporary phenomena & issues in health care is also examined. This examination suggests the need for theoretical construction pertinent to (1) chronic illness, (2) widespread lack of preventive health care, & (3) the increasingly differentiated & specialized organization of the medical profession. Further construction also appears desirable in order to encompass, in a continuous & consistent manner, the concept of health, as it appears within the clinical, MD-patient relationship & as it appears as an extra-clinical social value in society.

- S03831 Gangrade, Keshari Chand D. (Delhi, 3 University Road, India, 110007), SOCIAL MOBILITY IN INDIA: A STUDY OF DEPRESSED CLASS. (Eng)  
1974  
1387 ¶ The empirical evidence gathered from village Chattera (Haryana, India) of the study shows an upward mobility of the Harijan in general & the Chamars in particular. This upward mobility is the result of the interplay of several factors such as the spread of education among the Harijans within the last 2 decades, change in occupational pattern, change in the influence & attitude of higher caste people, & higher aspiration among the Harijans to go up in the social hierarchy by adapting the values of the higher castes. The study also deals with the changing profile of the Harijans of the village since independence. The data were collected with the help of an interview schedule & non-participant observation. The schedules were administered to all the heads of Harijan families living in the village.

- S03832 Gans, Herbert J. (Columbia U, New York, NY 10027), AN EGALITARIAN APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF SOCIAL STRATIFICATION. (Eng)  
1974  
1388 ¶ American sociology has always paid considerable attention to inequality, although it has only recently begun to use this term in place of the traditional euphemism of social stratification. Nevertheless, American sociology has, with some notable exceptions, viewed inequality as a *fait accompli*, occasionally justifying it, more often neither approving or disapproving it, but rarely considering the possibility of more equality, economic, political or social. To be sure, sociologists study society as it exists, but they are also engaged in the social construction of reality, & in an era in which the idea of equality & the desirability of egalitarian policies have once again been revived, it is relevant to study social stratification from an egalitarian perspective. An attempt is made to develop such a perspective, treating inequality as a deviant

phenomenon, to be studied in much the same way as crime, with an implicit or explicit comparison to "normality," that is, the absence (or reduction) of inequality. An egalitarian approach to stratification would mean a number of changes in both topics & concepts of study, placing more emphasis, for example, on (1) income & wealth differentials instead of occupational ones in both stratification & mobility research; (2) changes in inequality, as well as their causes, functions & dysfunctions; & (3) the role of economic & political institutions in stratifying individuals & groups. An egalitarian perspective would also lead to some rethinking of concepts of class & stratification metaphors, among others. An egalitarian approach would be particularly useful for policy-oriented research, to determine, for example, the extent to which people want different kinds of equality & will generate political pressures for them, the egalitarian potential of various governmental policies, & the good & bad consequences of egalitarian measures for different groups in society. The egalitarian study of stratification may not change society significantly, but it would relate research to current policy & political issues, while also encouraging new modes theorizing & suggesting new topics for basic research.

**S03833** Garmadi, Salah (C. E. R. E. S., Tunis, 23, Rue  
ISA-II d'Espagne), ESQUISSE D'UNE TYPOLOGIE DES  
1974 INTELLECTUELS EN TUNISIE (Sketch of a Typology  
1389 of Intellectuals in Tunisia). (Fr)

† In 1962, 'Attavzdid' (Renewal), the 'progressive' Tunisian cultural magazine published a survey of the 19 intellectuals' on the 'role of the intellectual in Tunisia today.' In this paper, based on an analysis of the content (quantitative & qualitative) of both the responses of the 19 interviewed as well as of the magazine's comments, a classification is proposed of the different types of attitudes expressed by these intellectuals on the following 2 points: (a) the role of the 'intellectual' (including artists & men of letters) in society in general &, in particular, in Tunisia in 1962; (b) the attitude of the 'intellectual' with regard to 'power.' On the basis of the analysis, it was possible to distinguish 4 fundamental types of attitudes: (i) Committed attitude: the 'intellectual' must engage in dialectical interaction with his society; (ii) Didactic attitude: the 'intellectual' is a 'leader,' a 'chosen one,' a 'torch' who must guide the 'herd' of the mass; (iii) Spiritual attitude: the 'intellectual,' in order to fulfill his role, must be inspired by Islam & the Koran, the 'Spirit' being ultimately incarnate in Allah; (iv) 'Elitist' attitude (Ivory Tower): the 'intellectual' needn't involve himself nor assume any *a priori* 'responsibility' toward society. Furthermore, as to any 'personal' role perceived by each person surveyed & his own attitude with respect to power, the responses were few, indirect & value, & did not allow for any precise conclusions to be reached, which is in itself significant.

**S03834** Gella, Aleksander (U of Buffalo, Amherst, NY,  
ISA-II 14226), FROM NATIONAL INTELLIGENTSIA TO  
1974 AN INTELLIGENTSIA OF THE WORLD. (Eng)  
1390 † Several phases are described in the development  
of the intelligentsia, & a differentiation is made be-

tween the intelligentsia & intellectuals. The further development of this stratum is discussed against the background of the social, economic & political threats & hopes of modern civilization. A description is given of the social & cultural characteristics of the "old intelligentsia," sometimes called "classical intelligentsia" which developed during the 19th century & survived in Russia until the October Revolution & in other East European countries until the 1945-48 communist upheavals. Since then, in the USSR & Eastern Europe there developed a so-called "working intelligentsia." Social characteristics of these groups resemble the educated, but unpropertied Mc's of the West rather than the old intelligentsia of Russia or Poland. The communist parties did not want or

need the charismatic leadership of the old intelligentsia. After World War II, there appeared in some new nations of Africa & Asia, social strata which had some characteristics of the old intelligentsia. During the 1950's & 1960's among the affluent societies, there appeared the incipient groups of the new intelligentsia whose social involvement & humanistic ethos resemble the East-European intelligentsia of the 19th century. This observation leads to a redefinition of the notion of the intelligentsia, as a social stratum which appears only in very particular historical circumstances, between the establishment of power & the traditionally minded middle & Lc's. On the one hand, the present development of international mass communication due to mass media & mass transportation, & on the other hand, global threats which mankind is now facing leads the author to a conclusion that the modern world needs not only the groups of intellectuals of which a large portion is in the service of the state's establishments, but also a stratum of people who are well educated, not especially for occupational purposes but for the love of knowledge, "a stratum of people communicating, cooperating & sharing some universal values."

**S03835** Gella, Aleksander (State U of New York, Amherst,  
ISA-II 14224), AN INTRODUCTION TO THE SOCIOLOGY  
1974 OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA. (Eng)

1391 † At present there exists a need for international comparative studies of the intelligentsia. Students of the subject should be aware of 3 basic sources of confusion concerning the nation of the intelligentsia: (1) an inclination to view people with the same social & cultural characteristics, living in different periods & countries, as necessarily forming the same social stratum; (2) sociological formalism entails a conviction that a social phenomenon of one time & place can repeat itself in different historical conditions, & (3) the use of the term the "working intelligentsia" in socialist countries. 7 groups of intelligentsia are differentiated: (1) the 19th century intelligentsia of Russia & Poland; (2) the intelligentsia of the interwar period in Hungary & Czechoslovakia; (3) a part of the better educated but unpropertied Mc in the West; (4) the "working intelligentsia" in Eastern Europe; (5) the new African & Asian intelligentsia; (6) the incipient intelligentsia in affluent societies; & (7) the groups of dissidents in the USSR, Poland & Czechoslovakia. The intelligentsia is defined as a social stratum of educated people who found themselves between the "power establishment" on the one hand & the middle & Lc's on the other. The proposed studies should also concern the "world intelligentsia." It is a growing number of people from many nations who are cooperating for common goals in various international organizations, associations, & institutions, as well as the rapidly expanding groups of scientists, working above & beyond national interests.

**S03836** Ghaem Maghami, Farhat (Ontario Institute for  
ISA-II Studies in Education, Toronto, 252 Bloor St. West,  
1974 Canada), INTELLECTUALS IN THE INTERNATIONAL  
1392 AL SCENE: MYTH OR REALITY. (Eng)

† An attempt to explain the meaning, the role, & the responsibilities of the intellectual in national & international politics. Intellectuals are portrayed as individuals who exhibit a pronounced concern with criticizing & reevaluating societal valuations. In order to remain within the tradition of intellectualism, the intellectual has to be marginal to society by never becoming part of a defused Establishment. In foreign policy, as well as national policy formation, those technocrats & academics who are regarded as intellectuals are viewed as nothing but intelligent political strategists & social manipulators who have a definite interest in the *status quo* & are devoted to the perpetuation of its ideology. The practical realities of international politics today has subtly rejected the assumptions & reflections of the intellectuals, has excluded their political participation in favor of political manipulators, & in the process, has deprived the international system of

their contributions.

- S03837** Gleditsch, Nils Petter (International Peace Research  
ISA-II Institute, P. O. Box 5052, Majorstua, Oslo 3,  
1974 Norway), THE STRATIFICATION OF PERSONAL  
1393 MOBILITY: THEORY, DATA AND SOME CON-  
SEQUENCES, WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE  
TO INTERNATIONAL AVIATION. (Eng)

¶ An investigation of short-term geographical mobility, labelled "personal mobility." The general thesis is that the growth of "personal mobility" has been uneven & that opportunities to travel have been distributed in high  $r$  with the more general dimension of stratification or power ranking in society. Similarly, it is hypothesized that the social costs of mobility (eg, pollution) are distributed in reverse, so that underdogs carry a larger share. With regard to aviation, the hypothesis is that as this new phenomenon begins to spread, the privileged are the first to make use of it. A brief comparison is made of different countries with regard to mobility through aviation. The differences with regard to domestic services are largely due to differences in wealth & geographical extension. For international services, wealth politics & geographical location of the country are strongly associated with the degree of mobility, as measured by the share of the aviation market held by different countries' airlines or by the number of flights to & from a country. However, more attention is given to the internal distribution, the differences in mobility between individuals in a society. In both the US & Norway, aviation appears to have spread to about 50% of the population (in terms of ever having flown) or 25% of the population (in terms of having flown last year). Only a very small fraction are frequent air travellers. Surveys confirm the hypothesis that the privileged fly more, with the largest percentage differences found for occupation & family income, & the smallest for sex. Several ways of equalizing the distribution are discussed. Equalizing upwards, ie, providing air transportation for everybody at the same rate as the top air travellers today, is seen as giving an unrealistically high total level of aviation activity. Equalizing by means of rationing presents several problems, although it is easier to ration air trips than other forms of travel. Mobility can probably be equalized only when the more basic stratification variables in society have been equalized.

- S03838** Gleditsch, Nils Petter (International Peace Re-  
ISA-II search Institute, P. O. Box 5052, Majorstua, Oslo  
1974 3, Norway), TOWARDS A MULTILATERAL  
1394 AVIATION TREATY. (Eng)

¶ The central question is: How does one organize international interaction patterns which will serve to strengthen a peaceful & just international order? Focus is on 1 particular type of interaction: international aviation. Starting from the 5 "global values" of welfare, peace, justice, pluralism & ecological balance, some consequences for interaction patterns are derived. The history & present state of aviation are discussed briefly in terms of network parameters (integration, centralization, polarization), network utilization (multiple users or a unitary user), allocation of services (*laissez-faire* vs "public utility"), distribution of income (traffic originator takes all, carrier takes all, or some kind of sharing), & decision-making (single country, bilateral, multilateral). Aviation is characterized by increasing integration, high (but somewhat decreasing) centralization & periodic local polarization of the network, duplication of services allocated on the basis of regulated competition, very limited income sharing & largely bilateral decision-making. Aviation services are very unequally distributed (within & between countries) & no "limit to growth" has been formulated by the industry. A movement towards less centralization & higher international equality in network definition, industry participation, etc, is seen as desirable. A multilateral aviation system is seen as the system most suited to steering aviation in the direction of the

postulated values. It is suggested that a computer model be set up for a simulated aviation system, based on a multilateral treaty. This "simulated network" could be used as a standard for reporting on current trends in aviation.

- S03839** Goldman, Marion S. (Dept of Sociology, U of Oregon,  
ISA-II Eugene, 97403), PROSTITUTION POLICIES:  
1974 INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVES. (Eng)  
1395 ¶ The development of sociological theory about

prostitution in capitalist societies & the formulation of social policies stemming from that theory demand a general definition of prostitution. Such a comprehensive sociological definition goes beyond legal definitions, which often define prostitution solely in terms of F prostitutes & M customers. This is inadequate, since many prostitutes are homosexual M's & children of both sexes. While the approach here is essentially theoretical, some data were gathered through an examination of criminal codes in the US, England & France. The theory is grounded in an empirical study of American frontier prostitution, using census records for 1875, newspapers, & personal diaries. Another important source was participant observation as a member of Coyote, the San Francisco chapter of the newly-formed prostitutes' union.

- S03840** Goudsblom, Johan (Sociologisch Instituut,  
ISA-II Universiteit van Amsterdam, Korte Spinhuissteeg 3,  
1974 the Netherlands), NINETEENTH CENTRY  
1396 IDEOLOGIES AND SOCIOLOGY. (Eng)

¶ In what ways have the 3 major ideologies of the 19th century, liberalism, Marxism, & conservatism, affected the development of sociology? What traces have they left on contemporary sociological thinking? Is it possible to assess their respective contributions to our understanding of society? It is argued that each ideological tradition has opened up certain aspects of society by revealing the existence & impact of certain social bonds—ties by which people are mutually connected & which in important ways shape their lives. But while facilitating the perception of certain ties, each ideology has also furthered tendencies to neglect other ties. In this sense each ideology has been at once enlightening & distorting. The effects of the 19th century ideologies upon sociological thinking are summed up in the conclusion that each of them has produced a "partial" view of society, "partial" in the twofold sense of "incomplete" & "biased."

- S03841** Govaerts, France & Stefano Del Re (Institut Inter-  
ISA-II national de Sociologie, 44 Av Jeanne, Bruxelles  
1974 1050, Belgique), CRISE D'UN MODELE DE  
1397 DEVELOPPEMENT ET IDEOLOGIE DU LOISIR  
(Crisis of a Development Model and the Ideology of Leisure). (Fr)

¶ There is a crisis in the model of economic development which surrounds industrial societies; material reality is imposing a sudden change of attitudes on the myth of a post-industrial society based on leisure. Inflation & the rarefaction of natural resources cause problems which industrialized countries claimed to have relegated to the back pages of history. Unemployment & stagflation have brought about the re-appearance of the nightmare of crisis & disturb the model of SE development. In the same way, cultural values & corresponding ideological models are being questioned. With the exception of the 1930's, the infrastructural level has never appeared so troubled in its certainties & natural truths. Consequently, if it is considered that the hypothesis of a postindustrial culture, founded by & for leisure, established (besides hopes for changes in civilization), the ideological form of economic expansion necessary for industrialized societies, it would be easily understood that the crisis of one sector implies that of another, & that a cultural crisis corresponds to an economic crisis. Thus, it seems necessary to examine leisure, which, appearing under the form of a behavior model,

conveys a dimension of what is possible in the future of industrialized societies; a dimension which fades as the myths of growth & consumption fade. Publicity offers us a privileged frame of reference for a critical perusal of the concept of leisure & its signification. Very often publicity uses leisure in staging life situations, for installing its relays to production; leisure as a merchandise & leisure as a mirror of other merchandise. Publicity shows us, with its discursive dynamics, how a magic system of representation of objects & fictive notions assures the dependence of men & women on roles set in the constraining social structure, & on products & their economic & cultural value. Consequently, the ideology of leisure, in one of its most revealing forms, occults or had hoped to occult up until now, the dynamics of SR of domination. Tr by R. Lent

**S03842** Govaerts, France (Institut International de Sociologie, 44 Av Jeanne, Bruxelles 1050, Belgique), 1974  
**ISA-II** 1974  
1398 INDICATEURS SOCIAUX; QUALITE DE VIE ET PROBLEMATIQUE DE L'ACCES AU LOISIR - LE CAS DE LA CONDITION DES FEMMES (Social Indicators, Quality of Life and Problems of Access to Leisure - The Case of the Condition of Women). (Fr)

¶ Social indicators present the characteristic of relating themselves to a "model" concerning social processes. Administrative & political decisions form their practical context. Whether "resource indicators" or "result indicators," they are elaborated to measure an action & predict its effects in relation to certain norms. This shows the importance of comparable series of statistics from one period to another, for permitting evaluation. These bear increasingly on "quality of life," whose betterment is an objective of the action one aims at measuring. It is proposed that the elaboration of social indicators for "quality of life" be preceded by an analysis of the problems of the concrete situations & structures involved with the social preoccupations under consideration (comfort, environment, work, leisure). The research was concerned with access to leisure & the conjunction of family, professional & social roles evaluated on the basis of time budgets, according to the classical variables. The statistics used allowed the production of indicators of discrimination in regard to women, in certain social categories. Among these indicators, those of access to leisure are seen to be fundamental from the point of view of "quality of life." Sufficient time at the disposal of leisure constitutes its necessary condition. This enters into the series of indicators of "quality of life," in the middle of the valuations & devaluations that structure the ideologies present in the problem under analysis. It is explained how, without this analysis, the planning of actions, as a system of ordering behaviors by administrative decision, becomes a deceptive operation. "Social indicators," though appearing in the guise of statistical "neutrality," become instruments of an ideological operation concealing & reproducing relations of domination, if a concrete analysis of concrete situations is not previously applied to detect the structural discriminations whose object is the condition of women. This analysis is inseparable from an evaluation of improvement in "quality of life." Tr by A. Shaw

**S03843** Govaerts, France (Institut International de Sociologie, 44 Av Jeanne, Bruxelles 1050, Belgique), 1974  
**ISA-II** 1974  
1399 DISCRIMINATION ET CHANGEMENT AU NIVEAU DE LA PRODUCTION DES CONNAISSANCES (Discrimination and Change at the Level of the Production of Knowledge). (Fr)

¶ One aspect of the scientific development: the relation between knowledge & reality in the "social" production of scientific knowledge is examined. The analysis is centered on this social process of the formation of knowledge & an attempt is made to respond to essential questions: the application of

models, their connection with the normative dispositions, & the representation of facts & objectivity. This analysis leads toward the process of knowledge appropriate to sociology & determined by the bias of the social indicators. In solving an epistemologic problematic which is developed, an approach is made to the relation between science & ideology. One aspect of the dynamics of domination is examined from the angle of M-F opposition. Certain concepts such as discrimination, change & development are thus proposed in order to intervene in all problematics of actively transforming social structures. Tr by K. Squires

**S03844** Gras, Fred (German Coll for Physical Culture, ISA-II Jahn-Allee 59, 701 Leipzig, German Democratic Republic), 1974  
1400 SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF THE REVOLUTION OF SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL REVOLUTION AND PHYSICAL CULTURE AND SPORT UNDER SOCIALIST CONDITIONS. (Eng)

¶ During the entire social development of mankind, sport has never been as vitally important as it is now in connection with the revolution in science & technology. Under the conditions of socialism, it has become the ideal prophylaxis against possible negative effects of misplaced adaption, &, in the course of time, it will develop into an indispensable, fundamental element of the socialist way of living. According to results of representative sport sociological studies, different desires could be found in the population, these being important not only for the individual interest in sport, but also for the further development, extension or consolidation in the interest of the basic social aim of physical culture & sport. Under socialism, the technological revolution & the socialist practice of physical culture achieve a unified effect.

**S03845** Grenier, Charles E. & Perry H. Howard (Louisiana State U, Baton Rouge, 70803), 1974  
**ISA-II** 1974  
1401 ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS ON INDIVIDUAL AND UNIT LEVEL ELECTORAL BEHAVIOR. (Eng)

¶ The basic problem of defining & measuring socio-environmental effects on social behavior is dealt with by specifying ways in which aggregate characteristics of ecological units are related causally to the behavior of individuals & units within differential aggregate contexts. The state of Louisiana is the areal unit of analysis, & the dependent variable consist of voting behavior statistics measured at 2 levels of aggregation. Using parish-level aggregate data, the state's politico-ecological context was defined, measured, & located geographically. The effects of the various dimensions of this context were analyzed on both individual level (survey data), & unit level (parish data aggregate) voting behavior. A longitudinal factor analysis of parish aggregate data (political SE, demographic, & ethnic), representing 4 time periods - 1940, 1950, 1960, & 1970 - produced a set of 3 contextual factors: an urban-conservative dimension (U), a Catholic-Protestant dimension (C), & a racial-radical dimension (R). Overall continuity was found for the U & C dimensions over the 4 decades, & the R dimension crystallized during 1960-1970 periods. Indexes (factor scores) of these 3 dimensions were used in combination with selected survey-level, candidate-choice data, & 2 candidate choice, contextual effects models were tested. Significant evidence of linkage was discovered using least squares analysis of variance & covariance techniques. Controlling for individual level SES & religion, 8 main & interaction contextual effects were found in 3 candidate-choice models, & the U dimension had the widest & most significant impact. Factor scores for the U, C & D contextual dimensions were then combined with parish level voting statistics to measure their impact on unit-level electoral behavior. Multiple regression analysis was used to test contextual effects cross-sectionally & over time. The U context proved again to be the most significant. Variation in the level of U in the

synchronic model, & variation in the degree of change in U were related to a conservative tendency at the unit level of analysis. The findings show the existence of a causal relationship between a changing statewide environment & individual & unit level electoral behavior.

**S03846** Grimes, Walter F. (Pennsylvania Dept of Health, ISA-II P. O. Box 90, Harrisburg, 17120), **IGNORANCE, 1974 INEPTITUDE AND CONTEXT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR.** (Eng) 1402

¶ Ignorance, ineptitude & context are analyzed in terms of their past use, their theoretical import & their specific roles as principal variables in a "quasi-empirical study of a semi-covert social system," namely a club employing topless go-go girls in a suburb of a middle-sized urban locale in the Northeastern US. It is suggested that changes in social structure, including the vagaries of court decisions & aspects of the "sexual revolution" are major contributors to the clouded national & local context in which such clubs function. These changes have definite consequences for social actors wrestling as they are with the boundaries of their ignorance & the consequences of their ineptitude. In the case of these latter concepts, the writer has discussed the practical & theoretical significance of ignorance from the point of view of W. Moore & M. Tumin & others & ineptitude through the literature on organizational effectiveness. As supplementary data, a description is included of the urban area involved, its "sex-oriented" industries, plus social & demographic data on it. A basically ethnomethodological description of the club has been written with details about activities & personnel. Certain methodological matters relevant to the study were also discussed.

**S03847** Gronbjerg, Kirsten A. & Gerald D. Shuttles (State U of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11733), **THE 1974 FRAGMENTED POLITICAL ECOLOGY OF THE U.S. 1403 SUBURBS AND SMALL TOWNS AND ITS EFFECT ON THE GROWTH OF STATE RESPONSIBILITY.** (Eng)

¶ An attempt to determine whether or not the fragmented local political ecology of US suburbs & urbanized small towns is one of the factors prompting a notable increase in state legislation for the management of urban areas. To assess the plausibility of this argument, state by state variations in the size of central city populations, suburban populations & small town populations are entered into a series of stepwise regression equations to see how each relate to a cumulative index of state legislation on behalf of urban areas. Since the rapidity of change in each of these residential populations may have helped bring them to the attention of state legislatures, measures of change in the relative size of the central cities, suburbs & small towns are included. The findings indicate that the baseline of urbanization achieved in 1950 is a fairly strong predictor of which states have been most active in responding to the need for urban legislation for their central city, suburban & urbanized small town populations. The relative size of the suburban population &, to a lesser extent that of the urbanized small towns, makes an independent contribution to the growth of state legislation on behalf of urban areas. However, among the change variables only the decline in the central city population since 1950 makes a positive contribution to the growth of state legislation for urban areas. Marked increases in the relative size of suburban & small town populations are negatively related to state activity in the development of urban legislation. One possible reason for this is that abrupt changes in the size of the suburbs & small towns may disrupt their already limited capacity for coordination or even appeals for help to external authorities. It is suggested that the states are not wholly neglectful of the need for state legislation for the management of urban areas. The modest response of the state legislatures is probably proportionate to the slight pressures exerted upon

them to take a stronger hand in either the affairs of the central cities or the suburbs & small towns.

**S03848** Guenther, Roth, (Holzhofallee 1, 61 Darmstadt, West ISA-II Germany), **RELIGION AND REVOLUTIONARY 1974 BELIEFS.** (Eng)

1404 ¶ Focus is on Max Weber's treatment of Marxism & other socialist movements as part of the history of charisma, his sociology of ideological *virtuosi* & their charismatic communities, & some phenomena in the so-called counterculture. The charisma of reason inherent in religious & metaphysical notions of natural right was undermined by evolutionary & deterministic Marxism, acting in concert with other skeptical & positivist currents. Religious & revolutionary fervor was dampened by bourgeois & proletarian rationalism. Only socially & economically marginal groups have retained a creative potential for religious revival & revolutionary voluntarism. In recent years an ethically rejuvenated Marxism has merged with a revived natural rights ideology to form a basis for the challenge to the established order by the counterculture.

**S03849** Gugler, Josef (U of Connecticut, Storrs 06268), ISA-II **MIGRATING TO URBAN CENTERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TROPICAL AFRICA.** (Eng) 1974

1405 ¶ Quantitative data on open urban unemployment in Tropical Africa are scanty at best, their reliability very doubtful. But it is quite obvious that urban unemployment & underemployment is widespread. Unemployment stands in the way of joining the regulated sector. Migration continues nevertheless, urban unemployed who have claims to land or rural employment stay on in town. Most immigrants have a pretty accurate idea what to expect & their migration decision is rational in economic terms. The proposition that potential migrants take into account not only rural-urban real income differentials, but also the probability of securing urban employment, has been incorporated into an econometric model by John R. Harris & Michael P. Todaro. A critique of the model is presented: (1) the relevant measure of employment opportunities for new arrivals is the ratio of jobs becoming available over a given period of time to job seekers; (2) access to such jobs as become available varies according to education & training, work experience, urban experience, sex, age, ethnic group, &/or religion; (3) the potential migrant's time horizon, i.e. the time period over which he/she seeks to maximize income, & his risk preference enter into the migration decision; (4) the extent of support received from relatives or friends & the income secured through casual work, employment well below the legal minimum wage or petty self-employment, determine for how long migrants can continue their search for employment in the regulated sector. The cost of urban unemployment & underemployment is substantial in terms of rural income foregone, of urban amenities such as housing, transport & sewerage, & of the likely effects on rural development. A number of propositions concerning the prospects for rural-urban migration in Tropical Africa are derived from the analysis. They give little reason for complacency. A long-range policy to stem the tide of rural-urban migration, & the rise in urban unemployment & underemployment to which it contributes, must pursue both, a more equal rural-urban balance of economic opportunities, & a reversal of present trends towards increasing inequality within the rural sector. A review of short-run policies concludes the paper & a proposal of a system that allocates employment in the regulated sector at the rural end is suggested.

**S03850** Guillemard, Anne-Marie (Centre d'Etude des ISA-II Mouvements Sociaux, 54 Boulevard Raspail, 75006 1974 Paris, France), **RETIREMENT AS A SOCIAL 1406 PROCESS: ITS DIFFERENTIAL EFFECT UPON BEHAVIOR.** (Eng)

Through a critical analysis of sociological studies on old age & retirement, a relational perspective is proposed. An empirical study based upon the retiree's social relationship then shows the efficiency of such an approach in research work. A sociological study on retirement cannot afford to omit relating old people as a group to the different SC's to which they belong. The specific & differential relation to age of each social group is a basic element. A relational analysis should be worked out in order to relate the diversified social behaviors, on the one hand to the different classes or groups of which they are the expression, on the other hand to the differential relationship to age in each group. In this new perspective, retirement cannot be considered a brutal disruption, cut off from its specific history. It should be studied as the last stage of a slow process of loss of values, which affects differently these various social groups if their differential relationship to age is taken into account. An investigation through a [?], bearing upon a sample of 1,000 French retirees, formerly salaried people belonging to all levels of qualification, showed that the social network, which remains effective at the time of retirement, represents a precise conversion into social relationships of the amount of social value left to the retiree on the eve of retirement. The retirees, who, because of their social & professional situation, have not been able to fight the process of loss of social value will be confronted with isolation within the retirement situation.

**S03851** Gurr, Ted Robert & Louis H. Masotti (Northwestern  
ISA-II U, Evanston, IL, 60201), URBAN PUBLIC ORDER IN  
1974 THE 19TH AND 20TH CENTURIES: A COMPARA-  
1407 TIVE STUDY. (Eng)

¶ This is a preliminary report on a comparative historical study of criminality & public order policies in London, Stockholm, Sydney & Calcutta. The study focuses on the changing incidence of reported criminality in these cities from early in the 19th century through the 1970's. "Reported criminality" is regarded as a multiple function of elites' legal definitions of criminality, the extent of police activity, & objective behavior. Some trends are identified in the incidence of 3 general categories of reported crime in the 3 Western cities in the study: serious crimes of aggression, serious crimes of acquisition, & serious offenses against sexual morality & custom. In a preliminary way, the causal questions of whether & how the levels of reported crime have changed - increased or decreased - in response to changes in conceptions of criminality; changes in police systems & judicial & penal practices; & changes in urban demography & economic well-being are examined.

**S03852** Gyarmati, Gabriel K. (Instituto de Sociologia,  
ISA-II Universidad Católica de Chile, Casilla 114-D,  
1974 Santiago), THE DOCTRINE OF THE PROFESSIONS:  
1408 BASIS OF A POWER STRUCTURE. (Eng)

¶ Professions are, in almost all countries, among the most powerful pressure groups, influencing & even determining public policy. This paper examines the bases of this power, & the mechanisms of its legitimation, under the following headings: (1) The "Doctrine of the Professions": It is shown that most of the characteristics generally used in sociology to define professions are not empirical generalizations but a priori assumptions, constituting the premises & corollaries of a doctrine designed to legitimate the prerogatives of power possessed by the professions. (2) The relationship between the theory of "Competition of Elites" & the "Doctrine of the Professions" is analyzed, showing how these 2 reinforce each other as symbols of legitimation. (3) In "The Universities & the Politics of Professional Elitism," the role of the universities is explored as the organizational means through which the professions transform the potentialities of power contained in the relationships described in the previous sections into actual, concrete economic, social, & political power. It is shown how this process, usually referred to as "professional-

ization," is a 2-way street, since it also serves to strengthen the economic & political power of the U's. (4) In the concluding section, a few suggestions are put forth concerning new approaches in the sociological analysis of the professions.

**S03853** Hage, Jerald (U of Wisconsin, Madison, 53706),  
ISA-II HISTORICAL-SPECIFIC VS SOCIOLOGICAL-  
1974 GENERAL MODELS OF THE ENVIRONMENT. (Eng)  
1409

¶ Both historical specific sociological general approaches suffer by not having enough concepts for analyzing organizational environments. 50 concepts are suggested relative to each organization that can be added by considering 3 definitions of the environment: the context of inputs/performances & outputs, the context of interorganizational relationships, & the context of the larger society. When the first 20 variables are considered relative to each product or several, they can be quickly proliferated to what ever specificity is desired. Major industrial groups for business organizations are suggested as a useful compromise between specificity & generality. The argument is also made that hypotheses need to be made more complicated by considering multi-variate relationships, non-linear relationships, & limits to the hypotheses. As one increases the number of variables & the sophistication of the hypotheses linking them, the differences between the 2 approaches largely disappear. Rules of correspondence between the 2 analytical levels are spelled out.

**S03854** Hage, Jerald (U of Wisconsin, Madison, 53706),  
ISA-II A LONGITUDINAL TEST OF AN AXIOMATIC  
1974 ORGANIZATIONAL THEORY. (Eng)

1410 ¶ The purpose is to report the results of 3 waves, each 3 years apart in a longitudinal test of an axiomatic theory. The study illustrates the strategy of writing a theory first & then doing research. 90% in the first wave & 85% of the hypotheses in the 3rd wave were supported. Most of the exceptions occurred in the 2nd wave but were related to innovation rates, which doubled. The 3 waves together formed a systematic ebb & flow of association demonstrating the effect of turbulence & the truth of the limits proposition. The findings indicate that the results are affected by when one tests a theory. This example of research strategy suggests that axiomatic reasoning can be helpful when a field is relatively underdeveloped & when it is reasonable to assume some interdependent system of variables.

**S03855** Hajda, Jan (Box 751, Portland State U, OR, 97207),  
ISA-II THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INTELLIGENTSIA  
1974 BETWEEN THE WARS: THE CASE OF  
1411 CZECHOSLOVAKIA. (Eng)

¶ Czechoslovak intelligentsia experienced a decline in societal norm setting capacity, a gradual loss of cohesiveness among its component parts, & a narrowing of its boundaries. This was a result of democratization, urbanization, & industrialization of the society. These trends indicate that the "decomposition" of the intelligentsia in contemporary East-Central Europe was merely accelerated, not caused by the Second World War & the subsequent Communist takeovers.

**S03856** Hale, Sylvia M. (U of British Columbia, Vancouver  
ISA-II 8), BARRIERS TO FREE CHOICE IN DEVELOP-  
1974 MENT. (Eng)

1412 ¶ This paper analyzes barriers to free choice in response to development projects. It is based on data from an intensive survey of all family heads in 5 villages in North India, conducted during 1971-72. A series of related propositions analyze the manner & extent to which the power exercised by village leaders over information flow, persuasion, & resource control, account for differential propensity for innovation across the village communities. These 3 mechanisms constitute critical determinants of the structure of choice parameters in relation to any new proposals. Data support the

proposition that direction of control by leaders differentially favors close associates, to the relative exclusion of rival factions & Ls. Data further confirm that the disadvantaged strata face cumulatively restricted parameters of choice when compared with the favored elite stratum on all aspects of the development programs. While this remains true, any explanation for their reduced propensity for innovation/modernization in terms of psychological orientation towards change cannot be applied.

**S03857** Hall, John F. & A. James Ring (Survey Unit, Social ISA-II Science Research Council, Hanover House, 73, High 1974 Holborn, London WC1, England), INDICATORS OF 1413 ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY AND LIFE-SATISFACTION - A SUBJECTIVE APPROACH. (Eng)

¶ The SSRC Survey Unit has an internal program of survey research to develop a set of subjective social indicators of social well-being for use in conjunction with "hard" measures to monitor social change & evaluate social performance. It is envisaged that, when finalized, these indicators will form a series over time. This paper summarizes the work to date on defining "quality of life" & operationalizing & measuring some of the basic indicators, & presents preliminary results from surveys carried out in Autumn & Winter 1973/74. 2 basic measures of well-being were used, 1st, a ladder-scale ranging from "completely satisfied" to "completely dissatisfied" with various aspects of life; 2nd, a semantic differential scale assessing "my present life" on a number of more affective dimensions. The general conceptual approach has to examine "life-domaine," but with an emphasis in the present survey on public policy at the expense of the more personal & aesthetic domains. Within certain key domains a number of sub-domains have been identified. Satisfaction ratings were used for both domains & sub-domains, & importance ratings were obtained at both levels. Where possible, objective information on relevant "hard" indicators was also collected. The main aim is to examine 2 domains directly relevant to "environment" (ie, "The house you live in" & "This local district as to place to live") with a view to determining what contribution each makes to a sense of well-being. At the same time comparison is made of the relative contribution to well-being & to satisfaction with house & district of both subjective & objective measures. Of particular interest is the analysis of survey data on Sunderland collected under contract to the Dept of the Environment using the same [?] as in a national study. Both surveys were conducted over the same time period. In addition to survey data, the analysis includes statistics for political wards provided to us by the Sunderland Planning Dept, some of which are derived from the 1971 Census. The official statistics used as indicators are those available at the time of writing & are not necessarily the best for a "quality of life" approach. A variety of multivariate statistical analyses are employed to investigate the properties of the measures used & to test the robustness of some simple models of life-satisfaction & sense of well-being.

**S03858** Hall, Richard H. (Dept of Sociology, U of Minnesota, ISA-II Minneapolis, 55404), INTERORGANIZATIONAL 1974 RELATIONSHIPS. (Eng)

1414 ¶ The relationships among organizations which deal with problem youths are analyzed. The dominant theme is that interorganizational relationships occur within a framework of previous interorganizational relationships & are shaped by them. Thus previous conflictual or cooperative relationships will set the stage for current relationships. Inter-organizational relationships are seen not as arising from patterns of exchange, but rather from the DoFL developed over time in dealing with problem youths. Data from 76 organizations in 12 cities in the USA provide the basis for analysis. The data come from [?]'s completed by the professional staff of the organizations. Correlational & path analyses confirm the basic idea that the qualities of interorganizational interactions

affect the continuing relationships. The extent of coordination among the organizations is shown to be related to the *f* of interaction, effective conflict resolution, high quality communications, & the perception that other organizations have competent personnel & perform well. Frequent interactions also lead to conflict, so that improved coordination is indirectly related to heightened conflict.

**S03859** Haller, Max (Institut Fuer Hoehere Studien, ISA-II Stumpergasse 56, A1060 Wien, Austria), PATTERNS 1974 AND CONSEQUENCES OF INTERGENERATIONAL 1415 SOCIAL MOBILITY OF WOMEN. (Eng)

¶ An investigation of 3 occupational groups of employed F's in Austria & some relationships between mobility patterns & the women's satisfactions, commitments & aspirations in several life spheres, such as work & family. Because the sample is not representative for the whole F population, only recruitment patterns could be computed. % distributions are used to show relationships between occupational & educational status of the women & their father, mother & husband. The principal results agree with comparable studies: there exists a considerable amount of short-distance mobility which is higher in Ms groups than in both Lc & UMc; SS of the women is correlated higher with the status of their husband than with their parents' status, that is, mobility through marriage in most cases is only the final stage of upward SM of women. The second part presents preliminary results on consequences of SM of women. Such results seem to be of descriptive as well as theoretical relevance. Most studies on SM are limited to an analysis of the patterns of the mobility process itself & neglect consequences of mobility experiences of the individuals involved. Theoretical considerations, however, suggest that an adequate analysis of the stratification & mobility process must consider such individual aspirations & experiences of the persons involved in their different life spheres. A simple index of SS (a kind of "socio-educational index") was constructed. A multiple breakdown by SS of father, husband & occupational status of the women permitted the analysis of the relationships between several types of up- & downward mobility & dependent variables such as satisfaction with work, family & life in general, work commitment, educational aspirations etc (simple percentage tables were computed). The results show that there exist considerable differences between social upward & downward mobile women: whereas social ascent is connected clearly with high educational aspirations, occupational commitment & a high satisfaction with husband's occupational status, social descent is connected with a low satisfaction with marriage & life in general, a rather ambivalent attitude toward one's own occupation etc.

**S03860** Hartman, Moshe (Tel-Aviv U, Israel), ETHNIC AND ISA-II SOCIAL STATUS DIFFERENCES IN MARRIED 1974 WOMEN'S ROLES IN ISRAEL. (Eng)

1416 ¶ A multivariate analysis of the LF participation of married women in Israel (using Goodman's model for survey analysis) shows that social contact between F's originating from developing countries & those from the European-cultured society results in changes in the pattern of their LF participation. The comparison between these women & women whose origin is from industrialized countries shows that ethnic origin as such does not affect differences in LF participation patterns. On the other hand, SES, education, & number of children, which differ for the 2 groups of women, are the direct factors for LF participation differences. Cultural differences in the nature of roles married women take outside their family are dealt with. Among women working outside their home, a considerable difference is found in the occupational structure & types of work accomplished of women from the 2 groups. Whereas among European, educated women, a large proportion are in more stable occupations, such as

school teachers, nurses, academic workers, clerical workers, & service workers, salesmen & blue collar workers are more common for the other group. The differences in the type of LF participation between the 2 groups are parallel to those found between different classes in a modern society. The 2 different results on the relationship between ethnicity & LF participation on the one hand, & ethnicity & occupation on the other, shows that contact with the European population on the part of the population coming from developing countries may change the norms of behavior, such as LF participation or fertility, but it can only change the occupational structure by increasing education of women.

**S03861** Hauser, Robert M. & David L. Featherman (U of  
ISA-II Wisconsin, 1180 Observatory Drive, Madison,  
1974 53706), TRENDS IN SOCIAL MOBILITY AMONG  
1417 U. S. WOMEN. (Eng)

¶ Data from a 1962 survey of US men & their wives, "Occupational Changes in a Generation," & from a 1973 replicate of that survey are used to compare patterns of occupational mobility between the sexes & across an 11 year period (1962-1973). The analysis is based on samples of about 21,000 men & women in 1962 & about 33,000 men & women in 1973. Comparisons between sexes & between years are accomplished by fitting various log-linear models to a cross classification of father's occupation by R's current occupation by age by sex by year. In addition, a recursive structural equation model of educational & occupational achievement is used to compare the achievements of men & women & changes in them over time.

**S03862** Haynes, Lilith Margaret (New Mexico State U, Las  
ISA-II Cruces, 88003), LANGUAGE AND NATIONAL  
1974 IDENTITY: THE CASES OF BARBADOS AND  
1418 GUYANA. (Eng)

¶ Barbados & Guyana have similar colonial histories & have therefore been treated by sociolinguistic theorists as a homogeneous unit, at the "upper end" of a meta-continuum. Features of language behavior relevant to these countries are identified & measured, & the interrelation of these features is described. An open-ended [?] reflecting topical issues & comprising 94 items, or primary variables, measured aspects of language behavior, or secondary variables, grossly labeled: demography, external exposure, chauvinism, deviation, & tolerance for proper speech. Oral data from 77 Barbadian & 54 Guyanese informants were recorded on cassette tapes, & responses to each item were coded numerically so that a high score on an item represented the less local or natural — or the more proper — response or variant, whereas the low score represented much deviation from the proper variant. The hypotheses tested stereotypes related to: (a) homogeneity for Barbados & Guyana (that Barbadians would be more chauvinistic & have more external exposure than Guyanese), (b) types of language behavior (that Guyanese would use more variants of natural speech & fewer variants of proper speech than Barbadians), (c) correlates of language behavior & attitudes toward language (that ethnic groups would show different attitudes toward language & different language behaviors; that rural, uneducated, & untraveled subjects would exhibit different language attitudes & behaviors from other groups; that those with least security, whether ethnic, national, or economic, would hypercorrect or underreport use of stigmatized elements of language behavior). The results negate many of the stereotypes, including the notions that the countries are alike, or at the "upper end" of a meta-continuum, & that SC is the sole determiner of language behavior. Perhaps the most interesting findings relate to the fact that less deviation exists in syntax than in stigmatized or non-stigmatized phonology or in the lexicon, & to the relationships between stigma & stereotype & deviation from proper phonology & syntax. The independent development of Guyanese & Barbadian language behavior since common progeny in the 18th century is made clear, but most importantly at

different rates, in different linguistic components, for different sets of reasons, & for different groups of individuals.

**S03863** Heikki, Leimu (U of Turku, Sirkkalank 27A19,  
ISA-II 20700, 70 Finland), ATTITUDES TOWARDS SECURITY  
1974 POLICY AND PROPENSITY TO DEFENSE.  
1419 OBSERVATIONS ON FACTORS OF FINNISH SECURITY  
POLICY ON THE BASIS OF SURVEY DATA IN  
1971 AND NOTES ON FURTHER RESEARCH. (Eng)

¶ The background of governmental research on Finnish (& Swedish) security policy opinions & attitudes since the early 1960's (correspondingly 1950's) is sketched. Results of a study of these attitudes & a willingness to defend one's country or propensity to defense is presented according to interview materials from 1971. These materials also enabled a study on the relationships of attitudes & knowledge on international & defense affairs according to political party preferences & social position of the interviewees. Against expectation attitudes, knowledge & propensity to defense proved to be independent of background variables & independent of each other. The emphasis of foreign policy in Finnish security policy & the particular significance of party preferences in security policy attitudes & propensity to defense is observed. The more or less ordinary survey approach is criticized. The friend images — foe images project of the Hessen Foundation for Peace & Conflict Research in the FRG with its more total structural approach was introduced. A new Finnish attitude study in 1974, which has been inspired by the ideas of the Friend images — foe images project, Franz-Xaver Kaufmann's research on mainly SE security in the FRG & Erik Allardt's research on standards & quality of living in Scandinavia are outlined.

**S03864** Heller, Agnes TOWARDS A SOCIOLOGY OF KNOW-  
ISA-II LEDGE OF EVERYDAY LIFE: FAITH OR  
1974 CONFIDENCE. (Eng)

1420 ¶ Limits of individual experience & unavailability of unconditional knowledge provide the basis for a pervasive role of faith & confidence in everyday life & non-everyday forms of thought & action. Emotional 'augmentation' of the probability value of choices, ie, the affective engagement called faith or confidence, inheres in the pragmatic structure of everyday knowledge & practice. But there are anthropological, & hence, epistemological & ethical differences between faith & confidence. Anthropologically, everyone is both a particular & a generic being. Faith stems from, & satisfies the needs of self-centered particularity. Confidence is rooted in historically evolved individuality, integrating a conscious relation to both particular & generic motives, to both self & humanity. Confidence involves a relative autonomy, a distance with respect to both one's I-consciousness & we-consciousness. Epistemologically, confidence is based on knowledge stemming from experience, tradition, & authority, & can be refuted & revoked. Faith involves no distance from one's particular interests; it is unfalsifiable, hence in contradiction with knowledge. Thus, faith & confidence relate differently to authority, & to changes in the source or in the experience of authority. Faith is unconditional; confidence can change from unconditional to conditional, & vice versa. Confidence, as affect, can never be a goal in itself; one seeks people & institutions in which confidence can legitimately be placed. Faith, sustaining & reinforcing particularity, can be a need in itself: the religious need, found in nihilism as well. Beyond everyday life, in the spheres of ethics, politics, religion, art, & science, faith & confidence become expressions of a system of world view, thought, & morality, no longer purely emotional, as one builds the decisive aspects of one's entire life on them. Science & art both center on confidence & preclude faith. In political activity, confidence in something (conviction) may become the basic passion of life; faith is demagogically used & abused (fanaticism) in favor of some cause. Ethically, conscious confidence is always a positive affect, a value in itself. Faith, exclusively

in oneself, is value negative, & faith generally, if destructive to others, is morally wrong. Everyday religion demands that faith & its tenets harmonize with particularity in answering questions that center on the self. Outstanding religious personalities, the 'knights of faith,' may rise out of immediate particularity, & through their faith represent 'humanity's cause,' but, in their consciousness of selectness, particularity is present in their motivations after all. We need possibilities of life that permit everyone a relative autonomy in choosing his acts & their consequences: we need a world of confidence where particularity need not cling to its lies. Tr by J. Fekete

**S03865** Hermet, Guy (National Foundation of the Political  
ISA-II Sciences, 27, Rue Saint-Guillaume, 75341 Paris  
1974 Cedex 07, France), CATHOLICISM ET POLITIQUE:  
1421 THEORIES CLASSIQUES ET PERSPECTIVES  
NOVELLES DEPUIS LE CONCILE VATICAN II  
(Catholicism and Politics: Classical Theories and  
New Perspectives Since Vatican II). (Fr)

¶ Are Marxist theories about the role of Roman Catholicism as an ideological apparatus serving the dominant cultures & sociological theories about the Church's functions of social integration & political legitimation still pertinent in the post-Vatican II situation? The answer requires a different & yet contradictory analysis of the various types of political intervention & of the several structural & hierarchical levels of contemporary Catholicism, taking into account the extreme differences among the Catholic nations. This analysis shows clearly enough the non-revolutionary & slowing impact of Catholicism, at least as an established institution; but it also underlines its growing autonomy in relation to the power structures.

**S03866** Heuvel, van den, Wim J. A. (Institute of Social  
ISA-II Medicine, Verlengde Groenestraat 75, Nijmegen,  
1974 the Netherlands), TRAINING IN MEDICAL SOCI-  
1422 OLOGY: A DUTCH EXPERIENCE. (Eng)

¶ Medical sociology is a relatively unknown part of sociology in the Netherlands. Most medical-sociological work is done in the faculties of medicine. The possibilities exist there to develop the science of medical sociology. In fact, in most U's it has neither its own face yet nor enough possibilities for development. Most sociologists working in the field of health care do not have a specialization in medical sociology. Fortunately, over the last years the situation has been changing. The academic council has advised the appointments of professorial chairs at several U's. These appointments have to be made in both medical & sociological faculties. One U now has a program for specialization in medical sociology. In the field of public health several post-graduate courses are organized in which sociologists may participate. But in fact they seldom do. In this paper several training programs are presented for both undergraduate & postgraduate courses.

**S03867** Heuvel, van den, Wim J. A. (Institute of Social  
ISA-II Medicine, Verlengde Groenestraat 75, Nijmegen,  
1974 the Netherlands), OLDER PEOPLE AND THEIR  
1423 HEALTH. SOME NOTES ON HEALTH AND HEALTH  
MEASUREMENT IN GERONTOLOGY. (Eng)

¶ An examination of some theoretical & methodological problems in assessing the health of older people. 1st, it is argued that in the concept of health 3 components are present - disease, illness & sickness. A continuum of health may be constructed with these components. On this continuum older people will probably have a different position than younger ones. Once health is defined as multidimensional, the question arises which sources of information are available. The individual & a MD—especially the family MD—are most useful. Problems, however, are comparability of data given by a number of MD's & reliability of the individual's score. In practice, completeness & return of a medical [?] are also

problematic. Some data are presented which show the relations between the several components of health. By means of factor analysis it appears that subjective & objective health are not correlated. Some changes in the health of older people over time are also presented. It is concluded that the several components of health are not only theoretically distinguishable but also empirically verifiable. This has some consequences for the health care of older people.

**S03868** Hill, Richard Child (Michigan State U, East Lansing,  
ISA-II 48824), THE FISCAL CRISIS OF THE STATE: A  
1974 CASE STUDY OF EDUCATION IN DETROIT. (Eng)  
1424 ¶ Over the past few years the Detroit school sys-

tem, the 4th largest in the US, has experienced a mounting fiscal crisis & an escalating conflict between teachers & school administration culminating in a lengthy strike in the Fall of 1973. Recent dynamics in Detroit education form a foundation for the analysis of the relationship between the urban fiscal crisis & US political economy. The urban fiscal crisis & the intensifying class conflict within sectors of urban government are linked to the tendencies of advanced capitalism to generate uneven economic development & a surplus LF spatially concentrated in the core areas of large metropolitan cities. The resulting contradictions facing urban governments in the US threaten to undermine the role of the public education system in promoting capital accumulation & fostering legitimation. Current attempts by corporate & government elites in Michigan to institutionalize class conflict in the public sector & ameliorate the urban fiscal crisis are surveyed & likely directions for change are explored.

**S03869** Himes, Joseph S. (U of North Carolina, Greensboro,  
ISA-II 27412), TOWARD A THEORY OF RACIAL/ETHNIC  
1974 CONFLICT WITH SOME IMPLICATIONS FOR  
1425 PLANNING. (Eng)

¶ It is postulated that conflict, like cooperation, is continuous between collective actors that are in interaction, but that the level & form of conflict tend to vary from time to time. The norms of every social system specify those levels & forms of conflict that are permitted while tabooing non-legitimate levels & norms. This perspective permits us to recognize that a central problem of sociological analysis is to explain why conflict flares up beyond the normative limits of legitimacy. For this purpose an explanatory model including structural potential, conflict motivation, & external & internal intervening variables is developed. This model is tested in explaining the eruption of non-legitimate black conflict in the US in the 1950's & the 1960's. The research indicates that the black category has been fixed in the US social structure at an inferior & collateral position, the structural setting of frustration & dissatisfaction. However, following the end of the Great Depression & onset of World War II the US experienced profound SE changes which affected the internal variables issue from actions of the conflict groups themselves & include extent of power, nature of organization, & efficacy of tactics. It is noted that the issues of conflict constitute major community problems & therefore should constitute important targets of social planning. At the same time, people often use their collective conflicts to press for increased & more adequate planning for change & development of their communities. The external & internal variables offer many situations & occasions for intervention into the background of nonlegitimate conflicts by the planning process & apparatus of the community. As a consequence, many potential nonlegitimate conflicts may never materialize & resources of the conflict groups can therefore be applied to other & hopefully more immediately constructive ends.

**Have you looked into the DECENNIAL  
INDEX: 1953-1962 lately?**

- S03870 Hirsch, Walter (Purdue U, W. Lafayette, IN,  
ISA-II 47906), THE AUTONOMY OF SCIENCE IN TOTAL-  
1974 ITARIAN SOCIETIES: THE CASE OF NAZI  
1426 GERMANY. (Eng)

¶ The general problem concerns the degree to which totalitarian social structures affect the development & productivity of scientific institutions. The impact of the Nazi regime in Germany between 1933 & 1945 was investigated on the basis of a variety of documentary sources & personal interviews. The major areas covered were the U's & similar institutions, the *Forschungsgemeinschaft*, the Kaiser-Wilhelm-Gesellschaft, & several professional societies. It was found that following the initial traumatic & disruptive effect of political ideology & practice the established scientific institutions recovered their traditional power & autonomy more than has been generally believed. Even during the war a surprising amount of basic research was conducted. The major ideological conflict occurred between the proponents of "German physics" & the main stream physicists. The latter were the decisive victors. The physicists were outstanding in preserving the autonomy of their profession & their ability to manipulate the political institutions to their advantage. By contrast the biologists & anthropologists did not make a concerted effort to counteract the ideological pressures involved in the area of "race science."

- S03871 Holmstrom, Lynda Lytle & Ann Wolbert Burgess,  
ISA-II Dept of Sociology, Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill, MA,  
1974 02167), RAPE: AN INDICATOR OF WOMAN'S  
1427 FAMILY ROLE. (Eng)

¶ Comparative study of women's changing family roles would be facilitated if indicators of their family position were developed that could be used cross-culturally. It is argued that one such indicator could be familial reactions to rape victims &, therefore, the reactions of US husbands & boyfriends to rape are examined. The sample consists of all victims admitted to the emergency ward of a large city hospital with a complaint of rape during a 1-year period. The 16 cases of adult rape victims who were either married or living with their boyfriends are considered here. Data were collected by (1) open-ended interviews, at the time of admission to the hospital, with victims & husbands/boyfriends if present; (2) open-ended, follow-up interviews on emotional problems; & (3) participant observation in court, for all those cases that went to court. It was found that the rape of one's wife or girlfriend has an enormous psychological impact on the US husband/boyfriend. His reaction has 2 main components. The 1st is dealing with his own reactions. The 2nd is having to cope with his wife or girlfriend, who is herself in a state of crisis. In addition, for those cases that go to court, he must deal with the court process & with a wife or girlfriend who is as upset by going to court as she was by the rape, itself. For comparative analysis, perhaps the most interesting finding is that a key issue is whether the US husband/boyfriend thinks that he has been hurt by the rape or that the woman has been hurt by the rape.

- S03872 Inkeles, Alex & Karen A. Miller (Stanford U, CA,  
ISA-II 94305), CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF A  
1974 CROSS-NATIONAL SCALE OF FAMILY MODERN-  
1428 ISM. (Eng)

¶ As one phase of its research on the social psychology of modernization the Project on Social & Cultural Aspects of Development undertook to construct & validate a cross-nationally applicable scale of family attitudes & behaviors measured on a traditional/modern dimension. The data consisted of 5,500 interviews with M workers in East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), India, Israel, Nigeria, Argentina, & Chile. The main sample groups were drawn from among rural cultivators, urban nonindustrial workers, & factory workers, with a range within & across these sample groups of other socially relevant variables. Realms of family life

included in the study were the role of the aged, aspirations for children, independence from parents, extended kin obligations, women's rights, & family planning. Several family modernism scales incorporating these themes were constructed emphasizing several different criteria: theoretical relevance, maximum internal consistency (as measured by the Kuder-Richardson formula), & strict cross-national comparability. On one of the criteria—internal consistency—none of the scales were acceptable. This result led to the tentative conclusion, subject to further research, that the realm of family relations is much less internally consistent within & across cultures than other realms involved in modernization. Even given their low internal consistency, however, the scales were validated in that they consistently correlated significantly & above .10 with education, occupation, factory experience, urban/rural origin, & mass media exposure.

- S03873 Inkeles, Alex (Stanford U, CA, 94305), BECOMING  
ISA-II MODERN: INDIVIDUAL CHANGE IN SIX DEVELOP-  
1974 ING COUNTRIES. (Eng)

1429 ¶ The Harvard Project on the Social & Cultural Aspects of Development, now at Stanford U, interviewed close to 6,000 men in 6 developing countries to advance our understanding of the process of individual change which accompanies the forms of societal transformation often called national "development" or "modernization." The Project drew a highly purposive sample of 1,000 men in each country: Argentina, Chile, India, Israel, Nigeria & East Pakistan (now Bangladesh), including 600-700 experienced industrial workers, 100 "new" workers, 100 urban but non-industrial workers, & 100 cultivators of the land. To measure individual change in attitude, value & behavior a scale of individual modernity, called the OM Scale, was constructed, based on more than 100 questions touching on more than 20 themes such as efficacy, openness to new experience, & independence from the extended family. It proved possible to attain a high level of reliability with this scale, the Md for the 6 countries being .80. The scale had a strikingly similar content in all the countries, further indicating the cross-national relevance of the concept & measure of individual modernity. A basic set of 8 to 10 explanatory variables yielded multiple correlations with individual modernity (OM) ranging by country from .56 to .79, with the Md variance explained being 47%. Of men with minimal exposure to modernizing institutions, such as the school, the factory & the mass media (MM) as few as 2% scored as modern, whereas among those with extensive exposure the proportion of modern men rose to a cross-country Md of 76%. Formal schooling proved far & away the most powerful variable "explaining" individual modernity, but factory experience & MM were notable sources of influence sharing 2nd place. Retesting the same men 4 years later left no doubt the observed effects were real, & not merely a product of differential selection. Late socialization experiences such as factory work & MM exposure, coming after the person reached adulthood, accounted for as much variance in OM scores as did personal characteristics & experiences mainly reflecting early socialization. This & other evidence strengthens the project's assumption that men may become modern through later experience compensating for early deprivation. Other issues discussed are: That men more modern in attitude & value also act more modern in approaching politics, birth control, & in other behavioral realms; that the modernity concept, its measurement, & its concomitants are broadly similar for women & men; & that movement toward individual modernity may be not only a concomitant but may well be a precondition for enduring societal modernization.

- S03874 Ishimura, Zensuke (Tokyo Metropolitan U, Faculty  
ISA-II of Law, Yakumo 1-1-1, Meguro, Japan). PEOPLE'S  
1974 ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SUPREME COURT OF  
1430 JAPAN. (Eng)

¶ An examination of the voting behavior of the people at the People's Review of the Supreme Court Justices of Japan, & an analysis of the people's general attitude toward the Supreme Court. Data are taken from (1) the national report of the People's Review held in 1972, & (2) results obtained by survey research conducted by the author in Fall, 1973, in the downtown Tokyo area (N=499), using the interview method. Major findings are: (a) At the People's Review, which was originally planned for the people to review the appointment of the Justices, people usually are not so much concerned about the particular Justice's appointment or behavior; instead they see the Court *en bloc*, & accordingly their votes reflect more or less their general attitude toward the Court. (b) Since the Supreme Court is part of a political institution, people, when they evaluate the Court *en bloc*, are more or less vulnerable to political influence (either their own political consciousness or outside court campaigns). (c) However, people gradually came to see each Justice's appointment or behavior, again more or less under political influence, & it is especially so at the 1972 Review. (d) People's general knowledge about the Supreme Court's activities or its institutional aspects are extremely poor, but they more or less trust in the Court's activities. (e) Among various factors presumably affecting the people's voting behavior at the Review, political consciousness (indicated in their attitude toward the political party) is most determinant.

S03875 Jain, Som Prakash (National Institute of CD, Hyderabad 500030, India), SOCIOLOGY OF THE PANCHAYATI RAJ (LOCAL GOVERNMENT) IN RURAL INDIA: CURRENT STATUS AND PROSPECTS. (Eng)

¶ The organizational pattern of Panchayati Raj, which is based on the concept of people's participation, is described, & the main studies having sociological bias are located. 1st, an outline is presented of the role of the elected representatives in managing the community efforts for planned change at the local level & thereby accelerating the process of social change in the rural sector of the country. 2nd, the following 3 areas in which sociological studies have been carried out are identified: (i) social structure & social change, (ii) leadership & power structure, & (iii) politicization & people's participation. Despite the vast number of studies which are available, it is not yet established to what extent Panchayati Raj had succeeded in bringing about social change. These bodies, it has been concluded by some scholars, have provided avenues for the emergence of new leadership in the rural areas, though traditional factors such as ritual status, caste & family background are still important. However, the available studies do not provide a comparative picture of the changes which have taken place in different states of the Indian union. The existing researches have not sufficiently sharpened the picture with respect to the functioning of the Panchayati Raj system in different states of the country. Most of the studies are based on the data collected through case studies, while few have used survey data. To make investigations of this kind meaningful, it is proposed that more comparative research be undertaken, using common variables, particularly in areas such as the impact of Panchayati Raj on the local social structure, the process of modernization, SM & the emergence of new leadership.

S03876 Jewell, Walter O., III (U of New Haven, 300 Orange Avenue, West Haven, CT, 06516), SOCIAL CONFLICT AS A CONTRIBUTOR TO THE SUCCESS OF PLANNED DEVELOPMENT. (Eng)

¶ This paper encourages planners & developers to adopt a perspective of social change which minimizes the concept social structure & maximizes understanding & utilization of creative social conflict as a means of improving the human condition. Planning is criticized for focusing on structural goals lessening adaptability of social systems. The idea of resistance to change is seen as an empirically misleading &

oversimplified concept of conflict. Linear development & holistic concepts of social systems are criticized. Suggestions for the creative use of social conflict in the change process derive from 3 assumptions about social systems; they are dynamic, complex & reflect shifting patterns of human action rather than emergent properties of systems. Contributions of conflict include: (1) diffusing structurally-oriented goal definitions, (2) Facilitating natural process in social systems, (3) Stimulating conflict within systems & (4) using conflict to guarantee that development structures decay as utility declines.

S03877 Johnson, Miriam M. (Dept of Sociology, U of Oregon, Eugene, 97403), FATHERS, MOTHERS, AND SEX ROLE SOCIALIZATION. (Eng)

1433 ¶ It is contended that it has been the failure to take systematically into account the early primacy of the mother for both sexes that has made interpretation of findings with regard to the father's influence on sex typing so precarious. Because of the early primacy of the mother, the nurturant mother role is internalized by children of both sexes, but it is the father who reinforces the heterosexual aspects of femininity in women as well as serving as mentor & model of masculinity for the boy. Evidence is cited to show that the father's role toward the girl is more directly related to control over her sexuality (or is in more direct response to her sexuality) than is the mother's role toward the boy. Empirical data are cited which indicate that the nature of the relationship to the father more clearly influences the quality of cross sex relationships for both sexes than does the relationship with the mother. Therefore, it is incorrect to see the masculine & feminine principles as symmetrical or complementary. Neither is it correct to see masculinity as primary & femininity as secondary, or vice versa. Because of the initial identification of children of both sexes with the mother, & because it is in connection with the mother attachment that both sexes are inducted into "socialized" behavior, the maternal principle is the generic one upon which the common humanity of both sexes is based. The sex differentiating principle is introduced by the father. The F's status as a "sex object" or as "sexual property" derives from interaction with the father, not the mother. There is no comparable way in which the M child is a sex object to the mother. In this sense, it can be claimed that "patriarchy" is at the basis of the secondary status of women. On the other hand, this secondary status of femininity in its heterosexual aspects is secondary to the primary status of the maternal principle, which embodies the common humanity of both sexes.

S03878 Jones, Robert Kenneth (Faculty of Science, Open U, Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire, England), SOME SECTARIAN CHARACTERISTICS OF THERAPEUTIC GROUPS WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO RECOVERY, INC. AND NEUROTICS NOMINE. (Eng)

¶ An examination of 2 contrasting therapeutic groups reveals various aspects in the organization, structure & ideology which resemble religious sects. These aspects of resemblance may throw some light on the groups & confirm or modify our perception of the way in which sects are structured. Both transcendental & secular groups of this kind exhibit a 'totalitarian ideology' which manages the individual in his dealings with the 'normal' community. Several characteristics are held in common by both categories of groups, such as conversion processes, an importation of 'new knowledge' & a totality of concern. Both types of groups are concerned with the management or resocialization of the identity of their members in some way, & both groups offer a locus for solving both personal & social dilemmas. In addition, all such groups exhibit a voluntary membership which is conditional upon some mark of merit. They are small & value-oriented & inevitably display separatist tendencies toward society in general & a substantive element of self-perpetuation.

- S03879 Kajitani, Motohisa (Meijo U, Showa-Ku, Nagoya, Japan), THE ACCEPTANCE OF WESTERN SOCIOLOGICAL THEORIES IN JAPAN: SOME CONSIDERATIONS. (Eng)

¶ One of the major trends of sociology in post-war Japan is the remarkable influence of American sociology, especially that of functionalist theories, which are not entirely heterogeneous with formale soziologie of Takada, who declared that sociological concepts should be 'ideal types' of intuitive understanding of 'the essence of society.' Modern Japanese intellectuals, generally speaking, have tended to exploit 'urban' western learning for their personal aspirations. Takada also underrated the value of historical concepts, under the influence of phenomenology, but he was against the school of commentators of western theories as a creative theorist, which seemed to him to prevent Japanese scholars from developing their creativity. Translations & interpretative works of American sociology were numerous until the first half of 1960's. Thus in the middle of 1960's, preference for American functionalists & for radical politics was strongest among the youngest group of sociologists. Though the group perceived most susceptibly the influence of Marxism in post-war Japan, urban Parsonian theory might have encouraged them to acquire themselves of laborious analyses of historical context for theory construction, & to utilize a ready-made theory for academic achievements.

- S03880 Kato, Hidetoshi (East-West Communication Institute, U of Hawaii, 1777 East-West Road, Honolulu, 96822), COMICS, REBELLION, AND ECOLOGY. (Eng)

¶ The comics produced by Sampei Shirato have had tremendous popularity among radical students since the late 1960's. To detect any cause-&-effect relationship between the comics & radical movements is a difficult task, but through the content analysis of his representative work, "Kamui-den," it can be concluded that Shirato was successful in depicting 3 "ideal types" of rebellious persons which appealed to the minds of ultra-leftist & anarchist students who protested against the "system" & "establishments."

- S03881 Katunarić, Vjeran (Institut of Geography, Zagreb, Marulićev trg 19, Yugoslavia), SOME THEORETICAL CONSEQUENCES OF THE REJUVENATION OF EXTERNAL MIGRANTS FROM YUGOSLAVIA. (Eng)

¶ The statistical data concerning the characteristics of Yugoslav external migrants during last few years show a significant disproportion in age structure. According to the 1971 Census, 52.5% of the migrants were under 29. This asymmetrical state is also confirmed in the comparison with the other national groups of migrants in the country of immigration. This asymmetrical increase is interpreted as a new complement to the context of structural & anomic tensions on the abstract level of interaction between 2 systems. The theoretical system of analysis of the structural-anomic tensions (Hoffmann-Nowotny's hypothetical universum) has been shown as insufficient for the explorative orientation within the new qualitative transition of the young migrants to another SE system. The process of functional status-integration of young actors has been observed. The phenomenon is considered new "pipeline," that was missing in a closed situation of the SE system of the country of emigration. This term as hypothesis has been partially illustrated with 2 officially available tables: one describes the number of job seekers in comparison with the duration of employment, that indicates the dubious validity of expectations of structural-anomic tensions, & the 2nd one describes the number of job seekers in comparison with waiting for employment, that indirectly shows the limits of "patience" of the candidates, ie the intrusion of possibilities for migration. Modern migration (ie, the case of Yugoslavia), is becoming more cooperative terms of the level of individual status

mobility problems, rather than structural-anomic crises attributes within migrant-environment relations.

- S03882 Jarosińska, Maria & Jolanta Kulpińska (U of Tódz, Poland), TRANSFORMATION OF THE WORKING CLASS IN PEOPLE'S POLAND. (Eng)

1438 ¶ The most noticeable process consisted in the changing proportion of workers in the structure of the employed population. In 1970, 4,128 manual workers were employed in industry & construction in Poland. This quantitative growth has been accompanied by various qualitative processes. Some of these are: (1) effects of changes in the social composition of the Wc (women, young people, peasant origin); (2) institutions forming new workers (family, school, plant); (3) education & patterns of occupational achievement; (4) workers' self-management; (5) patterns of relationships within the Wc; (6) some forms of workers' participation in the decision-making process.

- S03883 Kaufman, Harold F. (Mississippi State U, Mississippi 39762), COMMUNITY CLASS STRUCTURE AND TECHNOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT. (Eng)

1439 ¶ In a study of 6 Indian villages it was found that the higher the participation in programs of technological development, the greater the change in the stratification structure. Measures of level of agricultural practice & of village services were employed in classifying 3 of the villages as more developed & 3 as less developed. Class rank was determined by the mean rating of a select group of community members. The class structure of the less developed villages resembled an hour glass & that of the more developed a modified pyramid with much higher upward mobility. In the latter type of village, caste appeared to be decidedly less important in determining rank. The advantage of microscopic analysis is noted in which the stratification is dealt with operationally & more directly than is often the case in macroanalysis where indices have not been satisfactorily validated.

- S03884 Keller, Jean-Pierre (U of Geneva, Switzerland), IMAGES DOMINATES ET STEREOTYPES PERCEPTIFS: LA CONTRIBUTION DU POP ART A L'APPROCHE DES MASS-MEDIA (Dominant Images and Perceptive Stereotypes: The Contribution of Pop Art to the Advance of Mass-Media). (Fr)

¶ It is generally the contents of the media which hold the attention of the searcher, or the medium itself (McLuhan), so that the style of its images, the specific character & the formal stereotypes they convey, have practically remained outside of sociological researches. Mass images are approached through Pop Art, which has recovered them, to its advantage, & subjected them to criticisms from the beginning of the 1960's. Such an indirect course finds its justification in the fact that by many aspects the image escapes from the usual instruments of the sociologist. They are envisioned here with relation to the perceptive models that they put into play. From there, the values or the ideology implicitly present in the images should not be understood, but, instead, the nature of the point of view of their placement. This point of view can identify itself with what Heidegger called "Man," the collective & impersonal subject of daily life. Pop Art has attacked the anonymity of "Man" in the plan of daily stereotypes (common objects, publicity, images of the press, etc) from the double point of view of reality & its image. The Pop artists have succeeded in presenting these stereotypes by recovering them again, to their advantage, by even accentuating their banality & by "essentializing" them — all the while taking a detached point of view ("cool" attitude). The relation between the point of view inherent & to the images & that taken by the artist on the images, is the focus of the final remarks. Those considerations apply themselves in a study devoted to the sociologic aspects of the presence of the common object in contemporary

art (mainly Pop Art), envisaged as a revealer of the relation held between today's man & his daily environment. Tr by R. Lent

**S03885** Kellerhals, Jean M. (U of Geneva, Switzerland),  
ISA-II LES ROLES INTROUVABLES; LE CAS DE LA  
1974 RELATION PATIENTE-MEDECIN (Matchless Roles;  
1441 The Case of the Patient-Doctor Relation). (Fr)  
¶ A definition is sought for the dynamics of the patient-MD relation when the onset of illness or of deviance can be, according to the typology of T. Parsons, considered as motivated or directed (rather than accidental). Data derive from a representative sample (N=906) of women residing in Geneva (Switzerland) who requested interruption of pregnancy in 1971-1972. It was shown that: (1) it is the patient herself who defines her "illness," thus passing from the role of an impotent lay person into that of one who is knowledgeable; (2) this self-definition engenders passage from the passivity that defines the role of one ill in the "accidental" case, to an activity on the level of therapeutic advice; (3) this situation conflicts with the MD's attempt at definition of an objective phenomenon on which to base the neutrality of medical procedure; (4) in consequence of points 1, 2 & 3, the MD is led to replace "objective criteria" with a nearly total confidence in the diagnosis & treatment proposed by the patient; (5) the dynamics of this creates a conflict between the social mandate of the MD on the one hand, & the mandate he receives from the patient on the other; & (6) in actually taking on the responsibility of diagnosis & treatment, the patient tends to transfer onto the MD a responsibility which she cannot, because of her internal conflicts, handle alone. The question of possible generalization of this situation is raised in the conclusion. Tr by A. Shaw

**S03886** Kelly, John R. (George Mason U, Fairfax, VA,  
ISA-II 22030), SOCIAL DEFINITIONS OF LEISURE  
1974 PARTICIPATION. (Eng)  
1442 ¶ A classification of leisure activities based on the social orientations of work-relation & role constraint is used as the basis of a typology of leisure participants. Unconditional participant types have activities that are low in work-relation & role constraint predominant among their 10 most important activities. Complementary types for most of their 10 choose activities with measurable role constraint. Among the 78 R's, 32% were classified as Unconditional & 46% as Complementary. 14% were balanced between the 2 & 8% indicated a mixed pattern. Nonwork relationships of family life cycle, housing & religion were found to be more highly correlated with the typology than social or occupational position variables. Having children at home or not seems to be the major factor in leisure orientations. Orientations away from work & to personal satisfaction & the family are indicated.

**S03887** Kerckhoff, Alan C. (Duke U, Durham, NC, 27706),  
ISA-II STRATIFICATION PROCESSES AND OUTCOMES IN  
1974 ENGLAND AND THE U.S. (Eng)  
1443 ¶ Duncan's model of status attainment in the US is used as a point of comparison for the analysis of the process of educational attainment, using several American & English data sets. The overall amount of father-to-son mobility is very similar to the 2 countries & so are the relative contributions of social origin & ability to the son's attainment. Although the 2 educational systems are very different, the division of pupils into academic & non-academic segments reflects in almost identical fashion in both the effects of social origin & ability. These findings are interpreted in relation to Turner's contrast between "sponsored" & "contest" mobility patterns. It is suggested that, to a very considerable degree, the 2 countries use quite different mechanisms to bring about the same outcomes.

**S03888** Khakhulina, L. A. (Institute of Economics of Industrial Engineering, Novosibirsk, Prospekt Nauki  
ISA-II 17, USSR, 630090), FORMATION OF A SYSTEM OF  
1974 CONCEPTS IN INTERDISCIPLINARY STUDIES. (Eng)  
1444 ¶ The paper is devoted to one of the current methodological problems, namely the formation of a system of concepts for interdisciplinary studies in the social sciences, which is part of a larger problem, that of the formation of interdisciplinary subject-matter. The following questions are raised: (a) principles on which the unification of concepts from different fields of knowledge are based; (b) stages in the formation of an interdisciplinary system of concepts; (c) specific mechanisms, the control over this process. Proceeding upon concrete situations encountered in the course of interdisciplinary studies (studies of the countryside, of economic regions, of labor mobility), 2 types of interdisciplinary studies can be identified. They are marked by different methods of formation of their subject-matters & different mechanisms of the formation of their systems of concepts. The latter include borrowing & integration of concepts. Though these mechanisms have their specificity, they are subject to more general principles of concepts interaction & directed at a single result, ie creation of an adequate interdisciplinary system of concepts. Its distinctive feature is that the concepts are not based on empirical data as is the case of monodisciplinary studies, but on the synthesis of notions, concepts from different disciplines, eg economics, sociology & social psychology.

**S03889** Khatri, A. A. (School of Social & Behavioral  
ISA-II Sciences, U of Alabama, Birmingham, 35233),  
1974 PARENTAL PREFERENCES FOR A BOY OR A  
1445 GIRL AND THEIR RATIONALE AS PERCEIVED BY  
EAST INDIAN CHILDREN. (Eng)

¶ This paper represents results of partial analysis of data of a sample of 148 East Indian children whose perceptions of parental preferences for sex of the offspring & rationale thereof were studied by means of an adoption story — an investigative method used in an American study by Ruth Hartley. The sample consisted of 8 year old & 11 year old boys & girls. A majority of the sample attributed preference for a boy to adoptive story parents. A sub-sample of 8 year old girls did not reflect this partiality for the M offspring. Besides sex, age also contributed to variability of perceptions as more 11 year old girls voted in favor of the boy. SES was not found to alter the general trend of preference for the boy. Predominant reasons for preference for a boy were (a) sentiment in favor of the joint family, (b) economic aid, & (c) usefulness to the family. Quite insignificant was the role of personal characteristics. Thus functional rather than affectional considerations accounted for preference for the boy. The paper also compares findings on perceptions of preferences of 8 year old girls with those from 5 other culture groups investigated by Hartley by the same technique.

**S03890** Khatri, A. A. (School of Social & Behavioral  
ISA-II Sciences, U of Alabama, Birmingham, 35233),  
1974 UNDERSTANDING CHANGES IN THE FAMILY IN  
1446 CONTEMPORARY INDIA: A FEW HYPOTHESES.  
(Eng)

¶ An attempt has been made (1) to offer a rationale for the use of imaginative literature as sociologically relevant data (2) to illustrate this use for study of family changes by quantitative & qualitative analysis of 45 Gujarati social novels from 3 periods (pre-1912, 1931-37, & 56-62) by the means of a category system of 143 items & 699 sub-items (with intracoder reliability of 85.7% & an inter-coder reliability of 68.6%), (3) to consider Goode's hypothesis about the role of exposure to ideology & Kirkpatrick's hypotheses about urban residence,

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youth & upper SC specifically intelligence & higher education & to examine their applicability as change agents to the Indian family. Mention is also made of specific hypotheses about changes in the Indian family developed by the author & the case study technique employed by him. A global evaluation of changes in the Indian family as derived from analysis of data of imaginative literature is presented.

S03891 Kisiel, Geraldine A. (Washington U, St. Louis, MO, ISA-II 63130), SOME THEORETICAL PROBLEMS IN THE 1974 DEVELOPMENT AND USE OF SOCIAL INDICATORS. 1447 (Eng)

¶ Social indicators are a topic which has concerned mankind for centuries. Until recently, there have been few realistic definitions of social indicators, although there have been many areas of substantive interest. Presently, however, there seems to be some agreement on at least 2 of the dimensions of social indicators. Virtually all definitions of social indicators assume that they are statistics — with all that this implies. There is a growing consensus that social indicators can be used to aid in making rational judgements about what needs to be changed in society. Focus is on some of the difficulties & shortcomings of social indicators as they are presently being developed & used. Specifically, it first examines those indicators which are basically objective or quantified, then those which are primarily subjective, such as the quality of life indicators. Quantitative indicators are discussed using health statistics & crime rates as illustrations. The complications involved in aggregating simple indexes into compound indexes, such as the air pollution index, are also discussed. Subjective indicators are discussed from the point of view of data gathering problems. The point here is that one must be constantly aware of the pitfalls in dealing with qualitative data. The discussion then proceeds to the effects of the value orientation of most systems of social indicators, & the implications that these value orientations have for government action. When values are widely shared, those who participate in their pursuit may lose sight of the fact that they are dealing with values, & these values may change with time or place. It is only when there is disagreement about the values expressed that governments may intervene. In the decision making process, government officials are influenced more by the politics of the situation than by social indicators. The indicators, if used at all, seem to be used only in a supportive manner. The paper concludes with a discussion of some possible aids to the development of social indicators, & raises some issues about what one can — & cannot — expect from them.

S03892 Klinar, Peter (U of Ljubljana, Titova 102, 61000, ISA-II Yugoslavia), YUGOSLAV WORKERS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY: THE THEORETICAL MODELS FOR EMPIRICAL SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION. (Eng)

¶ 3 models: (1) the stratification model, (2) the model based on the theory of decision making, & (3) the construction of reality model form the theoretical starting-point for empirical sociological research of the contemporary international emigration of the Yugoslavs to the Federal Republic of Germany. Discussed are the last 2 models. Model (2) is constructed on the assumption that emigration is influenced by the activities of emigration & immigration systems as defined by the appropriate aims & strategies. The aims of individual emigrants are discussed with regard to their hierarchy & defines the same in accordance with the stratification model as their direction towards vertical mobility upwards. There follows the analysis of particular sub-systems of social stratification with regard to the theory on push & pull factors. The representation of the strategies of individual emigrants tries to show the differences between the strategies of temporary & permanent emigrants. The aims of the migrant society are defined as a directedness of the system towards temporary emigration of certain

categories of emigrants & their reemigration. Also the strategies are in accordance with such aims: organized emigrations, the limitation of the assimilation of the emigrants, the efforts to limit their discrimination & to ensure the possibilities for their return. The aims of the immigrant society are directed towards acquiring the positively selected immigrants & returning the negatively selected ones. The appropriate strategies are constructed on these aims, they differ in relation to temporary & permanent immigrants. Model (3) represents an attempt to analyze & explain the typical migrant situation. The hypothesis of temporary & permanent migrations is developed; the differences between the concepts of the emigrant & immigrant societies concerning the inclusion of the categories of migrants into temporary & permanent emigrants, or immigrants is shown. The 2nd complex, as treated in this model, concerns the problems of SC, strata & ethnic stratification structure. It proceeds from the starting hypothesis that the phenomena of ethnical stratification have to be taken in consideration in the investigation of stratification phenomena among immigrants. The 3rd complex concerns the mutual processes between the immigrant society (the natives) & the immigrant communities (immigrants). Analyzed are the following conjunctive processes: accommodation adaptation — integration & acculturation, & the following disjunctive processes: ethnical stratification & conflicts including the phenomena of social disorganization. The problems of stratification & mobility of immigrants emphasize the connection between models (1) & (3).

S03893 Kolaja, Jiri (West Virginia U, Morgantown, 26506), ISA-II SOCIOLOGICKA REVUE OF BRNO, CZECHOSLOVAKIA AND ITS REACTION TO THE RISING PROBLEM OF NAZISM. (Eng)

¶ A content analysis is made through a careful perusal of the 11 volumes of *Sociologická Revue* that were published in Brno, Czechoslovakia. It discloses that considerable attention was paid to economic problems of the 1930's taking note of the surprising gap in which very little attention was given to the problem of the German minority in Czechoslovakia or the increasing problem of Nazism in Germany. Some ideas are offered to explain why the *Sociologická Revue* did not deal with the latter problem of which there was an awareness. The explanation is couched in the problem of sociology as a scientific discipline, suggesting its pedagogical significance.

S03894 Kolaja, Jiri & Sidney J. Kaplan (U of West Virginia, ISA-II Morgantown, 26506 & U of Toledo, OH, 43606), 1974 INNOVATORY AND RECURRENT BEHAVIOR 1450 AND THEIR RELATIONSHIP TO THE DIVISION OF LABOR. (Eng)

¶ The development of a new world-wide simultaneity, occasioned in large part by new techniques of communication & transportation, would appear to demand a new & corresponding organization of time in the future. This new, more flexible organization of time — already in the process of becoming — has been accompanied by a new flexibility in the DoFL which, among other things, increasingly underscores the significance of the distinction between innovatory & recurrent behavior. What would appear to be called for — in anticipation of "future shock" — would be a more self-conscious anticipation & rationalization of time to ensure that human needs would be met most adequately.

S03895 Kolaja, Jiri & Leonard Sizer (West Virginia U, ISA-II Morgantown, 26506), QUASI-PARTICIPANT 1974 OBSERVATION IN CROSS-CULTURAL RESEARCH 1451 (Eng)

¶ This paper is concerned with a focus upon observation of worker behavior in a manufacturing plant in 2 different cultures by a researcher from a 3rd culture & the differential ultimatum between the researcher & the plant workers. The

behavior is analyzed by cross classification of observer & observed in the matrix of no-response, stimulus, action. The stability of the observer-observed relationship is considered in this setting from the point of view legitimizing the observations & the function for minor courtesy "pay offs" in the differential settings.

**S03896** Koonz, Claudia (Coll of the Holy Cross, Worcester, MA, 01610), WOMEN LEGISLATORS AND WOMEN'S LAW IN WEIMAR GERMANY, 1919-1933. (Eng)  
1452 ¶ The 112 women who served in the German Reichstag between 1919 & 1933 provide an excellent case

study of women who participated in politics not merely as part of the "woman vote" but by playing an active legislative role. They comprised just under 8% of the Reichstag & represented all political parties except the Nazis. When these women are compared to their M counterparts they are seen to share common attributes such as previous political & occupational experience, age at entering the Reichstag, political concerns & participation in political debates. However, no cohesive women's caucus or woman's viewpoint emerged on "the woman question." Women agreed on some issues (such as protective legislation & the extension of women's civic duties). But whenever the rights of married women conflicted with traditional patriarchal rights, the Reichstag women disagreed sharply. Socialist women championed the ideal of equality between men & women in the family & called for the repeal of all discriminatory legislation against unmarried mothers & illegitimate children. Liberal & conservative women (many of whom had been active in the feminist movement) advocated the maintenance of patriarchal family law & urged that the role of housewife/mother be accorded increased dignity & respect. Then, as now, there is not necessarily a homogeneous women's lobby because women's interests conflict, depending on whether they see themselves as worker/citizen or wife/mother.

**S03897** Korpi, Walter, THE CRISIS IN WORKING-CLASS WELFARE — UNEMPLOYMENT AND INFLATION AS CAUSES OF THE RECENT EXPANSION OF SOCIAL ASSISTANCE RATES IN SWEDEN. (Eng)  
1453 ¶ In recent years social assistance rates have increased in Sweden as in the US & Britain. In the Swedish context changes in the proportion of the population using social assistance can be taken as a relatively good indicator of changes in the standard of living of the lower social strata. The pattern of change since 1964 in the use of social assistance in different subgroups of the Swedish population are described & analyzed. Through multiple regression analyses changes in unemployment & in consumer prices are related to changes in the rates of social assistance in different subgroups, 1955 to 1972. The results indicate that changes in unemployment have the greatest effects on the assistance rates among single men & older single women, while price increases have the greatest effects on assistance rates among young couples with children. The increase in the assistance rates is seen as a relative decrease in the standard of living of the lower social strata, caused primarily by unemployment & inflation. The significance of the results for social policy is discussed in terms of relative stress to be placed on strategies directed towards the prevention of needs, on the one hand, & on the amelioration of the situation of the needy, on the other.

**S03898** Korson, J. Henry & Albert Chevan (U of Massachusetts, Amherst, 01002), RESIDENTIAL PATTERNS OF THE WIDOWED IN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL — A COMPARATIVE STUDY. (Eng)  
1454 ¶ There are 2 times in the family life cycle when residential patterns symbolize most impressively the nature of the family structure. The 1st occurs at the time of marriage when the newlyweds must choose among patrilocality, matrilocality or neolocality, depending on societal norms. The

2nd occurs during the period of widowhood. In several respects the residential patterns of the widowed are a more revealing indicator of the prevailing family system, & the changes in that system over time. An earlier study, (see SA 2143/G5508), showed that the widowed who lived alone in the US had increased from 20% to 50% between 1940 & 1970. Social norms, family roles, & frequently, emotional ties converge to influence the living arrangements of the surviving spouse. There is greater latitude for living arrangements of the widowed than for newlyweds, & yet norms seem well established among the widowed. In this study the social & demographic influences on norms governing living arrangements of the widowed in American & Israeli society are examined. The American data are drawn from the One-in-One-Hundred public use samples of the 1960 census, while the Israeli data are drawn from the 1961 census. The effects of several variables available in both the Israeli & US censuses are considered. These variables include such characteristics of the widowed population as income, age, sex, number of children ever born, number of times married, immigrant status, education, occupation, & place of residence. Factors which are nominally the same are found to have a similar influence in the case of several variables & a dissimilar influence in the case of others. Differences are traced to structural differences in the population of American & Israeli society. It is suggested that at the heart of these structural differences lie gross cultural differences in family norms prevalent in various segments of Israeli & American society. Among the variables tested, it is hypothesized that income is the most important determinant in whether a widowed person will live alone or with others. Furthermore, it is hypothesized that economic independence is instrumental in achieving the social independence required in reaching such a decision.

**S03899** Korte, Ilse (Werner-Reimers-Stiftung, 638 Bad Homburg, Am Wingertsberg 4, West Germany), CONSIDERATIONS FOR ESTABLISHING AN INTER-DISCIPLINARY STUDY GROUP 'THE FAMILY IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.' (Eng)

¶ The Werner-Reimers-Foundation supports interdisciplinary study groups whose work is appropriate in helping to humanize social life. The decision to constitute a group concerning itself with the problems of the family in industrial society was brought about by the following considerations: Changing the concept of the family — &, at the same time, the structure of day-to-day work — is necessary as a result of rapid technical & social changes. The increasing incorporation especially of younger married women — & mothers of small children — into the labor market & the double burden which more & more women have to carry (connected with the demand for emancipation, eg, freedom from economic & psychic dependence) are weighing heavily upon the family as an institution, as well as upon its individual members. Moreover, the typical M sex role has disadvantages not only for every other member of the family, but also for the man himself — a situation which, in view of the standard of actual productive powers, is avoidable. An interdisciplinary study group, analyzing the processes taking place, would deduce from them the necessary consequences & would specify the social & individual consequences of alternative models, thereby making them politically realizable.

**S03900** Krohn, Roger G. (McGill U, Montreal, Quebec), THE SOCIOLOGY OF KNOWLEDGE AND THE SOCIOLOGY OF SCIENCE: TOWARD A COMMON FRAME OF ANALYSIS. (Eng)

¶ The paper develops a frame for the SofK from elements in the socially critical (Marx, Mannheim) & conservative traditions (Durkheim, structuralism). Their respective focus on, "How could they (we) be so wrong?", & "How could our (their) apparent error maintain a productive way of life?",

proved informative but incomplete. Our gains can come from asking both questions. The less biased, less revealing question of the sociology of science has been, "What are the social processes of the discover of the truth?" Some "new mode" historians (Kuhn, Mendelsohn, Yates), who have sought the implicit social sources of the variable pace, blockages, aborted starts, etc, of accumulative natural science have begun an implicit synthesis of the critical, conservative, & orthodox questions which needs to be made explicit & systematic. According to their purpose, students of knowledge have selectively attended to the cultural (conceptual), bio-emotional (interest), organizational, & environmental (experience, observation) aspects of social behavior. It is suggested that all 4 require a mention. 2nd, students have attended selectively to 3 levels of culture: (1) to overt, every day problem solving methods (sociology of science), (2) to implicit concepts, assumptions, sub-structures (conservatives & critics), (3) to higher level rationale & principle (critics & conservatives). For common vocabulary, we suggest vernacular, meta, & supra culture, & seek persistent relations among the 3 levels. Finally, students have insisted that sub-units (science) can be independent of society, that society determines its sub-units, or that sub-units determine society. Apparently, for most problems, at least a larger & smaller unit of analysis will need to be defined, & social & intellectual influence can be seen to flow in either direction. Because of a limited social-political purpose, revealed in its dominant question, each school has sought answers at the wrong level of generalization: which of the 4 aspects of social process determines the others; which level of culture determines behavior, which level or sub-unit of society determines the other, thus provoking irreconcilable debates. Several problems in the literature on science: relativity, logic of proof vs discovery, visual vs verbal logic, nature vs man, basic vs applied science, accumulative vs revisionist (revolutionary) views of scientific development, it is suggested, can either be side stepped or rendered more open to empirical development & resolution by the above frame. More complete directions for research & more answerable questions are suggested.

**S03901** Kuhrig, Herta (Academy of Science, Otto-Nuschke-ISA-II Str. 22, Berlin, East Germany), ON THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS FOR THE TRAINING OF WOMEN WORKERS IN THE GDR. (Eng)

† The training of women & further training of women who are already employed, is an important contribution towards combining in an organic manner the achievements of the scientific & technological revolution with the advantages of the socialist social system. Therefore, all qualification measures are aimed at closely combining technical vocational qualification & political & ideological knowledge. Such measures should be adopted as: (1) enable qualification without interruption of the work performed & without entailing wage cuts; (2) guarantee compatibility between family obligations, on the one hand, & professional duties & qualification requirements, on the other; (3) take the rich working experiences into account; (4) take into consideration not only the requirements prevailing at the respective place of work, but also the requirements arising from the scientific & technological revolution & the shaping of socialist society. The problems connected therewith form the subject of the research project "The Improvement of the Technical Vocational As Well As the Political & Ideological Qualification of Women," for which the scientific advisory council "Woman in Socialist Society," which is attached to the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, is responsible. In the years 1972/73 sociological research work was carried out in 9 spheres of investigation. The studies involved 3,375 women. The results obtained are representative for the GDR industry.

**S03902** Kulcsar, Kálmán (Institute of Sociology, Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Budapest, I. Uri u. 49, 1974 Hungary), THE SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE EFFICACY OF LAW. (Eng)

† An examination of the different approaches to the problem of the effectiveness of law in connection with the development of the sociology of law. Taking into account that the law can never exert its influence on HB, but always operates together with other social factors, the law can form HB only to a limited extent. The fundamental condition, the efficacy of law, is the proper assessment of the relation between legal rule & social reality, as well as legal rule & HB. It depends upon these conditions whether legal rule can produce a lasting effect on society in its realization process, whether it will bring out some dysfunctional effects & to what extent, & whether these dysfunctional effects can be tolerated in long-range. A 2nd problem is that the efficacy of law can only be interpreted historically; thus its investigation can only yield realistic results if assessed together with the historical development of society. Generally speaking, it may be stated that there is no decision on a social level, the consequences of which (functional or dysfunctional) can unfold in a short time. The problems which arise from the fact that a considerable part of legal norms is destined to shape organizational behavior are also discussed. From this fact follows that the effectiveness of law is conditioned in large part by the inner phenomena & processes of organization. The problems following from this fact are manifold, & are approached here using the experiences of Hungarian legislation & court practice.

**S03903** Kuo, Eddie C. Y. (Bakit Timah Road, Singapore, ISA-II 10), SOME SOCIAL CONCOMITANTS OF INTER-ETHNIC MARRIAGE IN SINGAPORE. (Eng)

1459 † An analysis of interethnic marriage in multiethnic Singapore shows that, similar to findings in other societies, those who marry across ethnic boundaries are more likely to be: (1) those who have been married before, (2) those who also marry across the religious line, (3) those from the lower or upper occupational groups. Some patterns unique to Singapore were found with regard to the factor "age." In general, Singapore data support the "deviance theory" of intermarriage at the expense of the so-called "summation theory."

**S03904** Kulpińska, Jolanta (U of Tódź, Poland), WORKING CONDITIONS-HUMANIZATION OF WORK. (Eng)

1974 † Working conditions are: The "physical," material environment, working time, hygiene & comfort, payment for difficulties of work conditions. The meaning of the working conditions for the workers is discussed. Some examples from Polish surveys are presented. Working conditions are often criticized by the workers, & many of their suggestions & inventions concern working conditions. This problem is also included in the program of the humanization of work. In the Polish experience, this program is very often implemented by sociologists employed by the industrial enterprise.

**S03905** Kulpińska, Jolanta (U of Tódź, Poland), WORKERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS WORK. (Eng)

1974 † Conclusions are drawn from an investigation carried out in Poland. The main criterion is: the interest in work itself, or the instrumental attitude of the worker. The instrumental attitude is economic, (wages) & social (good HR) & the usefulness of the work for the society. Semi-skilled women are especially interested in the environment & working conditions. There is some discrepancy between the attitudes towards profession (which are positive) & those towards enterprise (which are more critical). Critical

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attitudes are caused by unsatisfactory organization of work & management. The participative attitude can be developed in Polish industry.

**S03906** Kuvacic, Ivan (Filozofski Fakultet - 41000 Zagreb, ISA-II Djure Salaja 3, Yugoslavia), IS THERE A CRISIS IN 1974 SOCIOLOGY? (Eng)

1462 ¶ An analysis of the critical integrative functions of sociology. The integrative sociological theory has led to the conclusion that people must feel freer in a closed than in an open system. Critical theory started from the thesis that every society contained the seeds of its own destruction. This "critical approach" appears to be more & more denounced as "negativism" which leads to anarchism. In such a situation, sociology became an applied, practical discipline helping with the solutions of current social problems. It cannot discover the truth of life, but can neutralize it, blunt it, sidestep it, ie, it may act as a shock absorber, which by buffering rough clashes makes possible smooth & painless movement along the predetermined path.

**S03907** Ladenko, I. S. (Institute of Economics of Industrial ISA-II Engineering, Novosibirsk, Prospekt Nauki 17, USSR, 1974 630090), ON FORMALIZATION OF CONCEPTS OF 1463 LABOR SUPPLY THEORY. (Eng)

¶ Formalization of concepts of labor supply theory is a methodological problem in devising & applying this theory. The paper shows ways of applying formal logic to the solution of this problem on concepts "labor supply" & "LF." By means of logical methods, real & nominal definitions of the concepts under study are revealed, the features of their logical structure are found, & the specific character of the utilization of either definition is shown. Real definitions are used in measuring & modeling an object; nominal, in identifying an individual as a member of a class & in making references from premises. In formalizing real definitions use was made of symbolic means of the theory of classes, J. Venn's diagram, E. W. Veitch's chart & organigram; with their help a procedure of transition from verbal descriptions of objects to their analogue models has been set. In formalization of nominal definitions, use was made of symbolic means of logic of statements & of logic of predicates, given are schemes of deductions for identifying an individual as a member of a class & for inferences of corollaries from premises in the exposition of theory content. In connection with the use of symbolic denotation of logic, some tables were composed with the help of which the meaning of concepts can be translated from the vernacular into the symbolic language & vice versa. A bibliography is presented.

**S03908** Lalive, Christian (U de Genève, Suiss), ELITES ISA-II PROTESTANTES ET CONCEPTIONS DU PROCES 1974 DE DEVELOPPEMENT. LE CAS DE L'ARGENTINE 1464 (Protestant Elites and the Conceptions of the Process of Development: The Case of Argentina). (Fr)

¶ Previous research offered an empirical verification of a typology of Protestant formations in South America. Based on this work, the following hypothesis is proposed for the case of Argentina: A typology of systems of representation of their leaders corresponds to the structural typology of Protestant formation. The hypothesis is verified with respect to the conception of the process of development. The inquiry, carried out in Argentina between 1968 & 1970, by individual ¶'s, includes the leaders, ministers, & laymen of churches representative of different groups. The analysis of the data focuses less on the quantification of opinions than on the structure of the opinions which take into account the general conception of development. The structure of Protestant formations & of systems of representation are put in perspective, emphasizing their interrelationship with global society. Tr by K. Squires

**S03909** Lambrechts, E. (Université Catholique de Louvain, ISA-II Belgique), LE TRAVAIL PROFESSIONNEL DE LA 1974 FEMME. APPROCHE TRIPTYQUE: THEORIE, 1465 EMPIRIE, PRAXIS (The Professional Work of the Woman. A Threefold Approach: Theory, Observation, Practice). (Fr)

¶ The methodological dispute that has disturbed sociologists, particularly in Europe, during the last 10 years, has brought about the emergence of a new conception of sociological research. According to this conception, the basis of a research, being located between 2 poles, theory & observation, should be expanded to include a 3rd pole, that of practice or policy. An approach is proposed to women & work on the basis of these 3 poles. The analysis attempts to answer a concrete question: In what way has the social position of the working woman been defined by those who direct the practice of the job & by those who make decisions at this level? The basic idea that has dominated F work policy in Belgium is rooted in an economic approach. According to this approach, F labor is secondary reserve labor, serving to regulate the job market. This interpretation implies a formulation in terms of sociological theory. Concretely, 3 points of departure have been chosen: the aspect of & regulation of the job market, the aspect of decision-making, & the functional aspect: the functions that a secondary LF can fulfill in our economic system. Tr by A. Shaw

**S03910** Lebas, Elizabeth (Polytechnic of Central London, 35 ISA-II Marylebone Road, London, N. W. 5, England), 1974 SOCIOLOGY OF REGIONAL PLANNING AND POLI- 1466 CY: THEORETICAL AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS. (Eng)

¶ The purpose is to provide an account of the theoretical thinking of a research group, involved in British sociology of regional planning & policy, at a particular point in time. A formulation of regional planning & policy is made in terms of its being an activity of the state. This is followed by a very brief summary of the Marxist political theory of the state & 2 points are raised concerning it. Can the theory of the state provide a sociology of the state & does this involve an epistemological problem of validation in either empirical or theoretical terms? The author then retraces the conceptual steps to the group's questioning by examining some recent works on British regional policy & planning & by presenting a number of observations resulting from the group's preliminary field visits. The paucity of theoretical substance in British sociology of this field is noted & some of the problems which this raises are identified. In contrast, an example of a French research group which integrates the theory of the state into their explanation is put forward, & the problems of this research as well as its advantages are discussed. In keeping with the intention of the paper, no firm conclusions are drawn except that the necessity of historical research, able to encompass a sensitive approach to social reality, is re-affirmed.

**S03911** Lee, Alfred McClung (Brooklyn Coll, City U of NY, ISA-II Brooklyn, 11210), HUMANIST CHALLENGES TO 1974 POSITIVISTS. (Eng)

1467 ¶ Consciously or unconsciously, sociologists gather, organize, & apply knowledge for conscious or unconscious participants in competition & conflict. It is crucial in evaluating any sociological effort to find out for what kind of individual or organization, social clique or SC the work was consciously or unconsciously put together. 7 broad contrasts between humanist & positivist sociologists are presented & discussed: (1) people-centered vs nature-centered; (2) egalitarian vs elitist; (3) ethical vs ethically neutral; (4) a human responsibility vs a responsibility of impersonal methods & of machines; (5) "oppositional," critical of existing knowledge & social organization vs supportive & "clarifying" of existing

knowledge & social organization, (6) dedicated to social change vs dedicated to the maintenance or restoration of equilibrium or of a moving equilibrium; & (7) a product of intimate observation & of creative intellectual ferment vs a product of professionals carefully trained in methodology & theory. The struggle outlined here between humanist sociologists & those dedicated to a natural scientism or to elitism is no novelty in human affairs. It is at least as old as the conflict between Protagoras & Plato. Every effort to "negotiate" a settlement of the tension in sociology has failed, & this is just as well. Out of this tension, this struggle for the loyalties of intellectuals, has come some of our most fruitful theorizing & contributions to social action.

**S03912** Lee, Rance Pui-leung (Social Research Centre, On ISA-II Lee Building, 10/F. 545 Nathan Road, Kowloon, 1974 Hong Kong), THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF 1468 THE HEALTH SERVICES SYSTEM IN HONG KONG: PROFESSIONAL STRATIFICATION IN A MODERNIZING SOCIETY. (Eng)

† A comparison of the profession of Western medicine with the profession of Chinese medicine in the modernizing society of Hong Kong. These 2 types of professional services are co-existing in the pluralistic health context of Hong Kong, but the former enjoys greater power, higher prestige, & more economic resources. The state of Western medical dominance may be due to the connection of modern Western medicine with the dominant social value of science & to its support by the U & the government in Hong Kong. In recent years, however, there has emerged a revivalistic movement in the realm of Chinese medical care. The intention is to push toward an increased rationalization of the organization of medical services as well as the technical efficacy of medical knowledge & skills. Some generalizations are suggested, concerning the dynamic interaction between the modern & the traditional professions in the course of modernization.

**S03913** Lefevre, Jacques (Centre de Recherches Sociologiques, Louvain, Belgium), LES CONDITIONS DU NATIONALISME LINGUISTIQUE. LA CONSCIENCE WALLONNE ET L'IDEOLOGIE NATIONALISTE (Conditions of Linguistic Nationalism. The Case of Walloon and Nationalist Ideology). (Fr)

† If the nationalist ideology, which is currently increasing, often serves as a distinctive element of a language, the role of language could be considered to vary according to the historic period & the concrete conditions relevant to the time. In analyzing the case of Belgium, in the evolution of the process of linguistic identification of the masses, & in the evolution of the nationalist ideology in Walloon & Flanders, the same sociological periods are travelled, although evolution takes place in different historical periods. 3 sociological periods are distinguished: historical, structural & identification. It is affirmed that in Walloon as in Flanders, linguistic nationalism is an ideology which was produced by an intellectual elite & reproduced by a new, rising SC in order to legitimize its social ascension in the eyes of the masses. Tr by K. Squires

**S03914** Lenoir, Remi (Centre d'Etude des Mouvements ISA-II Sociaux, 54 Bd. Raspail, 75006, Paris, France), 1974 AGING AND PROCESS OF SOCIAL DEPRIVATION. 1470 (Eng)

† The process of aging is one of deprivation — vocational deprivation & deprivation of different forms of capital (cultural, economic, etc) — which determine & are determined by professional & social locations of individuals. Not only are the institutional conditions of certain types of social exchanges alienated with retirement (labor relationships), but so are the groundings of any kind of social exchange (the attributes which stem from occupational status). Since social relationship is

based on exchange, it requires that something be exchanged. When growing old, the ability of exchange decreases. It is therefore hypothesized that sociability among old people is mostly dependent upon the differential deflation of the types of capital they own. The data are based on (1) the French National Statistics Institute surveys on LF, which allow the study of differential processes of deflation with age among social strata (income, length of occupational life, unemployment, physiological senescence), & (2) French surveys on intensity & extent of social relationships of old people in different social strata, by the type of capital they own (number of years of school is taken as an indicator of cultural capital, former occupational status is taken as an indicator of economic capital). The results indicate that the logic of social interactions of old people is dependent upon the value of residual capital they still own. The more important the capital, the larger the network of social relationships. Whatever the capital owned, however, relations with children are dominant. Parents with low levels of capital keep in touch with their children more often than others. But these people, as opposed to those with higher capital levels, cannot maintain exchanges with other sociability agents, & their pattern of relations with their children, which they no longer master, is modified.

**S03915** Lepenies, Wolf (Institut fuer Soziologie, Freie U, ISA-II Berlin, 1 Berlin 33, Garystr. 21), NORMALITY 1974 AND ABNORMALITY. PROBLEMS OF COUNTER- 1471 INFLUENCE BETWEEN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AND THE LIFE SCIENCES IN THE 19TH CENTURY. (Eng)

† Counter-Influence is defined as the transition of a scientific concept from one discipline to another & back to the first. The most interesting aspects of this transition process are the mechanisms by which the original concept is transformed & translated. One can even speak of a retranslation when the original, mostly modified concept finally is reintegrated into the first discipline. In the 19th century, the quantitative conception of normality & abnormality is transferred from the life sciences (medicine, physiology) to the social sciences & back to the life sciences. During this process the quantitative conception changes into a qualitative one. Following the work of Georges Canguilhem in the history of the life sciences, this process mainly is described by an analysis of A. Comte's relations to Broussais & Esquirol.

**S03916** Levy-Garboua, Louis (CREDOC, Paris 142, rue du ISA-II Chevaleret, France), LES INEGALITES INTER- 1974 GENERATIONNELLES DANS LA SOCIETE 1472 FRANCAISE (Intergenerational Inequalities in French Society). (Fr)

† To remedy job inequalities which are perpetuated from generation to generation, the equality of educational opportunity is the most widely advocated policy. Analyzing the French example, it is asked if this policy is effective & adequate. A synthesis is presented of a number of recent empirical studies by the author. It is shown, from study of the statistics of the Ministry of National Education, that, if there has been a certain equalization of educational opportunity between 1965 & 1970, this comes as much & probably more from a spontaneous development of the demand for instruction as from any active policy. It is verified, from the econometric study of a representative sample comprising more than 5,000 French salaried workers of less than 45 years & of M sex, that the effect on the capabilities filtered through the educational institution explains a substantial part of the differences in wages in the course of active life. Still, it will not suffice to give children of all milieus the same education in order to eliminate intergenerational inequalities, for social discrimination operates directly in employment. 3 forms of discrimination were distinguished by comparing the earnings of persons of identical sex, age & education, whose father belonged to a

different social category. They are: social segregation in employment, cultural nepotism, & selection of social attitudes. Among those with a low level of education, sons of workers are oriented much more than others towards ungainful studies & towards manual trades. Among those who have a superior level of education, the heirs of the Uc's earn more than others at the beginning of their careers from the fact that they possess personal characteristics not filtered through the educational institution & which employers mistakenly assume as productive capabilities. Finally, in an inegalitarian society, the environment, & not just the school, is a carrier of productive social attitudes, which form the professional dynamism required for attainment of hierarchic positions. The impression is presented that the policy of equalization of educational opportunity has as yet only been outlined in France, & that it should be intensified. Its results will nevertheless appear gradually. A more radical policy would be accompanied by a revision in the structure of information on the job market. Tr by A. Shaw

**S03917** Li, Wen Lang (Ohio State U, Columbus, 43210),  
ISA-II MIGRATION AND REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT IN  
1974 TAIWAN. (Eng)  
1473 ¶ Whether internal migration contributes to regional SE development remains to be a controversial sociological issue. Some have argued that the effects of internal migration tend to wider regional disparity & thus handicap the overall societal development. Yet others contended that internal migration effectuates the convergence of regional differentials in SE characteristics. This paper examines the intertwining process of internal migration & regional disparity in Taiwan during the course of its 50 year SE development. The results conclude that the stage of a societal development appears to determine the relationship between migration & regional disparity. In Taiwan the pattern of migration was from the relatively developed to the underdeveloped regions, similar to the US in the late 19th century. Most migrants were in the demographic brackets associated with higher economic productivity than the average population. Consequently, internal migration in Taiwan tended to reduce regional disparity, & thus contributed to the overall societal development.

**S03918** Lobodzinska, Barbara (Family Study Center, U of  
ISA-II Minnesota, Minneapolis, 55455), THE FAMILY AS  
1974 THE FACTOR OF SOCIAL PARTICIPATION. (Eng)  
1474 ¶ The contemporary family in Poland is characterized by a decreasing birth rate, & more children are planned for & consciously conceived. This phenomenon is associated with motivated procreation which is connected with parents' ambitions concerning their children's allocation in social life. This may be considered as part of the preparation of the next generation for social participation. The above mentioned problems are supported by data that are part of 2 investigations. 2 ?'s were published in 1972 to inquire about the opinions of the newspaper's readers. The newspapers were 2 dailies: the afternoon daily of Warsaw (*Kurier Polski*) & the youth daily (*Sztandar Młodych*). One ? brought 996 responses & the other, 1, 948 responses. Among other questions the following were included: the preferred number & sex of children; the typology of reasons for procreation; projected educational level & professions for sons & daughters. The hypotheses are: Present & future parents do not have the knowledge of the best size of family appropriate for modern society. This is expressed by the preferred sex & number of wanted children—the average is 2 children, preferably boys. (b) Planned procreation is connected with (among other reasons) the desire to play parental roles that is expressed in several kinds of motivated procreation. (c) The partnership of men & women in social life is not reflected in children's preparation for work & adult life—plans for sons & daughters are different.

**S03919** Loetsch, Manfred (Institut für Gesellschaftswissenschaften, Johannes-Dieckman-Strasse 19-23, Berlin,  
ISA-II East Germany), SOCIAL EQUALITY — DREAM OR  
1974 REALITY? HOW SOCIAL EQUALITY EMERGES  
1475 IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY. (Eng)

¶ While social equality is a mere dream in capitalist society, socialism is gradually moving towards communist society, which is rooted in social equality. Socialist ownership of the means of production, the political power of the Wc, planning & management of society in the hands of the Wc party & a socialist government are the vital conditions necessary to achieve this historical aim. On the basis of these preconditions, essential processes in shaping social equality are going on: in the development of the character of labor, in the development of qualification & education, in the distribution of incomes, in the development of the way of life. The gap is closing between the classes & strata in all these respects. Socialism proves a truly "mobile society." An intelligentsia is emerging which has, in its basic social structure, unbreakable links with the Wc & the class of cooperative farmers.

**S03920** Lojkine, Jean-Pierre (C.N.R.S. 13 rue Ernest  
ISA-II Renan, Paris 75015, France), GRANDES ENTER-  
1974 PRISES, POLITIQUES URBAINES ET MOUVEMENTS  
1476 SOCIAUX URBAINS (Large Enterprises, Urban Policies and Urban Social Movements). (Fr)

¶ The hypothesis involves 3 points: (1) A new logic for the use of space by the great contemporary capitalist enterprises, in particular the multinational enterprises, producing new social contradictions in the use of Ur space. The spatial & temporal mobility of multinational enterprises, the extreme specialization of their spatial DoFL oppose, in fact, the regional, collective use of Ur space—particularly of large collective concentrations of equipment—by small & medium local enterprises as well as by salaried workers as a whole. (2) This involves a revolution in policies of regional & Ur administration, inasmuch as the immediate satisfaction by the state or the local collective of the exclusive demands of multinational enterprise threatens to exacerbate existing regional & Ur disequilibria. The Ur policy of the capitalist state is less than ever a regulation of Ur contradictions: instead it reflects these actively & serves to exacerbate rather than to neutralize them. (3) The convergence of this new economic logic with the new political logic leads to forecast of the emergence of a new type of Ur social movement, whose objective would no longer be able to be isolated as a "social" demand cut off from "economic" demands, but would imply a close conjunction, especially in France & Western Europe, with the anticapitalist struggle of the worker's movement. Empirical validation of these hypotheses was based on 2 methods: on the one hand regional monographic studies & on the other an attempt at a systematic study, mainly on French territory, of the regionalization of the policy of public financing of the major equipment of the infrastructures—notably means of communication—simultaneous with the study of the means of localization, on French territory, of the different economic functions of large enterprises. These hypotheses have led to the beginnings of an empirical validation, which should be pursued further in order to achieve real demonstration. On the other hand, the 3rd hypothesis, concerning the new type of Ur social movement, remains problematic at present, & only a study of the social movements of future years will be able to support it. Tr by A. Shaw

**S03921** Lopata, Helena Znaniecki (Loyola U, 6525 Sheridan  
ISA-II Rd, Chicago, IL, 60626), MEMBERS OF THE  
1974 INTELLIGENTSIA AS CARRIERS OF SOCIAL  
1477 VALUES. (Eng)

¶ The intelligentsia, in the traditional Polish-Russian sense, as a stratum of society composed of broadly

'cultured' men & women whose function is the creation & dissemination of knowledge, literature, arts & related products faces a moral dilemma in many societies in being expected to identify with, & contribute to their own national culture exclusively, while retaining cosmopolitan, non-exclusive values. A major source of the alienation of the intelligentsia Lipset (1972) & Shils (1972) found so prevalent in the US & the USSR lies in its ideational membership in a world community & world of knowledge which opposes contribution to narrow, prestige & power motivated aims of national culture or religious societies & political states. The pull between local & cosmopolitan reference groups & systems of value is a source of constant strain for those in the social role of the man of knowledge in societies which demand contributions to their own life especially when they are in competition, & definitely when they are in conflict with other world societies. The suspicion of the intelligentsia by the power elite & the masses comes from the belief that this strata can not be trusted to act out of national or political motives & that their criticism of the society is based on criteria external to their value system.

S03922 Lopata, Helena Znaniecki (Loyola U, 6525 Sheridan  
ISA-II Rd, Chicago, IL, 60626), PERCEIVED ADEQUACY  
1974 OF SUPPORT SYSTEMS INVOLVING WIDOWS. (Eng)  
1478 ¶ Interviews with a random sample of 250 widows of  
all ages, drawn from the American Social Security

Administration lists of current or former recipients are examined for perceptions of adequacy of support systems. R's were asked to list sources of financial, service, social & emotional supports & to evaluate the helpfulness of selected primary & secondary sources during the time the widow was trying to establish a new life. The influence of factors such as the *f* with which the selected source actually appeared in the listing of supports; age; place of birth; race; ethnic & religious identification; living arrangements; financial, sibling & offspring resources; & length of widowhood, upon the perceptions of adequacy of support is subjected to analysis. Length of widowhood is a significant variable because of the cycle of flow directed toward a woman after the death of the husband. The flow inward, or directed toward her, is heavy at the onset of widowhood but frequently decreases prior to the time when the widow is ready to enter more symmetrical relations. Judgements of adequacy of supports are dependent of measuring criteria rather than on actual behavior.

S03923 Luhmann, Niklas (Universität Bielefeld, 48, Kurt-  
ISA-II Schumacherstrasse 6, West Germany), THE LEGAL  
1974 PROFESSION: COMMENTS ON THE SITUATION IN  
1479 THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. (Eng)

¶ The sociology of professions seems to treat macro-problems on a micro-level. This implies mechanisms of re-specification of problems & values into role demands understandable & achievable by the individual practitioner. The Durkheim-Parsons tradition sees these mechanisms as processes of moral education, socialization & internalization of values. It is suggested that there are other mechanisms: texts & organizations. These mechanisms have limits to growth, diversity & acceleration of change beyond which they tend to undermine the coherence of a profession. This conception helps to understand the present situation of the legal profession in the Federal Republic of Germany: the diversification of its occupational positions & careers, its dependence on the constitutional guarantee of the rule of law, its political defensiveness, & the crises concerning its "scientific" style & its educational program.

S03924 Lyman, G. Peter (James Madison Coll, Michigan  
ISA-II State U, East Lansing, 48823), THE HERMENEUTICS  
1974 OF THE BODY: TOWARD A SYNTHESIS OF  
1480 PHENOMENOLOGY AND THE SOCIOLOGY OF KNOW-  
LEDGE. (Eng)

¶ It is argued that the fundamental questions of the SofK are the products of the intersection of 2 conceptual dichotomies: that which Merleau-Ponty called "the chiasm of the sensible & the sentient" — mind & body; & the relationship of individual subjective experience to the collective consciousness which Durkheim called "social facts." These dichotomies produce 4 realms of human experience, the inter-relationship of which is the concern of the SofK: (1) the sentient self, or individual consciousness; (2) the sensible or sensuous self, the body as it exists in the world; (3) the collective consciousness, or social facts; (4) the sensible or sensuous collective, or the organization of work, sexuality & other aspects of the body. The project of phenomenology is the description of the structure of these dichotomies in everyday experience. The contention here is that in the work of Marx, Nietzsche, & Freud there is an attempt to heal the chiasms of the sensible & the sentient, individual & collective, through the proper interpretation of the body (the hermeneutics of the body), & that phenomenology is the method each employs to make manifest the social origin of these chiasms, & hence the possible therapeutic remedies. The implication of the use of phenomenology for the SofK include a reformulation of the traditional questions of the enterprise, & a new direction for empirical research. This argument rests upon an interpretation of the texts of Marx, Nietzsche & Freud which understands their methods to transcend positivist understandings of the body.

S03925 Malinin, Ie. D. (Institute of Economics & Industrial  
ISA-II Engineering, Novosibirsk, Prospekt Nauki 17, USSR,  
1974 630090), URBAN PLANNING OF SOCIOECONOMIC  
1481 DEVELOPMENT: ESSENCE, PRINCIPLES,  
PROBLEMS. (Eng)

¶ As a specific object of investigation the town of Rubtsovsk has been taken which is a centre of agricultural machine building in West Siberia. The paper discusses some methodological principles used in planning the SE development of Rubtsovsk; these are intrinsic unity of social & economic planning of the human factor; comprehensive (systems) analysis in planning the conditions of people's vital activity; the control over SE processes; the recognition in planning of the efficiency of implementing SE measures. All these principles are synthesized in the program goal analysis. The program goal stated as a specific SE result presupposes the control over SE processes; the development of the program itself is based on the recognition of interrelationships of different aspects of people's vital activity & requires the comprehensive approach; the assessment of efficiency of SE measures appears as a necessary condition for the choice of alternatives. The paper also raises organizational problems of forming resources in the city which would be sufficient for implementing goal programs of SE development as well as problems of the mechanism of practical realization of these programs.

S03926 Macleod, Betty B. & G. Sabir Shakeel (Ontario  
ISA-II Institute for Studies in Education, 252 Bloor St. W.,  
1974 Toronto, M5S 1V6), SEARCHING FOR A DES-  
1482 CRIPTOR OF NET INTERNAL MIGRATION AMONG  
COUNTIES OF ONTARIO. (Eng)

¶ The authors report on the migration aspects of their efforts to project the population of Ontario counties, by single years of age, for the purposes of educational planning. The work has involved both orthodox methods of population projection, by the component method, & innovative procedures. The innovations respecting migration & the effects on the overall level of projections constitute the focus here. One of the difficulties in making a projection of population for a large area such as the province of Ontario is that the significance of the future redistribution of population within the area may be as important as the overall change which occurs in the total numbers of population. To make allowance for this, one must not only project total population in terms of additions & subtractions arising

out of fertility, mortality & migration, one must also project the actual pattern of regional differentials likely to occur with respect to each variable, & the overall resulting balance in terms of expected regional growth. Regarding the situation in Canada, while it can undoubtedly be argued that demographers should not attempt to project migration until the means of assessing present patterns & trends in migration have been substantially improved, real life policy problems do not always permit rigorous adherence to such an aim. Often, as in the case of allocating educational facilities, a projection is needed to serve as a frame of reference for policy decisions; the fact that it is used in such a manner may contribute to its own self-fulfillment. A projection made on these grounds is really a best guess about the future, but because of its self-fulfilling properties it is of some importance that the guess be made with full awareness of all the potentials for change that can be taken into account, as well as with an appreciation of the most likely outcome. In Canada no annual records are available for migration, the most direct way to project migration by county is to estimate net migration for the recent past, construct a rate upon an appropriate population base, & apply that rate to the latest known population or to a projected population for a given year, thus estimating the amount of migration which is likely to occur over a similar period. Ignoring for the moment certain technical difficulties inherent in this process, the question arises whether a straight line projection is an appropriate descriptor of net migration at the county level. In searching for other descriptors the authors are testing the logistic curve & the Gompertz curve as potentially superior indicators of the pattern of migration flow over time, assuming that migration into an area may perhaps be thought of most appropriately as a movement which begins slowly, builds up & becomes sustained for a period of unknown duration, & then tapers off or maintains itself at levels which represent decreasing proportions of the population of the area. Since estimates for net migration were available for Ontario counties for the periods 1951-56, 1956-61, 1961-66 & 1966-71, it was possible to test the suitability of the respective curves & to estimate the overall difference which the alternative assumptions would make to the county & the provincial population projections.

**S03927** Madu, Oliver V. A. (St. John's U, Queens, NY, ISA-II 11439), THE SCHOOL SYSTEM AND THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA. (Eng) 1974  
 † In the early 1950's, Nigeria experimented with the system of Universal Primary Education (UPE). This scheme conflicted with the expectations of the British & was not a success. Nigeria, 14 years after Independence, is to reintroduce the same UPE on a nation-wide basis. The objectives are, firstly, to direct & enhance national development. Secondly, the country is struggling to create an egalitarian society, as well as national culture for the purposes of attaining the much needed national integration. Contrary to expectations, there is a developing proletarianization of the Wc in Nigeria. There is also a pattern of acute impoverishment of the rural sector. It is argued that to be a successful operation, UPE must be based on solid infrastructure. Without this there will be the continuation of social contradictions in Nigerian Society, such as we have seen since Independence.

**S03928** Manz, Günter (Hochschule f. Ökonomie "Bruno Leuschner," 1157 Berlin, German Democratic Republic), SOME REMARKS ON THE NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST WAY OF LIVING. (Eng) 1974

† The way people live is determined by the way in which they produce material goods. Socialism is able to guarantee that scientific & technological advance are of a piece with social progress. The socialist way of living is characterized by the social position of man, his political activities, his SR with the

members of the society, the individual's socialist way of acting & thinking, the way he makes use of his leisure time, his activities in all domains of human life, the satisfaction of needs. The process of social labor has a great influence on the formation & development of the socialist way of living. The socialist way of living permeates all spheres of life, linking the domain of occupational work with all other fields of human activity. There are differences in the styles of life adopted by the individual members of society. What really matters is that all those different styles of life are based on the socialist way of living. Socialist society provides ever better conditions for the satisfaction of material & cultural needs. The socialist level of living combines the material & cultural satisfaction of needs. It is a category of economics. By the socialist standard of living, essential needs of the population are directly included in national economic planning.

**S03929** Manz, Günter (Hochschule f. Ökonomie "Bruno Leuschner," 1157 Berlin, German Democratic Republic), PERSONALITY FORMATION AND THE USE OF TIME. (Eng) 1974

† It is characteristic of the socialist way of living that there is no longer any basic contradiction between the domain of work & all other spheres of human life, as in capitalist society. Socialist society provides the conditions enabling the working people to spend their leisure time on activities that are interesting as well as useful. The practical concerns of national economic planning require that there should be precisely defined time budgets for the entire population of the country, as well as for various population groups. In national economic planning, time budget proportions are evaluated & planned. Reductions in the amount of time devoted to housework activities are of equally great importance to the full emancipation of women. However, reductions in the amounts of time allocated to housework & associated activities are only one side of the problem. The other side implies that all members of the family should make efficient & conscious use of the time released for their personal development. It is for this reason that all household activities should be well organized & rationalized. A lot of persuasion & ideological changes in their ways of reasoning will be needed to convince women that household obligations should be discharged as carefully as necessary. Systematic & long-term planning at regional & enterprise levels will help to provide conditions that are favorable for the promotion of interesting as well as useful leisure time activities & that will encourage people to spend their leisure time efficiently & purposefully.

**S03930** Marcson, Simon (Rutgers U, New Brunswick, NJ, ISA-II 08903), INTERNAL ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT AND FORMATION OF GOALS. (Eng) 1974

† Staff members within an organization develop a perception of work atmosphere & respond to this perception in their daily interaction with it. The professional staff at the government space laboratory studied numbered 1,471. From this, a sample of 608 staff members (42%) was drawn. 4 factors accounted for most of the variance involved in the  $r$  between 20 adjectives derived from the original 32 possible choices. The 4 factors (brisk, anxiety, sociable, over-organized) were related to other variables such as educational level, age, experience, & occupational status. The 4 factors provided different aspects of life at the laboratory; when combined, the 4 factors give a detailed view of the internal organizational environment & goals. At this Center, the staff members' perceptive system produces a low utilization rating. This rating as it has been shown, occurs within an organizational social system of rigidities & frustration. Governmental organization is too massive & cumbersome for one to try to change it. In time when the staff member's socialization is complete, he becomes inured & passively accepts the laboratory's way of doing things. His motivational levels

for performance become adjusted to the workings of the organizational system.

**S03931** Márkus, Mária (Budapest 1064, Izabella u. 87, ISA-II Hungary), FAMILY MODELS IN HUNGARY AND 1974 CHANGES IN THE FUNCTION OF SOCIALIZATION 1487 FOR SEX ROLES. (Eng)

¶ One of the essential aspects of the socializing function of the family is the passing on internalization of the values & norms of society or of the narrower group respectively, & training in the schemas & patterns of the appropriate behavior, or more widely: the passing on of ways of life. The more dynamic the development of a society is or the higher its mobility the more difficult it becomes for the family to fulfill the function of socialization in the traditional way — & due to the accumulated social experience this leads to changes in the very character of the process of socialization itself, changes resulting in the formation of various models of socialization. 3 separate types of socialization are distinguished: (1) Traditional conservative socialization, the essence of which is the reproduction of the way of living & behavioral patterns of the parents, their transmittance to the new generation. (2) "Conformistic" socialization, when the family links its own prestige to the future career of the children, & for this purpose — perhaps renouncing some of its own immanent values — adapts from the outside world overt norms & forms which — in its own judgement — are most apt to facilitate the success of the children's life. (3) "Moral" socialization, which is characterized first of all by the fact that the parents renounce the rigid transmission of their ways of life & behavior, & see their task primarily in the formation of certain general attitudes, norms & values. These types beyond individual variations are in the average bound to the definite social strata & groups. Since the process of socialization does not only take place within different types of families, but also serves, among other, the formation & interiorization of a certain "family model" (including the sex roles in the family), the question of various models of family present in Hungarian society is discussed. They are described & discussed first of all from the angle of the division of functions between the sexes, giving special attention to the norms concerning the place & function of women. An attempt is made to point out the connection between the 2 types of models discussed & to survey the present changes taking place in the various family types.

**S03932** Martin, David (London School of Economics, Houghton Street, Aldwych, London WC2), CRISIS 1974 AMONGST THE PROFESSIONAL GUARDIANS 1488 OF THE SACRED: (Eng)

¶ The tension & collusion between Christianity & Society passes through various phases. Phase I consists of the collusion of Church & State, which still persists as a collusion over fundamental values. The integration of religion & society characteristic of this phase is based less on regular attendance at church or communion, than on an acceptance of Church & clergyman as ontologically part of the social order. In phase II however, Christianity & its professional guardians are partly winkled out of the structure of legitimation & become more marginal to local & national elites. The clergy either preside over an explicitly voluntary association & its leisure activities or over an implicitly voluntary association within what appears to remain an established church. If they are Catholics they often experience an intermediate stage when they are integral to one half of an organic society confronted by an openly secularist opposing half. Initially the voluntaristic associations of phase II may expand church activities, particularly in the sphere of education & welfare, but gradually various sectors are removed from religious aegis, & differentiated, leaving the Christian community as one leisure association among others. With such increasing differentiation the sectors which are removed become 'secularized' while the church & its clergy

become more religious. The pragmatic secularity & multiple secular roles of clergy under phase I disappear (magistracy for example) & there is an emphasis on the specifically religious aspects of the clerical role, which takes 2 forms: (1) a sanctification of the church, of clerical orders, of ritual technique, or (2) a sanctification of individual persons. Both stress the importance of a specifically theological training. Furthermore, the bureaucratization of the increasingly differentiated ecclesiastical institution results in specialized agencies, at local & national levels, some of which acquire a utilitarian approach at odds with the 'sacred.' In phase III, the voluntary associations of Christians, segmented & partial in their influence & often concentrating at particular status levels, become attenuated, along with most other associational aspects of social life. The increased religious component in the clerical role, ritual technique or psychic expertise in the domain of the soul, seems less relevant in view of a diminished active constituency. At the same time the secular responses of phase II (the social gospel evolving from individualistic evangelicalism & the semi-socialistic medieval organicism of the ritualists), appear unsuccessful in terms of their own hopes & aspirations. 3 responses are possible, each interconnected: (a) the committed Christian can leap out of the boundaries of the specific denomination to confront social structures & people globally. By so doing he may translate Christian concepts into secular equivalents: communion-community, sin-alienation, holiness-wholeness. This is characteristic of the progressive UMc & the higher specialized agencies. Or, (b) he might re-create a close, all-in, face-to-face group on the model of the New Testament, translating secular concepts like healing & power back into spiritual terms. The charismatic invocation of the Holy Spirit parallels the emphasis on existential spontaneity found among 'secular' clergy, eliminating denominational boundaries, blurring role structures, absorbing traditional norms under the general rubric of the 'spirit,' & transcending specific concepts & language. This is more characteristic of local & provincial congregations. Between these 2 possibilities lies (c) the social work alternative, concentrating on limited social criticism & recreating the clerical role on the model of a therapist within the encounter group.

**S03933** Matejko, Alexander (U of Alberta, Edmonton, T6G 1974 ISA-II 2E1), THE DIALECTICAL APPROACH TO SOCIAL REALITY. (Eng)

1489 ¶ The continued existence of social systems may be less important than their changing role & shape within the framework of intercrossing pressures. The dialectical approach allows to study systems in a process of becoming, & not just of being. Internal harmony of social objects is just one of many possible states of affairs. It is necessary to apply a multi-dimensional approach which would allow for understanding what happens with a given social object by relating various levels of analysis to one another. Positivistic reductionism to so called 'empirical facts' leads to simplification & distortion of the social reality whenever no 'counter-facts' are taken into consideration. Any proposal must be considered together with its counter-proposal: unity together with disunity, coherence together with incoherence, social bond together with social anomie, etc. There are the following 4 steps of a dialectical analysis: (a) define the powers whose opposing pressures maintain the unit within a given state, (b) formulate the polar alternatives within which the unit actually & potentially oscillates under the given set of pressures, (c) discover all major external & internal contradictions which the unit has to deal with effectively in order to continue its identity. Take into consideration the mutual interdependence of various levels & structures which exercise their concerted pressures, (d) discover the regularities within the process of change experienced by the unit in its dealing with the variety of pressures & situations. Look for transformations of a given unit as products of its coping with external & internal constraints.

**S03934** Matejko, Alexander (U of Alberta, Edmonton, T6G ISA-II 2E1), OVERCOMING ALIENATION IN WORK. (Eng) 1974 ¶ The relative material affluence of North American wage-& salary-earners is not supplemented by enough social & spiritual affluence in the sphere of decision making. There are quite a few people who are simply deprived of any meaning in their work because it is boring, fragmented, & offering little challenge or autonomy. The productivity suffers because of it. The redesign of jobs to permit participation & work satisfaction must go well beyond what has been called "job enrichment" or "job enlargement", & there are specifiable roles of management, trade unions, & government in the redesign of work. In an age of rapid transformations, bureaucracy has outdated itself as a result of its rigidity & inflexibility, low productivity, association of power with privilege, secrecy of procedure, removal of incentive for initiative, & in case of government, putting itself outside the bounds of legality. Bureaucracy will not succumb without a struggle to new organizational forms of synergistic or mutually advantageous activity because the latter mature too slowly. Their shoots can be observed in various types of self-governing work teams, creative academic & artistic collectives, youth & mutual aid associations, agricultural communes, banking, production & service work-co-operatives, self-governing forms of management & participation of subordinates in decisions until recently reserved exclusively for higher ranks.

**S03935** Matejko, Alexander (U of Alberta, Edmonton, T6G ISA-II 2E1), SELF-MANAGEMENT IN EASTERN EUROPE. (Eng) 1974 1491 ¶ The authoritarian style of management in the European communist countries becomes gradually undermined by the progressing sophistication of the masses on the one hand, & of technology on the other hand. The democratization of management becomes a very tempting solution. However, it seems almost impossible to reconcile the authoritarian political system, based on a single ideology & one Party rule, with local self-government & freedom of collective initiative. Any new organizational project oriented towards stimulation of entrepreneurship & public will, becomes effectively challenged sooner or later by the totalitarian aspects of the whole system. In quite many cases industrial democracy does not work simply because nobody really bothers to confront the blueprint with the reality. In order to analyze the nature of these difficulties & contradictions 2 examples were taken into consideration: Yugoslavia & Poland. Each of those 2 cases represents an entirely different socio-political reality. However, a one Party Marxist rule is common for both of them, & the blue collar workers' class is supposed to exercise power. How much of workers' control is in practice possible under such circumstances? Do workers' councils represent effectively the public will of the rank-&-file? How free & efficient are self-governmental bodies in comparison with the power of management? The paper offers some answers to these questions.

**S03936** Matejko, Alexander (U of Alberta, Edmonton, T6G ISA-II 2E1), UNSKILLED LABOR INTO THE BLUE COLLAR CLASS. THE POLISH CASE. (Eng) 1974 1492 ¶ The blue collar workers' class in Poland constitutes 50% of the total population, & 40% of the LF. It is no longer a 'silent' class. Egalitarian aspirations are strong in the traditionally lower strata & certainly stronger than among the intelligentsia. Although the population is upwardly mobile, the feeling of real improvement seems to be stronger at higher social levels than at the bottom. In 1970 1,400 z1 or less per month earned 20% of all blue collar workers & 10% of all white collar workers (the average income was in that time 2,500 z1). Blue collar workers complain about the organizational ineffectiveness of their bureaucratized work places, which prevents them from doing more, & at the same time

from earning more. The rigidity of the bureaucratic set-up makes it virtually impossible to develop any substantial initiative which would remain within the given legal framework. The existing system does not deliver enough in terms of standard of living & individual or group initiative. There is too much of a gap between promises & reality. Differences in the standard of living between various strata probably count for less than the built-in inability of the system to enter higher stages of common welfare.

**S03937** Maykovich, Minako K. (U of Hawaii, 2550 Campus Road, Honolulu), FAMILY SOCIALIZATION, ACHIEVEMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH OF BLACK, ASIAN AND WHITE COLLEGE STUDENTS. (Eng) 1974 1493 ¶ A comparative study of Black, Asian & White American Coll students who are in the regular program & in the Educational Opportunity Program (EO) in California. The EOP is to help children of low-income families enter U's, who, otherwise, do not qualify financially & academically. The study is supported by the Office of Education grant & the data consisting of 560 interviews cases are currently analyzed. Multivariate analyses are conducted to discover the structure of the relations among such variables as parental expectation toward the child's education, the child's achievement motivation, the child's self-esteem, the child's achievement level, the peer's achievement motivation, & the symptoms of psychological adjustment. Comparisons are made among racial groups & SC. The major hypotheses are: (1) Uc students in the regular program are more likely than Lc students in the EOP to have been socialized at home toward learning, to have attained a high achievement level, & to be well adjusted. (2) Because of the traditional value orientation in education, Asian American parents are likely to stress achievement for their children. (3) White Americans occupying the dominant status & maintaining the central value of the society, ie, education & success, are likely to encourage children to attain a high achievement level. (4) Black children, on the other hand, are less likely to be expected to show a high achievement because of the past discrimination. (5) White & Asian American students in the EOP who have failed to meet the high level of expectation are likely to show symptoms of maladjustment than Black students in the EOP who are not expected a great accomplishment.

**S03938** Mayntz, Renate (Universitaet zu Koeln, Koeln 41, Berrenrather Str. 138, GFR), SOCIOLOGY, VALUE, FREEDOM, AND THE PROBLEMS OF POLITICAL COUNSELING. (Eng) 1974 1494 ¶ The basic difference between the 2 presently existing & conflicting schools of sociology, "bourgeois" & "left," or neopositivist & neomarxist, is often held to revolve about the question of value-freedom. It is maintained in contrast that the 2 schools are set apart less by their methodology than by their substantive value orientations & underlying beliefs. The professed value-freedom of neopositivistic sociology is apparent rather than real, though there are subjective & objective reasons which help to obscure this fact. Both schools propound theories which include a good deal of untested assumptions & hypothetical explanations accepted as facts, & both also contain normative elements, though in the one case values are explicit, form a more or less consistent system, & permit a straightforward derivation of value judgments, while in the other case values remain largely implicit, are heterogeneous & pluralistic, & permit the derivation of prescriptions only indirectly. As a consequence, the stereotyped view of the relation of "value-free" science & scientists to politics & processes of goal-setting must likewise be revised. The main difference between sociologists of the 2 convictions does not rest in their (abstinent or participant) relation to the definition of policy-goals, but in their preferred points of social reference. In particular it is argued that presumably "value-free"

sociologists engaged in political counseling find no difficulty in defining, within the context of their professional knowledge, goals for political action. On the other hand they experience problems for which the stereotyped image of their role has not prepared them, notably with respect to the utilization of their advice & the communication with policy-makers. But the ideological functions served by the stereotype of the scientist as value-free provider of instrumental knowledge help to preserve it even in the face of contrasting experience.

S03939 McCrea, Joan Marie (U of Texas, Arlington, 76019),  
ISA-II SEX DIFFERENCES IN THE LABOR MARKET. (Eng)  
1974 ¶ Despite federal legislation prohibiting sex dis-  
1495 crimination in employment & pay, wage differences  
by sex have persisted for many years. It is hypothesized that this is not due to discrimination, but to different labor market behavior of men & women. Woman's social role diverts her occupational choice, increases absenteeism & turnover, reduces job continuity & discourages investment in education & training. Therefore, the value of her services is lower than her M counterpart's. Earlier studies on wage discrimination are reviewed; the labor market behavior of men & women is compared by means of current statistics on occupation, employment, absenteeism, turnover, earnings, etc. If economic equality of the sexes is the goal of public policy, legislation prohibiting sex discrimination may necessitate the equal sharing of family & social roles as well as economic roles.

S03940 McFarland, David D. (U of Chicago, IL, 60637),  
ISA-II NOTES ON THE HISTORY OF MATHEMATIZATION  
1974 IN SOCIOLOGY: ANTECEDENTS, INSTITUTIONAL-  
1496 IZATION, AND GROWTH. (Eng)  
¶ A first attempt at tracing the history of mathematical sociology. The antecedents of mathematical sociology go back well over a century, typically involving authors who did not identify themselves as sociologists — in some cases because "sociology" had not yet been invented. During the early 1900's the tempo of such work increased, but it was still typically by scholars isolated from sociology & from each other, under conditions which inhibit cumulative development of a field of knowledge. It was not until the 1950's that mathematical sociology became institutionalized within the discipline to any significant extent. Since then it has developed considerably, both in the variety of substantive sociological topics treated & in the number of practitioners, & today it constitutes one of the more rapidly growing fields of sociology. This historical study shows some commonly held notions to be false. Contrary to widely held views, the use of mathematical methods to address sociological problems is not in its infancy. Contrary to widely held views, sociological problems have stimulated the development of significant bodies of new mathematics, & furthermore, some of the mathematics originally developed in the context of sociological problems has more recently been borrowed & adapted to problems in the natural sciences.

S03941 Meadows, Paul (State U of New York, Albany, 12222),  
ISA-II ETHNIC ENCOUNTERS AND RACE RELATIONS: A  
1974 COMPARATIVE THYPOLOGICAL APPROACH. (Eng)  
1497 ¶ Race relations theory must be oriented first of all  
to the varieties of historic ethnic encounter situations. Thus oriented, typologies of ethnic encounters may be sorted into 2 major kinds: (1) those focusing on the forms, directions & conditions of human movement, & (2) those concerned with the forms & conditions of inter-ethnic relations within the social system of the host or receiving society. The former are reviewed in terms of varieties of inter-societal mobility contexts & in terms of historic cycles of inter-ethnic relations in the host society. The latter are reviewed in terms of historic ethnic status & power systems. The paper concludes with a number of functional propositions concerning race relations

theory & historic ethnic encounter situations.

S03942 Meier, Artur (Academy of Educational Sciences of  
ISA-II the GDR, 108 Berlin, Otto-Grothewohl-Strasse 11),  
1974 PREPARATION OF YOUTH FOR WORK UNDER THE  
1498 CONDITIONS OF THE SCIENTIFIC-TECHNOLOGICAL  
REVOLUTION. (Eng)

¶ The present revolution in the sphere of science & technology has far-reaching consequences for the general educational system. To provide the people, particularly the young generation, with the optimal preparation for the explosive growth of science & the basic changes in the character & substance of work as well as for a life within society in which science increasingly extends its role, there is need for an all-embracing basic scientific education for all members of society irrespective of their belonging to a particular class or stratum. A basic scientific general education of all members of society, linked with a broad polytechnical & occupational training, is an effective barrier against the development of technology & science becoming the prerogative of a technocratic elite while the masses of the LF are condemned to less qualified activities of a more subordinated nature. The educational system in socialist countries is structured in such a way that it safeguards to every member of society an equal high education in the basic scientific disciplines, an introduction to the basic modern technologies & broad, but on the other hand more specialized occupational training. It avoids social selection & ensures that technological & scientific creativeness can become the concern of all working people; for every human being — except pathological cases — has faculty for creative work. Furthermore, it may be accepted as proven that the development of creative abilities, motivations, needs & interests generally presupposes a great store of information & that its finding & exercise must possess a sufficient degree of generalization. Consequently, education toward scientific & technological creativeness must be provided for all students from kindergarten to U level.

S03943 Meier, Artur (Academy of Educational Sciences of the  
ISA-II GDR, 108 Berlin, Otto-Grothewohl-Strasse 11),  
1974 THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION AS FACTOR OF  
1499 SOCIAL APPROACH OF CLASSES AND STRATA IN  
SOCIALIST SOCIETY. (Eng)

¶ A discussion of the role of the educational system in the transformation of social structure. The school system is shown to be an integral part of the SE & cultural reproduction process of society & as an instrument for stabilizing political power. It has a SE, political & cultural function; for it provides for allocation, integration, & enculturation. On the basis of statistical material, some empirical investigations, carried out with samples of pupils, young workers, students & their parents, & of a total inquiry of the whole educational staff in the German Democratic Republic, it is shown that the educational system is a factor of social approach of SC's. The SE function of the integrated comprehensive socialist system of education contributes to the abolition of social differences by avoiding early social selection & by homogenization of the educational structure, particularly of the rising generation. The political function of the educational system also acts for social homogenization, ie, the whole junior set from all SC's & strata is educated in the moral & ideology of the Wc. In this way the school system promotes the consensus of values in socialist society. Lastly, the comprehensive obligatory general & professional education acquired by all children & young people regardless of their social background will mitigate some differences, but cannot abolish totally the essential differences still existing in the cultural habits as the consequence of differences between intellectual & physical labor. The transcending of class-differences depends primarily on processes within the base of socialist society, ie, unifying the relations of all classes & strata to property of productive means & liquidating the important differences in the field of distribution.

**S03944** Mere, A. A. (U of Nigeria, Nsukka), THE IGBO IN  
ISA-II TRANSITION. (Eng)  
1974 ¶ Glaring social realities that set the stage for a  
1500 sociological analysis of change in any part of Nigeria  
are highlighted. The first of these is that Nigeria is  
a stratified society consisting of powerful & wealthy minority,  
a subsisting Mc & the masses, living below subsistence.  
There is an unremitting scramble for material wealth, a search  
in which the end justifies means. The masses are exploited &  
they are inappropriately & inadequately informed. Nigeria is  
rich in man-power & natural resources, particularly oil, but  
the dearth of indigenous technical experts & planners coupled  
with a dependent economy, militate against the gains that could  
acruce from the abundance of natural resources. Finally,  
Nigeria is a nation seemingly without a clear conception of her  
goals & values in that there does not seem to be a definite  
movement towards the actualization of some of the goals pro-  
fessed by the ruling class—the achievement of a welfare state.  
It is against this background that some of the important social  
structural changes which have occurred in the East Central  
throughout the 20th century are examined. The changes in  
education, religion, political institution, the economy, the  
family & in values & belief systems. Structural changes have  
not always been accompanied by modification in values. Igbo  
change has been in the direction of greater differentiation,  
complexity of structure, centralization, bureaucratization,  
“culture lag” & elite formation. It is contended that a complete  
transformation of the traditional social order is not always the  
ideal to be aimed at. The retention of certain traditional per-  
sistencies along with change may, in a number of instances,  
be necessary for adaptation to rapid change. It is proposed  
that the Igbos should be able to modernize without elitism &  
industrialize without heavy indebtedness to Western countries.

**S03945** Mernissi, Fatima (Faculté de Lettres, Université  
ISA-II Mohamad V, Rabat, Morocco), THE IMPACT OF  
1974 SEXUAL IDEOLOGY ON LABOR MARKET IN  
1501 MOSLEM MOROCCO. (Eng)  
¶ It is generally assumed in liberally minded 20th  
century societies that in societies where inequalities (racial or  
sexual or religious or other) have been operative for centuries,  
& form the backbone of ideology & institutions, modern factors  
of SM such as access to education & jobs have the magical  
power to dissolve inequalities & discrimination. The hypoth-  
esis is that formal liberalization of the country's institutions  
does not bring about the dissolution of inequality, but it works,  
at least in initial phases, as a powerful generator of increased  
resentment & aggression. This establishes that this is the  
case for women as a discriminated against group in the modern  
Moslem Moroccan labor market. The psychosocial aspects of  
coexistence in modern Morocco, of an openly, official, anti-  
woman Moslem sexual ideology embodied in laws & cultural  
moves with the equally open & official equalitarian education &  
access to jobs policy is elucidated. 2 data collecting methods  
have been selected: (1) Observation in the Moslem court which  
makes judgments in family matters, ie, in all affairs pertain-  
ing to sex relations. Because the woman's access to the labor  
market is mediated through the husband's approval, it is  
interesting to see how the official agent (the judge) views the  
new economic role of the woman who is by the definition of the  
religious law blocked by the traditional sexual role. How does  
he reconcile this dual role definition at the level of his judicial  
decisions? (2) Semi-directive interviews with working women  
belonging to the unskilled & semiskilled categories which con-  
stitute the majority of the F LF. The aim is to elucidate  
through this material the psychosocial implications of the  
changes in role definitions which are widening the field of the  
traditional sex battle.

**S03946** Miguel, Amado De (Universidad Autónoma de  
ISA-II Barcelona, Bellaterra, Spain), UNDERTAKING

**1974** SOCIOLOGY IN AUTHORITARIAN COUNTRIES:  
**1502** THE CASE OF SPAIN. A PESSIMISTIC REFLEC-  
TION. (Eng)

¶ The central hypothesis is: it is not the same thing to under-  
take sociology in an industrial-democratic context as in an  
agrarian-authoritarian milieu. Sociology is nationally con-  
ditioned. Against the tradition of a value-free sociology a  
“voluntaristic” one succeeds everywhere. Intellectuals from  
Third World countries need to experiment with “original”  
creations in order to feel some sense of individuality or in-  
dependence from “central” powers. In that experimentation  
the desire of a sociology for transforming society becomes a  
necessary element. Spain is categorized as an authoritarian  
country following the concepts coined by J. Linz, G. Germani  
& others. One of the main features is prescribed action for  
many intellectual activities. Others are: lack of scientific  
tradition combined with economic success. The usual distinc-  
tion between empirical (ie conservative) sociology & critical  
(ie radical or transforming) sociology held in rich democratic  
countries does not fit well in other social or political areas.  
In authoritarian societies an empirical sociology may be a  
revulsion against the rolling forces' attempts to hide many  
actual processes, facts or changes. It may also work as a  
trigger for making use of reason. It may question a series of  
traditional arguments legitimizing traditional powers. It may  
serve as a moderate form of change. On the other side, a  
critical sociologist may be very well integrated into the Estab-  
lishment, since he can be shown off as a token of the desired  
semi-freedom, provided he keeps within the convenient borders  
of utopia & abstract-methodological formalism. Other pecu-  
liarities of authoritarian countries as far as the situation of  
sociology is concerned are: (1) the scapegoat syndrome in  
criticizing institutions: central legitimizing forces are not  
allowed to received criticisms; (2) lack of creativity, imitative  
dependency; (3) many sociologists appear in the role of spokes-  
men or opinion makers (ie as columnists in newspapers); (4)  
each new generation of sociologists comes with Adam's com-  
plex, considering themselves as being the first ones to make  
the right sociology; (5) necessity to argue with representatives  
from traditional pre-scientific knowledge; (6) lack of public in-  
fluence of sociology even in U life; (7) ambivalence of Govern-  
ment in supporting social research; (8) sponsors give great  
freedom to researches but keep the right to publish their final  
reports; (9) critical sociologists face a number of contradictory  
claims: to be active or to survive, how not to perish in pub-  
lishing, to avoid concrete problems but feel unable to create  
original theories.

**S03947** Miller, S. M. (Dept of Sociology, Boston U, MA,  
ISA-II 02215), TYPES OF EQUALITY: SORTING, RE-  
1974 WARDING, PERFORMING. (Eng)  
1503 ¶ 4 concerns with equality are delineated. Type I is  
the well-known equality of opportunity. The other  
3 types are variants of equality of condition or results. Type  
II is representative equality (sometimes called affirmative  
action, compensatory opportunity, & positive discrimination)  
& deals with who gets preferred positions in society. The  
essential concern is that discriminated populations have a fair  
share of the preferred positions. Type III is resource equality,  
which is the typical interest in economic or income equality  
broadened to include the wide variety of elements which provide  
rewards to positions. The partisans of resource equality dif-  
fer in the thorough goingness of their goals. Those concerned  
with lessened inequalities seek to remove the most flagrant  
extremes. Normative egalitarians seek equality as a general  
goal but do not expect to realize it in practice, although they  
seek a greater degree of equality than those favoring only  
lessened inequalities. Practicing egalitarians would accept  
only small & temporary deviations from equality. Type IV is  
resource-task equality & is aimed not only at redistributing  
the resources available to individuals but also at redistributing

the interesting & unsatisfying tasks so that no one performs only one type during his/her work life. It is a more far-reaching goal than the other types & depends on resource equality for its effectiveness. The philosophical & political support of resistance to each of these 3 types of equality of conditions are explored.

S03948 Mirkin, B. G. (Institute of Economics of Industrial Engineering, Novosibirsk, Prospekt Nauki 17, USSR, 1974 630090), GEOMETRICAL CONCEPTIONS IN THE ANALYSIS OF QUALITATIVE VARIABLES. (Eng)

¶ An approach to the analysis of primary sociological information which is not associated with transition to "quantitative" space. The paper is focused on examining the geometrical space of nominal & rank attributes, on finding out a geometrical meaning of different measures of variables similarity, on suggesting a measure of association (distance) with which the scale type of a variable is taken into consideration. Discussed are also dual approaches to the solution of classification tasks & identification of objects: in the terms of "variables" & their "correlations" & of "objects" & "distances" between them. In the total space of rank & nominal attributes the coincidence of results in the operation of specific algorithms realizing these approaches is revealed.

S03949 Moodie, T. Dunbar, RELIGION AND POLITICAL POWER, THE AFRIKANER CASE. (Eng)

1974 ¶ In South Africa, the Afrikaner civil religion has not only provided legitimacy for the Afrikaner rise to power, it has in fact defined the identity of that group through which power is now exercised in the state. Civil religion is the religious dimension of power within a state, to speak of its legitimation of power borders on a tautology. The role of Calvinism is assessed in the legitimation of the Afrikaner civil faith & the doctrine of apartheid. By 1948 the Dutch Reformed Church had managed to achieve a theological *modus vivendi* with the civil faith & Afrikaner theologians were willing to use their Calvinism to legitimate apartheid. Currently, the majority of theologians disengage themselves from the civil faith & also the inhuman effects of the apartheid policy. Thus in the course of time Calvinism has played contradictory roles in legitimizing Afrikaner power in South Africa. Afrikaans-speaking churchmen are now increasingly reluctant to align Calvinism with Afrikaner ethnicism. On the other hand, right-wing Afrikaners insist Calvinism provides the core of legitimacy for the Afrikaner struggle with liberalism. This fundamental disagreement about Calvinism is partly a symptom & partly a cause of the current routinization of the Afrikaner civil faith & the surfacing of pragmatic racist authoritarianism.

S03950 Morel, Julius & Norbert Strotmann (U Innsbruck, ISA-II A-6020, Sillg. 8, Austria), CROSS-CULTURAL USES OF DATA IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION. (Eng)

¶ The main point deals with the difficulty of comparing data which is drawn from different cultures for testing of specific hypotheses. A philosophical analysis of the concept "culture" serves as introduction for the problematic. In the section dealing with the sociological perspective, culture is understood as not only the total complex of behavior patterns of a people but also as subcultures & opposing cultures. Studies in these areas can only be compared with one another when the indicators, which are validly applicable in their own areas, are enumerated. This operation makes for easier comparison & critical control of the research process through the division of this task: 1st, comparison of the indicators & 2nd, control of their validity in their own area. A content analysis is used as an example of the advantages of this procedure employing the texts of Christian & marxist authors in the *Internationale Dialog Zeitschrift* & asking the question: To what do the partners in this dialogue address themselves & what meaning do

the concepts have as they are applied in the different cultures?

S03951 Mougeon, Raymond & Pierre Hebrard (O.I.S.E., ISA-II 252 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario, M5S 1V6), 1974 ASPECTS DE L'ASSIMILATION LINGUISTIQUE 1507 CHEZ LES FRANCOPHONES DE WELLAND (ONTARIO) (Aspects of Language Shift Among the Francophones of Welland (Ontario)). (Fr)

¶ At the request of the Niagara South Board of Education, a sociolinguistic survey was conducted in the town of Welland (Ontario). The survey focused on the francophone population of the town. In Welland, the francophones are in the minority, they are bilingual for the most part & a significant proportion of them have become assimilated into the anglophone population. During the course of the survey, a team of interviewers recorded 90 interviews in French, a representative sample of the francophone population in Welland. Each interview consisted of, among other things, 2 sets of closed questions & 1 set of open questions. The closed questions are intended to provide us with detailed data on the language skills & the linguistic habits of the subjects. A preliminary analysis of the data indicates that the language skills & linguistic habits vary according to the SE class. There seem to be 3 variables that are particularly pertinent: the age group, the occupation & the sex of the subject. The variation that occurs with the age group allows us to make predictions regarding the evolution of the linguistic situation in Welland. The answers to the questions on language skills & linguistic habits have been combined in order to establish an aggregate index measuring the degree of assimilation of each subject interviewed. The open questions have permitted us to obtain important linguistic information that will ultimately be used to describe the different varieties of French which are spoken by the Welland francophones. Some of the data, which deal especially with linguistic interference, will be correlated with the index of assimilation of the subjects.

S03952 Mueller, Ronald E. (American U, Washington, DC, ISA-II 20016), THE UNDERDEVELOPED AND THE DEVELOPED: GEOPOLITICS, POWER, AND THE POTENTIAL FOR CHANGE. (Eng)

¶ The major issue is the post 1970 occurrence of a significant increase in the bargaining power of less developed countries (LDC's) over multinational corporations (MNC's) & banks (MNB's) operating within their territories. The hypothesis covers not only recently publicized advances of bargaining power in natural resources, but also & less well known, in the manufacturing & service sectors. Part (1) develops a methodology for assessing changes in bargaining power based on Game Theory & Anticipations Theory. These are fitted to the author's own work on the relationship between oligopoly power & market structures as they affect the global distribution of income. The analysis of oligopoly power & market structures explains how income is produced & distributed in the world economy, as between nations & as between groups within nations. The use of Game Theory & Anticipations Theory aims at explaining how key decision-making political actors (home & host governments, organized labor & MNC's & MNB's) perceive global & national income distribution & their perceptions as to why & how they could take actions to maintain or change that distribution. This theoretical analysis results in the identification of a number of key parameters which when given empirical substance can show whether & how bargaining power is being made to change. The key independent variable affecting the constancy or change in the parameters of bargaining power is the rate of "new knowledge" creation & diffusion. New knowledge is defined to include not only ideas, information, & skills embodied in mechanical, managerial, accounting, & administrative technology, but also new knowledge as concerns a political actor's understanding of the changing goals, means, & interdependencies of other actors. Part (2) provides &

interprets the data & information for the empirical framework derived in part (1). Some of the hypotheses which appear to be verified are as follows: (A) since the mid-1960's there has been an accelerated generation & diffusion to LDC actors of new knowledge on how income gets distributed globally; (B) concomitantly there has been an accelerating accumulation of new knowledge viz, organizational, accounting, & administrative technology for controlling the global distribution of income originating in LDC economies; (C) the aim of increasing bargaining power by LDC actors is not necessarily to reduce the total global oligopoly rents (measured as a rate of return) of MNC's & MNB's but rather to reduce the proportion of such rents originating in their domestic economies. (D) MNC & MNB actors have as their main goal to preserve their total, global oligopoly rents &, as such, can to a certain degree adjust their transnational operations so as to derive a relatively greater proportion of these rents from advanced nations rather than from LDC's; (E) the initial start & rate of increase in bargaining power for LDC's is not identical, but rather for any one country &/or region is a function of market-size, level of development, resource endowment, & the sectorial composition of foreign investment & trade. The use of the above model for speculating on future increases in bargaining power as between the various actors would show a continuing increase on the part of LDC's except for the direct or indirect use of "force," a variable held exogenous & constant in the derivation of the model; (F) the resulting shift in the sources of global oligopoly rents results in increased income concentration & structural unemployment in advanced nations thereby necessitating a response by governmental & labor actors in these countries.

S03953 Mullins, Nicholas C. (Indiana U, Bloomington, ISA-II 47401), THE CIRCULATION OF ELITES: THE FLOW OF PERSONS BETWEEN POSITIONS IN SCIENCE. (Eng)

† A report of a study of all persons holding positions in the National Science Foundation, National Institutes of Health, National Research Council, 4 Department of Defense Committees, the Presidents Science Advisory Committee & 10 major scientific societies over the period 1950-1972. It is concluded that all organizations recruit & then the patterns of flow are not clearly orderly. The characteristics of the advisors in terms of age, disciplinary attachment, institutional affiliation are also reported for a stratified sample of 1,000. The conclusion is that the sample is not homogeneous by organization.

S03954 Mushanga, Tibamanya mwene (Dept of Sociology, U of Nairobi, Box 30197, Kenya), INEQUALITY, DEPENDENCE AND CRIME IN EAST AFRICA. (Eng)

1510 † An attempt to show that high rates of violent crime against property are associated with poverty & inequality, both of which are perpetuated by the dependence of the East African people. The people in East Africa have been turned into producers of raw materials for foreign industries, an economic state which aids in the emergence of dependence. Poverty & inequality increase dependence, & in a society where many desired goods are displayed for people who cannot afford them, but need them, crime becomes one of the few alternatives through which one can acquire the goods. Inequality in national social systems has led to violence in such countries as Rwanda, Burundi & Uganda, in which hundreds of thousands of people have lost their lives. Inequality on the international scene helps to widen the gap between the rich & the poor. To end inequality, poverty & dependence must be abolished, & in bridging the gap between the rich & the poor, we may help to arrest the rise of crime rates.

S03955 Myers, George C. & David R. Schwier (Duke U, Durham, NC, 27706), PUERTO RICAN MIGRATION: TRENDS AND CONSEQUENCES. (Eng)

1511 † The extensive movement of Puerto Ricans to the mainland US has been a distinctive feature of international migration patterns for the past 25 years. This movement has had significant consequences for the demographic & ecological structure of Puerto Rico in the course of modernization. This paper examines the theoretical & substantive role of migration in terms of: (1) reducing the pressures of population produced by high rates of natural increase; (2) how it interrelates with internal migration to redistribute population, especially towards urbanization; & (3) the general implications of recent trends in return migration for the future development of the Puerto Rican society. Utilizing data from decennial censuses, official statistics & special studies, the analysis proceeds to examine these issues both longitudinally & cross-sectionally within the rural & urban sectors of Puerto Rico. Net migration figures are provided by passenger statistics & other estimates are made using survival ratio techniques. The general conclusion is that migration has been a distinctly positive force in the process of rapid modernization that has occurred in Puerto Rico.

S03956 Nagata, Judith Ann (York U, Keele St., Downsview, ISA-II Ontario, M3J 1P3), ETHNIC DIFFERENTIATION WITHIN AN URBAN MUSLIM MERCANTILE COMMUNITY IN MALAYSIA. (Eng)

† Islam has long been associated with urbanism, merchants & trade, & has usually imprinted its own character upon the nature of the trade conducted such that it has created a distinctive sub-culture. Islam has also shown a remarkable capacity to assimilate different ethnic & cultural groups & erase the lines of cleavage between them. The merchant also falls into a particular occupational & status category which could be expected to provide further shared values & common reference group & even the formation of a true strategic or functional group of an incipient "class" type. The research was conducted, by participant observation, formal & open-ended ?'s (but principally of a more qualitative nature) among a sample of Muslim merchants (approximately 8% of the total Muslim entrepreneurial community) in a large cosmopolitan Malaysian city to determine the extent to which ethnic assimilation of Malays, Indonesians, Arabs & Muslim Indians does indeed occur & whether any group consciousness or mobilization along status or "class" lines emerges. It was found that in some circumstances religio-cultural unity prevails, in others that ethnic differences persist, which preclude any effective pressure or interest group formation of the overall merchant community. The conditions responsible for the variation must be sought as much in the wider Malaysian social, political & economic framework of which the Muslim community is but a part, as within the natural & internal structure of the community itself. Thus in the face of certain government policies & political pressures, or in economic opposition to traders of different major religious & cultural groups, eg the Chinese, assimilation of Indonesians, Arabs & Indians to Malay status is practiced. In matters of intra-community politics among Islamic merchants, however, ethnic labels are most commonly applied to express social conflict or distance. Hence unity of the occupational group or development of class consciousness does not occur. Another conclusion to be drawn is that "ethnicity" is a form of labeling which is by no means constant, but shifts according to situation, being rather a dependent than an independent variable.

S03957 Nowicka, Ewa (006564 Warszawa, ul. Koszykowa 3. ISA-II m.41, Poland), INTERTRIBAL SOLIDARITY AMONG NORTH-AMERICAN INDIANS: A SOCIOHISTORICAL STUDY. (Eng)

† The term "social solidarity" is used in sociological & anthropological literature in 2 main ways: (1) psychological meaning (or consciousness of belonging) & (2) the objectivist meaning. The term is used here in the first sense, treating

elements of objectivist solidarity (interactions, contacts or interpersonal relations) as indicators & of psychological solidarity (interactions, contacts or interpersonal relations) as indicators & of psychological solidarity & as factors that strengthen it. The following stages in the formation of intertribal solidarity are distinguished: (1) Local solidarity prior to tribal organization. This is characterized by a lack of awareness of cultural community, common origin & interest in the groups constituting the community. Some Indian communities were in this stage at the time of white conquest. (2) Tribal solidarity. An actual cultural & linguistic community, with a common origin & political interests, & an awareness of this. This was most common at the time of conquest. (3) Intertribal solidarity. This referred most often to kindred tribes. The common base of these alliances were political interests, though they must have implied consciousness of real kinship. These confederations began to arise before the conquest, though most of them were created just at the end of the conquest period. Some of them persisted with different cultural functions. (4) Pan-Indian solidarity. This is based on racial, cultural, social, economic & political unity. It is characteristic for the 20th century, though its 1st signs can be found prior to this time. (5) Solidarity with non-Indian peoples. The pan-Indian solidarity may be expanded to the pan-American Indian community, all citizens of the US, colonial natives dominated by Europeans & all humanity. This solidarity can be observed only recently, though the 1st signs of it can be noticed in the socio-religious movements in the 2nd half of the 19th century. It should be mentioned that solidarity with non-Indian peoples does not exclude, but accompanies, profound pan-Indian solidarity. The last stage is connected with the process of entering the American & world life by the previously isolated Indian community.

S03958 Oberschall, Anthony R. (Vanderbilt U, Nashville, TN, 37235), INNOVATION FROM ABOVE: THE ZAMBIAN EXPERIENCE. (Eng)  
1974  
1514 ¶ A description of the Zambian experience between 1968 & 1972, re Zambia's attempt to Africanize the economy & implement a development policy to benefit Africans. It is argued that the most success was obtained in dealing with 2, large, multinational copper companies, a moderate success was obtained in dealing with medium-sized & small firms in distribution, manufacturing & construction, & least success was achieved in rural development & agriculture involving the cooperation of Zambian citizens. Reasons for these differential success rates are examined, with a view to innovative strategies in development.

S03959 Onwubu, Chukwuemeka (Dept of Sociology, U of New Mexico, Albuquerque, 87131), ETHNIC IDENTITY, POLITICAL INTEGRATION, AND NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: THE IGBO DIASPORA IN NIGERIA. (Eng)

¶ The problems that underlie the social conflicts in an emerging nation are examined & analyzed using historical data. The problems which beset most of the so-called 3rd World countries are typified by the ethnic conflicts that have marked Nigerian politics. Examination of the socio-cultural & ecological factors that hinder the development of an integrated political community, from the standpoint of the Igbo, suggests that ethnic identity enjoys a higher priority over a larger Nigerian sensitivity. The peculiar nature of inter-ethnic migration as manifested in the Igbo diaspora, far from mediating the process of cultural fusion among the various Nigerian communities, has tended, on the contrary, to reinforce ethnic solidarity, thus undermining the development of an integrated political community. In the face of the socio-cultural & ecological obstacles, the question is raised regarding the wisdom of promoting a larger political nationality where the people's 1st loyalty is to their respective ethnic communities.

S03960 Oppong, Christine (Institute of African Studies, U of Ghana, Legon), CHAINS OF CHANGE IN FAMILY SYSTEMS AND FAMILY SIZE: AN EXPLORATORY MODEL USING DATA ON NORMS FROM A GHANAIAN STUDENT POPULATION. (Eng)

1974  
1516 ¶ A series of hypotheses linking urban residence & education with changes taking place in norms regarding family systems & family size are operationalized & their validity tested using data from 393 single M Ghanaian students. The independent variables used are urban rural residence levels of father's, education & generation educated. The intervening variables conceptualized & measured in terms of ordinal scales include nucleation of the family of origin; approval of closure of the conjugal family & approval of jointness of the marital relationship. The ultimate dependent variable examined is attitudes to family size. The model is shown to fit the data through the use of a  $\gamma$  matrix. No direct  $\gamma$  is observed between the independent & dependent variables. The type of family of origin & attitudes to conjugal family closure & jointness of the marital relationship are seen to be crucial intervening variables; the links in a chain of change already observed but as yet inadequately explained & documented in the Ghanaian elite setting.

S03961 Padan-Eisenstark, Dorit & Helen Mayer Hacker (Ben-Gurion U of the Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel & Adelphi U, Garden City, NY), IDEOLOGICAL FACTORS IN THE SELECTION OF A REFERENCE GROUP: WOMEN IN A COOPERATIVE COMMUNITY IN ISRAEL (MOSHAV SHITUFI). (Eng)

1974  
1517 ¶ The work is based on an intensive case study of a cooperative community in Israel, known as the Moshav Shitufi. The data were collected in Sum 1973 on a representative sample of community members, 51 women & 20 men, stratified by age & marital status, by means of a personal interview conducted with a mixed open ended & multiple choice [?]. Data were presented in marginal distribution of %'s broken by sex & age, & quotations from the open ended questions. Being a case study no tests of significance were applied. Women member's status in the community as well as their work aspirations & work satisfaction were studied. Findings indicate that as a result of the peculiar institutional arrangements of the Moshav Shitufi, women members find themselves in an ideological bind. Every attempt on the part of the women to increase sex equality conflicts with class equality or other values to which the community members are committed. This situation gives rise to a vicious cycle of women's disengagement from collective roles & to their confinement in familial & private interests. Findings were explained ex-post facto by a combination of concepts derived from the theories of dissonance & reference groups. From this theoretical model a hypothesis specifying the conditions that influence the choice between ingroup versus outgroup as reference group, was abstracted.

S03962 Palen, J. John (Dept of Sociology, U of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, 53201), THE VOLUME AND IMPLICATION OF MIGRATION INTO ADDIS ABABA. (Eng)

1974  
1518 ¶ A presentation of census of other data on urbanization & immigration into the developing city of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. In particular, the nature & amount of immigration & the characteristics of the in-migrants are studied. Principal sources of data are the Municipality of Addis Ababa 1967 Housing Census & Sample Population Survey, & the 1961 Census of Households. Additional data are provided by a stratified random sample of 600 households from 6 different areas of the city, carried out by Haile Selassie I Imperial U. Problems of data availability & reliability are discussed. Data are provided indicating Addis Ababa currently has over a million inhabitants, & the population is growing at the rate of 7% a year, with 662/3% of this growth from in-migration. The age & sex distribution of the population, the provincial &

tribal origins of in-migrants, & the reasons for migration are detailed. Some implications of in-migration on cultural assimilation, employment, & the educational system are discussed.

- S03963** Parsler, Ronald (U of Stirling, Scotland), A CASE  
ISA-II STUDY IN HUMAN NEEDS: A STUDY OF EM-  
1974 BOURGEOISEMENT IN AUSTRALIA. (Eng)  
1519 ¶ Based on a stratified, random sample of occupa-  
tional groups from 6 suburbs in Melbourne, Australia  
(blue-collar=306, white-collar=330, & Mc=521), economic &  
normative aspects of the embourgeoisement thesis that blue-  
collar workers who are especially affluent will merge attitudi-  
nally with white-collar & Mc workers because of similarity in  
income were tested. 1st, the entire blue-collar group was con-  
trasted with the white-collar & Mc groups, & 2nd, income was  
held constant for all 3 groups & this within-group contrast was  
further contrasted with the results for the groups as a whole.  
When economic factors were analyzed, statistically significant  
differences were found between blue-collar, white-collar, &  
Mc incomes. It followed, therefore, that if the embourgeoisem-  
ent thesis were working, there should be considerable norma-  
tive differences between the groups. The normative hypotheses  
considered were: (1) that the blue-collar worker gets more of  
his life satisfaction from his family life than do the other  
groups, who have wider interests; (2) that blue-collar workers'  
leisure companions are chosen more from kin & neighbors  
than are the leisure companions of the other groups; (3) that  
blue-collar workers join fewer voluntary associations & have  
fewer leadership positions than members of the other groups;  
(4) that blue-collar workers have lower educational aspirations  
for their children than do the other groups; (5) that the blue-  
collar worker is more instrumentally oriented toward his job  
than are members of the other groups; (6) that affluent blue-  
collar workers regard themselves as part of the Mc. When in-  
come was held constant, the results of hypotheses (1)-(4) were  
the same as when income was not held constant; therefore, the  
embourgeoisement thesis was rejected on these counts. Hy-  
pothesis (5) was upheld by only the most affluent of the blue-  
collar workers, & not by white-collar & Mc workers with the  
same incomes. Hypothesis (6) was rejected.

- S03964** Parvatham, C., THE CRISIS OF SCHEDULED  
ISA-II CASTE LEADERSHIP AND KARNATAKA POLITICS:  
1974 INTERPLAY OF CONSTITUTION, CASTE, RE-  
1520 LIGION AND POLITICS. (Eng)

¶ An attempt to highlight how a multiplicity of fac-  
tors cut across one another threatening to upset the traditional  
order. Yet there are built-in mechanisms which regulate &  
reinforce the traditional system in contemporary India. The  
Scheduled Castes (ScCa) — largely former untouchables — have  
been singled out for preferential treatment in a variety of ways  
in post-independence India. From among the several mea-  
sures evolved & taken advantage of, is the political reservation,  
which is intended to develop leadership among ScCa's at dif-  
ferent levels. The kind & nature of ScCa political leaders who  
have come to fill the several political offices in the last 27  
years have best served the political party causes rather than  
ScCa's is a truism. The upper caste party bosses, close as  
they are to traditional & vested interests operate to maintain  
status quo, do not encourage or tolerate vocal leaders among  
ScCa's who question the propriety of traditional system in-  
cluding caste, religion, values & untouchability. Without leg-  
islating against caste, untouchability is abolished. Prefer-  
ential treatment & constitutional benefits are for Hindu & Sikh  
untouchables. Thus, the fundamental right of the individual to  
profess & practice the religion of his choice is in conflict with  
the protective policy earmarked only to Hindu untouchables.  
ScCa's consists of a hierarchy of castes with nearly all the  
attributes of the traditional system, among themselves & in  
relation to caste Hindus. While caste Hindus & political party  
bosses have continuously exploited the inter & intra-caste

differences among ScCa's, the ScCa's themselves are in-  
creasingly articulating in terms of caste & communal dif-  
ferences for selfish ends. There is good deal of unifica-  
tion, & upper castes are becoming political pressure-groups.  
This is absent among ScCa's. Competition & jealousy among  
the ScCa political leaders in Karnataka State created problems  
which were resolved unceremoniously. Thus the way was  
paved for the restoration of equilibrium in the system. Po-  
litical reservation has become redundant & it is creating class-  
mass distinction without in any way improving the position of  
the masses. This is not intended by constitutional provisions.  
There has been a dearth of leadership since Ambedkar's time.  
There are only politicians & no leaders, hence the crisis to-  
day.

- S03965** Passmore, J. Robert (U of Colorado, Boulder,  
ISA-II 80302), INVENTORYING EMPIRICAL FINDINGS IN  
1974 PEACE RESEARCH: ISSUES AND METHODOLOGIES.  
1521 (Eng)

¶ A method is outlined for compiling an "inventory  
of empirical findings relevant to the study of war & peace."  
The value of assessing the "state of the art" is generally ac-  
knowledged by social scientists, & several such projects have  
been published (Berelson & Steiner, Goode et al, Riley &  
Foner), yet no really useful research inventory has yet been  
published. The successes & failures of these previous at-  
tempts are reviewed, & several issues which this work raises  
are discussed, ie, problems of inadequate scholarship, the  
relationship between "theory" & "policy-relevant findings" &  
whether research styles which emphasize "validity" problems  
will be under-represented. One conclusion is that the findings  
will be recorded in the author's conceptual terms, rather than  
simply as correlations between empirical indicators. In-  
formation on the methods of analysis, however, will be sys-  
tematically recorded. These properties of the research re-  
port include: justification for research, frame of reference,  
description of data, data manipulation, & argument for the  
validity of the particular conclusions. Appendices include an  
annotated bibliography of inventories in the social sciences &  
samples of the code sheets used for inventorying the research  
findings.

S03966/ISA-II/1974/1522 is not an acquisitions number.

- S03967** Peck, Sidney M. (Clark U, Worcester, MA, 01610),  
ISA-II CURRENT TRENDS IN THE AMERICAN LABOR  
1974 MOVEMENT. (Eng)  
1523

¶ In the immediate post-World War II period, the  
trade union movement in the US expressed a new  
militancy. During the 1945-46 year, strikes & work stoppages  
surfaced in every major industrial city in the country.  
Through legislative action & political repression the upsurge  
of labor was contained. Left & progressive forces in the labor  
movement were isolated. The AFL-CIO merger in 1955 seal-  
ed the lid on militant social unionism. In return for moderate  
wage increases & social welfare packages, established labor  
leadership render support for a bi-partisan policy of neo-  
imperialism abroad & anti-communism at home. The rise of  
new social movements in the mid-fifties & early sixties open  
the house of labor to debate & dissent. The new social

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movements reflected the interests of the major sectors of reserve labor in the US, namely, blacks & other non-white workers, young workers & F workers. These new movements also reflected the long subdued interests of professional workers in mass education & the state bureaucracy, particularly on the local & regional level. Given the decline of US imperial power abroad & the international crisis of the dollar economy, the expectation is that the new reserve LF's of non-whites, F's & youth will initiate new upsurges in the ranks of labor as the internal crisis continues to mount. Expressing a more homogeneous Wc culture, young workers, darker of color & more F constitute the social & political demographic base for the development of a new, insurgent movement of labor in the US.

S03968 Peled, Tsiyona & Elihu Katz (The Communications  
ISA-II Institute of the Hebrew U, & Israel Institute of  
1974 Applied Social Research, Jerusalem), MEDIA  
1524 FUNCTIONS IN WARTIME: THE ISRAEL HOME  
FRONT IN OCTOBER 1973. (Eng)

¶ From the moment Israel was taken by surprise by the Syrian-Egyptian invasion on October 6 & during the entire period of fighting, radio & TV became central to people's lives. The aim of a series of 4 instant audience-studies was to study practical issues with immediate implications for wartime broadcasting-policy. Public's expectations from the media in wartime were elicited in 4 structured Q's. Random samples (each of about 500 R's) of the non-mobilized adult Jewish population (ages 20+) of the 3 large cities, were personally interviewed in their homes. In assessing the uses of the media in this crisis, an "active audience" was found with explicit expectations of the media & an apparent ability to assess the subjective utility of different kinds of content for different kinds of expectations. The demand for information & interpretation was paramount. Radio was considered the most helpful source for information, although the demand for TV news, reportage & commentary was unrelenting, & the consumption of newspapers was higher than in regular days. The findings confirm that the manifest analysis of message content is not in itself an adequate basis for predicting the use that will be made of the message: televised information such as reportage & commentaries, served not only the need to know but also the need for relief from tension & for a feeling of social connectedness. TV was seen as the primary medium for relief of tension. Action-adventure programs served as agents of catharsis, distracting attention from the real-life tension by focusing it on fictional tension. TV programs on Israeli & Jewish themes gratified the demand for a heightened feeling of social solidarity. Word-of-mouth was an important supplement to the mass media. However, in crisis it is at once functional & dysfunctional. It functions to interpret the news (especially among the lesser educated) & to reduce tension; but it also breeds rumor.

S03969 Peñalosa, Fernando (California State U, Long Beach,  
ISA-II 90840), SOCIOLINGUISTIC THEORY AND THE  
1974 CHICANO COMMUNITY. (Eng)  
1525 ¶ Because Chicanos are insisting on self-determination & self-definition, there is a need for sociolinguistic theory which is not only in accord with the aspirations of the Chicano people but also empirically realistic. Normative considerations dominate both linguistics & sociology, & Chicanos resist having norms opposed from outside the community. The prevailing functionalist orientation of sociolinguistics ignores the internal colonialism model, & uses the model of development rather than of liberation, with oppressed minorities being labelled "target populations." The work of the variationists & of the creolists looks promising, but the problems of the unequal distribution of power in society & its sociolinguistic correlates must be tackled.

S03970 Pennings, Johannes M. (Carnegie-Mellon U,  
ISA-II Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, PA, 15213), ENVIRON-  
1974 MENT, STRUCTURE AND PERFORMANCE OF  
1526 COMPLEX ORGANIZATIONS. (Eng)

¶ An examination of the structural contingency model. The model states that the organizational environment has structural correlates & that organizational effectiveness is due to the consonance between environmental & structural dimensions. Both subjective & objective data are used to explore the degree of association between measures of structural characteristics & measures of environmental uncertainty & related concepts of complexity, resourcefulness & instability. The analysis of the data does not support the contention that environment has structural correlates, except for the traits of resourcefulness & complexity. These characteristics are classified as being "energetic" as opposed to dimensions such as instability, unpredictability & knowledge about competition which tend to have an "information" denotation. The results show further that the goodness of fit between environmental & structural variables fails to explain variance in performance criteria.

S03971 Pérez de Guzmán Moore, Torcuato (Departamento  
ISA-II de Investigación, Instituto de Ciencias de la Familia,  
1974 Universidad de Sevilla, España), THE RELEVANCE  
1527 OF PARENTS-CHILD RELATIONSHIP AMONG HIGH  
SCHOOL STUDENTS. (Eng)

¶ An adaptation of the index of "Familiar Relations" (see Jerald G. Bachman: YOUTH IN TRANSITION, Vol. II; Institute for Social Research, U of Michigan, 1970) has been applied to 11th & 12th grade students in Western Andalucía (Spain). The paper contains: (1) a discussion about the statements of value implicit in Bachman's index, (2) modifications introduced in the index for its application to Spain, (3) connections of the index, according to the survey, with (a) other family characteristics; (b) school characteristics; (c) Ammon Quick Test scores; (d) basic attitudes measured according to a technique similar to the "Values Profile" of Bales & Couch; (e) profession preferred; & (f) special aptitudes. The basic survey was realized through a sample of 2,161 cases (sample stratified territorially & by type of High School) from a totality of some 10,000 students. The body of questions required some 6 hours per student, conveniently distributed throughout a single day with programmed rest periods.

S03972 Perrin, Robert G. (U of Tennessee, Knoxville,  
ISA-II 37916), HERBERT SPENCER'S FOUR THEORIES  
1974 OF SOCIAL EVOLUTION. (Eng)

1528 ¶ Although there is at present a revival of critical interest in Herbert Spencer, more disagreement than agreement would seem to exist among scholars regarding the exact nature of his social evolutionism. After suggesting the need for sound empirical history, it is argued that a single term, "social evolution," was actually applied by Spencer to 4 quite different theories, thus an inherent source of difficulty for his readers. These applications were: (1) progress toward an ideal society; (2) the process of a society's differentiating into functional subsystems which correspond to posited social requirements; (3) an advancing DoFL; & (4) the origin of social species. A documented analysis of what Spencer, himself, understood to be "social evolution" is provided. It is concluded that an entirely new chapter on Spencer is required before either his historical or contemporary relevance can be accurately gauged.

S03973 Petrovič, Krešo & Ankica Hošek (Institute za  
ISA-II Sociologijo in Filozofijo Univerze v Ljubljani,  
1974 Yugoslavia), DETERMINANTS OF THE SPORT  
1529 ACTIVITY IN THE CANONICAL CONFIGURATION  
OF THE LATENT STRATIFICATION DIMENSIONS.  
(Eng)

¶ The structure of latent dimensions of social stratification is established in a sample representative for the population of the most active in sport in Yugoslavia. The dimensions of ascribed status are shown to be of greater importance in prediction of intensity & kind of sport activity than dimensions of achieved status. Educational, occupational & economic status of both parents are the most predictive latent dimensions, but the positions of parents & particularly of mothers in the latent continuum of social & political power are also significant. Among the dimensions of achieved status, the level of education is the most important, but the partial  $r$  of this dimensions is lower than the original one because of its dependence from ascribed status dimensions.

S03974 Pickvance, C. G. (U of Manchester, England, M13  
ISA-II 9PL), FROM 'SOCIAL BASE' TO 'SOCIAL FORCE':  
1974 SOME ANALYTICAL ISSUES IN THE STUDY OF  
1530 URBAN PROTEST. (Eng)

¶ The paper continues a discussion initiated in an earlier article, of the recent series of French, Marxist studies of 'urban social movements'. The basic argument is that these studies fail to analyze adequately how populations mobilize around 'urban issues', ie, how a 'social base' becomes a 'social force', & can be complemented by non-Marxist analyses of this subject. In particular it is argued that the 'social base' should be analyzed in terms of social structure & value-orientations & not only in purely demographic (esp class) terms, & that analysis of the process by which a 'social force' emerges must pay attention to competing forms of consciousness (eg ethnic identity) & the availability of organizational means (as stressed by J. Rex & R. Moore in their analysis of 'housing classes' in "Race, Community and Conflict." Finally, factors affecting participation in protest organizations must be examined, (ie in addition to the issue involved): resources of time, money & commitment on the one hand, & willingness to accept the 'terms of entry' imposed by membership of such organizations, (eg obligation to interact with others who may have different political views or who may not inspire trust; obligation to follow formal procedures) on the other.

S03975 Pieters, L. (Centre de Recherches Sociologiques,  
ISA-II Université Catholique de Louvain 2B, Van Evenstraat,  
1974 3000 Louvain, Belgique), THE ROLE OF SOCI-  
1531 OLOGISTS VIS-A-VIS THE REVOLUTIONARY  
CHANGES IN SOCIETY. (Fr)

¶ On the one hand sociology tends to develop an area called "sociology of sexuality," an area to which it assigns the study of a specific object, sexuality; on the other hand, "society" tends to formulate a number of propositions characterized, among other things, by the presence of the term "sexuality," propositions to which it assigns the function of formulating "social problems." Question: Does there exist a correspondence between the 2 discourses bearing on sexuality, that is between the scientific discourse & the discourse of those who formulate social problems with the view of solving them? In other words, when the sociologist & he whom we will call, for simplicity, the "policy maker," speak of the sexual revolution, equality of the sexes, & sexual norms & deviations, are they speaking of the same thing? Preliminary question: When sociologists speak of sexuality, are they all speaking of the same thing? Preliminary question to the preliminary question: When the sociologist speaks of sexuality, is he speaking of the same thing throughout his study? Is the internal coherence of the discourse on sexuality respected? Often there is a tendency to slide between the operational definition of the notion of sexuality & the "real" definition (most often with a broader connotation) which the author uses (explicitly or implicitly) in interpretation of the results of his research. What is the impact of such a tendency, 1st, on understanding of the phenomenon of sexuality, & 2nd, on the possibility of intervention by the sociologist (of sexuality) in the solution of the

social problems connected with sexuality? The argument is supported by a detailed analysis of the use of the notion of sexuality in recent studies conducted in the sociology of sexuality: I. Reiss, G. Kooy, V. Sigusch & G. Schmidt (analysis of behavior & attitudes); H. Christensen (value-behavior discrepancy); Raimut Reiche (analysis of ideas); H. Lefebvre (the dialectic of everydayness/modernity). Tr by A. Shaw

S03976 Pimenova, A. L. (Higher Trade-Union School of  
ISA-II Culture, Leningrad Center, Krasnaja 22,  
1974 USSR 190000), CHANGES IN THE STRUCTURE OF  
1532 THE FAMILY POWER AS AN ELEMENT OF SOCIAL  
PROGRESS (AFTER RESULTS OF INTERVIEWING  
THE WORKING FAMILIES OF LENINGRAD). (Eng)

¶ The paper considers changes proceeding in types & forms of the inner structure of the family. It is suggested that the modern family in its inner structure is a transitional stage from an autocratic to democratic type. The identification of the main transitional forms is the aim of the investigation. On studying the problem of family power, the available ethnographic literature as well as results of the author's own concrete-sociological work were used. About 600 working families (random sampling) were examined by the formal interviewing method in Leningrad. Supremacy is regarded as a realization of regulating functions essential for the vital activity of the family (economic, social, moral-psychological). Supremacy remains as an element of everyday life & ordinary consciousness. 43% interviewees recognize supremacy as necessary, 57% deny it. The number of families accepting supremacy falls with the increase in the educational level & decrease in the age of husband & wife. Changes taking place in the structure of family power can be represented as follows: from the honoring of the head, regardless of his personal qualities & degree of actual participation in the vital activity of the family, combined with his unlimited power (despotic supremacy) to supremacy based on the recognition of real functions & personal qualities of the head (real supremacy), through formal supremacy to inner-family equality.

S03977 Pin, Emile Jean (Dept of Sociology, Vassar Coll,  
ISA-II Poughkeepsie, NY, 12601), RELIGIOSITY AND  
1974 CONSERVATISM IN ROME. (Eng)  
1533

¶ There is an overall link between political conservatism & higher levels of religiosity among the Roman population. However, this trend conceals important variations which appear mostly when religiosity is considered not in its singular components (answers to one question) but either in scales or even more clearly in qualitative combinations of indicants which lead to a series of types that cannot be simply ordered along a continuum. These irregularities can be expressed in 2 propositions: (1) Among the conservatives there is a sub-type of individuals who are negatively-oriented toward religion. (2) Among the religiously committed a sub-type of believers can be found who are politically progressivist. These are some of the conclusions arrived at from examining the data from a survey of the religiosity of a sample of 2,400 individuals randomly selected from the Roman population in 1969-1970.

S03978 Pinnelli, Antonella (Istituto di Demografia, Via  
ISA-II Nomentana 41, 00161 Roma, Italia), SOCIAL TRANS-  
1974 FORMATION AND WORK OF WOMEN AS FACTORS  
1534 OF CHANGE IN THE ROLES OF SEXES. (Eng)

¶ An examination of the distribution of some tasks (housework & attendance to children) & some decisions (the family budget, leisure time, SR) between the wife & husband, according to the working activity of the wife. The data are from a representative sample of married women (aged 21-45) living in 3 large Italian cities: Milan, the industrial capital of Italy; Naples & Palermo, representative of the urban situation in Southern Italy, backward socially, economically & from the

point of view of mores. The groups consist of 1,200 women in Milan & 1,800 women in Naples & Palermo, together. The women were interviewed in their own homes through a series of 61 questions about their work, the size & formation of their families, birth control methods, cooperation of the husband in housework & attendance to children, management of the family budget, & SR. The following hypotheses were tested: The separation of roles is very strong in Italy, but (1) when the society is changing (comparison between Milan, a modern & industrial city, versus Naples & Palermo, backward & traditional cities) & (2) when the woman works, a portion of the husband's power is given to the woman & the cooperation of the husband in housework & attendance to children becomes more frequent. The 1st hypothesis is generally confirmed by the data, whereas the 2nd hypothesis is confirmed partially via the participation of the husband in some of the tasks mentioned in the questions.

S03979 Platt, Jennifer (U of Sussex, School of Social Sciences, Mantell Building, Brighton BN1 9QN, England), 1974 THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL RESEARCH & ITS CONSEQUENCES: A STUDY OF BRITISH SOCIOLOGISTS. (Eng)

† The paper is based on a study consisting of long, unstructured interviews with 121 individuals, who had taken part in 55 social research projects in Britain, about the histories of those projects. The sample is not random. The basic argument is that empirical research is affected by many institutional factors & SR, & that these often have significant consequences for the outcome of the research. The 1st topic considered is the institutional setting in which the research is done. The research grant system is a key institution whose exigencies create constraints for the research, particularly by imposing a timetable that fits bureaucratic needs. Another key institution is the U, whose teaching demands often cause research problems. Where researchers are faculty members they do not have time during U terms to participate very actively in their own research, which means that if they have full-time assistants they cannot give them adequate supervision, & they lose touch with their own data. Where participants have full-time research posts they still often do some teaching because of the status & career experience that it gives, & this takes time from the research. The 2nd topic is the career structure & life cycle of the researcher. Short-term contracts entail frequent moves, & mean that when the work is not finished by the end of the contract the problems of communication among a dispersed team all with other jobs can delay completion of the research for years. Even those not on short-term contracts often moved to further their careers, & when they did so in the middle of the grant span this could be even more disruptive. Most full-time researchers were young, & at the stage of courtship & early married life. Their families sometimes helped with the research, but more commonly their domestic responsibilities created a conflict of norms, since social research can make heavy demands on time outside normal working hours; there was a tendency for the conflict to be resolved in favor of the home where there were difficulties in the research. The final topic is the DoFL & organization of the research. The commonest DoFL delegated fieldwork & coding of Ls employees, & reserved planning & analysis for the director. This was often a source of team conflict in which both sides regarded themselves as doing the real work, & sometimes resulted in disputes over authorship. Research assistants frequently had expectations of intellectual interest & scope for autonomy that turned out to be unjustified, & complained of lack of structure in the project; their perception of lack of structure may reflect lack of communication with the director, for whom it had structure. Any DoFL entails division of knowledge; the consequences were particularly serious when one member of the team was responsible for computing, since he frequently lost contact with the substantive purposes &

developed programs for their inherent interest.

S03980 Przećławski, Krzysztof (Institut de Recherche sur la Jeunesse Section de Loisirs, Zagórna 3, Varsovie, Pologne, 00-441), 1974 TOURISM AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENON. (Eng)

† An article in 3 parts: (1) Tourism—the phenomenon of the XXth century, (2) Tourism—the phenomenon of urban civilization, & (3) Tourism—an institution of education & cultural enrichment. In part (1) tourism is described as a mass phenomenon, organized, differentiated; as a necessity of life. Part (2) deals with the social causes of the development of tourism, with the psychological motives for travel & particularly with the social consequences of tourism in relation to the home country & the host country (changes in social structure, in social institutions, in attitudes & behavior of the population). In part (3) the educational functions & dysfunctions of tourism are emphasized. The goals of education by tourism & its real functions: knowledge of the world, formation of attitudes, social integration, & development of the affective life are formulated. Still, many of these functions are not realized. Tourism may even play a harmful role from the pedagogical point of view. Tr by A. Shaw

S03981 Przećławski, Krzysztof, Andrzej Dziewulak, Eugeniusz Kosel, Aleksander Nocun & Marek Żurn (Institute of Research on Youth, Zagórna 3, Warsaw, Poland, 00441), 1974 LES LOISIRS DE LA JEUNESSE CITADINE EN POLOGNE (Leisure of Urban Youth in Poland). (Fr)

† 3 investigations are presented: (1) on leisure of youth in the modern urban settlement, (2) on tourism of big town youth & (3) on tourism of young inhabitants of Warsaw. The 1st was conducted in 1969 on 7 selected cooperative urban settlements—the objects were young people aged 14–19. Parents & educators were interviewed. Investigations have shown that the educational attitude in this kind of work is quite different from the characteristic attitude of teachers—it is largely an attitude of leadership. The 2nd investigation conducted in 1969 in 23 big-towns of Poland & the 3rd, conducted in Warsaw in 1971, concerned the tourist activity of the young. The objects of the last investigation were young people aged 20–24. The representative sample allowed for 600 interviews. Among the most important research findings, one has to underline the construction of an empirical typology of tourists.

S03982 Przeworski, Adam & Henry Teune (U of Chicago, IL, 60637 & U of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 1974 19104), 1974 CROSS-LEVEL ANALYSIS: A CASE OF SOCIAL INFERENCE. (Eng)

† The position presented is that cross-level analysis shares with other kinds of social analysis the use of the proximity rule for inference: the closer any 2 objects are in time, physical space, & social organization, the greater the likelihood that their properties are co-determined. Various kinds of social inferences are described. Distinctions are made among standard relationships across units at the same level: relationships within & across social aggregates: & component-system interactions across time. The latter involves maturation & diffusion, on the one hand, & systemic change on the other, & in terms of complexity goes beyond the quantity-quality inferences in the study of "real aggregative or ecological effects in social change." The arguments for the generality of cross-level analysis are discursive & illustrative with technical interpretations of specific kinds of social inferences, especially cross-level inferences.

S03983 Radecki, Henry (York U, Toronto, Ontario), 1974 LEADERS AND INFLUENTIALS; POLISH ETHNIC GROUP IN TORONTO. (Eng)

1539 † Preliminary findings extracted from the field

research data on the Polish Voluntary Organizational Structure & its role in the maintenance of cultural distinctiveness for the people of Polish descent now residing in Toronto, Canada are dealt with. A number of SE characteristics of 77 officers of the Polish Voluntary Organizations in Toronto are presented. In addition, a summary of views & opinions of 21 leaders & influentials, who were so designed by the organizational officers, are discussed. Issues of organizational effectiveness, replication, roles, functions, & chances of long-term survival were raised & discussed. The conclusions note that the leaders & influentials of the Polish aggregate in Toronto are in disagreement on a number of fundamental questions which could facilitate distinct culture maintenance for the people of Polish descent in Toronto. It was also noted that the leaders & influentials have not established common plans or policies to meet & resolve internal organizational disagreements.

**S03984** Raiser, Thomas (U of 63 Giessen, Licher Str. 74, ISA-II W. Germany), SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF  
1974 CODETERMINATION OF LABORERS. (Eng)  
1540 † A special German form of the worldwide efforts to establish democracy in social institutions below

the level of the state is the equal codetermination of laborers in the supervisory boards of large business enterprises which, prospectively, will be enacted by law in Fall of 1974. The codetermination enables the delegates of laborers to decisively influence the policy of the management since important measures can no longer be carried out without their approval. The forthcoming Act has been prepared by a number of economic & sociological studies most of which concentrate on the experience made in the mining industries where codetermination was introduced in 1951. They are, in general, promising. Other studies seek, by model analysis & by extrapolation of economic & social trends, to give prognoses of the prospective consequences of the Codetermination Act. But the sociology of law, in contrast to economy, lacks adequate methods of investigation &, even more serious, of interest in asking questions such as these, &, thus fails supporting legislation in such an important & fascinating matter. The economic prognosis is not convincing, but needs to be corrected by sociological considerations which are appropriate to justify the codetermination.

**S03985** Rao, L. Jaganmohan (West Georgia Coll, Carrollton, ISA-II 30117), INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE FAMILY:  
1974 A WORLD VIEW. (Eng)  
1541 † An attempt is made to re-evaluate 3 prominent hypotheses about family structure as it is related to industrialization & modernization. Reviewing some data in the literature, the need for restatement, clarification & reformulation of the hypotheses are suggested. The first hypothesis that the nuclear family is a functional consequence of industrialization needs to be restated. Industrialization is not a necessary & sufficient factor for "producing" the nuclear family form. In addition, family cannot be viewed as a dependent variable in its relationship with the economy. The second hypothesis that in highly industrialized societies the nuclear family is isolated from the larger kinship system needs to be clarified. Nuclear family isolation from the kinship system is structural but not necessarily in terms of SR. The 3rd hypothesis that members of nuclear family units are more receptive to change was not adequately supported by the data. It is argued that the above 3 hypotheses are inadequate for accurately describing the complex relationships between industrialization & the family.

**S03986** Raynes, Norma V. (Eunice Kennedy Shriver Center ISA-II for Mental Retardation, Waltham, MA, 02154),  
1974 POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY IN MEDICAL  
1542 SYSTEMS OF CARE. (Eng)  
† An examination of the relationship between the distribution of authority for matters relating to the care of residents in an institution for the retarded & the quality of care

provided at ward level. The data, part of a comparative study of reorganized state institutions for the retarded, indicate that there is low agreement between middle line managers, (unit directors), & their subordinates about the distribution of power between them. The amount of authority delegated to unit directors is limited, but the data do not support the State Planner's thesis that the delegation of authority to unit directors from the Chief Executive improves the quality of care. Data indicate that the greater the authority of lowest line supervisory staff, operating at ward level, the more resident oriented is the care provided at ward level. Quality of Care was measured by the Revised Resident Management Practices Scale (King, Raynes & Tizard 1971). The data also suggest that where middle line managers differentiate in their delegation of authority to subordinates, care is more likely to be resident centered than in instances where no differential delegation of authority occurs.

**S03987** Regan, Daniel (Yale U, New Haven, CT, 06520), ISA-II  
1974 MALAYSIAN INTELLECTUALS AS RELUCTANT  
1543 DEMOCRATS: SOME NOTES ON THEIR ORIENTATIONS TOWARDS POLITICAL AUTHORITY. (Eng)

† Part of a broader study on intellectual reactions to modernization in Malaysia, focusing on 133 intellectuals, nearly all of whom use the Malay or English languages in their work. The major institutions for certifying intellectuals in Malaysian society are the intellectual journals, magazines & the major newspapers. Major contributors to these organs, & those whose work was discussed within them, comprised the initial list. In addition, members of 10 groups (eg editors, authors of most important, most discussed & quoted books etc) were included "automatically," & some individuals were added on reputational grounds. The project combined institutional & survey analyses, including a series of approximately 4 hour interviews. In the realm of politics, these Malaysian intellectuals demonstrated great flexibility but also some uncertainty about selecting a particular form of government. They seek the embodiment of their principles in the British model of parliamentary democracy or some form of authoritarian rule. Yet the overall impression was that politics was far from the specialty of the intellectuals. For the present the Malaysian intellectual community is primarily a cultural, especially literary, one whose foci are art & culture more than politics. Highly principled espousal of ideological positions was far from widespread. This picture of the intellectual in Malaysia contrasts with the image projected by most of the essayists on intellectuals, who have taken ideological commitment to be a defining characteristic of that group. Some Malaysian intellectuals do show evidences of ideological thinking. The main ideological commitments are to: Marxism, which includes both secular & Islamic variants; Islam itself, which represents not only a religious but also a cultural & political alternative to the Judeo-Christian west; the *Rukunegara*, which is the national ideology; & pragmatism, which is the most pervasive political "ideology." Although few espoused a radical rejection of a formal democratic system, many questioned whether it could be, or should be, sustained.

**S03988** Rehbein, Jochen (Seminar fuer Allgemeine ISA-II Sprachwissenschaft, U Duesseldorf, Moorenstrasse  
1974 5, Federal Republic of Germany), TWO SEQUENCES  
1544 OF COMMUNICATIVE ACTS AND SOME CATEGORIES OF THE SPACE OF ACTION. (Eng)

† Part I describes the sequential order of a series of speech acts & mental activities, the combination of which constitutes the sequences of concealing & discovering. Sequential analysis of this kind elaborates the interactional reservoir of a society. 3 levels are taken into account by the analysis: the level of action, the level of interpretation, the level of discourse-indicators. Part II investigates the dimensions & mechanisms (categories) of the space of action which determines sequences

like the ones mentioned above. These categories are: (A) Dimensions of action: (1) field of action, (2) field of perception, (3) space of knowledge, (4) field of control, (B) Mechanisms of action: (1) mechanism of belief ("practical inference"), (2) planning, (3) system of needs (motives).

**S03989** Reiss, Ira L. & Brent Miller (Minnesota Family ISA-II Study Center, 1014 Social Science Building, 1974 Minneapolis, 55455), THE AUTONOMY THEORY 1545 OF HETEROSEXUAL PERMISSIVENESS. (Eng)  
¶ The original set of propositions of Ira L. Reiss (1967) is taken as the starting point of a theory of heterosexual permissiveness. Those original propositions were applied only to premarital permissiveness & were not fully interrelated. This paper interrelates the original propositions, clarifies concepts used, & reports on the empirical evidence for each proposition. Further, the relevant propositions of Harold Christensen (1966) are interrelated with Reiss'. Finally, the propositions are generalized so as to apply to marital & extramarital permissiveness as well as premarital permissiveness. Causal diagrams are presented which clarify the final theory.

**S03990** Rex, John (U of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, ISA-II England), ETHNIC AND CLASS STRATIFICATION: 1974 THEIR INTERRELATION AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES IN WESTERN EUROPE. (Eng) 1546  
¶ The paper reviews evidence from a number of European countries, particularly the UK, France, Switzerland, Germany, Holland, & the Scandinavian countries on the disabilities suffered by immigrant groups & considers especially the thesis advanced by Castles & Kosack to the effect that immigrants constitute a semi-permanent underclass in European society. The actual evidence presented by Castles & Kosack & others shows that in the majority of European countries immigrants suffer from legal inferiority arising from lack of citizenship, inequality of access to the labor market & to adequate trade union protection in work, most importantly inequality of housing facilities with consequent concentration in ghettos & bidonvilles, & finally inequality of educational opportunity. It is nonetheless suggested that apart from those cases in which the status of immigrant workers is permanently maintained as a temporary one, the obstacles to mobility over several generations are not insuperable for Southern European immigrants in Northern Europe. In the case of colonial immigrants in Britain, however, it is argued that their situation approximates more to that of black migrants from the rural Deep South to industrialized cities, & in this case the prospects are that there will be something more approximating to the American experience. This discussion leads on to the general proposition that it is important in considering immigrant workers & the class structure to look not merely at the pull factors, eg the need of industrial capitalism for an underclass, but also at the push factors which concern the status of the migrant before his emigration.

**S03991** Richmond, Anthony H. & John Goldlust (York U, ISA-II 4700 Keele Street, Downsview 463, Ontario), 1974 LINGUISTIC AND COGNITIVE ACCULTURATION OF 1547 IMMIGRANTS IN TORONTO. (Eng)  
¶ Based on a survey of over 3,000 household heads in Metropolitan Toronto in 1970, multi-variate techniques are employed to analyze the factors associated with the linguistic & cognitive acculturation of immigrants to Canada. English mother tongue immigrants must be considered a special case as the linguistic adaptation required of them is minimal. An index of cognitive acculturation was constructed which assessed the R's knowledge of Canadian symbols, personalities & institutions. For English speaking immigrants, cognitive acculturation was primarily a function of length of residence. Knowledge of Canadian symbols, etc, was low in the 1st 5 years but rose rapidly after that time in Canada. Cognitive

acculturation was not only assisted by the prior knowledge of English, but by the high proportion who came as children & who had married a Canadian spouse. For those whose mother tongue was not English, the cognitive acculturation index was combined with indexes of English fluency & usage to create a combined acculturation scale. For these immigrants, length of residence was less influential than age of arrival & education. Also important was the degree of similarity of the R & spouse, the homogeneity & connectedness of social networks & exposure to ethnic media. There was a slight positive association between acculturation & identification with Canada, but neither was a necessary condition of the other. Based on the results of this survey, the position of acculturation in any general model of immigrant adaptation is examined & differences from previously proposed models discussed.

**S03992** Rodriguez-Sala, Gómezgil, María Luisa & Rosalba ISA-II Casas (Instituto de Investigaciones Sociales, Torre 1974 de Humanidades 50 Piso. C. U., Mexico 20, DF), 1548 THE SOCIO ECONOMIC CONDITIONS OF THE AGED IN MEXICO. (Eng)

¶ In Mexico there is a demographic tendency towards a rejuvenation of the population & this is shown by a longer survival rate of people who are over 60. For 1970 this group represents 6% of the total population, with women predominating slightly over men. In accordance with population projections, the population of the over 65's is expected to double by 1980 & by the year 2000 it is expected to have quadrupled in relation to that existing in 1960. In accordance with the rate of economic activity, during the last 20 years a clear permanence in M activity at advanced ages (over 60) can be observed. With F's levels of participation are low in all groups of the aged, & especially with women who are over 60. Both in indigenous & rural communities the role of the aged has kept its traditional form, with unquestionable antecedents in pre-hispanic culture, & it is characterized fundamentally by its social position of prestige, direction & advice in communal, family & political activities. In areas with a marked urban influence, the aged, even though they keep some of their traditional social characteristics, now play less important roles, & the level of social prestige they are assigned will depend on the economic level they belong to. Those who belong to less favored economic levels frequently end up in marginal groups. From an economic point of view, people who belong to the 60+ age group only receive higher incomes than the rest of the population when they belong to the employer or managerial sector; in all the other categories their participation is reduced & when it does take place their average income is less than that of the under-60 population. In Mexico there are 52 institutions (1970) which look after the aged, & in most cases they are concerned with old people whose economic level is that of the Mc or the proletariat. On the national level there are also about 5 institutions, most of them belonging to the state sector, that offer different types of social security services to their employees & pensioners. Mexico is faced with ignorance about the attitude to adopt towards this group of people, & also a lack of co-ordination between the different organizations that are in some way connected with the aged. A national policy towards them is lacking & the existence of the aged has not yet become a social problem for communities, since the family has continued to act as the fundamental nucleus that deals with the individual situation of the aged, which up to now has had no demographic importance. In a few years the number of people who are over 60 will increase considerably & then the problems will take on a social dimension & will not just be considered family or individual problems, as they are at present. We must now begin to prepare for what will happen & we must lay the foundations in order to face the problem itself in the near future.

S03993 Rodriguez, Orlando (Brooklyn Coll, NY 11210),  
ISA-II FOREIGN STUDENT NON-RETURN IN THE UNITED  
1974 STATES: OPPORTUNITIES AND THEIR PERCEP-  
1549 TIONS. (Eng)

¶ This paper analyzes the determinants of non-return among foreign students from developing countries in developed countries. Data are taken from a sample of over 1,300 students in over 30 Coll's & U's in the US. In a model of non-return intention, the following factors are considered, going from the most indirectly causally connected to the most directly connected: political & economic characteristics of the home countries, students' statuses, institutional ties, reference group choice & social influences, motivations, & perceptions of opportunity differentials between the home & developed countries. In a path analysis of all factors on non-return intention, the estimate at time of arrival of years to be spent abroad, advice about migration by significant others, the students' choice of reference groups while abroad, & the location of job offers are found to have the strongest direct effects. Students' perception of standard of living differentials are seen to depend on opportunities at home & abroad, on sources of advice, &, inexplicably in the model, on political characteristics of the home country.

S03994 Rogan, Elaine N., Edmund G. Doherty & Thomas M.  
ISA-II Sullivan (Wayne State U, Detroit, MI, 48202),  
1974 ETIOLOGY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA: A TRANSCUL-  
1550 TURAL COMPARISON OF PSYCHIATRISTS' VIEWS.  
(Eng)

¶ The presentation of data on the judgements of a worldwide sample (N=526 psychiatrists from 88 countries) regarding the relative importance of 8 competing etiological factors suggested in the biological, sociological, psychological, & psychiatric literature, as accounting for schizophrenia. The 8 etiological factors presented were: genetic factors, parental psychopathology, inadequate mother-infant relationships, cultural factors, constitutional factors, metabolic dysfunction, endocrine dysfunction, & disturbed family relations. Each suggested etiological factor has an extensive, supporting body of literature. The purpose was to examine the sample's attitudes & beliefs regarding etiology of schizophrenia. For purposes of comparison, the 88 countries were collapsed to 18 culturally homogeneous areas. The 7 asked R's to rate each of the etiological factors as "most useful" "useful," or "least useful" according to their understanding of what constitutes the schizophrenia syndrome. Data were analyzed in terms of rankings of etiological factors, both worldwide & by region. A clustered rank ordering of the 8 etiological factors provided 5 clusters, rated in importance by R's. Cluster (1) worldwide, genetic factors were rated as significantly more important than each of the remaining 7. Cluster (2) included parental psychopathology, constitutional factors, & disturbed family relationships. None differed significantly from the others within this grouping. Cluster (3) included negative mother-infant relationships & metabolic dysfunctions, which did not differ significantly from each other in rated importance, but were each significantly different from the other 6 items. (4), cultural factors were ranked as 7th in importance by the worldwide sample, followed by (5), endocrine dysfunction which was ranked as the least important etiological factor. Wide variation was noted between the 18 culturally homogeneous regions. The perceived relative importance of specific etiological factors was discussed in terms of psychiatric R's training, background, clinical experience, regional cultural heritage & ideological factors. Discussion also concerned the low rating received by cultural factors as an etiological consideration in schizophrenia. Perhaps, increased urbanization & industrialization, per se, cannot account for increased rates of mental disorder. But, rather, such factors may contribute to family pathology, which in turn may relate to possibly increased rates of schizophrenia. Despite regional variation, the sample worldwide reported

broad agreement on the usefulness of both nature (genetic & constitutional factors) & nurture (family relations) in the etiology of schizophrenia.

S03995 Roos, Leslie L., Jr. (U of Manitoba, Winnipeg,  
ISA-II R3T 2N2), ROTATION DESIGNS AND FIELD  
1974 EXPERIMENTS. (Eng)

1551 ¶ The rotation of individuals among settings is considered from a causal-modeling & a quasi-experimental perspective. The assumptions underlying appropriate research designs & possible modes of data analysis are discussed. Similarities & differences between several designs based on short time series are outlined. Examples are taken from Rosen's work on foremen & group productivity & from the author's work on rotation of Turkish administrators.

S03996 Rose, Hilary (London School of Economics, Hough-  
ISA-II ton St., WC2, England), MANAGED SCIENCE IN  
1974 THE MANAGED SOCIETY. (Eng)

1552 ¶ This paper argues that there is a correspondence between the nature of the state in capitalist society & the institutions & content of the science & technology carried out within that society. Scientific & technological policy formation is the expression of this correspondence, although the 2 most crucial sectors are hidden from view, in that science & technology directly linked to (a) production (industrial research & development) & (b) defense, including counterinsurgency research, are both characterized by intense secrecy. Because of this secrecy, the sociology of science & technology policy is in some danger of receiving an official definition of its problems rather than defining them for itself. During the expansion of science & technology over the 20th century the correspondence with the needs of the state has become deeper & more explicit. An example is UK science policy, whose transformation is indicated by the shift which occurred between the Haldane report of 1918, which sought to preserve the autonomy of science from direct state demands, & the Rothschild of 1971, which expressed the incorporation of science by means of the "customer-contractor relationship." In this changing scenario even the ownership of ideas becomes an item to be negotiated—a prelude to the proletarianization of scientific work where the producers of scientific knowledge will be fully alienated from their product. Policy is reinforced not only by industrial & defense science practice, but also by the change in the mode of production of knowledge in U & institute research, characterized as the shift from little science to big science. A sociology of science which deals with the norms & social system of the scientific community as if it were autonomous can therefore—if indeed it is sustainable at all—only relate to science carried out in a particular, now virtually past, historical period. An adequate accounting of the contemporary situation must recognize that in an increasingly managed & corporate society, science & technology are not only themselves increasingly managed, but also contribute to the management process itself.

S03997 Rosenbaum, Yohudit, Elizabeth Nadel, Joshua A.  
ISA-II Fishman & Robert L. Cooper (Hebrew U of Jerusalem,  
1974 Israel), ENGLISH ON KEREN KAYEMET STREET.  
1553 (Eng)

¶ A report on the English usage, proficiency, & attitudes of shopkeepers, customers, & pedestrians on a busy commercial street in Jerusalem. 3 non-reactive procedures were employed: counts of the number of times various languages were overheard on the street & in the street's shops & offices (N=936); counts of the degree to which English was used in the identifying signs of the street's establishments (N=50); & staged encounters with pedestrians & shopkeepers in which samples of English proficiency were naturally & anonymously elicited (N=282). In addition, 24 shopkeepers were asked about their English usage, proficiency, & attitudes. The data

obtained by these differing methods were consistent with one another & in substantial agreement with respect to the status of English, which was found to be the most prominent foreign language in terms of both usage & prestige. Although Hebrew was the principal language used & the principal lingua franca, most persons encountered were able to communicate in English. Proficiency in English appeared to vary as a joint function of the opportunity to learn it & the necessity to use it. The results suggest that immigrants from English-speaking countries face conflicting pressures with respect to adopting English as the principal language of their everyday life in Israel.

**S03998** Rosenmayr, Leopold (U of Vienna, Alserstr. 33 A  
ISA-II 1080, Austria), THE REVISION OF THE THEORY  
1974 OF THE GENERAL DECLINE IN ACHIEVEMENT IN  
1554 THE AGING PROCESS. (Eng)

¶ An attempt to show that age-oriented achievement research to date has not critically appraised the concept of achievement. Also, most achievement research related to aging has not taken account of sociological variables like SC, occupational groups, etc, & has failed to pay attention to concepts like "reference group" or "relative deprivation." Most psychological achievement research has been dominated by the deficit model of the aging process. Psychologists themselves have recently criticized this model. Sociology can contribute to explain such erroneous theory building & suggest an alternative. Psychological tests produce side effects, "artifacts" that vary according to age & cohorts. The lack of self-assurance in persons of advanced age (today), which by itself may be explained as a reaction to their disappointment with their own achievement expectations, & which is strengthened by the expectation of younger people that they, the older people, would show "symptoms of wear & tear," must be taken into account in tests. Even statistically more sophisticated studies contributing to the use of the "deficit model" were based on false conclusions. Persons of different age brackets & with a different number of years of schooling were compared, & the lower average intelligence quotient in the upper age brackets was ascribed to a decrease of intelligence during the aging process. It was not taken into account that intelligence data depend on education & on corresponding (or correspondingly investigated) social & cultural factors. Therefore the paper criticizes previous research where eg the number of years of schooling had not been kept constant; studies have ignored that the younger cohorts on the average spent more years at school & that there exists a high positive  $r$  between the number of years of education (schooling) & the intelligence quotient — not only for the purely educational effect. On the basis of revised theorizing age turns out to be not the only but one among several important determinants of the (intellectual) capacity in the middle & upper age brackets. Achievement is placed within a "social framework"; achievement is shown to be connected with SS & is prescribed differently according to social groups & their different standards. Factual achievement in some occupations declines with calendaric age, yet not because of changes in the capability or competence but because of changes in aspirations due to proximity to juridical & social "demarcation lines" like the age of retirement. This is related to a bureaucratization of work, particularly in the growing tertiary non-private sectors. A staunch upkeeping of competence in manual labor or positions that require dedication & identification may be the result of competition with younger cohorts, desire for unchanged self respect & self evaluation, incapacity to yield power, etc. The concept of achievement must be extended & differentiated to serve more properly the sociology of aging. The individual chooses from the achievement expectations he is confronted with & develops his "framework of aspirations" which becomes relevant for his capacities, competence, & even his "condition" of health.

**S03999** Rosow, Irving (Langley Porter Institute, U of  
ISA-II California, San Francisco, 94143), THE AGED IN  
1974 POST-AFFLUENT SOCIETY. (Eng)  
1555 ¶ If present trends were to continue unchecked into

the 21st century, massive population pressures, depletion of natural resources, energy shortages & environmental pollution would all become critical. These would result from unbridled industrial technology & economic growth, advances in medicine & public health measures, prodigal consumerism & general waste. The problems would engender a Malthusian-Orwellian world, with population checks of disease, starvation & war; fierce competition for scarcities within & between nations; severe political & social instability; tremendous concentration of power in central regimes; declining productivity & steady inflation; the decay & eventual collapse of complex industrial economies; & then the breakdown of many modern nation states as political entities. The post-industrial world could well be organized in smaller local units with simple technology & pre-industrial economy, be tradition-oriented, relatively stable, probably authoritarian, & quite parochial. The aged would suffer greatly during the process of breakdown, but be relatively better off in the subsequent stratification system. During the transition period, fewer people would survive to old age; the elderly could not cope well in such a competitive world, & they would have little value for a younger group's survival. But of the 7 major factors that govern the relative status of the aged in any society, 6 would be favorable to their position in the simpler post-industrial world.

**S04000** Rovner-Pieczynek, Roberta, TESTING ALTERNATIVE  
ISA-II ORGANIZATIONAL MODELS OF CRIMINAL  
1974 COURTS. (Eng)

1556 ¶ The purpose is to understand the adjudication of felony cases in 1 urban criminal court, using 3 complementary conceptual frameworks. Each framework—the Rational Actor model, Organizational Process model, Bureaucratic Politics model—distinguishes different features of court adjudicatory behavior & highlights different levels of court functioning. Empirical data from case files, observations of the court in operation, & interviews with attorneys & judges form the data base. It is contended that analytic models which are useful for understanding organizational behavior in general are necessary for understanding criminal court behavior in specific. The Rational Actor model, for which explanation consists of making optimum choices, is helpful in explaining case screening & guilty plea statistics. The Organizational Process model, which introduces the notion of interacting subgroups with partially divergent interests, is helpful in understanding disposition statistics & the informal agreements which exist among prosecution, defense & bench. The Bureaucratic Process model, which highlights the variable of power, is useful in understanding statistics of case management & sentencing.

**S04001** Rudolph, Jacqueline Toubia (Coll of Social Sciences &  
ISA-II Cooperative Studies, U of Tehran, Iran), ROLE OF  
1974 EXTENDED FAMILY NETWORKS IN THE IN-  
1557 DUSTRIALIZATION PROCESS: THE CASE OF  
IRAN. (Eng)

¶ A number of unresolved issues remain when studying social change & the family. Past research, which has concluded that industrialization affects change in family structure, has been tested mainly in western cultures. Recent research in non-western societies has indicated that the extended family may also affect the industrialization process. This paper attempts to treat the latter question & test the hypothesis that ties with the extended family will influence a person's decision as to whether or not he should remain working in newly established industry in regional centers in order to bring about general

regional economic & social development. Data were collected from 191 persons with a bachelor of arts of science degree or more who were employed in 4 semi-public industries in 2 regional cities of Iran & 96 of their spouses. An ex-post facto design was utilized to test the hypothesis. Indices used were an index of social ties consisting of 4 types of contact: (1) receiving help in looking after own children or looking after other's children, (2) discussing problems, both receiving & giving advice, (3) receiving or giving financial help in terms of money & goods, (4) visiting for talking, relaxation or performing leisure time activities with others; & an index of perceived problems concerning social ties. *f* of contact & deviance in the number of types of contact before & after migration were also used. The data were collected & are being processed. The findings should shed light on the impact of industrialization on the structure of the family as well as provide additional evidence as to whether the family is in fact a dependent variable &/or an independent variable in the industrialization process.

**S04002** Rydell, Lars H. (Institute for Social Medicine, ISA-II Rikshospitalet, Oslo, Norway), LIFE CHANCES 1974 AND SOCIAL STATUS: ABSOLUTE AND RELATIVE 1558 TRENDS IN INCOME AND MORTALITY. (Eng)

† A dramatic improvement in the standard of living & a marked decrease in mortality provide one of the overriding images of developments in industrialized western countries during the first part of the present century. Since the 1960's, relative inequalities have acquired increasing attention & social significance. The proportional distribution of income among various segments of society has appeared to retain the rigid inequalities perceived earlier by Vilfredo Pareto. Moreover, the deterioration of the SE position of the bottom 20% in the income hierarchy relative to the expanding average income appears to provide confirmation of one of K. Marx's direst predictions. Official statistics on mortality in the US, England & Wales, Denmark, Finland, Norway, & Sweden reveal that this continued inequality & relative deterioration of the position of Ls groups applies not only to income distribution. Non-whites in the US, Ls occupations in England & Wales, & infants born out of wedlock in the 4 Nordic countries provide indices for Ls segments in these societies. These groups showed a consistent overrepresentation in mortality statistics & a steady worsening of their standardized mortality rate. This pattern appeared in reference to infant mortality in all countries & for most age groups of adults in both the US & England & Wales. Analyzing the Nordic countries as a special case, suggests that expenditures on welfare state programs when they increase faster than the net national product of the country can have an impact not only in redistributing income within the country but also in equalizing the mortality experience of the groups to which they apply as compared with the average experience of individuals in the society.

**S04003** Saint-Jacques, Bernard (U of British Columbia, 2075 ISA-II Westbrook Place, Vancouver, V6T 1W5), SOCI-OLINGUISTIC ASPECTS OF BILINGUALISM IN 1974 CANADA. (Eng) 1559

† It is contended that the conclusions of the report on Biculturalism by the Royal Commission (Oct, 1967) are based on a mistaken interpretation of the Swiss, Belgian, Finnish, & South African test cases. The enforcing of these conclusions by the Federal Government has resulted in a complex legislation which has created more animosity than ever against the French fact in Canada. Moreover, this legislation has not been conducive to any improvement in Quebec. The decision to establish both languages on an equal & legal basis throughout the country is seen as a new threat by the French people in Quebec. It is felt that the only language to profit from this legislation will be English in Quebec, not French in the rest of Canada. It is precisely the purpose of this project to show that the

principle of 'territoriality'—as exemplified by Switzerland—rejected by the Commission is the only hope to keep together within Canada 2 different cultures & 2 different languages. One underlying theme of the report by the Royal Commission is to 'salvage' French communities outside Quebec. This ideal is certainly commendable, but in contradiction with sociolinguistic evidence. The study of various ethnic communities (Japanese, Chinese, Greek, German, Italian) has showed this very clearly. One of these communities, the Japanese community of Richmond, B.C. is probably one of the most unified & homogeneous communities in Canada. It has kept alive Japanese culture & many of the Japanese traditions. The language is taught & spoken by many. Great pressure is made on the younger element of the community to learn & speak Japanese. However, the main desire of the youth of this community is to identify with the majority group, the prestige group, & this identification means for them first of all: linguistic identity, that is to speak English perfectly & without accent. As a result, very few young Japanese can speak the language of their parents & one can foresee the time when the knowledge of Japanese will be restricted to the very old people & the recently arrived immigrants. French Canadian communities outside Quebec are going through the same process. Not having the same cohesion & cultural differences (as well as the physical differences) proper to the Japanese community, their assimilation is even faster & more important. Assimilation & linguistic identity are closely related to the problems of motivation & attitudes in second language learning.

**S04004** Saksida, Stane & Andrej Caserman (Institut za ISA-II Sociologijo in Filozofijo Univerze v Ljubljani, 1974 Yugoslavia), SOME METHODOLOGICAL ISSUES ON 1560 SOCIAL STRATIFICATION AND INTERGENERATIONAL MOBILITY. (Eng)

† A paper in 2 parts. In part (1) the models for analysis of social stratification & mobility are constructed. This part applies an approach derived from the General Systems Theory & unites it with various techniques of multivariate analysis. Further analysis of empirical data applies the following models: factor analysis technique to the analysis of social stratification & principal component analysis with OBLIMIN solution to the real & IMAGE space. The model of generalized regression is applied to the analysis of intergenerational SM at 2 points in time. In part (2) the application of these models to the analysis of social stratification & mobility in 2 Yugoslav republics, in Slovenia & Macedonia, that are the most & the least developed is shown. This part gives comments on the results obtained on the basis of these analyses for 3 samples: 2 comparative snowball samples from 2 Yugoslav republics (Slovenia & Macedonia), in 1970 & the representative sample from Slovenia in 1973. The achieved results have revealed some very interesting facts about the structure of socialist society.

**S04005** Saksida, Stane, Silva Mežnaric & Stane Obranovič ISA-II (Institut za Sociologijo in Filozofijo pri Univerzi v 1974 Ljubljani, Yugoslavia), THE EMERGENCE OF NEW 1561 CLASSES AND WORKERS CONTROL IN INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES. (Eng)

† The concept of workers' control is used to define the institutionalized form of the workers' influence on the change of the position of groups in any of the basic dimensions of the hierarchized roles (workers' control in the proper sense); the destruction of the institutional structure on the basis of which hierarchy comes into existence (self-management). The classes are defined as groups dichotomized or dispersed along 1 to 3 hierarchy dimensions: property, political power, expert power. 3 more dimensions of hierarchizing society are added: socialization, sanction & value dimensions. None of the existent institutionalized forms of workers' influence has so far succeeded to negate the entire institutional basis of hierarchized society; that is why they are absorbed by the system. In

spite of this the realization of any form of workers' control proves that the existence & integration of contemporary systems are no longer possible without codetermination of the Wc. The Yugoslav situation is used to illustrate the process of the oscillation between the 2 mentioned directions of the effects of workers' control.

S04006 Saroukhani, Bagher (U of Tehran, Iran) TRADITIONS, ISA-II CHANGEMENTS SOCIAUX ET LE CHOIX DU 1974 CONJOINT (Traditions, Social Change and the Choice of Spouse). (Fr) 1562

¶ Marriage appears to be one of the pillars on which social life is based & operates. Among all the rites of passage which mark the course of human life, it is the most important. The sociologist, the demographer, the geneticist & the anthropologist are all concerned with this phenomenon. The institution, because of its very importance, is subject to changes in social life. An effort is made toward understanding the modifications that have occurred in choice of a spouse as a consequence of social changes in contemporary Iran. One wonders to what degree such revolutionary changes as the appearance of great Ur agglomerations, modifying completely the morphological basis of the society, the almost total dissolution of hereditary privileges, which has contributed to creating equality of conditions, & finally, the increase in geographic mobility & level of education, have all modified the norms relating to choice of a spouse. This study, carried out in 1965 & completed in 1971, deals chiefly with 2 cities in Iran: Tehran, the capital, & Machhad, a religious & traditional city. The direct interview technique with [?] was employed. The results show the notable changes introduced in the area of choice of a spouse; if marriage has, in the course of centuries, held back SM, & contributed to the permanence of the structure of society by perpetuating the unity & identity of each group, today it is changing its function. One may notice, for example, concerning the tradition of Mahr (a name given to a sum of money the husband pays when his wife requires it), that deprived of its original meaning, it remains today at the service of money holders as an instrument of prestige, or even of commerce; showing clearly the decadence of a matrimonial tradition in the face of transformations in the present society of Iran. Similarly, the present changes in society are altering totally the traditions concerning time of marriage, consanguinity & the social origin of spouses. Tr by A. Shaw

S04007 Savage, Dean (Queens Coll, CUNY, Flushing, NY, ISA-II 11367), TYPES OF INDUSTRIAL LEADERSHIP, 1974 FIRM GROWTH, AND THE COMPOSITION OF THE 1563 FRENCH INDUSTRIAL ELITE. (Eng)

¶ Analysis of interviews with a representative sample of 291 heads of industrial firms in France investigates the relation between firm growth & type of leadership (founders, heirs, new owners, & managers). Although the average growth rates of firms headed by owners & managers is about the same, owner-run firms have a different long-term growth curve distinguished especially by lower growth rates for firms headed by heirs of the 3rd & later generations. These differences & the narrow range of variation in growth rates among older family firms help to explain the concentration of family firms on the middle levels of the size hierarchy of industrial firms. At the same time, the inflow & rapid growth of firms headed by founders suggests that family firms will continue to comprise the greater part of smaller & middle-sized industrial firms. The breakdown of firm growth rates by leadership type is an important additional factor to consider in analyzing the SE & educational composition of the 'business elite,' as the 4 leadership types considered come from different types of backgrounds & have had different educational experiences. Direction of further analysis is discussed, including the effects of different recruitment patterns in rising & declining branches of industry, the persistence of a managerial elite without control in France,

& the role of state institutions in the recruitment process.

S04008 Savićević, Desanka (U of Belgrade, Faculty of Mining & Geology, 11000, Yugoslavia), NEW TRENDS ISA-II 1974 IN SOCIAL POLICY IN YUGOSLAVIA. (Fr) 1564

¶ The major lines of the construction of socialism in Yugoslavia, as they relate to socialist revolutionary development & tradition are outlined. In the construction of a society & of a type of man that are less alienated in the degree that they become liberated, Yugoslav women favor the vigorous support of social self-management & socialism. These conditions cannot be achieved without having to overcome contradictions, divisions & differences of interest, &/or attitudes. The development of production of material life & of the means of production makes necessary an increasing socialization of production & of life. The socialization of SR in production & in society also involves the socialization of the family & its functions. In Yugoslavia, the problems of maternity are conceived of & treated as essentially social problems, but mothers & fathers have roles of prime importance in the social & human activities in this area. The socialization of care for children does not exclude the important role that the familial community continues to play in the social development, education & upbringing of children. The emancipation of woman is a class question of the same importance as the emancipation of the Wc. Everywhere, including in socialist countries, the chief problem of equality & democracy today consists in assuring more equality among citizens, their equality in rights & duties. This principle was formulated by Marx for the political association of the Wc, & it must be extended to the whole of the social community in order that socialism be made viable & that it be associated with the democracy without which it is condemned to stagnation & to transformation into a society with its own divisions & stratifications. The humanist construction of the socialism of self-management opens the revolutionary perspective of cooperation among all men in all their sovereignty, equality & solidarity, without regard to sexual, political, ethnic, national, racial, religious ideological & other differences. Tr by A. Shaw

S04009 Schaier, Barbara, Robert L. Cooper & Joshua A. Fishman (Hebrew U of Jerusalem, Israel), LANGUAGE, TECHNOLOGY, AND PERSUASION: A MIDDLE-EASTERN EXAMPLE. (Eng) 1565

¶ In many communities, science & technology are associated with a language which is learned as a second language. In such settings, are messages conveyed via the language of science & technology more or less persuasive than messages conveyed via the indigenous language? In the present study, which bears upon this question, 30 Arabic-Hebrew speakers from a Muslim Arab community on the West Bank served as R's. It was predicted that Hebrew would be more effective with a message argued in scientific terms than with a message argued in terms of traditional Muslim values & that the reverse would be true for Arabic. 2 messages were prepared, a "scientific" & a "traditional" message & each was recorded in Arabic & in Hebrew. The R's were individually interviewed. Half heard the scientific message in Hebrew & the traditional message in Arabic, whereas the other half heard the scientific message in Arabic & the traditional message in Hebrew. The R's reactions to the 2 messages were assessed by means of direct & indirect questioning. Responses to the indirect questioning revealed differences between the 2 sets of R's & the differences were in the predicted direction for both languages.

S04010 Schneller, Eugene Stewart (Duke U Medical Center, Durham, NC, 27710), INTERPROFESSIONAL PRACTITIONERS. (Eng) 1974 1566 ¶ Karl Marx, in THE GERMAN IDEOLOGY, observed that "as soon as the distribution of labor comes

into being, each man has a particular, exclusive sphere of activity, which is forced upon him & from which he cannot escape. He is a hunter, a fisherman, a shepherd, or a critical critic, & must remain so if he does not want to lose his means of livelihood..." Cross-education or, education for one person in 2 professions is considered. Although individuals may pursue education in a second profession for intellectual motives — having no intentions of enacting a career in a second profession, the sociologically interesting instances of cross-education — of significance because they reflect upon the direct constraints of the DoFL (& more specifically reflect upon the social organization of labor & knowledge within the professions), are those instances when an individual enters training in a second profession for the explicit purpose of changing his profession or incorporating aspects of both of his professions for the joint practice of both professions. The data were generated from an in-depth interview study with 2 groups of cross-educated individuals: those cross-educated in law & medicine (MD-LLB's) & those cross-educated in law & engineering (patent attorneys). In cross-profession-education we may observe both the profession defector & the interprofessional practitioner. The profession defector is the MD who embarks upon a career in corporate law, etc. The interprofessional practitioner, recognizes, correctly or incorrectly, that the knowledge, skills & certification achievable only through education in a second profession will allow him to achieve his occupational goals. By considering the implications of cross-profession-education as a strategy for occupational mobility, it is concluded that cross-education may not be a well-founded career decision. The interprofessional practitioner is truly a marginal man. He is faced, in his dealings with the members of both of his professions, with occupational identity problems (ie, he is treated as "neither fish nor fowl"), the problem of reduced prestige as the result of his cross-education, & saddled with work tasks which are believed to be outside of the mainstream of "normal" professional practice.

**S04011** Schreiber, E. M. (McGill U, Montreal, Quebec),  
ISA-II CULTURAL DISTANCES AMONG OCCUPATIONS:  
1974 THE CASE OF CANADA. (Eng)  
1567 ¶ Data from the Canadian Institute of PO polls from 1965 to 1971 were used (1) to replicate in part the Glenn & Alston study of cultural distances among occupations in the US, & (2) to test the applicability of the Neo-Marxian & Middle Majority models of social cleavage to cultural distances in Canada. The largest cultural distance in Canada appeared between the professional & the executive-manager-owner categories, with the second largest distance appearing between the clerical-sales & skilled categories (the reverse of the order of distances in the US). Much of the distance between the clerical-sales & skilled categories was attributable to 4 "economic" cultural items. When the cultural areas were separated into economic & non-economic, 2 patterns emerged: for economic items, the major cultural distance was between professional & others, with a secondary distance between skilled & unskilled labor (thus supporting the Middle Majority model). Alternative definitions of class using occupation & income in combination for a sub-set of non-economic cultural areas were consistent in supporting the Middle Majority model. The dominant pattern of Middle Majority cultural distances in Canada suggests that in terms of the conventional manual-nonmanual distinction, Canada's "non-class politics" (in Alford's sense) are matched with mostly "non-class opinions."

**S04012** Schulz, James H. (Brandeis U, Waltham, MA,  
ISA-II 02154), ADEQUATE PENSIONS: THE ROLE OF  
1974 ADJUSTMENT MECHANISMS. (Eng)  
1568 ¶ The adequacy of income in retirement is in large part dependent upon pension programs & the extent to which benefits take into account inflation & economic growth. A variety of adjustment mechanisms have been developed in

various countries. These mechanisms are surveyed & discussed. Special attention is given to the innovative adjustment mechanisms in Sweden & West Germany.

**S04013** Segre, Sandro (New York U, NY, 10003), MENTAL  
ISA-II ILLNESS AND SOCIETY. (Eng)  
1974 ¶ An attempt to integrate the contributions coming  
1569 from both the functional & the labeling approaches in dealing with mental illness. Several different conclusions are reached after having made use of sociological, historical, & anthropological material. (1) There is no overall relationship between labeling & social structure. (2) The more a society is secular, the greater is its rejection of mental illness. (3) The more a society is in transition, the greater will be the power of the elite to negotiate insanity, & the less will be the consistency in the stereotypes of insanity. Finally, role engulfment of the psychotic obtains in all societies, no matter what their social structure is. These conclusions may be interpreted in terms of a functional analysis.

**S04014** Seufert, Robert L. (U of Cincinnati, OH, 45221),  
ISA-II THE UTILITY OF SOCIAL DISORDER AS A SOCIAL  
1974 INDICATOR FOR STATE WELFARE POLICY  
1570 FORMATION. (Eng)  
¶ The purpose is to conceptually evaluate the utility of social disorder indicators (eg, racially motivated riots, mass property destruction, etc) for state level social welfare policy formation. This is related to federal government pressure & guidelines for the reorganization of state level welfare dept's. A social policy related definition of social indicators is provided. The suggested relationship between social disorder & social welfarism is examined, & the methodological problems associated with social disorder analysis are summarized. The conclusions are as follows: (1) The establishment of a causal connection (if any) between social disorder & social welfarism awaits further, more rigorous tests. (2) Social disorder analysis is presently confronted by serious methodological problems. Even if the causal connection is demonstrated with greater f, policy decisions based upon this variable should be undertaken only with great caution. (3) Social disorder thus seems to have little current utility in a formal theoretical model suitable for shaping social welfare policy. (4) However, until these problems are resolved, social disorder should constitute a factor to be considered when evaluating past & forming present social policy.

**S04015** Shepherd, George W. Jr. (Center on International  
ISA-II Race Relations GSIS U of Denver, CO, 80210),  
1974 PACIFIC ACTION ON APARTHEID: THE ROLE OF  
1571 RACE IN THE BRITISH AND AMERICAN TRANS-  
NATIONAL NGO'S. (Eng)  
¶ The basic international impasse within the UN over apartheid is being gradually diminished by the transnational activity of a number of NGO's in the US & UK. Despite the growth of multinational corporate & governmental support for apartheid these countervailing pressures have intensified. This study seeks to demonstrate how the concept of pacific action in international organization has been implemented by NGO's within their own social systems &, with increasing force on a transnational level. The racial factor in both the US & UK has operated differently but has been a major influence for change. The trend is toward increased NGO multilateral action through embargos, boycotts, & economic disengagement campaigns. The conclusion is that a powerful transnational NGO force has emerged which is now playing a major role in diminishing the Western government support for apartheid. The sources utilized are primarily the reports & memoranda of the NGO's, newspapers, periodicals & UN documents. Conflict theory is used to identify the important variables & qualitative rather than quantitative analysis is employed given the kinds of data available & the questions asked. Intensive interviews of NGO

officials was employed in many cases.

**S04016** Shuval, Judith T. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, Israel),  
ISA-II CONGRUENCE AND DIFFERENTIATION IN SOCI-  
1974 ALIZATION FOR THE HEALTH PROFESSIONS.  
1572 (Eng)

¶ While much of the research in occupational socialization has focused on single fields of practice, emphasis here is on the importance of cross-occupational research in socialization. Such research will be fruitful in terms of its theoretical contribution but also for the light it may shed on patterns of team practice. Many of the obstacles to collaborative delivery of health care can be traced to the early socialization of team members. Such research should start at the pre-socialization stage with a comparative analysis of pools of applicants & of factors in the broader social structure as well as in the socializing institutions which account for initial differences among groups of students entering the health occupations. There are major status differences among these groups at the point they enter training & these are accentuated in the course of socialization. Looking to the future, it is felt, however, that secular up-grading in educational requirements in all of the health occupations will serve to diminish these status differentials over time. This will reduce the strong elitism of medicine & increase the importance of consensus in values & orientations as mechanisms promoting collaboration among members of the team. In attempting to map out initial & changing attitudes toward the health occupations, evidence is brought from research in Israel demonstrating some striking similarities among students of 4 health occupations. These similarities refer to the rewards sought in future practice & to perception of the traits viewed as normative for the various occupational roles. Such similarities provide a strong common basis which is not adequately exploited by the socializing institutions. On the other hand, the evidence suggests marked differences with respect to commitment to the specific health occupation: pharmacy & nursing students are not only initially lower than medical & dental students in their commitment to the occupation of their choice, but also show a diminishing level of commitment as they move through training toward entry into practice. These findings shed light on some of the problems of collaborative team practice among these groups.

**S04017** Skrede, Kari (Institute of Applied Social Research,  
ISA-II Box 1100 Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway), INEQUALITY  
1974 OF EDUCATION, INCOME AND HEALTH STATUS  
1573 IN THREE NORWEGIAN MALE COHORTS. (Eng)

¶ The Norwegian Occupational Life History Study is a retrospective interview study of 3 single-year age cohorts of Norwegian men, carried out by the Norwegian Institute of Applied Social Research. The men were interviewed in 1971-72 when they were 50, 40, or 30 years old. The life history interview covers the man's residential, educational, occupational, family, household & health statuses from the age of 14 until the time of the interview. Reported is the inequality within each of the 3 cohorts in the distribution of the following 3 variables: (a) education (measured by the length of the man's education above the compulsory level), (b) poor health (defined by the length of time the man has been unable to work due to illness — restricted to illnesses of at least one month's duration from the age of 14), (c) income (for selected years at 5 intervals — starting at age 15). Using the life cycle as a frame of reference the variation in inequality with age within the cohorts is investigated. Gini indices for the distribution of each variable at selected ages at 5 year intervals were used. Comparison of the cohorts at these ages indicated whether the distribution of each variable was growing more equal with time. Secondly, the connection between social origins & the distribution of each variable of selected ages to see how much of the variation in the distribution can be accounted for by variation in social origin was investigated. For this purpose, analysis

of variance was used. Social origins were defined as the SES of the R's father at the time of the son's birth. SES was measured on the basis of an interval scale for the SES of 70 occupational categories, developed in an earlier study on the basis of data from the 1960 Norwegian Census. The full variation in SES is reduced to 6 grouped categories. Thirdly, the paper brings the question of the influence of social origins on the distribution of each variable into a more formal, explanatory model which includes interaction between the 3 variables. For this purpose a recursive model is presented, along with the variables & equations.

**S04018** Smith, Brian H. (Virgil H. Barber House, 682  
ISA-II Prospect Street, New Haven, CT, 06511), RE-  
1974 LIGION AND SOCIAL CHANGE: CLASSICAL  
1574 THEORIES AND NEW FORMULATIONS IN THE  
CONTEXT OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN  
LATIN AMERICA. (Eng)

¶ Sociologists & anthropologists in late 19th & early 20th century Europe concluded that religion is normally a conservative force in society & not a major stimulus for social change. However, these classical theories (elaborated by Spencer, Durkheim, Marx, Malinowski, & others) are now being challenged by new developments over the past decade in Roman Catholicism, particularly in Latin America, where religious norms, structures, & behavior have undergone some dramatic alterations influenced by various modernization processes. Strong episcopal & theological condemnations of injustice, militant political activism by several clergy & lay groups, & the emergence of new pastoral programs — all aimed at religious & societal reform — have given Latin American Catholicism a new potential in furthering the process of social change. It is also clear, however, that there are definite contradictions & obstacles which prevent the Church from acting as a consistent & dynamic leader in the transformation of society, & these need closer analysis than the recent literature has given them if a new formulation of the role of religion in social change is to be balanced & accurate.

**S04019** Smith, Michael D. & Frederic L. Diamond (York  
ISA-II U, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Toronto, Ontario),  
1974 OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN PROFESSIONAL  
1575 HOCKEY. (Eng)

¶ This working paper, which is part of a larger study of occupational careers in professional sports, explores the volume of downward & horizontal mobility in professional hockey. The sample is made up of all those players who had spent at least 1 season in the National Hockey League (NHL) & who retired between the 1951 & 1972 seasons. To determine the effects of structural change in the NHL on performers' careers, the sample was divided into 2 cohort groups; those who retired before & those who retired after the expansion of the NHL in 1967. The year of retirement, as the major independent variable, was then cross-tabulated with a number of variables to produce the following tabulations: (1) number of years in pro hockey (minor league & NHL), (2) number of years played in NHL, (3) total number of moves (vertical & horizontal), (4) number of horizontal moves (NHL to NHL or minor league to minor league), (5) number of downward moves (NHL to minor league). The descriptive statistics generated give evidence of differentials in *f* & type of mobility between the 2 cohort groups. Overall, horizontal mobility is most characteristic of those employed in this occupational sphere. The following areas of research are proposed: (A) Players' perceptions of their own mobility must be ascertained, both prior to & at the termination of their careers. Downward mobility is often ignored in the literature. Its social & psychological consequences need to be explored. (B) A more theoretical base for examining the nature of the data presented is needed for the sociological study of occupations both inside & outside the world of sport.

S04020 Smooha, Sammy (U of Washington, Seattle, 98195),  
ISA-II PLURALISM AND CONFLICT: A THEORETICAL  
1974 EXPLORATION. (Eng)

1576 ¶ This paper introduces the new school of pluralism focusing on the concept of pluralism & its implications for conflict. The early statements of "the theory of plural society" by J. S. Furnivall & M. G. Smith stressed the inherent conflict & instability of plural societies. The current formulations, represented by L. Kuper, M. G. Smith (in a revised version), P. van den Berghe, & R. A. Schermerhorn, among others, provide more flexible frameworks for studying pluralism & intergroup relations. They share the following themes: (a) Pluralism is a continuous, multidimensional phenomenon, of which cultural diversity & social segmentation into corporate groups are the most important. (b) The non-ranked divisions of pluralism must be kept separate from the ranked divisions of stratification — neither set of factors should be reduced into the other nor be assigned *a priori* precedence. (c) While the more pluralistic societies are more prone to strife & change because they have extra lines of cleavage which are absent in less pluralistic societies, the relations between pluralism & conflict are expected to be complex, not linear, & somewhat indeterminate. (d) Macrosociological, comparative research is insisted upon as the best strategy for analyzing intergroup relations. The contributions of each of the above pluralists is reviewed & an evaluation of the criticisms leveled against the school is presented. Finally, a distinction is made among 3 overall features of pluralism, ie, magnitude, overlap, & durability of vertical & horizontal group divisions. It is suggested that studies of pluralism can benefit from the joint examination of these features & that the seminal theory of pluralism can be advanced by focusing on their interplay.

S04021 Southworth, Franklin C. (South Asia Studies, U of  
ISA-II Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 19104), ON THE NEED  
1974 FOR QUALITATIVE DATA TO SUPPLEMENT  
1577 CENSUS LANGUAGE STATISTICS: SOME PRO-  
POSALS BASED ON THE INDIAN CENSUS. (Eng)

¶ 3 types of information are suggested which are needed to supplement language statistics provided by the census: (A) Information on peoples' realistic ability to communicate, as opposed to mother-tongue data which relate primarily to language loyalty. Such information requires actual testing of comprehension on a sample-survey basis, &/or establishment of correlations between language competence & level of education (urbanization, etc), using cross-tabulations based on existing census data. (B) Information on patterns of language use in the society. Such information can only be obtained by actual observation &/or self-reporting. (C) Information on patterns of individual bi/multi-lingualism, which can be partly derived from existing census data & cross-tabulations, & partly from sample survey methods. It is argued that this information is needed for intelligent decisions on a wide range of questions involving governmental policy, as well as for academic purposes. An Appendix illustrates the types of results which may be obtained by the methods proposed.

S04022 Staude, John Raphael (LSE Skepper House, 13  
ISA-II Endsleigh Street, London, WC1, England),  
1974 PSYCHE AND SOCIETY: A COMPARATIVE HIS-  
1578 TORICAL STUDY OF FREUD? JUNG? AND LEVI  
STRAUSS. (Eng)

¶ The differences between S. Freud, C. Jung & G. Lévi-Strauss are not so great as is generally thought. Utilizing the recently published Freud/Jung correspondence, it is shown that each theorist, working in a different cultural setting, applied the theory of the unconscious to different empirical materials. Jung & Lévi-Strauss developed Freud's basic thesis that there is a hidden order in man's cultural products & that this hidden order can be known by a process of de-coding. The continuity in the development of the theory of the unconscious from Freud

through Jung to Lévi-Strauss is demonstrated. It is argued that one of Lévi-Strauss' most important contributions was to have liberated the notion of the unconscious from the energy theory, employing the ideas of "symbolic function" & "transformations of structures" from structural linguistics, instead. Freud, Jung & Lévi-Strauss place greater emphasis than Marx on the mediatory role of mind or psyche in shaping our experience of ourselves & our world.

S04023 Staufenbiel, Fred (National Committee for Sociology  
ISA-II in the Academy of Sciences, of the GDR, 108 Berlin,  
1974 Otto-Nuschke-Strasse, GDR), LABOR AND CULTURE  
1579 IN THE TECHNO-SCIENTIFIC REVOLUTION. (Eng)

¶ The implementation of the historic mission borne by the Wc in advanced socialism together with the introduction & development of its culture as a prerequisite for socially progressive control of the techno-scientific revolution will bring about qualitative change in the relationship between man, technology, & environment. Demands on living conditions &, more closely, on the quality of the elements which are part of the reproduction process of society at large, thus will be stimulated in the individuals of the Wc. More attention will be given to the life-determining role of means of production & consumption as well as production conditions, & the conditions for reproduction of man's creative potentiality will come into the focus of cultural needs by the Wc.

S04024 Staufenbiel, Fred (National Committee for Sociology  
ISA-II in the Academy of Sciences of the GDR, 108 Berlin,  
1974 Otto-Nuschke-Strasse, GDR), THE INFLUENCE OF  
1580 SOCIAL RELATIONS ON THE CULTURAL NEEDS  
IN THE WORKING CLASS. (Eng)

¶ Experience of SR proves to be of decisive importance to self-assertion & self-recognition of the personality. Growth of cultural needs, caused by development of personality, will lead to clearly distinguished demands upon the quality of SR, with emphasis being laid, in this context, on the politico-ethical essence of Wc life. Cultural needs are inherent to the complexity of a personality's demands. They are likely to give expression to the individual's ambition for acquisition & production of cultural values, that is for active involvement in social perfection of human life & man. Their action in the awareness of the Wc will be reinforced to the extent to which industrial workers will devote all their capacities to settling social conditions & to enhancing SR.

S04025 Steiner, Helmut (Academy of Sciences, Otto-Nuschke-  
ISA-II Strasse 22/23, 108 Berlin, German Democratic  
1974 Republic), SOCIAL AND COGNITIVE DETERMI-  
1881 NANTS OF SCIENTIFIC CREATIVITY IN THE  
SOCIALIST SOCIETY. (Eng)

¶ In today's discussions on scientific creativity, sociology is backward in comparison with philosophy & psychology. T. Kuhn's concept tends in that direction, but it is not socio-economically determined. The sociological analysis of scientific creativity begins with the relations between social & cognitive aspects. A scheme points out the effect of 5 determined complexes: the conditions of the whole society (D<sub>1</sub>), the specifically scientific conditions (D<sub>2</sub>), the institutionalized conditions of working (D<sub>3</sub>), the conditions in the working group (D<sub>4</sub>), the conditions of personality (D<sub>5</sub>). 7 factors of scientific creativity in the socialist society are described: (1) the connection between social, scientific & technical creativity; (2) the planned & proportional development of scientific manpower; (3) the profound changes in education; (4) the conformity of individual motivation & social goals; (5) the conformity in the development of the collectivity in society & science; (6) the connection between social & scientific ways of thinking; (7) the international character of science & the international scientific cooperation in COMECON.

- S04026 Steiner, Helmut (Academy of Sciences, Otto-Nuschke-Strasse 22/23, 108 Berlin, East Germany),  
ISA-II 1974 THE SYSTEMATIC AND PROPORTIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF SCIENTIFIC MANPOWER AS THE SUBJECT OF THE SCIENCE POLICY WITHIN SOCIALIST SOCIETY. (Eng)

¶ The development of scientific manpower is checked by economy & demography. Intensification demands of science include, among other things, the planned & proportional development of scientific manpower. 3 necessary proportions are dealt with: (1) the proportions of production of knowledge, communication of knowledge & application of knowledge; (2) the proportions of science, technology & production; (3) the proportions within scientific manpower. An attempt is made to underline the social conditions of the socialist society.

- S04027 Stollberg, Rudhard (Martin-Luther-Universität, Wissenschaftsbereich Soziologie, 402 Halle S., Lafontainestr. 28, German Democratic Republic),  
ISA-II 1974 SOME REMARKS ON THE PROBLEM OF HUMANIZATION OF LABOR. (Eng)

¶ The problem of the humanization of labor is only to be solved on the basis of clarification of the character of labor. The character of labor embraces 3 essential elements: the social-economic nature of labor, the labor-content, the form of co-operation in labor. It is incorrect to limit the range of problems to the humanization of labor-content & to separate the "intrinsic significance" of labor from its social context. Such an approach is no more than technically-orientated &, in the last analysis, unscientific. The 3 elements of the character of labor are subject in varying degrees to the influence of the production relationships (of the relevant social system) & of productive forces (especially scientific & technological progress). The social-economic nature & form of cooperation in labor are primarily dependent upon the social system; the content of labor is influenced first & foremost by the development of the productive forces. With respect to the social-economic nature & form of cooperation in labor the construction of a socialist society is itself identical with the humanization of labor. Consequently in the 2 social systems that exist at present, there can be no similarity in the way the task of the humanization of labor is posed.

- S04028 Stollberg, Rudhard (Martin-Luther-Universität, Wissenschaftsbereich Soziologie, 402 Halle S., Lafontainestr. 28, German Democratic Republic),  
ISA-II 1974 THE CONNECTION BETWEEN WORK SATISFACTION AND WORKERS' RELATIONSHIP TOWARDS WORK. (Eng)

¶ Sociologists have often put the question: Is work satisfaction a real stimulus for work effectiveness? The answers are various, & so are the results of investigations dealing with this topic. A special research project on the chemical industry of the German Democratic Republic, concerned with the workers' relationship towards work (ie, the complex of work attitudes & work behavior), & especially with the development of some characteristics of a typical socialist relationship, showed the absence of a clear connection between the 2 factors. It could be seen that work satisfaction was linked with many different attitudes, & was of an extremely varied character. In some cases work satisfaction was the result of a low level of aspirations, which cannot be regarded as an indicator of a socialist relationship towards work. In other cases, it was accompanied by a high level of socialist consciousness & by various activities in the working process & in participation in management. It is concluded that the term work satisfaction is not sufficient to characterize the workers' relationship towards work. Further research projects in socialist society must investigate the concrete features of work attitudes & work motivation. The development of a socialist personality in the sphere of work does not automatically entail the development of

work satisfaction. The attitudes & behavior of a socialist worker may express both satisfaction & dissatisfaction (creative impatience).

- S04029 Strodbeck, Fred L. (U of Chicago, Social Psychology Laboratory, 5555 Ellis Avenue, IL, 60637),  
ISA-II 1974 RECENT DEVELOPMENTS IN SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGY SUGGEST SOCIALIZATION RESEARCH SHOULD GO. (Eng)

¶ Energy has been taken away from within & between society comparisons first by the enthusiasm for Piagetian paradigms & more recently by the linguistic relativity that follows from the insight that all non-standard dialects are fundamentally equal to standard dialects in their substantive complexity. All of this has gone forward while core questions relating to the ways in which the value premises of societies are internalized are still unanswered. Much that is interesting has been bitten away by specialists or compartmentalized out of recognition by separation of the socialization of the young from the socialization of the old, etc. To restore the sociological perspective, the basic social-psychological process through which the structure of institution is learned will have to be re-studied & re-thought. In particular, those who wish to believe that as the man is shaped in the family, so will he function in other settings, will have to take another look at how differently man behaves in various settings. Barker's psychological ecology; Kelley's reinterpretation of Heider's attribution theory; & explanations of the origins of dispositions to respond to the constitutive symbolism in societies exist as challenges to the old, family-oriented sociological perspective on socialization. If nothing more, sociology should be able to identify questions that socialization work, as it is now being done, no matter how well it is done, would never answer. Personology (as in Madd's writings) can tolerate discrete theories of conflict, growth, & consistency; but the sociological perspective requires that these be understood as they are simultaneously utilized by society. The research being done is not sufficiently sensitive to the hierarchy of concerns of a complex society & the way in which motivation is switched in given settings. The mechanisms so vilified in Milgram's obedience studies have a previously unrecognized role in the day-to-day mastery of culture. Until there is better understanding of the ways in which normal behavior is regulated by context & general social compliance, the deep concatenation of theories organized by culture will continue to be depreciated. It is important to broaden the conception of the locus of given behavioral effects, for without this, many will continue to believe that lasting social changes can be produced by trivial interventions.

- S04030 Suda, Zdenek L. (U of Pittsburgh, PA, 15260),  
ISA-II 1974 SOCIO-ECONOMIC SYSTEMS AND MODERN ORIENTATIONS: SYSTEMS PERFORMANCE IN THE MODERNIZATION PROCESS. (Eng)

¶ The purpose of this investigation is to compare the socio-psychological impact of the modernization process in environments with various cultural backgrounds & different socio-economic systems. The theoretical assumption of the project is that the value system prevailing in various cultural environments modified the impact of modernization in researchable ways. It is assumed that, to a large extent, the value system determines the order of priorities, the distribution of the costs of modernization, the use of newly created resources & the options to be selected. These cultural characteristics should be reflected in the variety of subjective perceptions including: change in quality of life, expectations & aspirations, satisfactions & dissatisfactions, & awareness of solidarity. In this inquiry the socio-economic system will occupy a special place as an outstanding case of cultural influence upon the process of modernization. For example, the subjective experience of modernization may be demonstrably different in systems with public ownership of the means of

production & a central plan for economic development from the experience of modernization in systems where development is left more or less to private initiative & the forces of the market, since the setting of explicit development targets by the centrally planned economies permits the notions of "success" or "failure" in modernization performance, & the institution of public as opposed to private ownership allows shifts in the perceptions of responsibility of these "successes" or "failures." The research will be conducted at the community level in several communities in each participating country. These communities will reflect varying stages of development. A stratified random sample of persons will be interviewed by means of a survey [?] tapping the critical variables associated with the theoretical assumptions & comparative dimensions of the project. A small number of intensive interviews with knowledgeable in communities will be conducted to gain insight into community-specific patterns of response. Quantitative community & country profiles, using census data, will be used to put the primary data into context. A collective comparative analysis as well as additional methodological & country-specific monographs will be published.

**S04031** Sussman, Marvin B. (Case Western Reserve U, ISA-II Cleveland, OH, 44106), CROSS-NATIONAL FAMILY RESEARCH: IMPOSSIBLE DREAM. (Eng)  
1587 ¶ Dreams become realities when there are realistic possibilities to fill the objectives of research — in this instance, cross-national family research. This paper does not deal with the usual theoretical & methodological issues which are raised by numerous investigators & which influence the validity of cross-national research findings. Rather it uses such issues as equivalence, validity of constructs, problems of translation, & similar methodological/theoretical problems & issues. It proposes a fundamental reorganization of traditional cross-cultural research undertakings. One source of empirical data is the Cross-National Family Research Project recently completed involving the study of family/organizational linkages in 9 different cultures. The areas covered include: adequate research organization, adequate funding, special & continuous training, consciousness-raising techniques, & a contract with a system of arbitration & supportive counseling services.

**S04032** Sutherland, David Earl (Ohio U, Athens, 45701), ISA-II ON THE MIGRATION OF SOCIOLOGICAL STRUCTURES, 1933-1941: A FORGOTTEN EPISODE IN THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN SOCIOLOGY AND A CASE STUDY IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGY. (Eng)

¶ An unexamined problem in the history of US sociology is how to understand cross-societal transference of sociological structures. The case study considered here is that of the migration of scholars from Nazi Germany to the US from 1933 to 1941. 4 basic facets of this problem are explored: (1) What was the extent of the loss of sociologists from German U's & how did this loss compare with those in other disciplines? (2) What was the extent of emigration of German sociologists to America? (3) What was the character of German sociology in the Third Reich? & (4) What was the impact of refugee German sociologists in the US? For the first 2 questions, the paper utilizes for the first time a data source previously ignored & unknown — a list of 1,640 displaced scholars developed in 1936 by the *Notgemeinschaft Deutscher Wissenschaftler im Ausland*. These new data combined with existent information in the literature on refugee scholars allow original estimations of faculty losses across disciplines & estimations of losses by academic rank across disciplines. Sociology emerges as one of the earliest disciplines to feel the impact of the Third Reich & it lost its most senior members at a higher rate compared to other social & natural sciences. In addition, sociology ranks high in the % of refugee scholars already in the US by 1936. Contrary

to some accounts, sociology existed within the Third Reich, albeit a discipline with areas of research uncharacteristic of post-Nazi sociology. Finally, the paper considers the "deviant" case of an unusually distinct collectivity of sociologists originating in the Institute of Social Research at Frankfurt (the case is "deviant" as existent literature on the impact of refugee scholars relies on individual accounts). The necessity of considering a restatement of how to assess the impact of displaced academics in terms of a sociology of theory structures is argued, although the latter is stated in only general terms.

**S04033** Suzuki, Tatsuzo & Ted T. Jitodai (Institute of ISA-II Statistical Mathematics 4-6-7, Minami-Azabu, 1974 Minato-ku, Tokyo, Japan), MIGRATION, COMMUNITY SIZE, AND IDENTIFICATION: AN ANALYSIS OF FOUR JAPANESE PREFECTURES. (Eng)

¶ What effects community size & migrant composition have on community identification & commitment? The data for the study came from a 1971 sample survey of 4 prefectural areas in Japan conducted by the Institute of Statistical Mathematics, Tokyo. 2 of these prefectures (Tokyo, Osaka) are highly urbanized with very large populations while in contrast, the remaining 2 prefectures (Iwate, Kagoshima) are highly rural. A random sample of adults were selected for interviews in each area with the sample size varying from 610 in Osaka to 864 in Kagoshima. The interviews consisted of a series of questions related to the R's backgrounds & their ways of viewing the social world. Of particular concern were those questions on the R's migrant backgrounds & also which prefectural areas of Japan they tended to identify with. The latter was initially determined by asking the R's which prefectures they presently considered themselves as natives even though they may be residing in another area or even though that prefecture was not necessarily the one in which the person was born. Findings indicated that the % of migrants in Tokyo & Osaka were much higher than the other areas. Moreover, the proportion of migrants who did not identify with these areas was substantially higher. For example, 59% of the R's in Tokyo were migrants compared to only 8% in Kagoshima, & 83% of the migrants to Tokyo did not identify with Tokyo compared to only 35% for Kagoshima. However, it was found that larger proportions of the migrants who did not identify themselves with Tokyo & Osaka did identify with other prefectures. It is also important to note that these migrants displayed relatively strong attachments to these areas. Compared to the natives of Tokyo & Osaka, they were prouder of their native areas & even the triumphs of their local high school baseball team elicited a higher proportion of responses. The pattern of differences were not as striking in the rural prefectures. Also the general importance of size & degree of urbanization were noted in that Tokyo & Osaka had a much higher % of R's (natives & migrants) who did not identify with these areas. Further comparisons were made to see if there was any selectivity of migrants, in terms of education, occupation or even in their ways of traditional thinking. However, no area seemed to be selective of certain kinds of migrants. Some of the findings support what has been known about internal migration in Japan, ie, most of it has gone to the large urban centers, especially Tokyo & Osaka. Thus, these communities have a dual problem in terms of developing any kind of strong community awareness & commitment.

**S04034** Sweetser, Dorian Apple (Boston U, MA, 02215), ISA-II CITY MIGRATION AND THE PRESERVATION OF FAMILY TIES: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON. 1974 (Eng)  
1590

¶ Population concentration in cities (low outmigration, high immigration) is one of the processes of urbanization & industrialization. This migration pattern keeps members of

city families living near each other & tends to bring migrant members of village & rural families to the same place. Kin who live near each other interact more frequently than separated kin. *f* of interaction is related to the strength of family ties, given the type of family structure characteristic of most developing & developed societies. It can therefore be inferred that population concentration in cities strengthens family ties in cities. Since the family is a major vehicle for the transmission of culture, this influence on the family may perhaps contribute to the cultural as well as economic dominance of cities in modern societies. Data from studies by the writer in Norway & Finland, plus comparisons with studies in other societies, will be presented.

**S04035** Syrištová, Eva (Charles U, Praha 1, Celetná 20, ISA-II Czechoslovakia), THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL  
1974 MODELS OF MENTAL DISORDERS — ESPECIALLY  
1591 IN RELATION TO SCHIZOPHRENIC PSYCHOSIS.  
(Eng)

¶ Psychological models of the pathogenic social field are applied (especially in recent years) as partial working hypotheses in the investigation & explanation of various mental disorders, including psychoses. They are one of the methodological approaches to solving their etiopathogenesis & prevention, in addition to other approaches which are equally partial, eg, the biochemical or pharmacological. The work is oriented to the problems of the social psychological explanatory models of schizophrenic psychosis, or more precisely, of certain forms of the schizophrenic illness. The operational theoretical points of departure & the hypotheses are verified empirically in a longitudinal analysis of selected schizophrenic cases. Analyzed are the main pathogenic signs & techniques of social interaction, which can influence (beside non-psychological factors) the origin & development of the psychotic process. The author's experiences & preliminary conclusions are compared with the views of others who are engaged in the social psychiatric investigation of so-called schizophrenogenic families. The focal problems are the following: The general & specific features of the pathogenic social field; the symptom as a consequence of a certain communication context; double-bind theory & communication paradoxes; the disorders of communication in relation to the typology of personality; peculiar forms of schizophrenic communication; the disorders of communication & of logic in schizophrenics; the so-called "Zenon's syndrome" in the social interaction & thinking of schizophrenics; the phenomenon of halted movement & time; the dynamics & structure of paranoid pseudocommunity; the preconditions of the persistence of schizophrenic forms of interaction.

**S04036** Szaniawski, Klemens (U of Warsaw, Gojawiczyńskiej  
ISA-II 3 m.4, 01-773, Poland), MODELS OF RATIONAL  
1974 BEHAVIOR IN SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH. (Eng)  
1592 ¶ The discrepancy between formal models of rational

behavior & the actual role of the concept of rational behavior plays in sociology is investigated. Formal models start from the assumption that rational behavior is synthesized out of preferences & beliefs. It is the method of synthesizing that the models try to elucidate. Whereas the concept of rationality mostly used in social science concerns the beliefs & preferences themselves. Observed deviations from rationality are due at least as much to faulty presuppositions as to their incorrect processing, in the sense of the model. The 2 approaches could be brought closer together. This is particularly desirable in the case of models which explicitly introduce the interplay between members of a group.

**S04037** Szinovacz, Maximiliane Elisabeth (Institute of  
ISA-II Sociology, Alserstrasse 33, A-1080 Vienna,  
1974 Austria), FAMILY DECISION-MAKING IN  
1593 AUSTRIAN FAMILIES. (Eng)  
¶ Nagel's (1968) general concept for the description

of power situations is used to evaluate the explanatory power of several theoretical approaches to the study of family power-structuring & family decision-making, namely, the theoretical concepts of Parsons (1955), Blood & Wolfe (1960), & Heer (1963). These concepts, it is argued, mainly deal with some bases of power & to some extent with the extension, range, & amount of power of the family members; they hardly consider the costs & means of exercising power. Furthermore, it is shown that these dimensions of power situations are not treated equally within the theoretical approaches. Some results of a comprehensive study of 1,370 Austrian blue-collar & white-collar working women are also presented. Here, the relative participation of the spouses in the following decision-areas was analyzed: decisions concerning the family budget, changes in the furniture & housing equipment, invitations & visiting, the place to spend vacations, & major purchases, including the purchase of a car. The data are based on the women's answers to 7's. The relative participation of the spouses in each decision-area & the number of decisions controlled separately or jointly by the spouses were analyzed according to the SES of the family & the relative status position of the spouses, the task-allocation & help-patterns within the family, the marital satisfaction of the women & their position in the family life-cycle. The data indicate: (1) It is not so much the relative status position of the spouses but the SS of the family in general which accounts for variations in the spouses' relative participation in decision-making. Thus, in contrast to Blood's & Wolfe's theses, subcultural value-patterns seem to influence family decision-making even within cultural units & highly industrialized countries. (2) Decision-making & task-allocation in specific areas often overlap. This result seems to underline the usefulness of Herbst's (1960) concept to analyze family interaction patterns. (3) It is especially joint decision-making which provides the basis for marital satisfaction. Marital dissatisfaction is expressed more often by those women who control family decisions. (4) Joint decision-making is more common in the first years of marriage & in childless couples.

**S04038** Sztompka, Piotr (U of Krakow, Jaracza 8/7, 31-143,  
ISA-II Poland), THE STRATEGIES OF THEORY CON-  
1974 STRUCTION IN SOCIOLOGY. (Eng)  
1594 ¶ One of the most urgent methodological problems

confronting sociology is the need for viable tools of theory-construction. This need may be satisfied only by producing an effective, concrete & coherent strategy of theory construction. Such a strategy will by no means guarantee the attainment of significant theoretical results (as theory building is basically a creative endeavor), but at least it will make their attainment more probable. A strategy of theory construction is defined as a methodological characteristic of a total process of theory construction. Thus it consists of 3 parts: (a) the specification of the notion of fact; facts are considered to be the point of departure for theory construction, (b) the specification of directives for transformation of facts into laws, & (c) the specification of the notion of theory; theory is considered to be a final product of theory construction. Several strategies of theory construction suggested in the literature, as well as some of their implementations in present day sociology are critically discussed & classified according to their logical & epistemological properties. The list includes eg inductive strategy, middle-range strategy, modelist strategy, systemic strategy, hypothetico-deductive strategy etc. All of these are found unsatisfactory on 3 counts: (i) as ineffective, (ii) as inconcrete, or (iii) as incoherent. In their place the new strategy is suggested, which is called — explanatory. The notion of a theory is defined as a hierarchically ordered system of scientific explanations, & the directives conducive to the formulation of such a system are put forward. They specify the rules of procedure for 4 stages of theory construction: (A) specification of the problem, (B) primary explanation, (C) secondary

explanation, & (D) unification of disparate explanatory structures. It is argued that the explanatory strategy is best fitted to the present-day needs of sociological research.

S04039 Tangri, Sandra Schwartz (62 Drake Road, Somerset, NJ, 08873), FEMINIST PERSPECTIVES ON THE ETHICAL ISSUES OF POPULATION PROGRAMS, 1974 (Eng)

¶ The primary goal of population programs is to reduce women's fertility. There are 4 aspects of this goal which raise ethical issues of particular significance to women: (1) though the ultimate target population is particularistic, the consequences are universalistic; (2) the behavior targeted is normal & most often valued, rather than pathological & disvalued; (3) the behavior targeted is central rather than peripheral to the target person's own values & SS; & (4) the proposed interventions entail substantial risks as well as benefits. These characteristics make the feminist perspective highly relevant to consideration of the following ethical issues: Who should make population or program policy & for whose benefit? What steps should be taken to insure freedom of choice for the targeted population? What ought policy to be regarding conflicts between personal fertility goals, group fertility goals, & "third party effects"? Should population programs discriminate among possible target populations on the basis of marital status, age, parity, sex, or "fitness"? Are post-partum programs excessively manipulative or coercive? Based on a few value assumptions, a number of criteria are derived for specifying the ethically ideal population program. Carrying out such a program requires a broader social perspective & a more detailed sociology of sex roles than present programs employ.

S04040 Taubert, Horst (Nationalkomitee für Soziologische Forschung, 108 Berlin, Otto-Nuschke-Str. 22/23, 1974 German Democratic Republic), THE WORKING CLASS AND THE PROCESS OF SOCIAL HOMOGENIZATION IN THE SOCIALIST SOCIETY OF THE GDR. (Eng)

¶ Focus is on the role of the Wc in the socialist society under conditions of scientific technological progress. On the basis of socialist ownership of the means of production, working people, under the leadership of the Wc & its Marxist-Leninist party, are realizing the socialization of the production process in their own interest. It is shown why & how only the Wc is able to lead that process. In this way the social rapprochement of all classes & strata existing in the socialist society is taking place. That also means the social development of the class of collective farmers & of other social strata in the direction of social homogenization & compensation of the main social differences. In its role as leader the Wc is developing new abilities & features & is also overcoming social differences within itself. These processes are the subject of sociological investigations in the German Democratic Republic.

S04041 Tenvov, Dorothy & Helen Payne (Psychology Dept, U of Bridgeport, CT, 06602), CHILDBEARING AND SOCIETY: ALTERNATIVES FOR THE FUTURE, 1974 (Eng)

¶ At this time, women & the childbirth function are caught in a number of crosscurrents & contradictory trends. Technology brought to bear on the childbirth process has decreased infant & maternal mortality, but has also transformed a normal bodily process into a condition requiring medical intervention. Evidence from independent sources suggests that medical interference with the normal childbirth process has led to a large rise in insidious morbidity of both mothers & children. Population satiety & the shifting conceptions of sex roles have given rise to widespread reluctance to give birth on the part of many women currently of childbearing age. Some women do not want to give birth; some do not want to rear a

child; others would do one or the other, but not both. Furthermore, long overdue scientific research in obstetrics & gynecology is likely to reveal physiological predictors of ability to sustain a normal childbirth, & possibly parental capacity. Such findings will necessitate abandonment of the assumption that any & all F individuals ought to become mothers, & more generally, that biological reproductive capacity be the sole criterion for the parental role, if, indeed, it should be a criterion at all. Explored here are some alternative types of societal response to these expected changes & their penetrating implications with respect to which members of society will bear what type of responsibility for future generations. Solutions to the problems posed will necessitate major changes in behavior & in cultural ideologies.

S04042 Teune, Henry, DEVELOPMENT AND TERRITORIAL POLITICAL SYSTEMS. (Eng)

1974 ¶ The thesis is that as a consequence of developmental change, the role of territorial political systems in political control, participation, & development itself declines. This decline, however, depends on the level of development of the society. The thesis is supported by arguments from a general theory of developmental change which is presented in summary. Although several specific developmental dynamics are used in the analysis, the primary one is that of differentiated levels of integrated diversity within the system. The higher levels attract the most complex components within the local political units. The implications of these changes for territorial political systems are discussed in the context of contemporary states & in a language of social space for individuals, the local political unit, & the country.

S04043 Toharia, José J. (Universidad Autónoma de Madrid, C/Ferraz, 77, Spain), JUDICIAL MENTALITY IN AN AUTHORITARIAN REGIME: THE CASE OF CONTEMPORARY SPAIN. (Eng)

¶ On the basis of survey data referred to a sample of Spanish judges an analysis is made of the judges' attitudes with respect to such politically & ideologically relevant topics as: the conception of social reality as basically orderly or conflictive, the perception of the degree of conflictiveness of present Spanish society, the protection of defendants, the death penalty, & the use in Court of regional languages. Given the authoritarian nature of the present Spanish regime the answers to such questions might have been hypothesized to reflect a high degree of political indoctrination &, consequently, of ideological uniformism. However, the analysis of the data seems to reveal the existence of a remarkable degree of ideological diversification among contemporary Spanish judges. The existence of such an ideological pluralism is explained in terms of the basic independence from the political system enjoyed by the members of the Judiciary in matters such as their recruitment, promotion, assignment & retirement. The pattern of answers analyzed seems thus to be the result of quite a paradoxical situation: the existence of a substantially independent judiciary within an authoritarian regime. In the final part of the paper, a typological attempt is made suggesting that the arrangement of structures peculiar to authoritarianism may well consist in such a subtle combination of judicial independence & powerlessness due to the existence of special tribunals.

S04043a Toby, Jackson & Frank S. Pearson (Rutgers U, New Brunswick, NJ, 08903), LABELING: A PARSONIAN PERSPECTIVE. (Eng)

1599a ¶ 3 common labeling perspectives are noted: the "trite," "strict," & "loose" labeling positions. A basic criticism of these formulations is that they oversimplify & deal haphazardly & unsystematically with whole classes of important variables, namely, cultural, social, & psychological systems. Some of the complexities in labeling by adapting

parts of Parsons' general theory of action to this theoretical domain are explored. Among the processes discussed are self-labeling & benign labeling.

**S04044** Tominaga, Ken'ichi & Atsushi Naoi (U of Tokyo, ISA-II 7-3-1 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku, Japan), A COMPARATIVE 1974 ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL MOBILITY: TOKYO AND 1600 CHICAGO. (Eng)

‡ A comparative study must not only be descriptive but also explanatory. If any difference is found, the sociological explanation of the reason for such difference must be investigated. To what extent the differences in amount & pattern of SM are attributable to the difference of the stage of industrialization between Japan & the US is investigated. 2 surveys were conducted in Tokyo in 1967 & in Chicago in 1969 under the same design aiming at the direct comparison. 2 types of analysis are reported; a comparison of the amount of SM & the comparison of the pattern of the SS formation. The major results & explanations of the 2 analyses are as follows: In reference to the comparisons of the amount of mobility, it was found that (a) the gross mobility rate is higher in Tokyo than in Chicago, (b) the pure mobility rate in the Yasuda Index is identical in the 2 cities, whereas in the Boudon Index it is higher in Tokyo than in Chicago, & (c) the forced mobility rate is higher in Tokyo than in Chicago. The explanation of (a) is conceptually divided into (b) & (c). The difference between the 2 cities in item (c) is explicable in terms of the difference in the stage of industrialization, but in item (b) it cannot be related to industrialization. In comparisons of the pattern of status formation, the analyses revealed the following results: (I) Age is an important factor in Tokyo for determining both prestige status & income, whereas it is not so in Chicago; (II) the most important determining factor for the present statuses in Tokyo is first occupation, while in Chicago it is education. In Tokyo the influence of education is mostly attributed to indirect effects, while in Chicago influence of first occupation is mostly attributed to indirect effects; (III) the direct effect of fathers' statuses on R's present statuses is almost zero both in Tokyo & in Chicago, but the indirect effects are higher in Chicago. Among the indirect paths the most remarkable are those through education in Chicago. On the contrary, the first occupation in Tokyo has no such intermediary working; therefore in Tokyo indirect effects from fathers' statuses are low; (IV) effects of antecedent variables on present statuses is in many cases lower in Tokyo than in Chicago. This is especially the case for income. The explanation of (I) & (II) are in terms of the general principle that as industrialization proceeds, the mechanism of allocation of resources & personnel turns from ascription to achievement. (III) & (IV), however, cannot be explained in ascription-achievement terms.

**S04045** Tomović, A. Vladislav & G. Lloyd Ward (Brock U, ISA-II St. Catharines, Ontario), A TREND STUDY OF 1974 SOCIOLOGY TEACHING IN 41 CANADIAN ENGLISH 1601 LANGUAGE UNIVERSITIES, 1910-1972. (Eng)

‡ An analysis of growth of sociology in Anglophone Canada from 1910-1970. Special emphasis is placed on a comparison of sociology courses taught in US Coll's & U's in the 1940's & 50's & the courses taught in Canadian English language U's for the same period. The paper presents a ranking of courses together with a correlational analysis of sociology in the US & Canada. Data are from the U calendars.

**S04046** Torrance, John R. (Hertford Coll, Oxford, England), ISA-II THE COUNTER-SOCIOLOGICAL INFLUENCE OF 1974 VIENNA. (Eng)

1602 ‡ The basic argument is that Viennese intellectuals have had a distinct & negative effect on the emergence & spread of sociology. A characterization of Viennese thought, principally for the period 1880-1938, is attempted. The hypothesis is advanced that this character has contributed

influentially to tendencies hostile or unreceptive to sociological advance. Some tentative suggestions are made as to how this character might be explained sociologically. 1st, the limitations of the positive growth of sociology in 19th century Austria are shown. 2nd, it is pointed out that the major achievements of Viennese thinkers in the other human sciences have in any case deflected attention & talent which might otherwise have been attracted to sociology. The specifically counter-sociological impact is then analyzed in 2 stages. (1) The distinctive traits of Viennese thought are explored under the headings 'methodologism' (preoccupation with critical methodology), 'subjectivism' (primacy of standpoint of isolated individual psyche), 'abstract rationalism' (absolutization of arbitrarily chosen rational meaning-schemas). (2) Influential counter-sociological arguments, strategies & conceptions stemming from these traits are grouped under the headings 'methodological individualism', 'psychologism' & 'culturologism' (the latter 2 terms referring to the tendency to accord priority to psychological or cultural factors in explaining social facts). Finally, it is suggested that sociological explanations of this character & bias in Viennese thought might usefully be sought in the political & cultural consequences of late Hapsburg history, in the class position of the Viennese intelligentsia, & in the Viennese urban milieu itself. The entire phenomenon can be interpreted in terms of the system-reinforcing ideological consequences of the uneven development of capitalism.

**S04047** Trasler, Gordon (U of Southampton, S09 5NH, ISA-II England), LEARNING-THEORY OR CONDITIONING 1974 MODELS OF CRIMINALITY. (Eng)

1603 ‡ An adequate account of an episode of behavior must include reference to the characteristics of the actor; but many sociological criminologists reject the psychologist's model of man as mechanistic & degraded, adopting instead a kind of microsociology of human motivation. However, the symbolic-interactionist viewpoint imputes a degree of rationality & planning to criminal actions that is seldom present, neglects the sequential nature of the choices & decisions involved in crime, & fails to take account of the operation of general behavioral dispositions in constraining the alternatives available to the actor at a given moment. Recent developments in learning theory offer a more adequate account of the nature & origins of deviant behavior than some critics have supposed; emphasis upon gross individual differences in 'conditionability' & extraversion has given place to a better understanding of the cognitive aspects of social learning & their role in deviant acts. There are important implications for the effects of existing correctional measures.

**S04048** Trost, Jan (Uppsala Universitet, Sociologiska ISA-II Institutionen, Drottninggatan 1 A, 752 20, Sweden), 1974 MARRIED AND UNMARRIED COHABITATION - THE 1604 CASE OF SWEDEN WITH INTERNATIONAL COMPARISONS. (Eng)

‡ Unmarried cohabitation has been a fact all over the world for a long time. 2 of the main reasons for not marrying, historically, have been poverty & geography. In some parts of the world the legal problems have been solved through the rule on common law marriages. During the last few years a new type of unmarried cohabitation has become fairly common in some parts of the world. Sweden might be an extreme case of this. Data are presented on the frequency & the reasons for unmarried cohabitation in opposition to married cohabitation, & a hint toward a prediction of what will happen in the future. Comparisons are made with other countries, which might give an idea of the type of situation we might reach. The data seem to show that Sweden has come further in the development of a new type of premarital constellation—a combination of trial marriages & engagement marriages.

S04049 Tseayo, J. I. (Dept of Sociology, Ahmadu Bello U, ISA-II Zaria, Nigeria), POWER AND PRIVILEGE IN  
1974 NORTHERN NIGERIA: IMPLICATIONS OF THE  
1605 "NORTHERN SYSTEM." (Eng)  
‡ The central hypotheses are: As socio-cultural groups experience increased scale of contact with other socio-cultural groups, they also (a) increase the degree of dependence upon other groups; (b) go through a process of transferring sole expectation of rewards from own group to some larger unit or entity. (c) Such transference of expectations of reward varies independently of cultural differences &/or similarities. Instead the degree of such transference is a function of the degree of integration of any particular individual or segment of the socio-cultural unit into the wider society & the other environmental & technological factors which determine the increase in scale. Inability to integrate the various groups into the reward structure can be said to stimulate emergent class consciousness which may be conceptualized in ethnic or ethno-religious terms across large multi-ethnic sections of a developing nation. The relation between the Tiv & the Northern Emirates is analyzed, specifically the political behavior of each group in relation to the "integration" issue. Qualitative data were collected in a series of interviews in-depth with the political leaders in Tiv. The concept "Northern System" is used to denote the larger socially stratified society of Northern Nigeria. It is this "Northern System" that the leaders of the Emirates appear dedicated to preserve, & the leaders of Tiv appear dedicated to resist. It is concluded that the "Northern System" was initiated by the British colonial administration & perpetuated by the Emirate leaders as a device for building a larger society of Northern Nigeria. This modern device changed the Northern Nigerian societies from a social order in which the fiction of ethnic particularism served to mask a developing division of societies into SC's possessed of considerable ethnic diversity.

S04050 Turk, Herman (U of Southern California, Los Angeles, 90007), AN INTERORGANIZATIONAL  
ISA-II VIEW OF DECENTRALIZATION, CONFLICT, AN  
1974 OUTPUTS IN LARGE COMMUNITIES. (Eng)  
1606  
‡ An interorganizational framework has been employed to merge elitist, pluralist, & dialectic perspectives on the community in this pilot study of 36 large US cities. Whether metropolis, society, or even some larger unit is in question, community life is organizational life & should therefore be viewed in interorganizational terms. Since organizations tend to pursue conflicting interests & plural values in certain issue-areas but need one another in others, they will resist domination by any one or a few of their number, yet form the coalitions for specific community action that underlie decentralized decision-making. Supporting this it is found, in the main, that large-scale & diversified, or decentralized municipal government is associated with the diversity of other organizations — notably ones with extralocal linkages — within the city. These 2 municipal variables permit longitudinal prediction of the Clark-NORC decentralization of decision-making scores. Where organizations fail to abound, power may be wielded by an organized elite over an unorganized mass, thereby creating the conditions of polarized conflict, undampened by the cross-cutting & issue-specific lines of coalition & conflict existing in organizationally richer environments. The indicators of community decentralization did indeed have independent effects upon the absence of conflict, measured by fluoridation of the municipal water supply. Decision by coalition lends special significance to linkage-providing organizations, such as large-scale & diversified municipal government. The idea of organizations with plural interests & values suggests that centralized governments either are weak or exist in organizationally barren communities; neither alternative is conducive to collective community action. The finding follows that 7 different community outputs, each one requiring interorganization-

al cooperation, were positively affected by the scale & diversification of municipal government &/or by its decentralization. All of this suggests that various small conflicts serve to prevent large ones in the multi-organizational setting & that the power of organizations, even government agencies, depends upon their capacity for coalition-formation — whatever the degree of their political autonomy.

S04051 Turner, Ralph H. (U of California, 405 Hilgard  
ISA-II Avenue, Los Angeles, 90024), THE REAL SELF:  
1974 FROM INSTITUTION TO IMPULSE. (Eng)  
1607  
‡ An elaboration of a dimension of self-conception that may have important implications for sociological theories of social control & other aspects of societal functioning. To varying degrees people accept as evidence of their real selves feelings & actions with an institutional focus, or feelings & actions they identify as strictly impulse. There are suggestive signs of a shift in recent decades away from the institutional & toward the impulse pole. This shift may have substantially altered the world of experience in which people orient themselves, away from a world that much established sociological theory describes. 4 types of theory may explain the shift, namely, changing cultural definitions of reality, changing terms of social integration, changing objects of deprivation & desire, & changing opportunities & consequences.

S04052 Turriffin, Anton H. (York U, Downsview 463,  
ISA-II Ontario), SOCIAL MOBILITY IN CANADA: A  
1974 COMPARISON OF THREE PROVINCIAL STUDIES  
1608 AND SOME METHODOLOGICAL QUESTIONS. (Eng)  
‡ Recent Ontario father-son occupational mobility data are compared with 2 Quebec studies & with US & Australian data. A path model of mobility shows Ontario to have been less equalitarian than Australia & the US. The Quebec studies show the value of time-series data: marked structural mobility has occurred in the last decade transforming the class structure of French-Canadians. It is critically noted that past mobility studies have failed to distinguish between chain & exchange mobility inflating the amount of circulation mobility observed in the standard outflow tables. As evidenced by the large portions of unexplained variance, path analyses of mobility poorly model the process of stratification, & they have also not led to an understanding of how inequality is maintained in society. 2 other research strategies are suggested in studying SM & inequality.

S04053 Valtukh, K. K. (Institute of Economics & Industrial  
ISA-II Engineering, Novosibirsk, Prospekt Nauki 17, USSR,  
1974 630090), A THEORETICAL MODEL OF MASS CONSUMER BEHAVIOR AND SOME METHODOLOGICAL  
1609 PROBLEMS OF SOCIAL STUDIES. (Eng)  
‡ A comparative analysis of cognition possibilities starting with empirical & theoretical modeling of the behavior of society members; as a specific object the choice by the mass consumer of a demand structure for goods & services is discussed. Finding out & quantitatively determining empirical regularities is an inevitable first stage in the investigation of facts. The utilization of empirical models shows, at the same time, their limitations, especially when trying to use them for forecasting. With regard to consumer demand, this is illustrated by the projection undertaken by H. S. Houthakker & L. D. Taylor for the US for 1970 (published in 1966). Consumption projections for each item of goods & services are made on the basis of a specific empirical model which is not a manifestation of a general law. Not used are such essential arguments & factors as the degrees of society of needs, coefficients of demand elasticity for all items of goods & services dependent on accumulation of durable goods, because it is impossible to find them through the mere processing of empirical data by techniques of mathematical statistics. A hypothetical consumption function is proposed reflecting

theoretical notions about the laws of development & satisfaction of needs. On this basis, a formula has been obtained expressing the law of change in consumption structure whose special cases must be empirically observed regularities. This was tested in various experimental calculations on statistical data for the USSR & the US. Detailed exposition is made of methods & findings of retrospective forecast of changes in the consumption demand of the population of the USA for the period of 1961-1969. The proposed method is shown to offer a possibility to define &, consequently, to explain structural shifts in consumption demand with higher accuracy than usual.

**S04054** van den Daele, Wolfgang & Peter Weingart (U of ISA-II Bielefeld, 48 Bielefeld, Kurt-Schumacher Str. 6, 1974 Germany), THE UTILIZATION OF THE SOCIAL SCIENCES IN POLICY-MAKING — FACTORS OF RESISTANCE AND RECEPTIVITY OF SCIENCE. (Eng)

¶ Policy-making is dependent on analytical knowledge as "limitations" are perceived as & can be translated into "problems." This is the starting point for the direction of science to the solution of these problems. Policy-making & science are interdependent, but a critical difference remains between political direction & scientific development. Recently science policy intervenes directly with the internal mechanisms of the social system of science. This is documented in the institutionalization of research areas such as environmental research, educational research etc. The success or failure of such attempts to direct the development of science, it is claimed, "rests on both the particular institutional setting & the specific cognitive structure of the science(s) concerned." It is necessary to relate the type of demand toward science to the cognitive & institutional variables of science—this relation determines the "receptivity" or "resistance" of science to external direction. The state of development & the specific problems of the utilization of the social sciences are discussed on different levels of complexity of demands: (a) description, (b) explanation, prediction, evaluation, (c) social technology, (d) systems integration & systems planning. It is claimed that the social sciences hold little potential for "technological" use, & that the enlightenment concept is the only suitable role for the social sciences in politics. From the analysis it is concluded that the "instrumental function of social sciences for politics lies essentially in obtaining descriptive information, &, additionally in the analysis of problem areas. It can delegitimize scientifically established programs. The application of the analytical scheme reveals "the interdependency of the nature of "external" demands on science & "internal" cognitive & institutional factors of science" which, it is believed, may help to elucidate the dynamics of societal evolution.

**S04055** Van Der Merwe, Hendrik W. & Basil Kivedo (Centre for Intergroup Studies, U of Cape Town, Rondebosch 1974 7700, Republic of South Africa), RECENT TRENDS IN COLORED-WHITE CONTACT PATTERNS AND ATTITUDES IN SOUTH AFRICA. (Eng)

¶ Social change in South Africa is a function of both attitudes & situations. Attitudes largely determine the facility with which whites adapt to new situations while new situations of interracial contact have an impact on attitudes. Contacts between colored people & whites in South Africa are hampered by racial prejudices, class differences, fear of racial conflict, institutional & geographic separation of whites & coloreds enforced by legislation, & the fear of breaking the law. Colored peoples' attitudes regarding contact with whites range from official approval in the case of those directly involved in "apartheid contact-machinery," to those strongly opposed. Interviews with colored people confirmed that certain types of contact, especially voluntary social contact, promote favorable attitudes among coloreds towards whites. In view of the official shift in

government policy from apartheid to *veelvolkigheid*, ie from race to *volk*, new opportunities for contact are opening up. Voluntary social interracial contact is, however, still either illegal or officially discouraged. The only concessions made so far seem to be largely in response to situational pressures & not so much as a reflection of new attitudes among whites.

**S04056** Varga, Károly (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, ISA-II Budapest I Uri utca 49), ACHIEVEMENT MOTIVATION IN THE RESEARCH TEAM AS A FACTOR IN R&D EFFICIENCY. (Eng)

¶ The French Test of Insight's stimulus sentences were used to examine the achievement motivation of 126 research chemists & executives engaged on 17 R&D projects in the chemical industry. The imagery produced was subjected to scoring according to the McClelland thought sampling method. The validity of the scoring system as regards Hungarian conditions was tested in a prior examination. The projects were classified as successful & unsuccessful separately from a technological & an economic point of view. In both respects significantly more achievement motivated persons were found working on successful than on unsuccessful projects. It still had to be decided whether individual achievement motivation or membership of a team so motivated was the more important factor. Partial  $r$  calculations showed that individual n Achievement without aggregate n Achievement is not a factor in either technological or economic success, but aggregate n Ach retains its significant force even after the elimination of the effect of individual n Ach. Meltzer's methods were used as a control to examine on which index aggregate n Ach, & on which individual n Ach showed the stronger effects. The superiority of aggregate n Ach was most in evidence in respect to the technological & economic success of joint projects. It was much smaller as regards the influence on the number of patents taken out or papers submitted for publication by the individuals concerned. This superiority completely disappeared & even turned into a disadvantage, as regards the indices of a subjective success estimate, that is the Cantril self-evaluation test. These data make it very likely that the hegemony of n Ach on joint research projects is not only a necessary but also a sufficient motivational factor of success, there is no need of an n Ach monopoly that completely eliminates other motives such as n Power.

**S04057** Varga, Károly (Hungarian Academy of Sciences, ISA-II Budapest I Uri utca 49), MODERNIZATION: A HUNGARIAN VIEW. (Eng)

¶ A discussion of certain principles that can be distilled from the practice of a mature socialism that has switched from extensive industrialization to intensive social development in conjunction & confrontation with certain well-known theories of modernization. The proposition that modern societies are turning into complex adaptive systems in the full sense of the term in the wake of a value system of the universal type that pushes back particularistic value systems is also examined. The law of requisite variety of information theory must be looked for behind the theory of capacity to absorb stress & the notion that formalization & bureaucratization keep in step with role-proliferation. Furthermore, the catching up of the regulator sub-system with the effector sub-system, a demand formulated in the law of requisite variety, also means that these living in a modern society have to develop a high degree of complexity & a more elastic tolerance for contradictions. This means a replacement of attitudes with a rigid emotional accent by instrumental & cognitive ones. This is one of the meanings of the revolution of the subjective force of production as seen from the point of view of the future Communism. In the present mature Hungarian stage of the building of socialism a "looking for a more appropriate link between aim-rational & value-rational systems" (Bognár) has come to stressed. This is a way of behaving characteristic of

"error-guided," or cybernetic systems, that is of complex adaptive ones. Pre-1956 Hungarian cultural policy showed a typical rigid monopolistic defence of core values, with an implicit neglect of their ability to compete. In the present stage what has happened is that, always bearing in mind that the hegemony of ruling values is ensured, these are developed to be as competitive as possible, being enriched & made increasingly adaptive in the process of a trial of strength which ensures that standards are maintained.

**S04058** Viguiet, Marie-Claire (CNRS Université Toulouse  
ISA-II Le Mirail, 109 bis rue Vauquelin, 31076 Toulouse  
1974 Cedex, France), LA MOBILITE DES TRAVAILLEURS  
1614 IMMIGRES EN FRANCE: FAITS ET MODELES  
(Mobility of Immigrant Workers in France: Facts  
and Models). (Fr)

¶ In France 10% of the LF is constituted by foreign workers. Immigrants are confined to limited industrial sectors, such as the construction or metal industries, & to blue collar jobs. Studying professional careers, a mobility pattern of ascending type was noted. 2 models for the study of immigrants' mobility were used, with the help of mathematical analysis & simulation language. (A) Curve of professional change through time. Observed data were taken from administrative documents, following the same worker for a maximum period of 15 years: among those data, dated changes of jobs & qualifications. A hypermatrix with 4 dimensions was constructed (chronological time, individual time, job or qualification at the beginning & end of a definite period). For each kind of change (eg, unskilled job - skilled job) the probability of qualifying oneself in a given period of time is known. Smoothing by the SPLINE method, a logistic curve is constructed which is assymetrical, ascending rapidly (for 3 or 5 years) & dropping more slowly. It is a curve of progress in a limited space (the labor market for immigrant workers). (B) Simulation of professional change. It is well-known that observed data are often incomplete, biased, & lack homogeneity with other sets of data. In an attempt to put together heterogeneous data the simulation method & the GPSS programming language were used. This language generates transactions (eg, workers) which move in a space (eg, the labor market); they enter storages (get a job), passing through gates. The simulation runs for a controlled "time," considered in various ways: general time, individual time, mark-time. Data are introduced in the program as functions or constants; it is easy to begin with observed data & modify them. Results are similar to those obtained from a classical set of data: tables, graphics, matrices, means. The intention is to test the model by reconstruction of an observed reality, & next obtain prospective results.

**S04059** von Alemann, Heine (Universität zu Köln, Institut  
ISA-II für vergleichende Sozialforschung, D 5000 41,  
1974 Lindenburger Allee 15, Germany), PROBLEMS IN  
1615 THE EVALUATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH  
ORGANIZATIONS. (Eng)

¶ There is a growing demand for evaluation of the effectiveness of research & research organizations. Possible approaches to this problem are discussed. The methodology of evaluation research is often considered to be quite similar to the logic of experimentation. The difficulties of evaluation studies, however, arise from the fact that the introduction of new practices occur in a natural environment where control techniques are difficult to apply. In addition, an evaluation must be made in respect to the goal of the organization or program to be evaluated. If multiple goals exist, only partial evaluations can be achieved. These general considerations are applied to social science research & social science research organizations, especially. It is shown in some detail that social science research organizations differ in their goal complexities so that no simple measures of effectiveness are available. An evaluation of social science research organizations yields, therefore,

only partial solutions. One such partial approach is sketched.

**S04060** von Alemann, Heine (Institute for Comparative  
ISA-II Social Research, U of Cologne, D 5000 Köln 41,  
1974 Lindenburger Allee 15, Germany), INTERNATIONAL-  
1616 ALLY EMPLOYED SCIENTISTS: PROSPECTS FOR  
THE INTERNATIONALITY OF SCIENCE. (Eng)

¶ The prospects for internationality in science are explored. A distinction is made between internationality, as governed by the norms of science, & supranationality, as an organized collective endeavor. A considerable amount of internationality can be observed at present but the prospects for supranationality at a world wide level are small. Likewise, the professionalization of scientists at such a level is unlikely to occur.

**S04061** von der Ohe, Werner D. & Philip Marcus (Michigan  
ISA-II State U, East Lansing, 48824), INTERORGANIZA-  
1974 TIONAL NETWORK AND FOREIGN AID: THE CASE  
1617 OF THE EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES AND AFRICA.  
(Eng)

¶ The following questions are addressed: (1) Is it theoretically & empirically possible to focus upon an interorganizational setting itself rather than deriving it by first focusing upon each participant organization & then aggregating to the 'overall' setting (organization-centric versus setting-centric approach)? (2) Conceptual clarification of the meaning of interorganizational setting (network) - is there a sufficient set of variables for its delineation & measurement? (3) Effectiveness of foreign aid (dependent variable in the study) - is there a theoretically precise & empirically ascertainable approach that avoids arbitrary value judgements on the part of the researcher & multiple interpretation due to uni-dimensional concept use. The term network is used in 3 different meaning contexts - as a metaphor, as an extension of graph theory, & as an extension of the theory of electric circuits. Arbitrary decisionism with respect to boundaries, over-whelming empirical problems with respect to dimensionality - measurement, & the use of organizations rather than individuals as 'nodes' in the network limit the current explanatory value of network theory. A definition is offered of interorganizational setting by conceptually distinguishing it from both organizations & inter-organizational settings is presented & one of their characteristics, their profile strength. Finally, empirical evidence regarding how arbitrary effectiveness concepts could be avoided is presented.

**S04062** Voss, Paul R. (Roper Public Opinion Research  
ISA-II Center, Williams Coll, Williamstown, MA, 01267),  
1974 THE APPLICABILITY OF DATA AT THE ROPER  
1618 PUBLIC OPINION RESEARCH CENTER FOR RE-  
SEARCHERS IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF RELIGION.  
(Eng)

¶ In a Sep, 1973, article published in Journal for the Scientific Study of Religion, Carroll & Roozen inventory national sample questions on religion in survey data archived at the Roper PO Research Center, Williams Coll. That inventory is extended to cover religious preference questions in surveys conducted by the American Institute of PO, as this information was not available to Carroll & Roozen. A total of 420 PO pools, conducted between 1937 & 1973, are identified as having included a question on religious preference. The exact text of the question & coding detail are given in each instance in an appendix. In addition, survey data on religious attitudes & behavior which were collected in countries other than the US & which are available to research scholars through the services of the Roper Center are described.

**S04063** Vreg, France (Faculty of Sociology, Titova 102,  
ISA-II Ljubljana, Yugoslavia), COMMUNICATIONS SYS-  
1974 TEMS: DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGE AND HIS-  
1619 TORICALNESS. (Eng)

¶ The majority of communications theories & models of communications systems are built upon mechanistic or organic principles of maintaining equilibrium or homeostasis. A critical analysis is presented of the existing theories. A model is proposed, based on the concept of process & morphogenesis. A systems developmental model is proposed wherein the information-communication subsystem is presented as a relatively autonomous subsystem. With this model the following morphogenetic characteristics are described: (1) the transactional exchange with the environment, (2) the relative autonomy of the information-communication subsystem, (3) the principle of functional communication, (4) characteristics of developmental change (the openness, 2-way communications differentiation, polycentrism & the integrative function). In the model we meet with the historical dimensions of the system or with its "opening" into history. Such an opening is at the same time a "change & denial of the system itself." This dialectical contradiction is an essential part of the model. A new question is posed: In what way can we construct a communications historical-developmental model which would be based upon socio-economic development, & would take into consideration structural changes in the content & form of the message structure?

**S04064** Wagner, Helmut R. (Hobart & William Smith Coll's, ISA-II Geneva, NY, 14456), THE INFLUENCE OF 1974 GERMAN PHENOMENOLOGY ON AMERICAN 1620 SOCIOLOGY. (Eng)

¶ This survey deals with 3 periods leading up to the recognition of 'phenomenological sociology' in the US. The Preparatory Phase (1895-1940) produced social-psychological & sociological trends native to the country, which created strands of traditions favorable to the later reception of phenomenological considerations. These trends were reinforced by the acceptance of German non-positivist orientations in the form of Simmel's sociology but under the complete exclusion of Max Weber. The Groundwork Period (1940-1965) is characterized by the 'discovery' of Weber's sociological work; a halfhearted recognition of the sociological significance of Max Scheler; & the largely unnoticed work of 2 refugee scholars who were developing 'phenomenological sociology' proper: Friedrich Baerwald, who merged Heidegger's existentialism with sociology; & Alfred Schutz, who developed the foundations of a comprehensive sociological theory on the basis of his earlier synthesis of Weber & Heidegger. This period ends with the emergence of the first adherents of Schutz: Garfinkel, Natanson, & Berger. The Period of Expansion & Recognition (1965 to present) started with a decisive breakthrough which occurred against the background of the campus upheaval of students, the attacks against the academic establishment by graduate students & young instructors, & not in the least by the grassroots rebellion in the American Sociological Association, which brought the election of Sorokin as president of the organization. Resistance against the approach has not ceased, but it has found enough tolerance to have become part of the sociological scene in the US. The number of its exponents has grown considerably. A few centers of 'phenomenological sociology' are developing in the East. On the West Coast, its empirically most developed branch, ethnomethodology, is firmly established in the California U system. Overall, however, the approach still displays the characteristics of a movement embracing various currents.

**S04065** Wakil, S. Parvez (Dept of Sociology, U of ISA-II Saskatchewan, Saskatoon), INDO-PAKISTANI 1974 FAMILY IN CANADA. (Eng) 1621 ¶ An exploratory pilot study of the Indo-Pakistani immigrants in Saskatoon was carried out in the Summer & Winter of 1972-73. The study used an interview guide & employed Caucasian interviewers. 50% of the interviews were tape recorded—with an unobtrusive small tape

recorder with a built-in mike — & the other 50% were recorded by hand. The interview schedule was fairly comprehensive, consisting of 13 pages, & covered a wide range of activities of the immigrants. 60 families were interviewed. The study hopes to throw light on the dynamics of interaction within the family & between the family & the community. A comparison with the East African "Asian" families & the Caribbean "Asian" families is planned.

**S04066** Walls, Georg (U of Tampere, Kalevantie 4, ISA-II Finland), ON THE EQUALITY APPROACH AND 1974 THE PROBLEM OF INFLUENCE. (Eng) 1622 ¶ A paper in 4 parts. (1) Equality is viewed at the level of society. The distribution of wealth in society is discussed on the basis of distinctions made by E. Dahlström. (2) Some statistics about the distribution of incomes of households in the Scandinavian countries & the opinions toward the income distribution in respect to certain groups in society are presented & discussed. (3) The problem of influence in organizations is discussed. Finally, research findings on the position of & the distribution of influence among specific groups involved in the official social work system in Finland are analyzed. In this connection, data on the evaluations of the actual & ideal influence of the social workers & the clients in matters pertaining to their field & function in social work are presented. The position of the different personnel & client categories in respect to their legal security within the social work organization is similarly analyzed. A presentation is made of some results on the opinions of the social board representatives, & the different personnel groups inside the social work organization, towards different channels for reform in social work. Suggestions in line with the frame of reference are made.

**S04067** Wardwell, Walter I. (U of Connecticut, Dept of ISA-II Sociology, Storrs, 06268), CLINICAL PHARMACY: 1974 A RESPONSE TO TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE. 1623 (Eng) ¶ Technological developments in preparing, storing, packaging, & distributing drugs have nearly eliminated the compounding of medicines as part of the pharmacist's job. Counting, pouring, & labeling mass-produced medicines, which could as efficiently be done by properly supervised technicians, offer little challenge or gratification. One result has been the appearance of a new focus of academic training known as "clinical pharmacy," which uses innovative courses & learning experiences to prepare students to take drug histories, consult with patients on drug administration, monitor drug interactions, & advise MD's as to what drugs to prescribe (although it is very doubtful that the average MD will ever be willing to delegate these functions to the average pharmacist, either in hospital or community practice). Clinical pharmacy thus appears to fill a vacuum that technological developments have created in the professional role of the pharmacist & which have greatly troubled pharmacy teachers & schools committed to producing large numbers of pharmacy graduates each year.

**S04068** Wardwell, Walter I. (U of Connecticut, Dept of ISA-II Sociology, Storrs, 06268), THE SOCIALIZATION OF 1974 MARGINAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS: 1624 CHIROPRACTORS. (Eng) ¶ The socialization of chiropractors is viewed within the broader context of the status of a marginal profession & its evolutionary possibilities: eg, (1) fusing with medicine, as osteopathy is doing, (2) becoming a form of limited medicine like dentistry, podiatry, etc, & (3) practicing under medical prescription. The chiropractic profession is marginal because it claims to treat a wide range of human ailments using principles that orthodox medicine rejects. The plight of chiropractic students is conceptualized as ambivalence over

their professional role rather than as a dilemma like that which New found facing osteopathic students. The following psychological strategies used by chiropractic students to cope with their ambivalence are identified; the enthusiastic optimist, the inhibited pessimist, the opportunist, the realist. The coping choices made by students & practitioners will determine whether chiropractics evolves into a "limited medical" profession or remains in its present state of tension with orthodox medicine.

S04069 Warshay, Diana Wortman & Leon H. Warshay  
ISA-II (Wayne State U, Detroit, MI, 48202), STRUCTURAL  
1974 LOCATION AND NONVERBAL BEHAVIOR: IM-  
1625 PLICATIONS FOR CHANGING SEX ROLES. (Eng)

¶ Nonverbal research findings relevant to sex role behavior are examined in order to propose various nonverbal strategies for "desexing" or "neutralizing" sex role conditioned behavior where such behavior is irrelevant. The results of the available research in nonverbal behavior suggest that much of the behavior attributed to sex role has little to do with sex (or gender) & much to do with status & power. Therefore, women can be informed how not to act in an inferior or submissive manner when interacting with men, & men can be informed of the converse. For example, there should be no sex differences in invasion of personal space, in amount of touching or looking or smiling, in standing over the other, in talking time, & in verbal interruptions. Obviously, changing nonverbal behavior is not the entire solution to equalizing relations between men & women. However, it is one way to soften the effects of stereotyped sex role behavior in specific interactions & can lead to redefinitions of one's own self as well as that of the opposite sex.

S04070 Weeks, Sheldon G. (Box 35043, Sociology Dept, U  
ISA-II Dar es Salaam, Tanzania), DEBUREAUCRATIZA-  
1974 TION: WHAT IS IT? (Eng)

1626 ¶ Since May, 1972, Tanzania has been implementing a program of decentralization. The nature of bureaucracy, decentralization, & debureaucratization is briefly examined. The Tanzanian experience suggests that it is possible to decentralize without debureaucratization. It is suggested that debureaucratization may accompany a revolutionary situation where a change in class relations has occurred. The implications of events & changes in Cuba & China are considered. 14 aspects of strategies to achieve debureaucratization are looked at: reduction of the size of the bureaucracy; rotation; knowledge of the line of production; minimizing differentials; investing power & authority in the work group; the establishment of dual control; self-reliance; de-emphasis on professionalism; reduction in 'red tape'; elimination of rules & regulations; encouragement of self-supervision; removal of secrecy; struggle against a bureaucratic mentality; & a shift to moral incentives. It is concluded that real debureaucratization can only occur in a revolutionary situation, that debureaucratization in any other context can only amount to palliative & reformist measures.

S04071 Weidig, Rudi (Otto-Nuschke-Str. 22/23, 108 Berlin,  
ISA-II German Democratic Republic), MARXIST-LENINIST  
1974 SOCIOLOGY AND THE MANAGEMENT AND PLAN-  
1627 NING OF SOCIAL PROCESSES IN SOCIALIST  
SOCIETY. (Eng)

¶ The question of the observing or participating attitude of sociologists towards the changes in the world is always preceded by the question of the partisan attitude, for the theoretical, political & ideological position of sociologists towards these social changes. Starting from this, it is decided which social changes are to be observed & influenced by sociologists & in which historical direction & consequence. The Marxist-Leninist sociologists regard these ongoing changes in the world above all from the aspect of social progress. The fight

for the safeguard of peace for democracy & socialism are basic criteria of this progress. Starting from this orientation the Marxist-Leninist sociologists are active & partisan observers & participants in the social changes. They do not do this in the sense of a "neutral critic," but they observe; they analyze & generalize the movement & motive forces of social progress, & on the basis of new sociological findings they actively take part in the changes of the world. The sociologists of the socialist countries fulfill this task above all by elaborating consciously & resolutely the scientific bases for the planning & management of social processes in the further development of socialism. In doing this, they contribute to bring to bear more effectively the advantages & historically new motive forces of the socialist society.

S04072 Weinstein, Warren & Robert A. Schrire (State U of  
ISA-II New York, Oswego, 13126), POLITICAL CONFLICT  
1974 AND THE PRIMACY OF ETHNIC STRATEGIES:  
1628 A CASE STUDY. (Eng)

¶ The focus is on the web of conflict that occurs in societies with fundamental cleavages & low levels of political institutionalization. The analysis indicates that where different ethnic groups inhabit the same political space, ethnic cleavages assume preeminent importance & determine the alignment of the relevant groups & individuals. An ethnic group may be defined as a self-conscious grouping that has the following properties: (1) a full demographic range of the population with internal cleavages; (2) status differences which are viewed as being less salient than perceived differences between the group & other elements of the society; & (3) an identity derived primarily from ascriptive factors, including an assumed common descent, real or mythical. Ethnic cleavages provide the context in which elites must operate & these elites may choose to utilize these cleavages as part of strategies for power, position, or influence. However, as the case study indicates, a habit of ethnicity may develop at both the elite & mass levels that limits, or even eliminates, the element of elite choice. Unstructured conflict with its consequent dynamic of violence may become institutionalized at all levels of society & destroy the fragile domestic forces sympathetic to peaceful conflict regulation. The web of conflict in Burundi included the following elements: (a) urban/rural (the peasant protest); (b) traditional/modern (the kind & the elected Assembly); (c) political conflict for control over the instruments of the political system; (d) economic conflict for scarce resources; (e) status conflict between higher & Ls groups within the Tutsi ethnic group; & finally, (f) ethnic conflict between Hutu & Tutsi, & between Tutsi from different regions. It is the sum total of these conflicts which we refer to as "the web of conflict." The crucial fact is that all of these conflicts could become politicized, & many of them did. Regional disparities, status distinctions, economic rivalries, social problems all became politicized as the political institutions broke down creating what is known in the literature as a "praetorian syndrome," where opposing groups, individuals & institutional factions confront each other directly & without restraints. Depending on the nature of the stakes in a particular conflict situation, one might anticipate different conflict strategies. The praetorian syndrome is both a cause & consequence of unrestricted ethnic conflict. In Burundi, the dominant Tutsi, aware of both their minority status & the fate of the Rwanda Tutsi, could not accept the legitimacy of a political system that could reduce them at best to a subordinate position & at worst exclusion or elimination. The stakes of the political game thus became the most desired values of both groups & this accelerated the disintegration of the formal conflict regulation machinery. Violence escalated as ethnicity became both a pre-emptive & a defensive strategy & became a permanent element of group relations. These dynamics have created a context in which neither Hutu nor Tutsi elites can undertake successful conflict regulation & break the vicious

cycle of violence & counter-violence that permeates all levels of society.

S04073 Weis, Kurt & Sandra Weis (Institute of Sociology, ISA-II Universität des Saarlandes, 66 Saarbrücken, West 1974 Germany & School of Criminology, U of California, 1629 Berkeley, 94720), RAPE AS A CRIME WITHOUT VICTIMS OR OFFENDERS? A METHODOLOGICAL CRITIQUE. (Eng)

¶ Rape is a growing social problem. The magnitude & nature of forcible rape are not reflected in official crime statistics. Rape is not only grossly under-reported, but certain socio-economic classes are systematically excluded from the figures. The paper deals with the most definitive work on the subject, Menachem Amir's PATTERNS IN FORCIBLE RAPE (1971), & critically analyzes the way in which Amir collected & interpreted his data as well as the theoretical constructs he imposed upon them. Amir's finding that rape is typically a "phenomenon" of the "Le Negro subculture" is a reflection of a built-in bias in the statistics. The notion of the guilty rape victim, especially Amir's concept of victim precipitation, shows an even stronger bias & is unsupported by the data presented. The use of victim precipitation as a central concept in the newly emergent field of victimology transforms this discipline into the art of how to blame the victim for his or her own victimization. The victim's individual participation in & responsibility for the crime reduces his prerogative to be treated as an authentic or innocent victim. A blameworthy victim cannot justifiably shift all culpability to the offender. On this basis, rape in some sense becomes a crime without victims & offenders.

S04074 Weiss, Carol H. (Bureau of Applied Social Research, ISA-II Columbia U, New York, NY, 10025), TOWARD 1974 FURTHER STUDY OF POLICY RESEARCH. (Eng) 1630 ¶ Too much has been expected of policy research in the past but there is certainly room for improve-

ment. 6 areas of research are suggested to help understand how policy research can contribute more to the decision-making process. (1) Systematic study of the properties of research studies which have proved useful for decision-making. (2) Consideration of research utility according to the stage of decision-making to which it relates. (3) Identifying the funding mechanisms which lead to more policy-relevant research. (4) Possibilities & consequences of informing all interested parties (including the public) of research findings. (5) Better understanding of who really makes policy decisions, & how research fits into the decision process. (6) Understanding the problems decision-makers face when they receive research studies which either support or challenge status quo assumptions.

S04075 Widerszpil, Stanislaw (Higher School of Social ISA-II Sciences, Warsaw, Bagatela Str. 2, Poland), NEW 1974 FORMS OF SOCIAL DIFFERENTIATION OF THE 1631 WORKING CLASS IN POLAND. (Eng)

¶ The subject is the problem of criteria & forms of differentiation within the Wc at various stages of socialist society's development on the basis of practical experience & the findings of Polish & Russian sociological studies. The hypothesis is advanced that the criteria of differentiation within the Wc have changed. It is true that in the period immediately following World War II & at the initial stage of industrialization there emerged in an acute form some old social differences connected with social background, differences among workers concerning the relations toward means of production, links with rural economy, & differences in the spans of worker experience. However, after crossing a threshold of industrialization, the essential differences as far as productive & social behavior are concerned become those differences that stem directly from the lack of social uniformity of work, the

nature of work & the level of qualifications arising under the influence of industrialization & technological advancement; or to put it differently, the socio-occupational differences & the resulting differences in wages, ways of life, etc. Nevertheless, the importance of the mixed-class status of many workers (the so-called peasant-workers) should not be overlooked. As for the consumption patterns as well as cultural needs & aspirations of workers, the essential role is still played by genetic criteria (social background, tradition) & ecological criteria (place of residence: city, town or village, & the character of local community).

S04076 Widerszpil, Stanislaw (Higher School of Social ISA-II Sciences, Warsaw Bagatela Str. 2, Poland), THE 1974 POLITICS OF THE WORKING CLASS AND THE 1632 CONCEPT OF "NEW CLASS" IN A SOCIALIST SOCIETY. (Eng)

¶ The subject matter is the problem of the Wc as a leading socio-political force in a socialist society (exemplified by Poland) & the relations between the Wc & the strata that professionally exercise management functions. The concept of "a new ruling class," which is a wrong answer to essential problems, is also criticized. A thesis is advanced on a dual position of workers in a socialist society. On the one hand, they have become legal co-owners of the means of production, on the other, they have remained wage earners of a concrete enterprise, & under the employment contract they have been obliged to exercise mostly executive production functions. The problem is approached dynamically, emphasizing the increased role of workers as co-owners. Also analyzed is the dual position of the strata that professionally exercise managerial & administrative functions, as well as the contradictory process of their organic attachment to the Wc. On the basis of Polish society, circumstances under which a conflict may emerge between the ruling apparatus & a part of the Wc are studied & the ways of overcoming or preventing such conflicts are investigated.

S04077 Wilcox, Leslie D., Wm. Alex McIntosh & John ISA-II Callaghan (Iowa State U, 103 East Hall, Ames, 1974 50010), SOCIAL INDICATORS AND THE MEASUREMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE 1633 THIRD WORLD: CONSTRAINTS AND POTENTIALITIES. (Eng)

¶ The future of social indicators in the less developed countries will largely depend on the feasibility & applicability of their generating methodologies for the unique social, cultural, economic, technical, & political contexts of those nations. In this paper, the less developed country context into which social indicators must be institutionalized & the theoretical requirements that must be met if social indicators are to monitor development are outlined. The political constraints include governments characterized as both authoritarian & paternalistic. Their citizenry is generally non-responsive, apathetic, & uninvolved. This context limits data on certain social problems as well as eliminates the applicability of subjective indicators for the present. Economic restraints closely limit the introduction of expensive social indicator methodologies & the fullest use possible of existing statistical series is recommended. The role of theory is examined, & it is found that social indicators should be developed in a theoretical context. The use of middle range theories, where applicable, is recommended. A comprehensive theory of society will eventually be required; & until such a theory is available, an over-arching schema such as that provided by functionalism will have to serve as a substitute. A description of a functional approach to society, based on sociological functionalism, certain biological theories, & motivational behaviorism is provided. Society consists of a societal population, social institutions, & a stratification distribution system. Each level of society has its own "needs" which must

be met if that level, & society itself, are to survive.

S04078 Winter, Kurt (Akademie für Ärztliche Fortbildung, ISA-II 1134 Berlin, Nöldnerstrasse 34-36, German 1974 Democratic Republic), THE DEVELOPMENT OF A 1634 SOCIALIST HEALTH SERVICE IN THE GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC COMPARED TO THE PAST AND PRESENT HEALTH SERVICE IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY. (Eng)

¶ The basis for a system of health care is determined by the specific SR within the country. The starting point for the re-organization of health care in the GDR was the demand by the We for provision of a high level of medical care for all persons regardless of SS, occupation, place of residence or ethnic origin. This aim can only be achieved by setting up a national health service with unified planning & administration. This makes possible (a) the unity of in-patient & out-patient medical care, (b) a unified prevention, diagnosis, treatment & re-habilitation, (c) an effective occupational health service, (d) facilities for out-patient care, such as policlinics, (e) the gradual reduction of private practice, (f) the better utilization of modern equipment. The medical associations in the FRG maintain that this "socialized" medicine (1) is not effective, (2) undermines the MD's freedom & (3) destroys the patient-MD relationship. These 3 points are taken as the basis for comparing the situation in the GDR & FRG by using official & other publications from both countries. This comparison shows quite clearly that a socialized medicine is effective & neither undermines the MD's freedom nor destroys the patient-MD relationship.

S04079 Wiseman, Jacqueline P. (U of California, La Jolla, ISA-II 92037), AN ALTERNATIVE ROLE FOR THE WIFE 1974 OF AN ALCOHOLIC IN FINLAND. (Eng) 1635 ¶ Traditionally, wives of alcoholics have been cast in a role combining personal nursemaid to a long-term problematic person with long-suffering spouse. For such wives, there is a gradual closing off of social contacts — she eventually loses friends & support from relatives. Even her children may turn against her. As she gets older, she feels increasing bitterness & despair. However, research conducted among wives of alcoholics in Finland indicates that not all wives accept this fate. Rather, they begin to build quite an independent existence for themselves, scheduling their time so as to have as little contact with their husbands as possible. They take courses to develop their career prospects or avocational skills & make a new set of friends. They develop their recreational possibilities. The mental health of these women who take an alternative path is far superior to the traditional group of wives. However, they often experience serious role conflict if their husbands stop drinking & begin to expect wifely attentions again, for they find themselves torn between their revitalized marriage & the new social world they have created for themselves. Data come from a comprehensive study of wives of alcoholics conducted in Helsinki, Finland in 1973. 75 wives of alcoholics were interviewed in depth concerning their lives & how they felt about them. An unstructured interview was conducted with the aid of an interpreter. Primary contact was made through newspaper advertisements inviting wives of alcoholics or former alcoholics to volunteer for an interview. Wives were also contacted through public alcoholism clinics & hospitals. Of the 75 wives, 30 claimed to have created, or be in the process of creating, an independent existence for themselves. This refers to more than mere employment outside the home although that is an important factor. In order to be considered independent, a wife must exhibit a psychological state of "separateness" from her husband & in many spheres of living no longer take him into account in the making & execution of plans. Because of the way in which the sample was gathered, there is no way to know whether 40% of wives of alcoholics in this sample reflect the actual proportion in the

population. The total sample itself resembles the population of Helsinki in terms of income, occupation, & education. Analyses of the data included development of detailed codes, the coding of all interview material, & classification into various behavior & attitude categories.

S04080 Wnuk-Lipinski, Edmund (Institute of Labor & Social ISA-II Affairs, ul. Chopina 1, Warsaw, Poland), REPORT 1974 ON THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WHILE DO- 1636 ING A NATION-WIDE TIME — BUDGETS SURVEY. (Eng)

¶ The paper contains the methodological description of the nation-wide Time-Budget survey, which was taken in 1968/69 in Poland. Some basic results are discussed, as well as the methodological assumptions of the second mass Time-Budget survey, which is going to be taken in Poland in 1975. Both investigations are the sample surveys. In the first one the sample contained 13,200 adult persons, in the second, 25,000 persons. The following statistical tests will be applied: moment  $r$  coefficient, coefficient of the use of time etc. Basic findings are: leisure is the most flexible element of the time budget, & also it is such segment of time budget, which is the most apt to be a secondary activity, especially in circumstances when people feel the shortage of time.

S04081 Wright, Peter W. G. (Sheffield Polytechnic, Pond ISA-II Street, S11WB, England), SCIENTIFIC CHANGE 1974 AND COSMOLOGICAL CHANGE. (Eng) 1637 ¶ Focus is on the growing sociological interest in the study of different modes of thought & systems of

knowledge. It is suggested that most writers have been concerned with how the categories of knowledge of such systems have been maintained in the face of apparent anomaly. However, surprisingly little attention has been given to the question of the demarcation between theoretical & 'common sense' knowledge in the cultures considered, & that such an analysis is essential to an understanding of changes in, or the replacement of, systems of knowledge. This neglect may explain why so little sociological research has been on historical data concerning the development & decline of cognitive systems. The point is illustrated with reference to the position of astrology in 17th-century England & how its decline was connected with a shift in the boundaries between theoretical & other forms of knowledge. After considering the contribution of the work of P. Berger & T. Luckmann to this field, it is concluded that further attention ought to be paid to this demarcation between different systems of knowledge in society & to the cosmological assumptions which underlie them. This can help to illuminate many links between forms of society & forms of knowledge.

S04082 Yoshida, Sumio (Hygiene & Public Health Dept, ISA-II Medical Faculty, Osaka Medical Coll, Osaka, 1974 Japan), MEDIA FOR SOCIOMEDICAL SERVICE 1638 BETWEEN HOME AND INSTITUTION IN TRANSI- TIONAL JAPAN. (Eng)

¶ Among the researches on the present subject, 2 examples are: the study of a day hospital for the elderly in the suburb of Osaka, New Town Senriyama, & the other is on the voluntary activities of inhabitants living in a part of Nishijin in Kyoto, for promoting the care services of Horikawa Hospital. The importance of more sensitive & humanistic efforts in behalf of the elderly is noted. The research also leads to an understanding of the vitality of the elderly. It was found that the media inspired much vitality in the elderly & enhanced their humanity as well as that of those who were concerned with services for the aged. It is noted that the media can integrate the aspects of home & institution more effectively to establish care services in transitional Japan.

**S04083** Youssef, Nadia & Shirley Foster Hartley (Population Research Laboratory, U of Southern California, U 1974 Park, Los Angeles, 90007 & California State U, 1639 Hayward, 94542), DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS OF THE STATUS OF WOMEN IN VARIOUS SOCIETIES. (Eng)

¶ Although the economically advanced nations have had available data on a number of variables related to the position of women in society. the less developed countries until very recently have relied on descriptive, impressionistic materials. Even in the statistically developed nations, however, impressionistic rhetoric is often unrelated to hard data. In this paper we have (1) brought together information on the international differences in variables centrally related to the actual position of women; (2) performed a correlational analysis of the interrelationships between several indicators of the status of women for 81 countries offering data on the variables considered; & (3) attempted to interpret the varying position of women with regard to biological, cultural, & economic factors. The data have been collected from UN publications, mainly the DEMOGRAPHIC YEARBOOKS & the STATISTICAL YEARBOOKS. Data are at the ratio level of measurement, allowing the use of Pearson Product-Moment  $r$  in the analysis. The major hypotheses tested include the following: (1) The proportion of the F population ever-married is negatively related to the age at marriage. (2) The proportion of women ever-married is positively related to fertility levels. (3) The percentage of women ever-married will be negatively related to the education of women. (4) The proportion of the F population ever-married is negatively related to F participation in the LF. (5) Of the fertility indicators examined, the fertility rate of women aged 19 & under will have the strongest negative  $r$  with educational indicators, with indicators of LF participation, & with the per capita income of the nations included. (6) The educational levels & LF participation of women will be positively correlated to per capita income. At the present time, most but not all of the Pearsonian  $r$ 's have been computed. Most of the analysis is completed. Sub-groups of nations, geographically & culturally defined, have also been examined for distinct patterns.

**S04084** Zaia, Maccan Sylvana & Michael Bamberger (Centro de Estudios Sociales, Apartado 14385, Caracas, 1974 Venezuela), THE EFFECTS OF EMPLOYMENT AND EDUCATION ON THE CHANGING STATUS OF WOMEN AND THE STRUCTURE OF THE FAMILY IN VENEZUELA. (Eng)

¶ A report on the initial stages of a 3-year research program which will examine the changing status of women of different socio-economic levels in Venezuela. An analysis of the literature, a statistical analysis of census & household survey data, & the first results of surveys in low-income urban areas & with companies & labor unions will be presented. An analysis will be made of changing participation in the educational & economic systems & of the factors which cause these changes. A study will be made of the effects of changing demand for labor on the structure of the family & the status of women. The hypotheses presented by Oppenheimer on the influence of demographic factors on the employment of married women & women with children (*American Journal of Sociology*, Jan, 1973) will be tested. Surveys are being conducted in a sample of low-income urban communities which have been selected to represent areas with differing types of demand for F labor. Longitudinal studies are being conducted in 4 communities & a sample of families is being interviewed every 3 months over a period of 18 months. Surveys are also being conducted with companies — to determine their attitudes toward the employment of women; & with labor unions — to determine the effects of F union participation on salaries & working conditions. The field studies will examine the effects which F employment has on the following: participation in the social & political life of

the community & the city, changes in attitudes & life-styles of the women, role relations between spouses & other members of the kinship group, authority structure within the family, control of children, fertility, economic conditions of the family group & employment of the M members of the family.

**S04085** Zamora, Mario D. (Coll of William & Mary, ISA-II Williamsburg, VA, 23185), THE HISPANIZATION 1974 PROCESS: TRADITIONS AND MEANING IN 1641 COLONIAL CHANGE IN THE RURAL PHILIPPINES. (Eng)

¶ The major purpose is to apply Robert Redfield's concepts of Great Tradition & Little Tradition in the description & analysis of sociocultural stability & change. Specifically, these concepts have been reviewed, & a brief perspective of pre-conquest (ie, before Hispanic colonial regime) religious behavior in the Philippines was given as well as the Hispanization process which brought about the transplantation of Catholicism from Spain to her Philippine colony. In the last part of the article, the Great-Little Tradition dynamic interaction in a Philippine *barrio* (village) through 2 popular & significant Catholic institutions — the annual *fiesta* (festival in honor of a patron saint) & the *mahal na linggo* (Holy Week) is described. Suggestions or topics for further investigation conclude the discussion.

**S04086** Zaslavskaja, T. I. & L. P. Liashenko (Institute of ISA-II Economics & Industrial Engineering, Novosibirsk, 1974 Prospekt Nauki 17, USSR, 630090), ABOUT INTER- 1642 RELATION BETWEEN SOCIOECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRYSIDE AND RURAL POPULATION MIGRATION. (Eng)

¶ The paper analyzes problems of the interrelation between migratory flows of people to & from rural areas & the level of SE development of settlements. 2 opposite cases are considered in the interrelation of these processes. On the one hand, the dependence of rural population migration upon the level & nature of SE development of settlements is analyzed. Insufficient rates & low SE level of settlements cause an intense exodus of their dwellers, & highly developed & rapidly growing settlements attract new population, thus increasing their rates of SE development. On the other hand, the dependence of SE shifts in the development of the countryside upon human migration is examined. The analysis shows that in settlements with high outmigration a certain disproportion arises between high growth rates in some indicators of SE development & extremely retarded development of services. This disproportion becomes an additional stimulus for outmigration.

**S04087** Zaslavskaja, T. I. & I. B. Muchnik (Institute of ISA-II Economics & Industrial Engineering, Novosibirsk, 1974 Prospekt Nauki 17, USSR & Institute of Management, 1643 Moscow, USSR, 630090), A LINGUISTIC METHOD FOR CLASSIFICATION OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL SOCIAL OBJECTS. (Eng)

¶ The paper discusses result of applying a new method for the classification of multidimensional objects which is called linguistic. The heart of the method is data processing on computers with the aim of forming 2 vocabularies, the former of which gives names to groups of "heavily correlated" variables, & the latter, to classes of "near" objects. By means of the said vocabularies, each object analyzed is described in the form of a sequence of phrases indicating to which class of objects it relates by each identified group of "heavily correlated" parameters. This formal description, in a brief & easily interpretable form sets a "portrait" of the object, well enough representing the values of its parameters. Essential information about the object is derived from the initial data. Possibilities of the method are exemplified in the classification of 171 settlements in Siberia, each described by 22 parameters

characterizing population size, level of services, degree of industrialization of the production sphere & of urbanization of the way of life of the population, the distance from social & cultural centres. As a result of applying appropriate algorithms, 16 formal descriptions of classes were obtained & on this basis 7 types of rural settlements were formed; these are remote rural hinterland, near rural hinterland, near urbanized hinterland, remote rural centres, near rural centres, urbanized agrarian centres, urbanized agrarian-industrial centres. The obtained typology can be used, on the one hand, for study, projection & planning of rural settlements development, & on the other, for designing sampling sociological surveys of the countryside.

S04088 Ziemska, Maria (Laboratory of Psycho-Social Research on the Family, Institute of Social Prevention & Socialization, U of Warsaw, Poland), FAMILY AS A SOCIALIZING AGENT OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN IN THE CHANGING WORLD. (Eng)

¶ One of the important agents which is supposed to exert an influence on the socializing process of a small child in his family — the educational level of the parents — was analyzed. The empirical data were obtained along 3 parallel research lines, via investigations on early socialization in children & parents' behavior. The subjects were: (1) 106 families with 1-year-old children, (2) 102 families with 6-year-old children, (3) 106 families with 7-year-old children, drawn from the same 6 districts in Warsaw. The attitudes of parents toward their children were tested using the [?] of Parental Attitudes (M. Ziemska, 1973); data on socializing techniques were obtained by interviewing the parents. The results indicate that: (a) the mother's educational level is connected with the way she forbids a child to do something & this probably influences the adaptation of the child's behavior to the requirements of adults; (b) the behavior of the mother — depending on her educational level — is reflected in the behavior of the child, particularly the younger child; (c) the education of the mother is related to the rewards she applies, both the material rewards & those based on affection; (d) the attitude toward domination & emotional concentration on the child is connected with the educational level of mothers & fathers. The results indicate practical approaches to the way families can be given assistance in fulfilling their socializing function.

S04089 Zimmerman, Carle C. (Laconia, RFD 2, Box 180, New Hampshire, 03246), RURAL SOCIOLOGY'S CHALLENGING FUTURE. (Eng)

1645 ¶ The nations of the Third World are now in a critical state for food. Population growth has hardly been checked. Labor intensive agriculture has not been adopted in the poorer nations because of overoptimism for dam building alone & the Green Revolution. Now the main source of

fertilizer, petrochemical exports, has dried up. Aid from the developed nations is at an impasse. Within the US another vast challenge has unfolded. Subsistence activities in the countryside have practically disappeared among the few remaining commercial farmers & reached a low state among the rural nonfarm millions. Farm leaders of the commercial producers, both corporate & governmental, have proved themselves purely selfish or incompetent from the national point of view as illustrated by the disastrous giveaway of our total grain surplus to Russia in 1972 & the typical chicanery now uncovered by our courts in the vast contributions to leaders of both political parties to secure higher prices of milk. In the US there are about a hundred million of rural nonfarm people, which includes the small villages & open-country dwellers plus persons similar to them who have vacation or 2nd homes in the country districts. The main domestic challenge to rural sociology is to locate, enumerate & draw attention to these groups & to stimulate leadership for their redevelopment of subsistence activities for food, fuel & housing. We may expect this challenge to rural sociology to increase in the future due to the extreme DofL & the disrupted nature of world society.

S04090 Zimmerman, Marie (CERDIC, 9 Place de l'Université, Bas-Rhin, Strasbourg, France, 67200), POSSIBILITES ET LIMITES D'UTILISATION D'UN THESAURUS DANS L'APPROCHE D'UNE MUTATION SOCIOLOGIQUE. LES RECHERCHES DU CERDIC (Possibilities and Limits of Utilization of a Thesaurus in the Growth of Sociological Change: The Researches of CERDIC). (Fr)

¶ The base of the research is the bulk of 50,459 documents that were indexed at CERDIC between 1969 & 1973. The documents were key word analyzed & arranged in thesaurus form. The question is posed of whether a thesaurus established in this form, controlled in its application, can reflect sociological changes. The chief concern is not with the speed with which the index was established or its bibliographic interest, but with its possible use as a research tool. Outside of statistical work, the system permits the circumvention of stabilizations & changes. The reading itself of key words has become significant outside of appreciations such as confession, the region, & the type of documents, even though the system presents recognized advantages. Use of the thesaurus of Christian institutions requires a sufficient knowledge of its limits. The dependability of the indexer & the index itself play important roles. Beyond losses of information & inherent limits, the dialectical documentation & research constitute a menaced promise. This work, taken to the technical & theological plane, has focused on recognized sociological methods. Yet even there, the sociologist is called upon to exercise judgment in the valuation & utilization of results. Tr & modified by R. Lent

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