abstracts of papers presented at the

VIIIth world congress of the international sociological association

association internationale de sociologie
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.

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

S03731 is the first number following the last Supplement No. 52, and the letter S stands for Supplement. Beneath this number is the symbol ISA-II, indicating that this is the second Supplement, followed by the year, and the last number, indicates that it is the 1287th abstract sociological abstracts has published from ISA Congresses.

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Subject Index has fallen prey to inflationary cost pressures.
Abdulaziz, Mohamed Hassan (U of Nairobi, P. O. Box 30197, Kenya), PATTERNS OF LANGUAGE ACQUISITION AND USE IN KENYA, RURAL-URBAN DIFFERENCES. 

In the remote rural areas that were investigated economically 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.

Agass, Judith Buber (18 Clark Lane, Sudbury, MA, 01776), EQUALITY AND QUALITY — THE FUTURE OF WOMEN'S WORK ROLE. 

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 survival 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 & 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 roles. In the areas of time-poor forms of work to be chosen, where 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.

Aguilar, Nhuma (IUPERJ, Rio Paulino Fernandez, 32, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil), REBELLION AND DEPERSONALIZATION IN BRAZILIAN POPULAR LITERATURE. 

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 travelling 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 varietas & 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 dualistic opposition 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.

SO3734 Aldrich, Howard (NYSSILR, Cornell U, Ithaca, NY, ISA-II 14850), THE ENVIRONMENT AS A NETWORK OF 1974 ORGANIZATIONS. (Eng) 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.

SO3735 Alexander, Ernest R. (School of Architecture, ISA-II Wisconsin, Milwaukee, 53201), DECISION MAKING 1974 AND ORGANIZATIONAL ADAPTATION: A PRO­ 1291 POSED MODEL. (Eng) ↑ 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 in 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.

SO3736 Alger, Chadwick F. (Ohio State U, 196 W. 10th Ave., ISA-II Columbus, 43201), THE INTERNATIONAL RELA­ 1974 TIONS OF CITIES: CREATING IMAGES OF 1292 ALTERNATIVE PRESENTS. (Eng) ↑ 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 between individuals & organizations of metropolitan areas from various parts of the globe is noted. 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 surveys (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.

SO3737 Aluas, Ioan & Albert Francisc (U Babes-Bolyai, Cluj, Rumania), LA PERSONALITE ET LES 1974 RELATIONS SOCIALE EN SOCIALISME (Personality 1293 and Social Relations in Socialism). (Fr) ↑ 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 programatic documents of the Rumanian Communist Party. The former sources are used to redef­ in the notion of "social personality" in general, to arrive at the "social personality" in socialism, particularly, not omitting the relations which present this with the social structures & especially with the political reports, before & after the socialis­ t revolution. The data gathered from the programatic documents constituting the second source of the analysis are designed to illuminate the modality through which the theoretical project of social personality is 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 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 communist type of society, is a process of long duration which requires a prolonged effort at all the levels of the global social system.

SO3738 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 1294 QUALITY. (Eng) ↑ Modern societies in both developing & developed countries have real & legitimate concerns about the enhance­ ment, 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, permits 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 & careful methodological considerations are presented, & it is concluded that none of these preserved 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. Love School of ISA-II Urban & Public Affairs — Margaret Morrison 1974 Carnegie Coll, Pittsburgh, PA, 15213), FACTORS 11 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 17, USSR, 630090), ON DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL 11 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 We). 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- 11 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 Arauo, B. (FFLCH/USP Sao Paulo Cidade ISA-II Universitaris, Brasil), CHANGEMENTS DANS LA 1974 STRUCTURE DES CLASSES DE LA SOCIETE 1298 BRESILIENNE (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 We. The quantitative treatment of the data tends to show new trends in social structure, & also comprises the unsalaried, the Ur Mo & 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 Artiromov, V. A. (Institute of Economics & Industrial ISA-II Engineering, Novosibirsk, Prospekt Nauki 17, USSR, 630090), TIME-BUDGET AND SOCIO- 1239 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 qualitative 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 Rubtsov. 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 We 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 meetings of the executives. In duty of the manager, the elaboration of the plans 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.

1974 INNOVATION IN THE PRESENT SOCIETY. (Eng) 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 kinds of social change from the viewpoint of concept & method of the social change, and the social change of the restoration period & that of post-war as the typical social change of Japan, & determine (2) 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.

1974 THE DEVELOPMENT OF 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.

1974 ATTITUDES TOWARD CANADA AND THE CANADIAN ROLE. 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 kinds of social change from the viewpoint of concept & method of the social change, and the social change of the restoration period & that of post-war as the typical social change of Japan, & determine (2) 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.

1974 SYSTEM UNDER STRESS: SEX ROLES IN WAR. 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, as well as at the level of influencing & structuring one another's 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 & control over, socio-economic relationships & structures. Specific examples in trade relations are discussed.

S03731 Baumgartner, Thomas M., & Thomas R. Burns ISA-II (U of New Hampshire, Durham, 03824), THE 1974 STRUCTURING OF INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC 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 & control over, socio-economic relationships & structures. Specific examples in trade relations are discussed.

S03732 Bebler, Anton (FSPN, 102 Tito, 61000 Ljubljana, ISA-II Yugoslavia), THE MILITARY ASPECTS OF NON-ALIGNMENT, (Eng)

1 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 nonaligned 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 bloc, internationally recognized, and not) become another military alliance. Instead they are prime champions of a universal international security system under UN auspices.

S03733 Becquart, Jeannette L. (U of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, ISA-II 53211), LOCAL POWER AND MODES OF SYSTEM CHANGE, 1974 ARTICULATION, IMPLICATION FOR SOCIAL 1309 RELATIONS. (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 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 centraliz

The influence of the invisible *réseau*, its impact on changes produced by the system is indicated by quantitative analysis of policy-out-plots. The data also reveal the existing possibility of another model of articulation: a cooperative one, where the invisible & personal *réseau* becomes collective & visible, suggesting a systemic transformation.

Contemporary Iran is passing through a transition from a society which was based on Islam, a religion superimposed on 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 Shi'ite 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 "nāmoos"; 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, i.e., 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 the urban, among certain occupational groups, especially in the white collar professions, & in the most highly urbanized centers, especially in the capital.

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.

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.

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.

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.
business class & slowly making their occupational values the dominant values of the nation. The process of 'professionaliz- ing' national values is already underway. Business is being asked to put the best interests of its customers above profit: workers at all levels are asking for the judgmental rights of the professional at work: the prestige of businessmen has de- clined, 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.

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 the- orizing 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 particular types & organizational contexts, namely, the agricultural Co-op. Data were drawn from various primary sources covering a time span of over a century. Further work is now in progress to test the applica- bility of the model to other types of organizations.

Blair, Norman W. H. (Mosaic U, Melbourne, Australia), AMERICAN AND CANADIAN DATA ON RELIGION: SOME SUGGESTIONS FOR THE UTILIZATION OF INFORMATION SYSTEMS, (Eng) 1974 ¶ 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 soci- ological 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 of secondary cross-national 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.

Blay, Eva Alterman (U of Sao Paulo, C. Postal 850 11130-000, Sao Paulo, Brazil), CURRENT TRENDS IN URBAN SOCIETY: URBANIZATION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH IN BRAZIL, (Eng) 1974 ¶ 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) theoretical-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. Industrial- ization 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.

Blegvad Persson, Britt-Mari (Institute of Organiza- tion, Copenhagen School of Economics, Howitzvej 60, 1974 1974, F, Denmark), CONFLICT RESOLUTION BY ARBITRATION AND LITIGATION IN AN EVOLU- TIONARY PERSPECTIVE, (Eng) ¶ The paper is based on a comparative Swedish-Danish study of the use of commercial arbitration. The data collected; “key-person” interviews, to all Danish & Swedish advocates, supplementary interviews, case studies of alternative means, such as the Maritime & Commercial Court. The use of com- mercial 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, parity & 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 there- after reformulated: The break is due to the fact that arbitration “fits” the “post-industrial” society better than litigation.

Blumberg, Rae Lesser & Maria-Pilar Garcia (U of ISA-II Wisconsin, Madison, 53706), THE POLITICAL ECONOMY OF THE MOTHER-CHILD FAMILY: A CROSS-SOCIETAL VIEW. Despite increasing empirical evidence that family structure is closely influenced by economic variables, a conformist 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 mar- ginal 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 con- temporary F headed family is emphasized, a structural theory & data concerning the conditions under which each type of mother-child unit may be a comparative economic analysis 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 subsis- tence 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-a-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 eco- nomic marginality than F’s, the proportion of mother-headed households will be expected to be even higher. Data from a sample of urban Lc Venezuelan are used for a preliminary test of some of the above hypotheses. Part II involves an ex- amination of the conditions under which mother-child residential units occur. Such ecological arrangements are most pre- valent where: (1) 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.

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.

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

Bouvier, Leon F., John J. Macisco, Jr., & Alván O.

1974 Fordham U., Bronx, NY, 19468), TOWARDS A FRAMEWORK FOR THE ANALYSIS OF DIVERENTIAL 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-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.

Breda, J. (U of Antwerp, 2000, Belgium). FROM ISA-II BOURGEOIS-LAW TO WELFARE-APPENDIX. (Eng) 1974 % Alimony or maintenance from adult descendants 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 shift of elderly. Since 1880, this has changed. The judicial organization of legal actions is more complicated. The term "motiv" is interpreted in 2 ways: as a conscious inner impulse to action & 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 antidual, 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 & their impact on the activity considered 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
without a solution in the system of social security.

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 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 terms stated that the process of standardization of 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 p between ethnic background & ethnic mode of speech there is not done very much for a compensation of inequality.

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 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. Haberle, R. M. Hunt, & his students at the University 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 Tennesse's work by Cahman & 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.

S03772 Calats, Sonja W. & Thomas A. W. van Stokkom
1974 IOS-2 (Uppsala U, Dept of Sociology, T52 2G, Sweden &
QS 3774 Campbell, Angus (Institute for Social Research, U of
1974 IOS-2 Michigan, Ann Arbor, 48106), SOCIAL-PSYCHO-
1330 LOGICAL MEASURES OF CHANGE. (Eng)
1331 The fact that many Western societies are ex-
1332 periencing a period of profound structural & in-
1333 stitutional change has stimulated the current movement to
develop a comprehensive program of social indicators. Gov-
ernmental investigations on such societal welfare laws &
compensation, etc., on the distribution of disabled categories with-
in sheltered employment & its future development. With
the use of available statistics from the 2 countries, the distribu-
tion of ages, sex, work experience & disabilities will be analy-
ed. 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 rehabilita-
ton is not of a material nature, but how to meaningfully
structure daily life.

S03774 Carre, Olivier (Centre d'Etude des Relations
1974 IOS-2 Internationales, Paris, France, ELEMENTS D' 
1332 ISLAMIQI LEGITIMATION DU GALISME (Elements of Evaluation of the Islamic Legitimation
1333 of the Nasserian Socialist Ideal). (Fr)

The framework of analysis is based exclusively on the
"cognitive function" of language, & consequently, in the dis-
course of school manuals, on "logical sentences"—simple
assertions (with 2 terms) & elaborated sentences (with 3
terms). A group of psychological problems of the Exhbitis will be analy-
ed. 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 rehabilita-
ton is not of a material nature, but how to meaningfully
structure daily life.

S03775 Castel, Robert (U of Vincennes, Paris 8, France),
1974 IOS-2 GENESE ET AMBIGUITES DE LA NOTION DE
1333 SECTEUR (Origin and Ambiguities of the Nation of
1334 Sector). (Fr)

The growth of the US women's liberation movement is anal-
yzed as an example of the process by which a social movement
comes into being. The analysis is based on over 100 qualita-
tive interviews with movement members, 5 years of observa-
tion, & a continuing study of 123 movement periodicals. Fo-
cusing 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 sub-
group 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 dis-
satisfactions stimulate & reinforce each other, leading to, (5)
the development of an ideology & program as an extension &
minor modification of their previously shared ideas about so-
cial reform. While the model is tested against the develop-
ment of women's liberation, it is seen to be equally applicable
to other social movements.
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 postcare, 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 & economic basis 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 traditional 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.

Try by A. Shalmen.

SOCIETY OF CQVIN, 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 exists a general historical period, at a time when the 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 form a network, their interdependence & 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 capital have conditioned international development, & anticipating how they are likely to further condition it during the last phase.

S03779 Cernes, Michael (Institute of Philosophy, 6, Bd Ilie Piatilie, Bucharest, Romania), THE LARGE SCALE 1974 FARM 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 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 familialism 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. Those non-family forms of work organization reveal quite a number of organizational shortcomings. In 1976, a new system was implemented in the coops—the contract payment system (“accord 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 Sciences, 10 Lake Terrace, Calcutta-700029, India), BASES OF NONALIGNMENT AND THE 1936 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 lower petty bourgeoisie & the 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 non-alignment 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 non-alignment 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 orientation has permitted the Indian government to make periodic shifts in its relations with the Western or Socialist blocs. At the same time, the broad popular legitimacy of the ideology of non-alignment 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 non-alignment.

Do you have ready access to 23 volumes of sociological abstracts?
with their ideas of free economic 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 Me's. In North-East India what appears on the surface as inter-ethnic politics has a definite SE basis.

In modern India, education & its consequent benefits which concerns in part, the social productions (mass media), the spread of Protestantism coincided with the spread of industrialization & the subsequent development of capitalism. In communist societies the allocation of political power generates all other conflicts. In both these civilizations the societies are organized around religious & cultural expansion & 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.

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 images, 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 values relative to the sexes; the other part, the children confronted with these representations which may become models for them in the course of their socialization. (2) Examination of the children — approximately 1,200 pupils (60% of each sex) aged 5 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?
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 & productive core of all social processes: social control & institutionalization, cultural transmission & manipulation, urbanization & ruralization, professionalization & bureaucratization, bourgeoisie & protonelotization, mobility & expansion of scale alienation & denominational segregation, democratization & dictatorship, secularization & regionallization, convivium & communia, etc. Socialization has a double, binary nature, & growing economically 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.

If 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 underpinned by women's social roles. My study 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 rational norms & decisions, & avoidance patterns. The implications of these types for the women's movement are discussed.

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.

If 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 propostions 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 2 periods in the democratic change Romania was 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 Ceaucescu 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.

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.
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.

Cornelis, Arnold (Sociologisch Instituut, U of ISA-II Amsterdam, Korte Spinhussteeg 3, the Netherlands), 1974 SOCIETY AS A LEARNING PROCESS: THE 1347 EPISODEMEOLOGY OF SOCIAL CHANGE. (Eng) 1 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 of 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 (n, \lambda, \epsilon). These conditions are applied to the analysis of the role of knowledge in social change. 3 current schools of 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 (\kappa) evaluating the programs of institutionalised social action. Structural sociology offers the models for describing productive forms (\tau) 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 paradigmatic view of scientific thought which makes social space the basis of the distinction, concealing thus the way in which different forms of social thought function together as an epistemological unity.

Coser, Lewis A. (Dept of Sociology, State U of ISA-II New York, Stony Brook, 11790), PUBLISHERS AS 1974 GATEKEEPERS OF IDEAS. (Eng) 1348 * 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.

Crane, Diana U of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, ISA-II 1974, THE SOCIAL POTENTIAL OF THE 1974 PATIENT: AN ALTERNATIVE TO THE SICK ROLE. (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. \( \exists \) certain studies have been mailed to samples of MD's in internal medicine, pediatrics, neurosurgery, & pediatric heart surgery. Over 70% of the MD's returned the \( \exists \) in all 4 specialties. In the neurosurgery & pediatric heart surgery \( \exists \)'s, MD's were asked to indicate whether they would usually, sometimes, or rarely perform such an operation. The internist & pediatric \( \exists \)'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 activities was developed for each question. \( \exists \) 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 perception 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.

Dandurand, Louise (Institute d' Histoire et de ISA-II Sociopolitique des Sciences, Universite de 1974 Montreal, C, INTER- 1350 NATIONAL SCIENTIFIC CONGRESSES: SOCIO­OLOGICAL 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). These were broken down according to disciplines & 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 of no 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.

S037796 Damian, Natalia (Laborotorul de Sociologie., Str. ISA-II 11210), LABOR FORCE EXPERIENCE OF F SCIENTISTS & ENGINEERS: A COMPARISON OF MALES AND FEMALES. (Eng) 1355 1 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 23,844 R's used in this analysis. Women are less educated 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

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 overtones the perspectives of office. With the military's inherent inability to provide forceful political leadership, discussions about the future have directed their efforts to integrative models such as the Patriotic Front Party, a National Ideology & the Consociational model.
DeSierra, Gerónimo (Centre d'Étude des Mouvements Sociaux, 54 Blvd Raspail, Paris 75006)
(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 bourgeoisie hegemony; (d) the aggravation of class struggles at the political & ideological level; (e) the forms of armies of popular contention (guerrilla); (f) the changes of political regime due to the coup d'état 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 states. 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 states.
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 more experienced workers, & 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 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, role of the work group, & desirability of self-initiated change or responsibility. While it was found that education in & of itself is a greater predictor of workers' promenence to change, age plays a critical role when types of change & education are controlled.

S03805  Dias, Gentil Martins (U of Brasilia, 70,600, Brazil), ISA-II 1975 PEASANTS AND URBAN ELITES: A CASE STUDY IN THE BRAZILIAN NORTHEAST, (Eng) 1 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 of the number of market centers & towns which now perform the roles 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 landlordship 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, Mamadou (Institut des Sciences Humaines, ISA-II Bamako Mali, B. P. 1215), CASTES ET TECHNICAL RELATIONS WITHIN 1974 NOLOGIE (QUELQUES REFLEXIONS) (Castes and Technology), (Fr) 2. In certain societies of West Africa, the caste system by its highly segregated nature prevents the interaction of 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 domination), 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 technological 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 \\nA. 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- Planck-Institute, 8130 Stearnberg, W. Germany, ISA-II 1974 Riemerschmidstr. 7), POTENTIALS OF CONFLICT 1363 AND WITHDRAWAL AMONG ADOLESCENTS, (Eng) 3 From proceeding from the macrosociological presupposition that system-functional 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, 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. 883, ISA-II Québec H3C 3P8, NATIONALISME ET POLITIQUE 1974 DE LA LANGUE AU QUÉBEC (Nationalism and Language Policy in Quebec), (Fr) 4 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 Quebeck state of 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 linguistic characteristics as 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  Dornbusch, Miriam (U of Haifa, Mount Carmel, ISA-II Israel), GOAL ORIENTATIONS OF DECISION-MAKERS IN STATE BUSINESS ENTERPRISES, (Eng) 1365 5 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 structures of state business enterprises (economic efficiency versus various socio-economic goals), the decision-makers (Board Members, Board Chairman & General Managers) in these organizations would manifest divergent goal orientations. These orientations would crystallize around the "systemic location," ie, 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 those 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.

Dragadze, Tamara (Oxford U, Institute of Social Structure & Development, 51 Sambury Road, England), TRADITIONAL IMAGES IN SEX ROLE IDEOLOGY AND 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 ethnomethodological 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-differentialization in formal school education where the educationalists' concept of the "natural" 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, 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.

D'Souza, Victor S., (Panjab U, Chandigarh, India), INEQUALITIES, DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL STRUCTURE IN INDIA. (Eng) Efforts made in India to advance economic development & reduce inequalities, while yielding small gains in economic growth have resulted in a further increase in inequalities, with respect to measures of economic status, income, occupation, etc. The concentration of economic growth in the rural areas where the problem of inequality is most pronounced is a significant finding. 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 is 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, so fact find support from the available information.

Eckstein, Susan (Dept of Sociology, Boston U, MA), INSTITUTIONALIZING REVOLUTIONS: A COMPARISON OF MEXICO AND BOLIVIA. (Eng) 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 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.

Eisenstadt, Shmuel Noah (Hebrew U of Jerusalem, Israel), INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL FORCES IN THE DEVELOPMENTS OF SOCIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS: YSIS—WITH AN ILLUS FROM MEXICO, AN ILLUS FROM BOLIVIA. (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 continually 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 for the institutionalisation 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 to principle to address themselves to similar problems, the analytical configuration of each was distinct.

Have you looked into the DECCENIAL INDEX: 1953-1962 lately?
VOL. XXIII, SUPPL., 47-II, ISA PAGE 437

S03814 Eisenstadt, Shmuel N. (Hebrew U, Jerusalem, ISA-II Israel), TYPES OF SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ORIENTATIONS OF INTELLECTUALS. (Eng) 1974

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.

S03816 Fals-Borda, Orlando (Apartado Aéreo 51012, ISA-II Bogota, Colombia), POLITICAL IMPLICATIONS OF ECOLOGICAL PROBLEMS: A REFLECTION. (Eng) 1974

S03817 Feldman, Margaret & H. Feldman (Ithaca Coll, NY, ISA-II 14850 & Cornell U, Ithaca, NY 14850), SEX DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND SELF ESTEEM IN TEEN AGE SIBLINGS. (Eng) 1974

Using a sample of 423 junior high sibling pairs, the research looked at child perceptions of political influence — the 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 intellectuall's 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 revolts with orientations on both the symbolic & the organizational levels.

S03818 Evan, William M. (Dept of Sociology, U of ISA-II Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 19174), ISA AND THE INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SOCIOLOGY. (Eng) 1974

"In all fields of science, "invisible Coll's" develop to stimulate research & sharpen techniques for whose benefit & enhancement intellectual authorities may object. The work of intellectuals 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 regard the legitimacy of political authorities as the 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 revolts with orientations on both the symbolic & the organizational levels.

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S03820 Feldman, Margaret & H. Feldman (Ithaca Coll, NY, ISA-II 14850 & Cornell U, Ithaca, NY 14850), SEX DIFFERENCES IN ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND SELF ESTEEM IN TEEN AGE SIBLINGS. (Eng) 1974

Using a sample of 423 junior high sibling pairs, the research looked at child perceptions of political influence — the 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 revolts with orientations on both the symbolic & the organizational levels.
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 600 years, & is formed from the top down, starting from the higher levels. The second system, that of professional 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 under 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 which may be brought about by Electronic Data Processing within administrative systems. The problem is dealt with at 2 different levels: the organizational-social & 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 executive & 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 can bring 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 Ferguson, Charles A. (Stanford U, Palo Alto, CA)
ISA-11 Sociology & Space Organization, Institute for Social Research U of Zagreb, Amhrsea 8, 41000 Zagreb, 1378 Yugoslavia), SEX ROLES IN RURAL YUGOSLAVIA. (Eng)

Beginning with the hypothesis that incongruency 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 long run because of present inequalities; (c) gains that might be expected in the long run from some intervention.
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 the partner 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 full-time. Because of more informal 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 man who is educated & physically capable of operating mechanized farms.

S03823 Fisher, Sethard (U of California, Santa Barbara, ISA-II 91006), REFORM OR REVOLUTION: ALTERNATIVE STRATEGIES AGAINST OPPRESSION OF NON-WHITES IN AMERICA. (Eng)

† 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 envisions 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 nonwhites. The development of militance which is based primarily on the working class is proposed as a "crucial," but 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 dialectical aims of Americans, including non-whites, & holds

S03824 Ford, Joseph Brandon (California State U, Northridge, ISA-II 91326), DIALECTIC OF SOCIOLOGY AND SOCIAL CHANGE: A PERSISTENT CRISIS IN WESTERN SOCIOLOGY. (Eng)

† From its inception, sociology has been in a dialectic with the "intellectual" and "practical" world. The "academic" side represents the first high point in a series of dialectical encounters. Classic sociologists who attended this dialectic included Comte, Durkheim, Le Bon, Ferré & Weber. Early congresses of the first successful & continuous international organization of sociologists, the Intitut International de Sociologie, exemplified the degree to which sociologists concerned with the challenge & the dialectic. Marxist, pro-Marxist, & revisionist (or neo-Marxist) papers were numerous, along with those that took a positive & other non-Marxist positions. 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, ISA-II Munich 40, Konradstrasse 6/III, Germany), ETINOCENTRISM IN ETHNIC RESEARCH. (Eng) 1931 † 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. Overappraisals & 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 mediated by political interest, which may be 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 demotic 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. Conscious 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 characteristics of ethnic subgroups 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 transference of ethnocultural 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)

† 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 & to transcend the fact that these doctrines have been less than adequate to stifle 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 unfitness that Americans feel over the influence of bureaucracies generally. It is suggested that Congress has a special responsibility to
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 responsibilities & their apparent effectiveness or ineffectiveness.

*S03827* Freeman, John Henry (U of California, Riverside, ISA-II 92502), GROWTH AND DECLINE PROCESSES IN 1974 ORGANIZATIONS. (Eng) 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 equilibrium reasoning on the things; this means that when it 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 865 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 analysis 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* Friedmann, Otto (Yale U, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, ISA-II view, Ontario M3J 1P3), CHANGING VALUES AND 1974 COMMITMENTS AND THEIR INTERPLAY WITH 1384 ORGANIZATIONS. (Eng) 14 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 plays a profound role on expectations &/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, ISA-II MA, 01267), A CRITIQUE OF TALCOTT PARSONS' 1974 VIEW OF THE UNITED STATES AS THE NEW 1385 "LEAD" SOCIETY. (Eng) 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 introduce 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.
propertied middle classes 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 & lower classes. 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."
their contributions.

S03837 Geditsch, Nils Petter (International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, Norway), THE STRATIFICATION OF PERSONAL MOBILITY: THEORY, DATA AND SOME CONSEQUENCES, 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 or airlines or by the number of flights 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.

S03858 Geditsch, Nils Petter (International Peace Research Institute, Oslo, Norway), TOWARDS A MULTILATERAL 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.

S03841 Govarts, France & Stefano Del Re (Institut International de Sociologie, 44 Av Jeanne, Bruxelles, 1974 1050, Belgique), CRITÈRE DE L’UNITE 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 reappearance 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 ideology 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 and consumption fade. Publicity offers us a privileged frame of reference for a critical perception of the concept of leisure & its significance. Very often publicity uses leisure in staging life situations, for installing its relays to production; leisure as a merchandise & leisure as a miror 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 spatial structure, & on products & their economic & cultural value. Consequently, the ideology of leisure, in one of its most revealing forms, occurs or had hoped to occur up until now, the dynamics of SR of domination. Tr by R. Lent

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. An increasing "quality of life," whose betterment is an objective of the action one aims at measuring, 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 theories of social 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 in the condition of women. This analysis is inseparable from an evaluation of improvement in "quality of life." Tr by A. Shaw

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 epistomologic 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. Squitras

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 social life 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.
synchronized 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.

Grimes, Walter F. (Pennsylvania Dept of Health, ISA-II P. O. Box 50, Harrisburg, 17109), IGNORANCE, 1974 INEQUITY AND CONTEXT IN THE MANAGEMENT OF DEVIANT BEHAVIOR. (Eng) Ignorance, inequity & 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 inequity. 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 & inequity through the literature on occupational 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.

Gronbjerg, Kirsten A. & Gerald D. Shuttles (State of New York, Stony Brook, NY 11733), THE FRAGMENTED POLITICAL ECOLOGY OF THE U.S. 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 such 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 1960 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 (Holzho夫allee 1, 61 Darmstadt, West Germany), RELIGION AND REVOLUTIONARY BELIEFS. (Eng) Focus is on Max Weber's treatment of Marxism & other socialist movements as part of the history of charisms, his sociology of ideological virtuosi & their charismatic communities, & some phenomena in the so-called counterculture. The charismas 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 & occupationally 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 counter-culture.

Gugler, Josef (U of Connecticut, Storrs 06278), MIGRATING TO URBAN CENTERS OF UNEMPLOYMENT. 1974 MENT IN TROPICAL AFRICA. (Eng) 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. Underemployment 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 P. Harris & Michael 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, ie 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 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.

Guillemard, Anne-Marie (Centre d'Etude des Mouvements Sociaux, 54 Boulevard Raspi, 75006 Paris, France), RETIREMENT AS A SOCIAL 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 "5Cs" 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 are experienced differently these various social groups if their differential relationship to age is taken into account. An investigation through a T, bearing upon a sample of 1,600 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 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.

509851 Gurr, Ted Robert & Louis H. Masotti (Northwestern ISA-XX), 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 crime, the extent of police activity, & the social & empirical study. 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.

509852 Gyarmati, Gabriel K. (Instituto de Sociologia, ISA-II Universidad Catolica 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 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 "professionalization, " 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.

509853 Hugo, 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.

509854 Hugo, 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. 99% 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 innovations. The study shows that the level of activity, the 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.

509855 Hajdu, 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 East­Central Europe was merely accelerated, not caused by the Second World War & the subsequent Communist takeover.

509856 Hale, Sylvia M. (U of British Columbia, Vancouver ISA-II), 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 about the maintenance of the theory. (Eng)
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.

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-domain," 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 Z's 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.

The data come from 72 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.
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.

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) A 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 loglinear models to gross cross-classification of father's occupation by R's current occupation by age by sex. 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.

Haynes, Lilith Margaret (New Mexico State U, Los ISA-II Crucita, 88008), LANGUAGE AND NATIONAL 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 survey of US men & their wives, reflecting topical issues & comprising 94 items, or primary variables, measured aspects of language behavior, or secondary variables, grossly labeled: demography, external exposure, caution, devotion, & tolerance for proper speech. Oral data from 77 Barbadian & 54 Guynesian 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 cautionist & have more external exposure than Guynese), (b) types of language behavior (that Guynese 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 undercorrect 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, & the relationships between stigmat & stereotype deviation from proper phonology & syntax. The independent development of Guynese & 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.
in oneself, is value negative, & faith generally, if destructive to others, is morally wrong. Everyday religion demands that faith & its attendant sanctions with particularity in answering questions that center on the self. Outstanding religious personalities, the 'knights of faith,' may rise out of immediate his acts & 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 & its consequences: we need a world of confidence where particularity need not cling to its lies. Tr by J. Fekete

Hermet, Guy (National Foundation of the Political Sciences, 27, Rue Saint-Guillaume, 75341 Paris 1974) CATHOLICISM ET POLITICO; 1421 THEORIES CLASSEES ET PERSPECTIVES NOVELLES D'ESPUS LE CONCIL 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.

Heuvel, van den, Wim J. A. (Institute of Social ISA-II Medicine, Verlengde Groenestraat 75, Nijmegen, 1974 the Netherlands), TRAINING IN MEDICAL SOCII; 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 professors in several faculties at several U's. These appointments are 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.

Heuvel, van den, Wim J. A. (Institute of Social ISA-II Medicine, Verlengde Groenestraat 75, Nijmegen, 1974 the Netherlands), OLDER PEOPLE AND THEIR 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 is, 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 the 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 judgments of 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.

Hill, Richard Child (Michigan State U, East Lansing, ISA-II 46824), THE FISCAL CRISIS OF THE STATE: A 1974 CASE STUDY OF EDUCATION IN DETROIT, (Eng) 1424 † Over the past few years the Detroit school system, 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.

Himes, Joseph S. (U of North Carolina, Greensboro, ISA-II 27412), TOWARD A THEORY OF RACIAL/ETHNIC 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-legal black conflict in the US in the 1960'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 them selves & 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 non-legitimate conflicts by the planning process & apparatus of the community. As a consequence, many potential non-legitimate conflicts may never materialize & resources of the conflict groups can therefore be applied to other & hopefully more immediately constructive ends.
1 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 mainstream 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 contrasts the biologists & anthropologists did not make a concerted effort to counteract the ideological pressures involved in the area of "race science."

1 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 being able 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.

1 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 5,000 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 size. 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 subsequent redefinition of the 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.

1 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 individual change. In this study of modernization, it accompanies the forms of societal transformation often called national "development" or "modernization." The Project drew a highly representative 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 an 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 become 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.
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's activities, are more or less influenced by 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.

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. (1) social structure & social change, (2) leadership & power structure, & (3) 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, however, are classified, by a majority of 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, & the emergence of new leadership.

To make this paper encourages planners & developers to adopt a perspective of social change which minimizes the dominance 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: the development of socially-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.

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. (1) social structure & social change, (2) leadership & power structure, & (3) 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, however, are classified, by a majority of 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, & the emergence of new leadership.

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 perceptions 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. By 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.
mobility problems, rather than structural-anomic crises attributed within migrant-environment relations.

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

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)

1974 Participation. (Eng)

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 role & recreation are found in the correlation with the typology than social or occupational position variables. Having children at home or not seems to be the most important activity. Orientations away from work & personal satisfaction & the family are indicated.


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.
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.

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 & successes of social indicators that 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 slits to the development of social indicators, & raises some issues about what one can — & cannot — expect from them.

Klinar, Peter (U of Ljubljana, Titova 102, 61000, Yugoslavia), YUGOSLAV WORKERS IN THE FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY, THE THEORETICAL — ICAL MODELS FOR EMPLOYMENT, 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 (3) 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 emigrant society are defined as a direction 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 immigrants, or immigrants is shown. The model, as treated in this model, concerns the problems of SC, strata & ethnic stratification structure. It proceeds from the starting hypothesis that the phenomena of ethnic 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), the differences between the concepts of accommodation adaptation — integration & acculturation, & the following disjunctive processes: ethnic stratification & conflicts including the phenomena of social disorganization. The problems of stratification & mobility of immigrants emphasize the connection between models (1) & (3).

Kolaja, Jiri (West Virginia U, Morgantown, 26506), ISA-II SOCIOLIGICAL REVUE OF BRNO, CZECHOSLOVAKIA — VAKIA AND ITS REACTION TO THE RISING PROBLEM, 1944 LEM OF NAZISM. (Eng)

A content analysis is made through a careful perusal of the 11 volumes of Sociologicka Revue that were published in Brno, Czechoslovakia. It discloses that considerable attention was paid to the analysis of conjunctive processes: accommodation adaptation — integration & acculturation, & the following disjunctive processes: ethnic stratification & conflicts including the phenomena of social disorganization. The problems of stratification & mobility of immigrants emphasize the connection between models (1) & (3).

Kolaja, Jiri & Sidney J. Kaplan (U of West Virginia, Morgantown, 26506 & U of Toledo, OH, 43606), 1974 INNOVATORY AND RECURRENT BEHAVIOR 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 2 models to be called for — in anticipation of "future shocks" would be a more self-conscious anticipation & rationalization of time to ensure that human needs would be met most adequately.

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

This paper is concerned with a focus upon observation of worker behavior in a manufacturing plan 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 reliability of the observer-observed relationship is considered in this section from the point of view legitimatizing the observations & the function for minor courtesy "pay off" in the differential settings.

S03896 Koonz, Claudia (U of 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 political not only as part of the "woman vote" but by playing an active legislative role. They comprised just under 2% of the Reichstag & represented all political parties except the Nazi. 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 women'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 respect & dignity.

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 structure of the lower 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 models 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 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 Chevam (U of Mass.-Amherst, Amherst, 01002), RESIDENTIAL PATTERNS OF THE WIDOWED IN THE UNITED STATES AND ISRAEL: A COMPARATIVE STUDY. (Eng)
1454 There are 3 times in the family life cycle when the newlyweds must choose among patrioilocality, matricentricity 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/G508), showed that the widowed who lived alone in the US had increased from 20% to 50% between 1940 & 1970. Social norms, family roles, & frequency 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 Israel & 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, Iise (Werner-Reimers-Stiftung, 658 Bad Honnef, Am Wingertsberg 4, West Germany), CONSIDERATIONS FOR ESTABLISHING AN INTER-DISCIPLINARY STUDY GROUP THE FAMILY IN INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY. (Eng)
1455 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 & the same time the pattern of family structure & the structure of the 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 a wide range of persons, 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 FRAME OF ANALYSIS. (Eng)
1456 The paper develops a frame for the Ss' in the socially critical (Marx, Mannheim) & conservative traditions (Burke, structuralism). Their respective focus on, "How could they (we) be so wrong?, & "How could we (our) 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 uncover of the truth?” Some “new mode” historians (Kohn, Mendelsohn, Yates), who have sought the implicit social sources of the variable pace, blockages, abort- ed 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 reduced social nature (conventional), intellectual, 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, assimulations, sub-structures (conservatives & critics), (3) to higher level rational & 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: relativiy, logic of proof vs discovery, visual vs verbal logic, nature vs logic of proof vs discovery, visual vs verbal logic, nature vs logic of proof vs discovery, visual vs verbal logic, nature vs...
atitudes 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 630690, ON FORMALIZATION OF CONCEPTS OF 1465 LABOR SUPPLY THEORY. (Eng) The 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" & "LP," 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. Vecht'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, Suisse), ELITES ISA-II PROTESTANTS 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) 1 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 1966 & 1970, by individual interviews, 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 TRIPYTWQUE: THEORIE, EMPIRE, PRAXIS (The Professional Work of the Woman, A Threesfold Approach: Theory, Observation, Practice), (Fr) 1 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 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 P work policy in Belgium is rooted in an economic approach. According to this approach, P 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) 1 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? Is it possible to face an economic problem of validation in either empirical or theoretical terms? The author then retracts 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 1 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 science 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. One of this tension, this struggle for the identifications, has come some of our most fruitful theorizing & contributions to social action.

Lee, Rance Pui-leung (Social Research Centre, On "ISA-II Building, 10/F. 545 Nathan Road, Kowloon, 1974 Hong Kong), THE STRUCTURE AND FUNCTION OF 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.

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

1. 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 historical period & the technical efficacy of medical knowledge & skills. 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 Wallon 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

Lenoir, Remi (Centre d'Etude des Mouvements Sociaux, 54 Bd. Raspail, 75006, Paris, France), LA PROFESSION ET PROCESS OF SOCIAL DEPRIVATION. (Eng)

1. 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 sociality 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 lower 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.

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

1. Counter-influence is defined as the transition of a scientific concept from one discipline to another & back to the first. The most interesting aspect of this transition process are the mechanisms by which the original concept is transformed & translated. One can even speak of a retranslating 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 period, the concept of normality 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 Boussais & Esquirol.

Levy-Garboua, Louis (CREDOC, Paris 142, rue du Chevaleret, France), LES INEGALITES INTERGENERATIONNELLES EN FRANCE: Etudes Comparatives. (Eng)

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 concerning more than 50,000 people, 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 ungainly studies
at the beginning of their careers from the fact that they possess
personal characteristics not filtered through the educational
institutions & which employers mistakenly assume as productive
capabilities. Finally, in an inegalitarian society, the environ­
ment, & not just the school, is a carrier of productive social
attitudes, which form the professional dynamism required for
attainment of hierarchical positions. The impression is present­
ted that the policy of equalization of educational opportunity has
as yet only been outlined in France, & that it should be in­
tensified. 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 t Whether internal migration contributes to regional
SE development remains to be a controversial soci­

cological issue. Some have argued that the effects of internal
migration tend to widen regional disparity & thus handicap the
overall societal development. Yet others contended that in­
ternal migration effectuates the convergence of regional dif­
fierentials in SE characteristics. This paper examines the
interwining 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, in­
ternal 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 t The contemporary family in Poland is characteriza­
ted by a decreasing birth rate, & more children are
planned for & consciously conceived. This phenomenon is
associated with motivated procreation which is connected with
parents' personal ambitions concerning their role 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 t?3'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 (Stadion Mlodych). One 2 brought 366 re­
 sponses & 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.
'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 intelligentia Lipset (1972) & Shils (1973) 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 & culture. Thus the gap between the life-world & the social processes of moral education, socialization & internalization of legitimacy of support is subjected to analysis. Length of widowhood, upon the perceptions of adequacy of support systems involving widows. 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.

1 It is argued that the fundamental questions of the SoK 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 SoK: (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 fact; & (4) the sensible or sensuous collective, or social factification 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 for such an endeavor. It makes manifest the social adjustment of these chiasms, & hence the possible therapeutic remedies. The implication of the use of phenomenology for the SoK 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.

2 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. A make manifests the social adjustment 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.

3 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 number 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 mean & variance of 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 1851-56, 1856-61, 1861-66 & 1866-71, 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.

S03997 Madu, Oliver V. A. (Ed. John's U, Queens, NY, BA-II 11439), THE SCHOOL SYSTEM AND THE SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF NIGERIA, (Eng) 1483 ☞ 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 successful. After Independence, it 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 We 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.

S03998 Manz, Günter (Hochschule f. Ökonomie "Bruno BA-II Leuschner, * 1157 Berlin, German Democratic Republic), SOME REMARKS ON THE NATURE AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE SOCIALIST WAY OF LIVING, (Eng) 1484 ☞ 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 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.
for performance become adjusted to the workings of the organizational system.

S03931 Markus, Mária (Budapest 1004, Isabella u, 87), ISA-II, 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 of internalization of the values & norms of society or of the narrower group respectively, & true behavior & parents' personality 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 resul ing from the ever-growing giving special attention to 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 next generation. (2) "Conformistic" socialization, when the family links its own prestige to the future career of the children, & for this purpose - perhaps unscrupulously - of its own interests, which is extremely important in the outside world; overt norms & forms which are more 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 trans mission 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 wrinkled 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 which 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 church's function: (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, 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 evangelicism & the semi-sociological 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 & deal with them. He may transpose his image or concepts into secular equivalents: communion-community, sin-ali enation, 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, abolishing 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 ISA-II 2E1), THE DIALECTICAL APPROACH TO SOCIAL
1974 REALITY. (Eng)
1489 † The continued existence of social systems may be less important than their changing role & shape within the framework of increasing 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 disagreement, 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 exists & 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.
which prevents them from doing more, & at the same time

effectiveness of their bureaucratized work places,

all white collar workers (the average income was in that time

2,500

among the intelligentsia. Although the population is upwardly

mobile, the feeling of real improvement seems to be stronger

questions.

management ? The paper offers some answers to these

ever, a one Party Marxist rule is common for both of them, &

taneously challenged sooner or later by the totalitarian aspects of

rule, with local self-government & freedom of collective in­

ment & participation of subordinates in decisions until recently

reserved exclusively for higher ranks.

The authoritarian style of management in the

european communist countries becomes increasingly

undermined by the progressing sophistication of the masses on

the one hand, & of technology on the other hand. The dem­

ocratization of management becomes a very tempting solution.

However, it seems almost impossible to reconcile the author­

itarian political system, based on a single ideology & one Party

rule, with local self-government & freedom of collective ini­

ative. Any new organizational project oriented towards

stimulation of entrepreneurship & public will, becomes effec­

tively 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: a) the case of "job enrichment" & b) the case of

of class struggle in Poland & Czechoslovakia. Both of these cases
represent an entirely different socio-political reality. How­

ever, 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 effec­
tively 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.

Matejko, Alexander (U of Alberta, Edmonton, T6G

COLLAR CLASS. THE POLISH CASE. (Eng)

1974 COLLAR CLASS. THE POLISH CASE. (Eng)

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

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 x1 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 x1). Blue collar workers complain about the organiza­
tional 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 initia­
tive 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 stand­

ard of living between various strata probably count for less
than the built-in inability of the system to enter higher stages of

common welfare.

Maykovich, Minako K. (U of Hawaii, 2550 Campus

1974 ACHIEVEMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH OF BLACK,

1974 ACHIEVEMENT AND MENTAL HEALTH OF BLACK,

Asian and White College Students, (Eng)

† A comparative study of Black, Asian & White American Coll students who are in the regular program & in

the Educational Opportunity Program (EOP) 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 motiva­
tion, the child's self-esteem, the child's achievement level,

the peer's achievement motivation, & the symptoms of psy­

chological 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 bureaucratic orientation the educa­
tional experience of 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 stu­
dents in the EOP who have failed to meet the high level of ex­
pectation are likely to show symptoms of maladjustment than

Black students in the EOP who are not expected a great

accomplishment.

Matyn, Renate (Universitat zu Koeln, Koeln 41,

ISA-II Berrenrather Str. 138, GFR), SOCIOLOGY, VALUE,

1974 FREEDOM, AND THE PROBLEMS OF POLITICAL

1494 COUNSELING. (Eng)

† The basic difference between the 2 presently ex­
isting & 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 & objec­
tive reasons which help to obscure this fact. Both schools
propound theories which include a good deal of untested assump­
tions & 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 in­
directly. As a consequence, the stereotyped view of the rel­
uation of "value-free" science & scientists to politics & proces­
ses of goal-setting must also be revised. The main dif­
ference between sociologists of the 2 convictions does not rest
in their (obstinate 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.

Meadows, Paul (State U of New York, Albany, 12222), ISA-II ETHNIC ENCOUNTERS AND RACE RELATIONS: A 1974 COMPARATIVE TYPOLOGICAL 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.

Meier, Artur (Academy of Educational Sciences of the GDR, 106 Berlin, Otto-Grothewohl-Strasse 11), 1974 THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION AS FACTOR OF SOCIAL APPROACH OF CLASSES AND STRATA IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY. (Eng) 1 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 sampling methods, young people's parents & 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, i.e., the whole junior set from all SE's & strata is educated in the moral & ideology of the We. 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 transcendence of class-differences depends primarily on processes within the base of socialist society, i.e., unifying the relations of all classes & strata to property of productive means & liquidating the important differences in the field of distribution.
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 hypothesis 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 egalitarian 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, i.e., in all affairs pertaining 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 constitute 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.

The central hypothesis is: it is not the same thing to undertake sociology in an industrial-democratic context as in an agrarian-authoritarian milieu. Sociology is nationally conditioned. Against the tradition of a value-free sociology a "voluntaristic" one succeeds everywhere. Intellectuals from Third World countries need to experiment with "original" conceptions in order to feel the ideas of modern democracy coming 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. Germanis & 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 distinction 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 inequality in the traditional social order is not always the ideal to be aimed at. The retention of certain traditional persistences along with change may, in a number of instances, be necessary for adaptation to rapid change. It is proposed that the Igbo should be able to modernize without elitism & industrialize without heavy indebtedness to Western countries.

S03946 Miguel, Amando De (Universidad Autonoma de
ISA-II Barcelona, Bellaterria, Spain), UNDERTAKING

S03947 Miller, S. M., (Dept of Sociology, Boston U, MA, ISA-II 02225), TYPES OF EQUALITY: SORTING, RE-
1974 WARDING, PERFORMING, (Eng)

1503 14 concerns with equality are delineated, Type I is
1504 the well-known equality of opportunity. The other
1505 3 types are variants of equality of condition or results. Type
1506 II is representative equality (sometimes called affirmative
1507 action, compensatory opportunity, & positive discrimination)
1508 & deals with who gets preferred positions in society. The
1509 essential concern is that discriminated populations have a fair
1510 share of the preferred positions. Type III is resource equality,
1511 which is the typical interest in economic or income equality
1512 broadened to include the wide variety of elements which provide
1513 rewards to positions. The parsimonies of resource equality differ
1514 in the thorough goings of their goals. Those concerned
1515 with lessened inequalities seek to remove the most flagrant
1516 extremes. Normative egalitarians seek equality as a general
1517 goal but do not expect to realize it in practice, although they
1518 seek a greater degree of equality than those favoring only
1519 lessened inequalities. Practicing egalitarians would accept
1520 only small & temporary deviations from equality. Type IV is
1521 resource-task equality & is aimed not only at redistributing
1522 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 & 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 
ISA-II Engineering, Novosibirsk, Prospekt Nauki 17, USSR, 
1974 630895), GEOMETRICAL CONCEPTIONS IN THE 
1964 RELATION BETWEEN QUALITATIVE & QUANTITATIVE 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. Discussied 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.

S03950 Moodie, T. Danbar, RELIGION AND POLITICAL 
ISA-II POWER, THE AFRIKANER CASE. (Eng) 
1974 † In South Africa, the Afrikaner civil religion has 
1505 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 society, as it is understood by the subject & speaks of its legitimation of power borders on a theology. 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 nationalism. 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.

S03952 Mueller, Ronald E. (American U, Washington, DC, 
ISA-II 20016), THE UNDERDEVELOPED AND THE 
1974 DEVELOPED: GEOPOLITICS, POWER, AND THE 
1506 POTENTIAL FOR CHANGE. (Eng) 
† The major issue is the post 1970 occurrence of a significa-tive 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 & Anticipation 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 & Anticipation 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) explores
interprets the data & information for the empirical framework derived in part (d). 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 LCD 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 LCD economies; (c) the aim of increasing bargaining power by LCD 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 rents from advanced nations rather than from LCD's; (e) the initial start & rate of increase in bargaining power for LCD'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 continuous increase in the part of LCD'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.

Mullins, Nicholas C. (Indiana U., Bloomington, ISA-II 47401, THE CIRCULATION OF ELITES: THE 1974 FLOW OF PERSONS BETWEEN POSITIONS IN 1500 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 President's Science Advisory Committee & 10 major scientific societies over the period 1960-1972. 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.

Mushanga, Tbamanya mwene (Dept of Sociology, U ISA-II of Nairobi, Box 30197, Kenya), INEQUALITY, 1974 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 society by President to leaders 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.

Myers, George C. & David R. Schweir (Duke U, ISA-II Durham, NC, 27706), PUERTO RICAN MIGRATION; 1974 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: (i) reducing the pressures of population produced by high rates of natural increase; (ii) how it interacts with internal migration to restructure population, especially towards urbanization; & (iii) 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.

Nagata, Judith Ann (York U, Keele St., Downsview, ISA-II Ontario, M3J 1P3), ETHNIC DIFFERENTIATION 1974 WITHIN AN URBAN MUSLIM MERCANTILE COMMUNITY. 1512 MUNITY 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 & arrest the lines of cleavage between them. Islam 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 insipid "class" type. The research was conducted, by participant observation, formal & open-ended (??) (but principally of a more qualitative nature) among a sample of Muslim merchants (approximately 6% 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 Muslim 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, e.g. 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 "eth­neity" is a form of labeling which is by no means constant, but shifts according to situation, being rather a dependent than an independent variable.

Nowicka, Ewa (00656 Warszawa, ul, Koszykowa 3, ISA-II m. 41, Poland), INTERTRIBAL SOLIDARITY AMONG 1974 NORTH-AMERICAN INDIANS: A SOCIOHISTORICAL 1513 STUDY, (Eng)
† The term "tribal solidarity" is used in sociological & anthropological literature in two 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 inter-tribal 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 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 fusions, (4) pan-Indian solidarity. This is based on national, 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 its existence may be noticed in the socio-religious movements in the 2nd half of the 19th century. It should be mentioned that solidarity with nonIndian 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.

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 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 form. 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 members 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 theoretical models of consonance & reference groups. From this theoretical model a hypothesis specifying the conditions that influence the choice between ingroup versus outgroup as reference group, was abstracted.

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.
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.
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 subordinated interests of professional workers & 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 We 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.

Pelez, Teiyna & 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. (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 solicited in a structured Random Sample (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. The 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 older educated) & to reduce tension; but it also breeds rumor.

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

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 postulated social requirements; (3) an advancing DoL; & (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.
When the sociologist speaks of sexuality, is he speaking of the same thing throughout his study? Is the internal coherence of the discipline a function of the way in which the sociologist formulates social problems with the view of solving them? In other words, when the sociologist and he whom we will call, for convenience, the sociologist, speaks of the sexual revolution, is he speaking of the same thing in which the sociologist assigns the function of formulating 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. Signac & G. Schmidt (analysis of behavioral norms & deviations); H. Christianen (analysis of value-behavior discrepancy); Ralmut Leche (analysis of ideas); H. Lefebvre (the dialectic of everydayness/modernity).

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 problems 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 in the interplay 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.

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 an 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 & personal involvement on the one hand, willingness & ability 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) to obligation to formal procedures) on the other.

On the one hand sociology tends to develop an area called 'sociology of sexuality,' in an area in which it assigns the study of a specific object, sexuality; on the other hand, 'society' tends to formulate a number of propositions characterizing 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 discipline a function of the way in which the sociologist assigns the function of formulating 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. Signac & G. Schmidt (analysis of behavioral norms & deviations); H. Christianen (analysis of value-behavior discrepancy); Ralmut Leche (analysis of ideas); H. Lefebvre (the dialectic of everydayness/modernity).

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There is an overall link between political conservation & 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 indicators which tend 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 progressive. 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.
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, biography & methods, & the position 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, Mancell Building, Brighton BN1 9QN, 1974 England), THE SOCIAL ORGANIZATION OF SOCIAL SCIENCE 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 56 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 exogenously 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 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 the 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 & responsibilities within the team. The team’s responsible for computing, since they frequently lost contact with the substantive purposes &

S03980 Przeczwkni, Krzysztof (Institute de Recherche sur Jeunesse Section de Loisirs, Zagorinà 3, Warszawa, 1974 Poland, 90-1190), TOURISM AS A SOCIAL PHENOMENA (Kristi, 1356 OMEMON, (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 function are described. The 1st topic involves the 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 Przeczwkni, Krzysztof, Andrzej Dziewulski, Eugeniusz Kosek, Alexander Zdura, 1974 (Institute of Research on Youth, Zagorinà 3, Warszawa, Poland, 09441), LES LOISIRS DE LA JENNESSE 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 1,200 respondents of the population. The 2nd was conducted in 1969 on 1,800 respondents of the population. The 3rd was conducted in 1971, concerned the tourist activity of the young. The objects of the last investigation 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.


† 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 later 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 aggregate or ecological effects: a 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), 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 has been dealt with. Based on interviews of 77 officers of the Polish Voluntary Organizations in Toronto are presented. In addition, a summary of views & opinions of 21 leaders & influencers, who were so designated 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 & influencers of the Polish aggregate in Toronto are in disagreement on a number of fundamental questions which could facilitate distinct cultural maintenance for the people of Polish descent in Toronto. It was also noted that the leaders & influencers have not established common plans or policies to meet & resolve internal organizational disagreements.

RAISER, Thomas (U of 65 Glessen, Lieber Str. 74, W. Germany), SOCIOLOGICAL ASPECTS OF 1974 CODETERMINATION OF LABORERS. (Eng) 1540 A 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 & 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 & 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 has been dealt with. Based on interviews of 77 officers of the Polish Voluntary Organizations in Toronto are presented. In addition, a summary of views & opinions of 21 leaders & influencers, who were so designated 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 & influencers of the Polish aggregate in Toronto are in disagreement on a number of fundamental questions which could facilitate distinct cultural maintenance for the people of Polish descent in Toronto. It was also noted that the leaders & influencers have not established common plans or policies to meet & resolve internal organizational disagreements.

RAO, L. Jaganmohan (West Georgia Coll, Carrollton, Georgia), INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE FAMILY: A WORLD VIEW. (Eng) 1975 30117, INDUSTRIALIZATION AND THE FAMILY. 1541 An attempt is made to re-evaluate 3 prominent hypotheses about family structure which are 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 hypotheses are inadequate for accurately describing the complex relationships between industrialization & the family.

RAYNES, Norma V. (Ememie Kennedy Shriver Center for Mental Retardation, Waltham, MA, 02154), POWER AND RESPONSIBILITY IN MEDICAL CARE. (Eng) 1542 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.

REGAN, Daniel (Yale U, New Haven, CT, 06520), MALAYSIAN INTELLECTUALS AS RELUCTANT DEMOCRATS: SOME NOTES ON THEIR ORIENTATIONS TOWARDS POLITICAL AUTHORITY. (Eng) 1974 Part of a broader study on intellectual reactions to modernization in Malaysia, focusing on 133 intellectuals, nearly all of whom use English or Malay as their working language. 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 focal points 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 many of the essayists of the "Judeo-Christian west; the 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.

REHBEIN, Jochen (Seminar fuer Allgemeine Sprachwissenschaft, U Dueseldorf, Moenchenstrasse 5, Federal Republic of Germany), TWO SEQUENCES OF COMMUNICATION ACTS: CATEGORIES OF THE SPACE OF ACTION. (Eng) 1975 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 interpersonal, 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).

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 generalized so as to apply to marital & extra-marital permissiveness as well as premarital permissiveness. Causal diagrams are presented which clarify the final theory.

Reiss, Ira L., England), ETHNIC AND CLASS STRATIFICATION: 1974 THEIR INTERRELATION AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES IN WESTERN EUROPE, (Eng) *The paper reviews evidence from a number of institutional propositions are generalized so as to apply to marital & extra-marital permissiveness as well as premarital permissiveness. Causal diagrams are presented which clarify the final theory.

Rex, John (U of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL, ISA-II England), ETHNIC AND CLAS STRATIFICATION: 1974 THEIR INTERRELATION AND POLITICAL CONSEQUENCES IN WESTERN EUROPE, (Eng) *The paper reviews evidence from a number of European countries and the disabilities suffered by immigrant groups & considers especially the thesis advanced by Castles & Kossack to the effect that immigrants constitute a semi-permanent underclass in European society. The actual evidence presented by Castles & Kossack & others shows that in the majority of European countries immigrants suffer from legal inferiority arising from lack of ethnic consciousness & lack of education & 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 to the general proposition that it is important to consider 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.

Richmond, Anthony H. & John Goldlust (York U, ISA-II Keele Street, Downsview 463, Ontario), 1974 LINGUISTIC AND COGNITIVE ACCULTURATION OF 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.

Rodríguez-Sala, Gómezgíl, Maria 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 NORTH AMERICA, (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 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 1990 & the year 2000 is to be expected to have an overall population 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 prehispanic culture, & the customary lack of support from institutions (1970) which look after 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 82 institutions (1970) which look after the aged, but neither are concerned with old people whose economic level is that of the Me 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 federal 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.
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 by 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.

Rogan, Elaine N., Edmund G. Doherty & Thomas M. Sullivan (Wayne State U, Detroit, MI; 48202), 1974 ETIOLOGY OF SCHIZOPHRENIA: A TRANSITIONAL 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, psychodynamic, & psychiatric literatures, used in their work 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 relative importance of 8 competing etiological factors suggests that in the mode of production of knowledge in 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 influences of the scientific community. If science is autonomous, it 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.

ISA-II Sullivan (London School of Economics, Houghton St, WC2, England), MANAGED SCIENCE IN DEVELOPMENT, (Eng) The rotation of individuals among settings is 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 influences of the scientific community. If science is autonomous it 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.

ISA-II Fishman & Robert L. Cooper (Hebrew U of Jerusalem, Israel), ENGLISH ON KEREN KAYEMET STREET, 1973 (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 heard 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 proficiencies were naturally elicited (N=286). In addition, 24 shopkeepers were interviewed 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 language frame, 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 1989, 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 preceding research (in spite of 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. Psychiatrists themselves have recently criticized this model. Sociology can contribute to the analysis of this theory because 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 the specific situation (age corresponding 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 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 & self-sacrifice, 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 & warfare competition 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, & have perhaps a more humane, & 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-Pieczenik, Roberta, TESTING ALTERNAT-
ISA-II TIVE 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 substantive 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 Rudeolph, Jacqueline Tobe (Cell 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
establish both languages on an equal & legal basis throughout the society.

Biculturalism by the Royal Commission on welfare state programs when they increase faster in the Nordic countries as a special case, suggests that expenditures on out of wedlock in the 4 Nordic countries provide indices for Ls groups applies not only to income distribution. Non-whites overrepresentation in mortality statistics & a steady worsening 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 act 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.

It is contended that the conclusions on the report 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 prosper 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.
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 We. The Yugoslav situation is used to illustrate the process of the oscillation between the 2 mentioned directions of the effects of workers' control.

The persistence of a managerial elite without control in France, further analysis is discussed, including the effects of different %.

The greater part of smaller & middle-sized industrial firms. %

Family firms help to explain the concentration of family firms on the middle levels of the size of enterprises, suggesting that family firms will continue to comprise owner-run firms have a different long-term growth curve displaying especially the unity & identity of growth rates for firms headed by heads of family firms.

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 concerning time of marriage, consanguinity & patrilineal descent.

The father's role has a different function of growth. The father's role 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.

The mining & geology, 11900, Yugoslavia, NEW TRENDS IN SOCIAL POLICY IN YUGOSLAVIA, (Fr)

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 the 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 SI 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 family 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 We. 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 We, & 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.

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.
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 entering a career in a second profession, the sociologically interesting instances of cross-education - of significance because they reflect upon the direct conflict (or more appropriately, the reverse of the order of the 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 (this 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" (as Alford's scree) are matched with mostly "non-class opinions."

**S04011** Schreiber, E. M. (McGiU U, Montreal, Quebec), ISA-II CULTURAL DISTANCES AMONG OCCUPATIONS: 1974 THE CASE OF CANADA. (Eng) 1567 † These 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). 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 (this 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" (as Alford's scree) are matched with mostly "non-class opinions."
OF EDUCATION, INCOME AND HEALTH STATUS

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.

S04017 Skrede, Kari (Institute of Applied Social Research, Blindern, Oslo 3, Norway), Inequality 1974 OF EDUCATION, INCOME AND HEALTH STATUS 1875 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 Prospect Street, New Haven, CT 06511), Legions and Social Change; Classical 1974 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, the classical theories of 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 recent literature has given them a new formulation of the role of religion in social change is to be balanced & accurate.

S04019 Smith, Michael D. & Frederic L. Diamond (York U, 4700 Keele Street, Downsview, Toronto, Ontario), Occupational Mobility in Professional 1974 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 & 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.
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 Bergh, & R. A. Schermersorn, 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 pluralisms is revisited & an evaluation of its current standing against the wave 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.

# Southworth, Franklin C. (South Asia Studies, U of ISA-II Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 19104), ON THE NEED FOR QUALITATIVE DATA TO SUPPLEMENT CENSUS LANGUAGE STATISTICS: SOME PROPOSALS 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 be obtained by actual observation &/or self-reporting. (C) Information on patterns of individual bilingualism, 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.


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

# Steiner, Helmut (Academy of Sciences, Otto-Nuschke-Strasse, DDR), SOCIAL AND COGNITIVE DETERMINANTS 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 sociologically 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 (D1), the specifically scientific conditions (D2), the institutionalized conditions of working (D3), the conditions in the working group (D4), the conditions of personality (D5). Based on scientific creativity in the socialist society are described: (1) the connection between social, scientific & technical creative; (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 COMECOON.
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.

The problem of the humanization of labor is only to be solved on the basis of clarification of the character of labor. The working process embraces 3 essential elements: the social-economic nature of labor, the labor-content, the form of cooperation 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-oriented, 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 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 social systems that exist at present, there can be no similarity in the way the humanization of labor is posed.

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 (i.e., the complex of work attitudes & work behavior), & especially with the development of some characteristics of a typical socialist relationship, showed the importance of the interaction 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).
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 community members 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.

S04033 Sussman, Marvin B. (Case Western Reserve U, ISA-II Cleveland, OH, 44106), CROSS-NATIONAL FAMILY
1974 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 theoretical & methodological possibilities & problems 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/or- ganizational 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 STRUC- 1974 TURES, 1933-1941; A FORGOTTEN EPISODE IN 1588 THE HISTORY OF AMERICAN SOCIOLOGY AND A CASE STUDY IN THE SOCIOLOGY OF SOCIOLOGY. (Eng) † An unprecedented 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 existing information in the liter-ature 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 ear-liest 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 Frank-furt (the case is "deviant" as existent literature on the impact of refugee scholars relies on individual accounts). The neces-sity 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.

S04034 Sweetser, Dorian Apple (Boston U, MA, 02215), ISA-II CITY MIGRATION AND THE PRESERVATION OF 1974 FAMILY TIES: A CROSS-NATIONAL COMPARISON. 1590 (Eng) † 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 internet more frequently than separated kin. The examination of kinship 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 trans-mission of culture, this influence on the family may perhaps continue for all time as well as the growth of cities in modern societies. Data from studies by the writer in Norway & Finland, plus comparisons with studies in other societies, will be presented.

S04036 Szaniawski, Eva (Charles U, Prague, Czechoslovakia), THE SOCIAL PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACHES TO PSYCHOPATHOLOGY & THE ETIOLOGY OF PSYCHOSES. (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 dis-orders, including psychosis. They are one of the methodo-logical approaches to solving their etiopathogenesis & preven-tion. 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 com-pared with the views of others who are engaged in the social psychi-tric 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 commu-nication in relation to the typology of personality; peculiar forms of schizophrenic communication; the disorders of commu-nication & logic in schizophrenics; the so-called "Zeno's syndrome" in the social interaction & thinking of schizophrenics; the phenomena of halted movement & time; the dynamics & structure of paranoid pseudocommunity; the preconditions of the persistence of schizophrenic forms of interaction.

S04037 Štůmpka, Piotr (U of Krakow, Jaracza 8/7, 31-143, Poland), THE STRATEGIES OF THEORY CONSTRUCTION. (Eng)

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 the 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 & et al. All of these are found unsatisfactory on 3 counts: (i) as ineffective, (ii) as in-concrete, 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 sci-entific 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
The primary goal of population programs is to reduce women's fertility. There are four aspects of this goal which raise ethical issues of particular significance to women: (1) 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 & status; & (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 policy programs & for whose benefit? What steps should be taken to ensure 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.

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.

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 childbearing 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 parenthood. 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.
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 receptive 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 'methodology' (& preoccupation with critical methodology), 'subjectivism' (primacy of standpoint of isolated individual psyche), 'abstract moralism' (absentiation of art), & 'psychologism' and 'culturalism' (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 intelligensia, & 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.
developing nation. The relation between the Tiv & the Northern
environmental & technological factors which determine the in-
crease in scale. Inability to integrate the various groups into
the socio-cultural unit into the wider
society, they also (a) increase the degree of dependence
upon other groups; (b) go through a process of transferring sole
expectations 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. In-
some degree of such a transference function the degree of integration of any particular individual or segment of the socio-cultural unit into the wider society & the other en-
vironmental & technological factors which determine the in-
crease 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 de-
veloping 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 appeared dedicated to resist, & the leaders of the Tiv
appear dedicated to preserve, & the leaders of the Tiv
Emirates 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 de-
veloping division of societies into SC’s possessed of consider-
able ethnic diversity.

An elaboration of a dimension of self-conception
implied in this study is the notion of “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 de-
privation & desire, & changing opportunities & consequences,

An interorganizational framework has been em-
ployed to merge elitist, pluralist, & dialectic perspectives on
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 domina-
tion by any one or a few of their number, yet form the coal-
itions for specific community action that underlie decentralized
decision-making. Supporting this is the fact that, in the main, that
large-scale & diversified, or decentralized municipal govern-
ment 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 fall 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 com-
munity decentralization did indeed have independent effects up
on the absences of conflict, measured by fractionalization 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 or-
ganizations with plural interests & values suggests that cen-
tralized governments either are weak or exist in organization-
ally barren communities; neither alternative is conducive to
collective community action. The finding that these different
community outputs, each one requiring interorganiza-
al cooperation, were positively affected by the scale & diver-
sification of municipal government &/or its decentralization.
All of this suggests that various small conflicts serve to pre-
vent large ones in the multi-organizational setting & that the
government, organizations, even government agencies, depend
on their capacity for coalition-formation—whatever the degree
upon their capacity for political autonomy.
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 regularly.

This was tested in various experimental calculations on statistical data for the period 1961-1968. The proposed method is shown to offer a possibility to define & consequently, to explain structural shifts in consumption demand with higher accuracy than usual.

1975 804057 FACTORS OF sociological abstracts attitudes regarding contact with whites range from official among coloreds towards whites. In view of the official shift 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. 610 1610 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 dete...
It is easy to begin with observed data; it is well-known that observed data are often incomplete, biased, and lack homogeneity with other sets of data. In a study of the mobility of immigrants in France: facts and models.

Viguer, Marie-Clare (CNRS Universite Toulouse)
ISA-II
de la Moliere, 109 bis rue Vaugueuil, 31076 Toulouse 1974
LA MOBILITE DES TRAVAILLEURS IMMIGRES EN FRANCE: FAITS ET MODELES

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, and to blue-collar jobs. Studying professional careers, a mobility pattern of ascending change. 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 theoretically precise and empirically ascertainable approach that avoids arbitrary value judgements on the part of the researcher and multiple interpretations due to uni-dimensional concepts. The term network is used in three different meaning contexts as a metaphor, as an extension of graph theory, and as an extension of the theory of electric circuits. Arbitrary decisionism with respect to boundaries, overwhelming empirical problems with respect to dimensionality - measurement, and 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 and interorganizational settings is presented and one of their characteristics, their profile strength. Finally, empirical evidence regarding how arbitrary effectiveness concepts could be avoided is presented.

von Alemann, Heine (Institute for Comparative Social Research, U of Cologne, D 5000 Koln 41, 1974
INTERNATIONALIZATION OF SCIENCE.

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

Voss, Paul R. (Roper Public Opinion Research Center, Williams Coll. 420 PO Box 48824, East Lansing, 48824)

The applicability of data at the Roper Center is extended to cover religious preference questions in surveys conducted by the American Institute of Public Opinion. As this information was not available to Carroll and Rossen, a total of 429 PO pools, collected between 1937 and 1975, are identified as having included a question on religious preference. The exact text of the question and coding details are given in each instance in an appendix. In addition, survey data are available to behavior which were collected in countries other than the US and which are available to research scholars through the services of the Roper Center are described.

Vreugdenhil, D., & van der Meulen (Faculteit van de R.K. en van de R.C. Speleologische Vereniging, Utrecht, The Netherlands)

The prospects for internationalism in science are explored. A distinction is made between internationalism, as governed by the norms of science, and supranationalism, as an organized collective endeavor. A considerable amount of internationalism can be observed at present but the prospects for supranationalism at a world wide level are small. Likewise, the professionalization of scientists at such a level is unlikely to occur.
The majority of communications theories & models of communications systems are built upon mechanistic or organismic 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 where-in 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?


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 half-hearted 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.

Wakil, S. Parvez (Dept of Sociology, U of Idaho-PAKISTANI 1974 FAMILY IN CANADA, (Eng)

An exploratory pilot study of the Indo-Pakistan immigrants in Saskatchewan 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—and 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.

Walls, George U of Tempere, Kalevantie 4, (Eng)

ISA-II Geneva, NY, 14456), THE INFLUENCE OF 1974 SOCIOLOGY. (Eng)

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 is discussed in 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.

Wardwell, Walter I. (U of Connecticut, Dept of Sociology, Storrs, 06268), CLINICAL PHARMACY: 1974 A RESPONSE TO TECHNOLOGICAL CHANGE.

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 is discussed in 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.

Wardwell, Walter I. (U of Connecticut, Dept of Sociology, Storrs, 06268), THE SOCIALIZATION OF 1974 MARGINAL HEALTH PROFESSIONALS:

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 idealist. 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: IMPLICATIONS FOR CHANGING SEX ROLES, (Eng) 1625 ¶ 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 on 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 53943, Sociology Dept, U ISA-II Dar es Salaam, Tanzania), DEBUREAUCRATIZATION 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; investment of power & authority in the work group; the establishment of dual control; self-coercion; diminishing 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, Rudolf (Otto-Nuschke-Str. 22/23, 108 Berlin, ISA-II German Democratic Republic), MARXIST-LENINIST 1974 SOCIOLOGY AND THE MANAGEMENT AND PLAN-NING OF SOCIAL PROCESSES IN SOCIALIST SOCIETY. (Eng) 1627 ¶ 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 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 ¶ 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 characteristics: (1) a full demographic range of the population; (2) 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 king & 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 & lower 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 Rwandan Tutsi, could not accept the legitimacy of a political system that could reduce them at best to a subordinate & 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 to such an extent that the dominant Tutsi elites can undertake successful conflict regulation & break the vicious cycle.

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

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 “new social structure” 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 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.

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

Winter, Kurt (Akademie für Arztliche Fortbildung, ISA-II 1134 Berlin, Niederstrasse 34-36, German 1974 Democratic Republic), THE DEVELOPMENT OF A 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 WC 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 & rehabilitation, (c) an effective occupational health service, (d) insurance for occupational risks, such as accidents, (e) a 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.

Wiseman, Jacqueline P. (U of California, La Jolla, ISA-II 92037), AN ALTERNATIVE ROLE FOR THE WIFE 1974 OF AN ALCOHOLIC IN PAST, PRESENT, 

1935 † 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 on the role of the alcoholic in the family & on social support of the alcoholic 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 & 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 wife who takes an alternative path is far superior to the traditional path. 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.

Wink-Lipski, Edmund (Institute of Labor & Social Affairs, ul. Chopina I, Warsaw, Poland), REPORT 1974 ON THE PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED WHILE DOING A NATION-WIDE TIME—BUDGET 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 of contingency, correlation 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 a secondary activity, especially in circumstances when people feel the shortage of time.

Wright, Peter W. G. (Sheffield Polytechnic, Pond Street, S11WB, England), SCIENTIFIC CHANGE 1974 AND COSMOLOGICAL CHANGE. (Eng) 1937 † Focus is on the growing sociological interest in the study of different modes of thought & systems of knowledge. It is suggested that most writings 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 concerned, & 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 done on the development & decline of cognitive systems. The point is illustrated with reference to the position of astrology in 17th-century England, & how it all fitted into the social system. Basic point is illustrated with reference to the position of astrology in 17th-century England, & how it all fitted into the social system. Basic point is illustrated with reference to the position of astrology in 17th-century England, & how it all fitted into the social system. Basic point is illustrated with reference to the position of astrology in 17th-century England, & how it all fitted into the social system. Basic point is illustrated with reference to the position of astrology in 17th-century England, & how it all fitted into the social system. Basic point is illustrated with reference to the position of astrology in 17th-century England, & how it all fitted into the social system. Basic point is illustrated with reference to the position of astrology in 17th-century England, & how it all fitted into the social system. Basic point is illustrated with reference to the position of astrology in 17th-century England, & how it all fitted into the social system. 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The community & the city, changes in attitudes & life-stories 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.

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 (i.e., 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 annunciation of the Virgin Mary (in honor of a patron saint) & the mahal na lusong (Holy Week) is described. Suggestions or topics for further investigation conclude the discussion.

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-stories 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.
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.

Ziemkowska, Maria (Laboratory of Psycho-Social Research on the Family, Institute of Social Prevention 1974 & Socialization, U of Warsaw, Poland), FAMILY AS 1644 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. Ziemkowska, 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.

Zimmerman, Marie (CERDIC, 9 Place de l'Université, Bas-Rhin, Strasbourg, France), 1974 BILITÉS 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 50,469 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 menace. A work, taken to the technical & theoretical 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