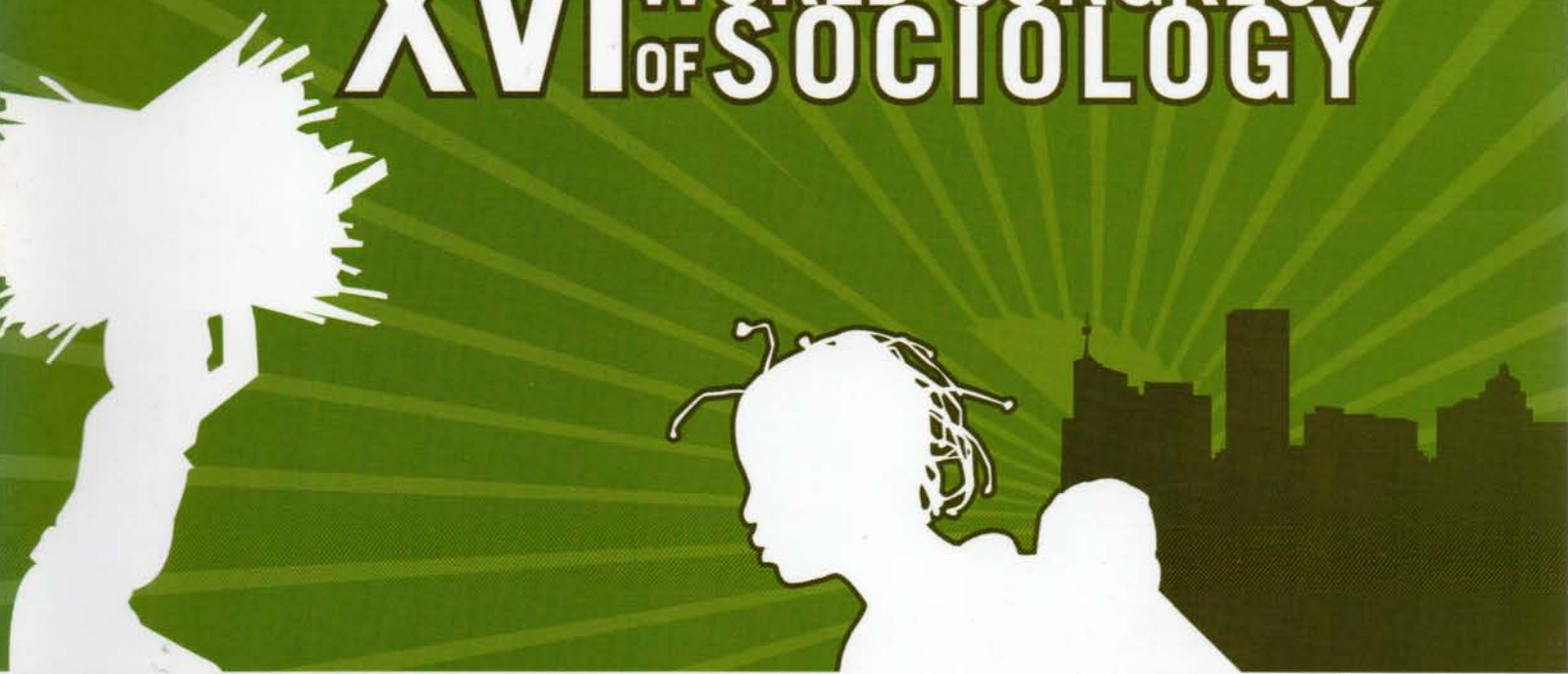


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XVI WORLD CONGRESS OF SOCIOLOGY



ABSTRACTS



ISA 2006 CONGRESS

The Quality of Social Existence in a Globalising World

sociological abstracts from CSA

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1 June 2006

Dear Colleague:

The response to the call for abstracts of papers to be presented at the XVIth World Congress of Sociology has exceeded all expectations. CSA Sociological Abstracts received 1,690 abstracts from registered presenters by the 5 April 2006 deadline, included herein. These abstracts have also been included in the electronic version of the database and are available to the wider sociological community via CSA Illumina.

An additional 840 abstracts have been received to date and will be made available to CSA Sociological Abstracts users in December 2006. Abstracts will continue to be accepted from registered presenters at the CSA Sociological Abstracts Conference Abstracts Submission Web site (<http://md1.csa.com/socioabs/submit.php>) until 1 October 2006 for the year-end update.

CSA Sociological Abstracts is proud to have partnered with the International Sociological Association since 1970 in incorporating abstracts of World Congress presentations in the database. To date over 15,500 abstracts from previous World Congress presenters have been included in CSA Sociological Abstracts, helping to provide a permanent record of the proceedings.

We hope that this publication and the broader dissemination of the presentations via CSA Sociological Abstracts will help to facilitate sociological research and discovery. Best wishes for fruitful intellectual encounters throughout the Congress and beyond.

Cordially,

Susan A. McDaniel

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Jill Blaemers
Director, Social Sciences
CSA



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Notes

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author(s) name(s) — **Lavric, Miran** (Sociology Dept, U Maribor, Slovenia 2000 [tel: 00 386 (0)40 517 477; e-mail: miran.lavric@uni-mb.si]), **The Role of Culture in the Relationship between Religiosity and Psychological Well-being**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)* — title of paper

notice of availability of paper — ● **Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com**

¶ Several measures of religious belief, practice & religious orientation (intrinsic/extrinsic/quest) & two measures of psychological well-being (positive affect & negative affect) have been employed in a cross-cultural survey of undergraduate university students from five different cultural religious environments: Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia, the United States of America & Japan. Results suggest that measures of extrinsic, intrinsic & quest religiosity are not entirely applicable in most of the observed cultures. Nevertheless, it was possible to discern abbreviated cross-culturally valid scales for each dimension. The strength & direction of the correlation between psychological well-being & a particular type of religious orientation proved substantially to depend upon culture. More importantly, the cultural environment plays a crucial role in shaping the relationship between general measures of religiosity & psychological wellbeing. According to the data, higher general levels of religiosity at the societal level are linked to more positive correlations between religiosity & psychological well-being.

2006S00407 — title in original language

Castillo, Juan Jose (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología, U Complutense, Campus Somosaguas, 28223 Madrid Spain jicastillo@cps.ucm.es)], **La evolución de las relaciones de trabajo y el diálogo social en España: construcción y destrucción de un paradigma, 1978-2004** (The Evolution of Labor Relations and Social Dialogue in Spain: Construction and Destruction of a Paradigm, 1978-2004), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (SPA)* — title translation

— language in which paper is written

¶ The article presents a lengthy interpretation of the changes that have occurred in labor relations in Spain over the course of 25 years. The discussion begins with a critical analysis of the circumstances that have contributed to the changes in the positions & negotiation capacities of social actors, as if these results were an inevitable outcome. The article explores the precariousness of job security, the erosion of labor's power, & the concomitant decline in labor's ability to influence the general direction of society. The argument is made that economic, industrial, & labor policies must be analyzed in equal measure in order for us to be able to explain the continued decline in labor's power in recent years. Within this context, the discussion examines the democratic paradigm exemplified by the fight for workers' rights in the post-Franco period, particularly from 1978 to 1984. The bulk of change in the status of labor, however, is seen to have occurred in the period 1984 to 1994, while labor's precarious position appears to have consolidated between 1994 & 2004. The article concludes with an exploration of the possibilities for a general change of policies, from the spring of 2004 onward, that will allow for the construction of a new democratic paradigm for labor.

abstracts of papers presented at the 2006 meeting of the international sociological association

2006S00175

Aareleid-Tart, Aili (Dept Social Sciences, Tallinn U, 10120 Estonia [tel: 3726199571; fax: 3726409440; e-mail: rotnipsi@yahoo.com]), **Doing Biographical Research after Rapid Political Turns**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper is informed by the author's research on the interrelationships of historical turmoil & personal biographies in the case of post-socialist societies with a special emphasis on Estonia. It deals with methodological problems which should be addressed when doing biographical research in post-socialist societies in Central & Eastern Europe. It is, first of all, necessary to face the issue that interviewees create a new post-socialist version from their actually lived lives in the course of an interview, interpreting the regime change as an epiphany after which they have re-evaluated their lives. Researchers have to cope with the problem of how to assess the authenticity of specific accounts because narrators have developed different versions during Soviet & post-Soviet times & their narratives differ when presented in different situations. Another problem has to do with the particularities of an interview situation in which the researcher can either be an outsider (from a Western country) or not: Who would be more worthy of trust? Which impact does the researcher's (lack of) familiarity with the Soviet past have on the unfolding the narrative? What happens if a researcher is a member of the same society, but belongs to a different ethnic group?

2006S00176

Aareleid-Tart, Aili (Dept Social Sciences, Tallinn U, 10120 Estonia [tel: 3726199571; fax: 3726409440; e-mail: rotnipsi@yahoo.com]), **Estonians' Life Stories Revealing Cultural Trauma**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ More than 40 years Soviet mentality coexisted with an insulted & humiliated Estonian-ness. The bloodstained memories of nation-wide repression & injustice of Stalinist authorities produced a chronic social disease—a latent form of cultural trauma together with a 'coalition of silence' (B.Giesen). The public discourse on this topic was possible only after the Soviet Union had collapsed. Carrier groups of long-lasting cultural trauma were different generations of Estonians with their pluralistic life experiences before or after the annexation. As source material to reconstruct trauma-discourse I have used biographical interviews conducted with 72 persons. The tellers of these life stories had passed most of their lives under the foreign Soviet regime, & thus by evaluating these years they unavoidably described & analyzed their adaptation to the 'alien' as well as the mechanisms of preservation of Estonian national identity. In the following, a short schema of dialectical unraveling of the discourse of cultural trauma among Estonians will be carried out: (1) Fledgling trauma—the art of survival (1940s); (2) Climatic trauma—the birth of dual mentality (1950s); (3) Probing trauma—domestication of the 'ghost' of Communism (1960s) (4) Hidden trauma—building the ivory tower against Soviets (1970s).

2006S00177

Abdullah, Noorman (Faculty Sociology, U Bielefeld, IGSS, D-33501 [e-mail: noorman.abdullah@gmail.com]), **Drug Interfaces and the "Problems" of Youth: Arenas of Alternative Possibilities from Contemporary Singapore**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The global use of illicit drugs amongst young people is oftentimes discursively framed in terms of 'social problems' & 'solutions'. These represent a value & knowledge system that constructs its recreational use, & those engaged in such activities, as 'wrong' & 'immoral'. Using the example of Ecstasy & other amphetamine-type stimulants (ATS), this paper questions the nature of such a 'problem' in an authoritarian context such as Singapore, & argues that the imposed constructions of the 'drug problem' neglect a complex of personal & social meanings of ATS users, many of whom have transformed the original authoritative & homogeneous descriptions to possibly include multiple, negotiated meanings collated from their lifeworlds. Central themes of the ATS experience emerge, namely connectivity (which includes sex & sensuality), personal transfor-

mation (including creativity), spirituality, & 'resistance'. In other words, drug use can be read with multiple, & often conflicting, meanings. This points us to the contention that knowledge of ATS & youth recreational drug use is not so much embedded in hard 'truths' that are commonly regarded as commonsensical, but is very much a politicised activity that serves to establish certain official meanings as dominant & thus legitimate 'truths', & others as marginalised & silenced.

2006S00178

Aboderin, Isabella & Harper, Sarah (Oxford Instit Ageing, U Oxford, OX1 3UQ UK [tel: +44-(0)1865-286193; fax: +44-(0)1865-286191; e-mail: isabella.aboderin@ageing.ox.ac.uk]), **Global Migrant Eldercare Provision in the West and Old Age in Sub-Saharan Africa: Exploring Links and Impacts**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ As part of the globalisation process, growing numbers of health workers are migrating from sub-Saharan Africa to provide care to ageing populations in Western industrialised countries. Yet, very little is known about the impacts of such migration on older people in migrants' own families & societies. This paper explores the nature & range of such impacts & their present & future implications. Method: It does so based on the findings of a small-scale, exploratory qualitative investigation undertaken in Nigeria & the UK, among Nigerian migrant nurses working in the UK eldercare sector & their family members in the home country (N=31). Findings: Nurses' migration has various important positive & negative, direct & indirect impacts on (a) the health, economic, social & emotional care & well-being of their older generation family members, & (b) on the perspectives for migrants' own economic security in old age. Conclusion: The growing flows of health & social care labour migration from Africa carry direct implications for the well-being of present & future cohorts of older people in the source countries. These implications need to be considered in African research & policy debates on ageing, & in international debates on the effects of global health & social care migration.

2006S00179

Aboim, Sofia (Instit Social Sciences, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: 00351 217 804 700; fax: 00351 217 940 274; e-mail: sofia.aboim@ics.ul.pt]), **Gender Relations and Marital Interactions in Portugal: A Comparative Analysis of Male and Female Discourses**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Proposing that gender can be greatly produced within marital & family interactions, this presentation aims to compare how male & female identities depend on specific types of family cohesion & value orientation. In a context like Portugal, where social changes have been developing rapidly & the male breadwinner model applies to a minority of the contemporary couples (there are high rates of full-time female employment, even when women are mothers of pre-school-aged children), gender practices, priorities given to private or public life & ways of being a man or a woman have been reinvented outside the institutional model of family & the traditional roles of masculinity & femininity, even if women are overall still more family oriented than men. Nevertheless, major differences in 'doing gender' can be also drawn within the male & the female groups.

2006S00180

Aboim, Sofia (Instit Social Sciences, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: 00351 217 804 700; fax: 00351 217 940 274; e-mail: sofia.aboim@ics.ul.pt]), **Men between Worlds: Changing Masculinities in Urban Maputo**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ After several years of intense discussion, in 2003 a new Family Law was finally approved in Mozambique's parliament. This new legal code for family organization, gender relations & individual rights proposes, in general terms, a very modernist, & even "western," view of the family, where gender roles are pictured through the lens of a desired equality between men & women. Women's & children's rights are wishfully protected in the context of a monogamous family established through affection & negotiation between husband & wife, parents & children. Many of the main points of the law defy the traditional gender order of male domination &

try to create a new gender regime within family life. On the one hand, the man ceases to be the unquestioned head of the family & the woman gains new powers in decision-making. On the other hand, the traditionalist models of family life sustained by polygamy are rejected in this legal framework. Overall, gender roles & identities are normatively conceived in a modernist framework that frequently goes against the traditional gender order. In face of these legal changes, that challenge not only the social organization but also the symbolic views of gender differentiation in Mozambique, how are men constructing or reconstructing their male identities? In what ways are traditionalist masculinities being put to proof by the recent public legitimacy of gender equality? The main purpose of this presentation is to try to find some answers to these questions, focusing on men that are caught up between worlds: the word of the male dominance tradition & the one of an equalitarian family ruled by "westernised" values of affection & negotiation. We depart from the idea that masculinities are not coherent & linear constructions. On the contrary, ambivalence & normative conflict are an important part of gender self-perceptions & evaluations. As proposed, amongst others, by Connell, masculinities are plural. And that plurality can be stressed at two levels: the one of individual practices & identities & the one of symbolic models that coexist in a given society. In their construction of the self, men tend to mix different references, sometimes even by merging conflicting models, when they try to relate themselves to hegemonic masculinity. Mozambican men are no different. They are facing personal ambivalence in a context where hegemonic masculinity is being put to question. This analysis is based on data collected in urban Maputo, both through a survey to university students (Eduardo Mondlane University) & in-depth interviews with men from several generations.

2006S00181

Abraham, Margaret & Purkayastha, Bandana (Dept Sociology, Hofstra U, Hempstead, NY 11549 [tel: 516-463-5641; fax: 516-463-6250; e-mail: margaret.abraham@hofstra.edu]), **Doing Public Sociology: Bringing the Margins to the Center**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The term, "public sociology" was "re" popularized in the United States with the attention it received at the 2004 American Sociological Association Annual Meetings. Defining it as an impetus for doing sociologies which promote & protect all social relations that make people human, ASA President Michael Burroway invigorated a fresh debate on the purpose of doing sociologies. As "academics of color" who have been involved in action research for many years, we discuss the complexities of doing public sociology in the United States. We provide a critical view of the ways in which scholarship & activism of women of color engaged in public sociology, is located within a dominant paradigm primarily influenced by Euro-American academia. Based on our own experiences as public sociologists, we examine how research & activism that have deep transforming potential often remain confined to the margins in the dominant discourse in understanding problems such as domestic violence or racism by descriptors of "special cases" including "immigrant conditions," or issues of "women of color." We also examine knowledge structures & how a strict adherence to only selected "originary sources" of ideas & movements--such as the myth of the western roots of human rights--perpetuate the hierarchy between the margins & centers.

2006S00182

Abrahamson, Peter (Dept Sociology, U Copenhagen, DK-1014 Denmark [tel: +45 3532 3941; fax: +45 3532 3940; e-mail: Peter.Abrahamson@sociology.ku.dk]), **Free Trade Agreements and Social Citizenship: The Case of Central America (CAFTA-DR)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper takes as its starting point the proliferation of free trade agreements across the globe as one dominant sign of globalization. Some observers see this as a spread of neo-liberal governance putting more emphasis on individual achievements in a deregulated market economy, while others view it as a possible enhancement of social citizenship rights. Evidence from the development in Europe suggests that increased economic interaction has been a vehicle for broadening & securing social rights through institutionalisation. The paper wishes to test this thesis in Central America by outlining possible social rights consequences of the implementation of the Central American Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA-DR) signed in 2004 with the U.S & ratified in 2005 (except by Costa Rica). The paper reviews the arguments put forward against as well as in favour of the implementation of CAFTA-DR & the existing limited research on the case. It then describes the current socio-economic & governance situation in the region. From this analysis three countries are selected for further investigation: Costa Rica, Guatemala & Nicaragua.

This selection ensures that the 'extremes' of the region with respect to economic development, state history & civil conflict are included. The paper concludes by suggesting an institutional sociological comparative approach to be the most fruitful one if the open question of social citizenship & free trade in Central America is to be answered.

2006S00183

Abreu, Alice R. de P. (Federal U Rio de Janeiro, Brazil [tel: + 5521 2274-3641; e-mail: alice.abreu@br.inter.net]), **Priorities in the World of Labour in the Americas: An Exercise in Policy Making**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper describes the process by which main priorities in labour related issues were discussed & agreed upon by the Ministers of Labour of the countries of the Western Hemisphere & discusses their relationship with the central theoretical questions of the contemporary academic debate. The Inter American Conference of Ministers of Labour has been meeting for more than 30 years now, & brings together the Ministers of Work of the 34 members states of the OAS to discuss policy issues & promote programs & projects that will help strengthen the agenda of labour both in their countries & regionally. This paper analyzes the result of the four meetings held since 1998: XI CIMT, October 1998 in Via del Mar, Chile; XII CIMT, October 2001 in Ottawa, Canada; XIII CIMT, September 2003 in Salvador, Brazil; & XIV CIMT, September 2005 in Mexico City, Mexico. In all these meetings the Ministers approved a Declaration & a Plan of Action, setting the main themes of the national & regional policies & supporting specific actions & programs. These documents will also be compared with the documents produced by the two consulting committees of the Conference, representing workers (COSATE) & employers (CEATAL).

2006S00184

Acheson, Nicholas V. (School Policy Studies, U Ulster, Newtownabbey, Northern Ireland BT37 0QB [e-mail: N.Acheson@ulster.ac.uk]), **Social Cohesion, Welfare and Civil Society: Some Implications of the Case of Northern Ireland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper considers the hypothesis that greater participation of civil society organizations in the welfare mix of contemporary welfare states improves the integrative function of welfare systems faced with the fragmenting effects of globalization (Anheier, 2004; Surender, 2004; Kendall, 2003). It presents new quantitative & qualitative evidence of the extent to which such organizations in Northern Ireland cross communal boundaries in a region which is fully integrated into the UK welfare state & which has experienced a period of intense & violent conflict over deep ethno-religious divisions in the 30 years from the late 1960s. The paper shows that providing welfare services does not in itself lead to greater cross-community integration. The paper discusses the evidence in the light of the evolving role of civil society organisations in the modernization of welfare systems. It will consider some implications of this evidence for the integrative hypothesis in the light of recent theorising that places civil society as an arena of tension between the family, the state & the market as producers of welfare (Evers & Laville, 2004).

2006S00185

Acord, Sophia Krzys (Dept Sociology & Philosophy, U Exeter, UK EX4 4RJ [tel: +44 (0)1392 263307; fax: +44 (0)1392 263305; e-mail: s.k.acord@ex.ac.uk]), **The Curator as Sociologist: Bridging the Gap between Sociology and the Exhibition of Contemporary Art**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the late 1980s, the mediating roles of the curator & the exhibition have increasingly become central to artistic creation in the international art context. The sociology of art has dabbled in a 'sociology of suspicion', regarding such curatorial practices as 'highbrow activity', 'mythmaking' (Willis), or the maintenance of disinterestedness (Bourdieu). Through an ethnographic & discursive study of independent 'star' curators of contemporary art, I will explore how they draw on & adapt traditionally sociological discourses in their search for meaning in contemporary artistic representation. Preceding the existence of curatorial training programs, the majority of these individuals emerged from backgrounds in sociology, philosophy or economics, endowing them with the faculties to conduct 'research' throughout artistic peripheries (both geographic & symbolic), discovering & constructing new peripheries & issues in contemporary art (Zolberg, 2001). Furthermore, the exhibition often functions to make an argument visible, stepping up its discursive potential & offering new

opportunities for public engagement in the discussion. While sociologists have dabbled in curating (Bruno Latour) & conversed with artists (Bourdieu & Haacke in *Free Exchange*), it is time for sociology to engage the curator of contemporary art, looking for bridges of collaboration towards common goals in understanding the globalizing world.

2006S00186

Acord, Sophia Krzys (Dept Sociology & Philosophy, U Exeter, UK EX4 4RJ [tel: +44 (0)1392 263307; fax: +44 (0)1392 263305; e-mail: s.k.acord@ex.ac.uk]), **Negotiating Meaning in Curatorial Practice: Rethinking Tacit Knowledge, or How Does Culture Really Get into Action?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper addresses the ways in which sociology has disregarded aesthetic decision-making, labelling it 'connoisseurship', the development of the 'good eye' (Rogoff), 'mythmaking' (Willis), or the exercise of a 'code'. The reliance of the paradigm of production on this thesis of tacit knowledge has resulted in an inability to take the art oeuvre seriously, & a general failure to understand how artistic consecration continues to enforce socio-political distinctions between art worlds. If something goes without saying because it came without saying, then when, where, & how can it be said? Through a comparative ethnographic study of curators of contemporary art in London & Paris, emphasizing the use of visual methodologies during the exhibition installation, I explore the implicit factors implicated in the creation of artistic meaning by proposing a new, aesthetic sociology. By incorporating the visual component of respondent self-reflection in the presence of specific artworks, this paper will underline the multifaceted, & often nonverbal, ways that meaning is actively discussed, promoted & maintained by gatekeepers of contemporary art. I will also explore how curators of contemporary art draw on & adapt traditionally sociological discourses in their own search for meaning in artistic representation.

2006S00187

Acord, Sophia Krzys (Dept Sociology & Philosophy, U Exeter, UK EX4 4RJ [tel: +44 (0)1392 263307; fax: +44 (0)1392 263305; e-mail: s.k.acord@ex.ac.uk]), **The Performance of Taste in Curatorial Practice: Accounting for the Aesthetic in the Mediation of Contemporary Art**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ DiMaggio (1982), Douglas (2002) & Bourdieu (1984) link the valorisation of certain artworks to professional mediators who define the institutional criteria for classification. Yet, we still know very little about how personal taste is shaped & performed by such 'gatekeepers' in art worlds. In "Art as a Cultural System", Geertz (1993) notes: "If you have to ask what jazz is you are never going to get to know". Likewise, sociology has found art equally challenging to discuss. Rather than leading cultural mediators into the passive exercise of ingrained knowledge, or simply 'accounting for' their practice, an exploration of taste requires conversing with aesthetic sensibilities. This paper draws from an ethnographic study of curators of contemporary art in England & France, focusing on key instances in which artworks are chosen for display, such as studio visits, exhibition planning meetings & the exhibition installation. Ultimately, the crux of curatorial practice in contemporary art is the construction of artistic meaning through the exhibition, when curators address artworks in a performative way through the public-oriented frame of the exhibition. Informed by a multitude of factors, the performance of taste involves a complex negotiation between embodied reaction & intellectual rational.

2006S00188

Adamuti-Trache, Maria (Faculty Education, U British Columbia, Vancouver [tel: 1-604-822-5954; fax: 1-604-822-8818; e-mail: maria.trache@ubc.ca]), **Academia and the Labour Market: Does Field of Study Matter?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study draws attention toward the similarity between structures of power held by academic disciplines & their economic recognition in the labour market, & situates gender & other demographic factors within this space. The research is grounded in Becher & Trowler's analysis of academic cultures, Bourdieu's account of a topographic space of university disciplines polarized by the differential capital possession of their members, & Glover's feminist view that a "territorial demarcation" operates in the labour market as it operates in academia. This empirical study analyzes longitudinal data from the British Columbia Canada baccalaureate graduate surveys, examining the 1996 cohort at one year & five years after university graduation. The correspondence analysis method allows for exploring patterns of employment, unemployment & income in association with

gender, age & the choice of field of study. Since data are available at two surveyed times, the dynamic of change for various groups can be assessed, of specific interest being the persistent gender differences in labour market outcomes. It is interesting to observe how fields of study cluster around centres of power created within academia that are likely to mirror the structures of economic & social power existent in the labour market.

2006S00189

Adelman, Miriam (U Federal Paraná [tel: 55-41-3360-5093; fax: 55-41-3360-5093; e-mail: miriamad@brturbo.com.br]), **On Voices and Canons: Experiences from the Brazilian Academe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although gender studies have been flourishing in Brazilian universities since the eighties, Brazilian sociology has demonstrated considerable resistance to the incorporation of feminist perspectives to its core curriculum & basic theoretical agenda. To some extent, this seems to reflect specific conditions of university & academic life in this "local" context, although work by feminist sociologists & social theorists in other parts of the world describe similar experiences, & similar struggles for a move "from margin to center." My work presents a discussion of the institutional constraints that have been at work in blocking the fuller entrance of feminist discourse—& key issues developed in gender studies—into the "sociological mainstream." I also take a comparative look at the way feminist & post-colonial perspectives have been received within Brazilian sociology, & a theoretical outline of the contributions that both perspectives have to make to current approaches to social theory & contemporary society & culture. I finalize with some suggestions as to how we might move ahead in the forging of new perspectives that, while recognizing the value of classical sociological traditions, give due space to emergent voices & the ways in which they have, creatively & necessarily, modified "the canon."

2006S00190

Adelman, Miriam, Ruggi, Lennita & Gomes, Maria Isabel S. (Dept Social Sciences, Federal U Paraná, 80060-150 Curitiba Pr Brazil [tel: 041-3360-5093; fax: 041-3360-5093; e-mail: miriamad@ufpr.br]), **The Beautiful and the Abject: Gender, Sexuality and Constructions of the Body in Contemporary Brazilian Culture**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Recent sociological & anthropological approaches to the social construction of bodies have argued that the "materiality of the body" & its symbolic & cultural construction are in fact inseparable & must be understood within the context of the power relations—primarily, those of class, race, gender, sexual orientation, & generation—of a particular social order. Furthermore, in contemporary "post-modern" societies, questions of body image & bodily practices have become increasingly experienced & recognized as central elements in processes of construction of identity, & have become the site of numerous social struggles in which identities—as well as a wide range of social & symbolic resources—are disputed & negotiated. Drawing on our own research on women in sport, on the identities & experiences of transgendered people, & on identities & representation of the body among fashion models in contemporary Brazil, we propose to reflect upon these struggles—as they come up against, attempt to transform, or work to reproduce hegemonic definitions of "the beautiful" & "the abject." We focus on, among other issues, the way gender & sexuality & implicated in these definitions—from the intensive "discursive production" that encourages women of different ages to place the construction of "perfect" feminine bodies at the center of their identities & the role of the fashion industry & fashion models in establishing such notions of perfection, to the "transgressive" construction of feminine bodies by travestis & male-to-female transsexuals, or the possibility that particular sporting practices break with aspects of normative femininity & encourage women to define identity in ways that may be empowering. Analysis based on our own empirical research will be complemented by analysis of representations of the body in a sample of the popular magazines that currently flood the market with their influential discourse on the perfectible, &/or perfectly beautiful, body, acting as an effective pedagogy that restricts the range of possibilities & potentialities of images & practices to those which adapt to specific models of the beautiful & the unacceptable (or repugnant). Key theoretical sources inspiring our theoretical reflections & empirical research include Michel Foucault, Pierre Bourdieu, Anthony Giddens, Judith Butler, Susan Bordo & Sander Gilman; anthropological & historical work on gender, culture & the body in Brazil are also be incorporated.

2006S00191

Adelman, Sam (School Law, U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL

[tel: +44 24 76523101; e-mail: s.adelman@warwick.ac.uk]), **Sovereignty and Human Rights in a Globalising World**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We are regularly informed that sovereignty is being deterritorialized, decentred & disconnected from the state. In postmodernity—or what Ulrich Beck calls the second modernity—the international order has been underpinned by the contradictory conceptions of state sovereignty in the UN Charter & the human rights enshrined in the Universal Declaration. Human rights are counterposed to sovereignty, which remains one of the main unresolved problems of modernity. Historically, human rights have been deployed as a means of seeking to make the sovereign state accountable. If sovereignty is becoming detached from the biopolitical municipal state, our conception of the relationships between sovereignty, the state & human rights must be reconceptualised. Such a reconceptualisation must take account of the tendency to fetishise human rights as a transcendent, universalising secular religion; an inversion if you like of Carl Schmitt's political theology. As such, there is a risk that alternative languages of resistance such as justice are subsumed by human rights as a putative solution to all forms of violence & oppression, & that politics becomes distorted by a hegemonic discourse of rights. I explore the possibilities & limits of a concept of human rights which, like freedom & democracy, is increasingly colonised & appropriated by neo-liberalism & neo-conservatism under global capitalism.

2006S00192

Adem, Cigdem (Public Administration Instit Turkey & Middle East [tel: +90 312 231 73 60; fax: 1706/+90 312 231 38 81; e-mail: c_adem@yahoo.com]), **Participation in Nature Conservation in Turkey: Facing New Challenges**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ To identify, understand & contribute to the dynamics of environmental governance in an era of globalization, the process of transition endorses space for possibilities of research. This study focuses on the interrelation between participation & policy making in nature conservation in Turkey within a context of political modernisation. The concept of political modernisation refers to processes of transformation within the political domain of the society. The study will first delineate the evolution of participation in nature conservation in Turkey. In addition, it will depict the social & structural conditions under which participatory mechanisms are applied in nature conservation. More specifically, I look at the impact of recent social effects of policy changes within the domain of nature conservation upon both the debates & the practices of political participation. The research attempts to discover the internal dynamics of participation in nature conservation via management plans. Moreover, it will attempt to evaluate participation in terms of the change from both parts: the part that tries to conserve & the part who lives in the area to be conserved. It tries to explore participation from different approaches to democratic decision-making as well as the construction of publicity & representativeness. The theoretical framework particularly focuses on three approaches that dominate the debate, namely, the Habermas-inspired model of deliberative democracy, the post-structuralist model of radical democracy as articulated in the works of Ernesto Laclau & Chantal Mouffe & the green critique of Habermasian deliberative democracy. Further, the study is based on a field study that was realized between August-November 2003 & August-September 2005 which is carried out in Artvin-Camili, Turkey. The study is conducted within the scope of Biodiversity & Natural Resource Management project, (GEF-II), funded by the Global Environmental Facility, which is ongoing since 2000. The research methods consist of group & in-depth interviews with the policy-makers & local, national & international stakeholders working in nature conservation, a questionnaire conducted with local people & participant observation in the field especially during the negotiation of the management plan.

2006S00193

Aderhold, Jens (Instit Sociology, Martin-Luther-U Halle-Wittenberg, D-06099 Halle (Saale), Germany [tel: +49(0)3455524263; e-mail: jens.aderhold@soziologie.uni-halle.de]), **Challenges in Modern Cooperative Fields—New Tools for the Moderation of Dilemmas**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social networks show an independent logic. The regularities & principles known from organizations are followed only in a limited way. The substantially higher dynamics & uncertainty in the network confronts the operators with a different quality of problems. Many problems cannot be finally solved. Every decision to cope with one problem inevitably produces a new one, one that is connected to the found solution & may have fatal consequences for the further existence of the network. In principle,

we are assuming that networks can rarely be operated with 'classic' management concepts & methods alone. Only a new orientation of the network-governance towards the different levels of network & cooperation can properly apply the basic tension relation in the everyday work with networks. The design of a cooperation focuses on questions concerning acquisition, constitution, project work, (consequences of) the disappearance of the cooperation—at its core a more complex project management. The form of the problems, the complexity of the environment & the tie to the interests of the individual task affect the processes & the instrumentation. In this presentation, I introduce three developed tools—the "action landscape of network moderation" & the instruments "COIN" & "Repertory-Net-Grid."

2006S00194

Aderhold, Jens (Instit Sociology, Martin Luther U Halle-Wittenberg, D-06099 Halle (Saale), Germany [tel: 49-0-345-5524263; e-mail: jens.aderhold@soziologie.uni-halle.de]), **Legitimation: Myth or Integrating Requirement? Local Elites and Local Policy in the Tension Field of Uncertainty, Ignorance and Professionalisation in Dramatically Changing Societies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The political level of local communities is often understood as the "school of democracy." Here is the distance between citizens, elites & institutions usually on a low level. We can assume that institutional regulations can be directly experienced by the citizens. For example, by a number of plebiscitary elements, citizens are enabled to participate directly in the communal process in formation of a political will. Referring to dynamic changes of political attitudes, we can expect direct consequences on political actors & institutions. Therefore, we have to ask how explicit these often discussed problems of democracy will occur on the local level: (1) new demands of legitimization; (2) intensified dissatisfaction with policy & politicians, & (3) new tasks for political leaders. Particularly in times of serious changes the problem of legitimization is very important for political elites. Legitimacy, understood as the acceptance of the 'governed' to their (political) leaders, is in our opinion more than formal & institutionalized rules (e.g. elections) & represents a permanent & active acquisition of legitimacy. Our theoretical thoughts are based on a complex construct of own empirical surveys. The basics are e.g. data of a current citizen-survey (n=2011) & an elite-survey (n=138), where we can show the comparison of the years 2003 & 2005.

2006S00195

Adesina, Jimi O. (Rhodes U, Grahamstown 6140 South Africa [tel: +27466038361; fax: +27466225570; e-mail: J.Adesina@ru.ac.za]), **Labour in Africa's Democratic Project**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The debates around the African labour movements have tended to impose homogeneity where heterogeneity might better explain the situations; extending the findings of single-country studies to typify the continent. Much of the literature on democratisation, in the 1980s & the early 1990s, on the other hand, has tended to graft exogenous explanations on local, country-level experiences—such that the democratic upsurge was explained in terms of European developments rather than local conditions. This paper explores heterogeneity & endogenous impulses for explaining the roles of the labour movement in the democratisation agenda of the 1980s & the 1990s. While in several instances the labour movements took a lead, & in others were almost non-existent, the involvement of the labour movement did not guarantee a more inclusive polity or socio-economic outcomes. The neo-liberal turn in many cases would fundamentally undermine & damage the labour movement itself; in others the labour movement took a decidedly anti-neoliberal thrust. Problematising the forms of 'multi-party democracy' that emerged in the post-1990s raises important questions about the power of discourse ('democracy') & how the neoliberal project has led not only to a structural adjustment of Africa's economy but the polity & civil societies. The result is the subversion of popular demands for a state/society nexus that is accountable, democratic, & equitable. The paper further explores recent attempts at exerting popular control over the institutions of 'multi-party' rule, the roles of the labour movements & examines the patterns of social alliances emerging in the efforts to construct a more inclusive society.

2006S00196

Adogame, Afe U. (Dept Religious Studies, School Divinity, U Edinburgh, UK, EH1 2LX [tel: 01-31-650-8928; fax: 01-31-650-7952; e-mail: A.Adogame@ed.ac.uk]), **It Is Not Yet Over Until It Is Over! Locating New African Pentecostalism in Diaspora**

between Religious Trans-Nationalism and Internationalism, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ The paper maps the religious demography of new African migrant communities, particularly the Pentecostal/Charismatic variety, in diaspora & demonstrates how they are attempting to assimilate notions of the global while at the same time maintaining their local identities. Using specific examples of the Embassy of God Church, the Kingsway International Christian Centre, & the Redeemed Christian Church of God, the paper seeks to situate these religious groups within such global religious trends as religious trans-nationalism. These are churches that are no longer largely confined or defined by ethnic-national boundaries & which vigorously promote & cultivate religious internationalism. The increasing links, networks & interchanges developed between "home" context (Africa) & new "host" contexts (i.e. USA, Europe) enables a rethinking of the "assimilation" & "new congregationalism" models in contemporary transnational migrations. It also discusses whether, how & to what extent these new-breed African religious diaspora engage with African-American religious communities & other host religious communities.

2006S00197

Adorno, Sergio & Dwyer, Tom (Dept Sociology, USP [tel: 55-11-32849335; fax: 5519-37881589; e-mail: tom@unicamp.br]), **The Evaluation Culture and Postgraduate Sociology Programmes in Brazil, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The culture of evaluation of scientific production & of the programmes for training researchers was recently introduced into Brazil. Evaluation is coordinated by two federal government agencies: the National Council for Scientific & Technological Development (CNPq), which is responsible for stimulating the production of science & technology, & the Coordination for the Improvement of Superior Level Personnel (CAPES), responsible for supporting the training of new researchers through postgraduate programmes. This paper proposes to focus on the evaluation of postgraduate programmes in sociology in Brazil. The evaluation process started about two decades ago & initially faced a certain degree of resistance, it was marked by progress & retreat, it confronted the evaluation processes carried out in the 'hard sciences', until it was able to establish its own standards, which are today recognised as legitimate. A part of this paper describes the history of the adoption of an evaluation culture in Brazilian sociology. From this historical outline, the paper focuses on the unique features of the evaluation process in sociology compared with some other countries, in Europe & North America. Contrary to what is to be found in other countries examined, our evaluation process does not only concentrate on the production of sociological knowledge. It is true that this is a necessary, but it is not seen as a sufficient criterion. The evaluation process considers various other factors to be equally relevant: the course proposal, the curriculum structure, the articulation between research & teaching, the composition & nature of the work contracts of the teaching body, the existence of an adequate infrastructure for the formation of laboratories & research groups, the degree of internationalisation as well as the leadership shown by some postgraduate programmes in sociology.

2006S00198

Agadjanian, Victor, Nedoluzhko, Lesia & Kumskov, Gennady (School Social & Family Dynamics, Arizona State U, Tempe 85287 [tel: (1-480) 965-3804; e-mail: vag@asu.edu]), **Adjusting to Adversity: Migration and Life Strategies of Young People in Kyrgyzstan, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The study examines migration experience & intentions of young people in Kyrgyzstan as part of their life strategies. We focus in particular on the interconnections among migration, marriage & marital expectations, & childbearing & reproductive preferences. In addition, we examine the role of social capital—both at the level of peer influence & at the community level—in how migration intentions & decisions are formulated & related to marital & reproductive intentions & decisions. The analysis uses data from a survey of 1535 men & women aged 18-29 conducted in urban & rural areas of northern Kyrgyzstan in 2005. We employ logistic regression as the main tool of statistical analysis. Our main models predict migration intentions & plans, by intended destination & duration of stay, from marital & reproductive characteristics, controlling for other individual & social capital factors. We also fit logit models that predict future marital intentions & reproductive intentions from migration plans & intentions. Finally, we fit an event-history model predicting past migratory moves that allows for a more dynamic exploration of the relationships among marriage, reproduction, & migration.

2006S00199

Agarwala, Rina (Princeton U, NJ 08544 [tel: 646 734 8947; fax: 609 258 1039; e-mail: agarwala@princeton.edu]), **Struggling with Informality: A New Class Movement in India, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The liberalization era has resulted in an increased proportion of workers who do not receive secure wages or social benefits either from employers or the state. This study examines how the informal nature of employment affects workers' collective action strategies. Based on data drawn from three cities in India, I find that informal workers are organizing along class lines to improve their livelihoods through demands for state-supported benefits. Their informal employment conditions have, however, altered their mobilization strategies to create a new form of unionism that appeals to the state, rather than the employer, for increases in welfare (such as support for health care, education, & housing) rather than workers' rights (such as minimum wages & job security). In addition, because their employers change frequently, informal workers organize around the neighborhood, rather than the shop floor. As a result of these efforts, the state plays a more central role in informal worker strategies than it does in formal sector workers' strategies. Given the growing rhetoric about the demise of the welfare state & workers' power, these findings are surprising & reveal important insights into what strategies are available for marginalized groups to express their political voice, even as state policies erode their material circumstances.

2006S00200

Aggarwal, Anju (Maharaja Agrasen Coll, U Delhi, India 110007 [tel: 91 011 23847385; e-mail: arush23_aggarwal@yahoo.co.in]), **Youth and Leisure, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Leisure time by definition is the time that can be spent in a multitude of ways that support the growth & development of young people, their families, & their community. The objective of this study is to establish link between youth leisure & youth action. In the developing countries like India boys tend to have more leisure time than girls who spend more time in household labor. They spend more hours in watching TV & fewer hours in reading each day all over the world. Time spent doing nothing, watching TV, hanging around & thinking, e.g., takes more of western youth time than an Asian one. The same leisure time period also constitutes a period during which bad things can happen like drinking, smoking, violence, etc. Crime rates spiked during the hours directly after the school in US. The spread of Internet, & other communication technology esp. in Asia, Europe & USA, has resulted in significant decrease in physical activity among youth esp. older youth. Leisure is a developmental opportunity & an imperative. It also provides for the development of community & society. Around the world the young people are proving that leisure represent a prime opportunity not only for an individual development but also for contribution & change. It is a right to be protected rather than a privilege to be earned.

2006S00201

Aggarwal, Anju (Maharaja Agrasen Coll, U Delhi, India 110007 [tel: 91 011 23847385; e-mail: arush23_aggarwal@yahoo.co.in]), **Gender, Environment and Human Rights, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Basic to human rights is the concept of non-discrimination & equality of treatment. The United Nation since its inception is working in the direction of achieving this concept. At the third UN conference on Women in Nairobi in 1985, the participatory governments resolved for the empowerment of the women to realize the concept of equality. In this paper I will examine that the environmental issues very often affect women more than men. The impact of ecological disasters like Bhopal, side effects of Green revolution, Bengal famine, etc., was greater on women. Structural Adjustment Program had a negative impact both on the environment as well as on women. Women are overlooked when it comes to training & access to new technologies. Chipko movement, Narmada Bachao movement, etc. were indeed kind of feminist movements to protect nature from the greed of men. The basic issue is of survival. The Rio Declaration states that women have vital role in environment management & development. Their full participation is therefore essential to achieve sustainable development. Women's equal participation in an ecological approach to poverty & development is a human right. Point is of giving new role to women & empowering her without destroying the society.

2006S00202

Agolino, Biko (Cheyney U Pennsylvania 19319 [tel: 610-3992278; fax: 610-3992007; e-mail: bagozino@cheyney.edu]),

Nelson Mandela: Freedom Fighter as a Criminologist, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ This paper attempts to theorize the ideas that freedom fighters have expressed on how to prevent, fight or deal with crimes against humanity. In a sense, Mandela is a better criminologist than many criminologists, for instance. Criminologists tend to ignore crimes against humanity but I think that the discipline could benefit from ideas of what causes such crimes, the thoughts of those who try to enforce human rights law, & the methods that they use in resolving such crimes. Nkrumah gave a superb criminological analysis of the crimes of Belgium in the Congo & Fanon did something similar in Algeria. What do SWAPO, ANC, SACP, FRELIMO, ZANU, MPLA, UDF & PAC activists, for example, have to teach criminologists if anything?

2006S00203

Aguado, Juan Miguel & Lozano, Monica (Dept Informacion & Documentacion, U Murcia, 30100 Spain [tel: 34 968363850; fax: 34 968367141; e-mail: jmaguado@um.es]), **The Global Snapshot: Digital Images after the Mobile Revolution, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ In the last decade the technological development of mobile telephony, together with its massive social implantation has unleashed a process of mediatization of mobile communications with relevant consequences in the institutional & social levels as well as with regard to media discourses & content formats. The important role digital images play in this process cannot be left out. Not only because of the relevance of images in our so called visual culture, but specifically because of the coherence between the semantic & the functional aspects of what we may call 'mobile images'. In this paper we pay attention to the coherence between the semantic nature of mobile images & the social nature of the practices & uses in which they take part. We take into account its fragmentary nature, its fuzziness, its instant condition & its capability to be formatted in different digital environments. Secondly, we consider the moblog connection to other photo related social movements, the relation of mobile images with the so-called 'power of now', its ephemeral nature, the use of mobile images to give ontological existence to quotidian events (mediated experiences) & its relevant role in what we have called instant biographies.

2006S00204

Aguiar, Neuma (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, U Federal Minas Gerais, MG-Brazil 31270-901 [tel: 55-31-3499-6323; fax: 55-31-3499-5029; e-mail: naguiar@infolink.com.br]), **Women's Visions and Movements by the End of the 20th Century in the Developing World, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ The paper examines the assumption that feminism is a western conception & that it has very little to do with the lives of women throughout the developing world. Rather, it proposes that there are varieties of feminisms as revealed by research with local women's organizations in the South. Their nature, forms of organization, priorities, goals & issues vary considerably as these are related to the different forms of political authority prevailing in countries where feminist movements become organized. These forms of social movements emerge in certain political conjunctures & may gain access to the national level & they deal with issues of unequal political treatment, patriarchal arbitrium at personal, local & national levels, fundamentalisms, values related to sexuality & reproduction, violence, political representation. Many issues concerning women in developing countries should be studied in relation to the national power structures. The paper goes on to compare data generated by organizations in Latin America to those found in South & Southeast Asia & Africa.

2006S00205

Ahacic, Kozma, Parker, Marti M. & Thorslund, Mats (Aging Research Center, Karolinska Institutet, Stockholm U, Sweden [tel: +46 8 690 53 04; e-mail: Kozma.Ahacic@ki.se]), **Identifying Age, Period or Cohort Effects: Mobility and Edentulousness between 1968 and 2002, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ This paper illustrates how graphs can be used to demonstrate age, period or cohort effects. Mobility (walking difficulties) & edentulousness (toothlessness) were studied cross-sectionally & longitudinally from 1968 to 2002. What patterns & effects are seen with the different analyses? A representative Swedish panel study allowed repeated cross-sectional comparisons of ages 18-75 (5xN=5000), & ages 77+ at later waves (2xN=500) conducted at irregular intervals. Cross-sectional 10-year age group differences in 5 waves, time-lag differences between waves for age groups, & within-cohort differences between waves for 10-year birth cohorts were exam-

ined. Cohort/age differences were distributed alternatively over cohort & age, period/age differences over period & age, & cohort/period differences over cohort & period. Time-lag analysis showed improvements between the waves. Cross-sectional analysis indicated an exponential curve-linear age-dependency for both variables. In edentulousness, longitudinal results showed little decline, contradicting cross-sectional results. For mobility, longitudinal analysis generally conformed to cross-sectional results. The analyses revealed different patterns for mobility & edentulousness. Corroborating cross-sectional with longitudinal analyses is essential to distinguish between cohort, period & age effects. In large, age effects dominated mobility, while cohort effects dominated edentulousness.

2006S00206

Ahmed, Nilufar, Jones, Ian Rees, Griffiths, C. & Kelly, M. (U London, UK SW17 0RE [tel: 44-0208-725-2797; fax: 44-0208-725-3584; e-mail: niahmed@sgul.ac.uk]), **Theorising Links between Life Events, Psychosocial Stressors, Health Behaviour and Access to Care. Lessons from a Qualitative Study of Patients with Asthma, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ We undertook 76 qualitative interviews (50 with patients admitted to hospital with severe asthma & 26 with patients in general practice with no history of a hospital admission but similar levels of asthma severity). Interviews were recorded, transcribed & analysed using MAXQDA software. Individuals in both groups reported numerous life-events & psychosocial adversity associated with challenging social circumstances. However, in the narratives we found that the links between psychosocial stressors & severe asthma attacks were often downplayed. The extent to which individuals consciously managed & coped with their asthma appeared to be related to their sense of identity as an asthmatic, relationships with primary care services, & the extent to which narratives of causation were related to external, environmental factors. Access to & the quality of their relationship with primary care services appeared to be influenced by their social circumstances & this had consequences for their capacity to engage with preventative & coping strategies. We conclude that life events & psychosocial stress appear to be important factors in determining individual capacities to cope with severe asthma but that this may be mediated in complex ways through notions of identity & the impact of psychosocial factors on access to primary care.

2006S00207

Ahponen, Pirkkoliisa (Dept Social Policy, U Joensuu, Finland [tel: 358-13-2514215; fax: 358-13-2514893; e-mail: Pirkkoliisa.Ahponen@joensuu.fi]), **Minorities as Citizens—From Alienation to Recognition of Political, Social and Cultural Citizen Rights, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Modern democracy was forwarded by taking citizen rights into consideration inside nation states. The field of political citizenship is enlarged to cover the rights of different minority groups. Equal citizenship contains, according to Marshall, full participation in society in terms of human rights. Civil rights include personal freedom & freedom of expression, protection from unlawful acts & prohibition from discrimination. Political rights refer to active democratic participation; the right to vote, freedom to associate & freedom of information. Social rights concern right to work, equal opportunities in education, & entitlements to health services & welfare benefits. Marshall restricts citizen rights to a domain inside the national borders so that cultural rights of minorities are taken into focus only inclusively. Human rights were debated by discussing on issues of feminism & racism—later even on rights of animals & nature. This way universalism & anthropocentrism were challenged as aims of democracy. Now cultural differences & multicultural hybrid values are contrasted to the unity principle when favouring active citizenship in the global tests of identity politics. Advocacy of one's own cultural interests is a way to avoid meaninglessness & other dimensions of alienation. Demands for the culturally equal citizenship are discussed here further from this ground by taking especially the aspects of gender, language & migration into consideration.

2006S00208

Akindele-Oscar, Abayomi Bamidele (Dept Educational Foundations & Management, Olabisi Onabanjo U, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria [tel: 234-08056515635; e-mail: yommyoscar@yahoo.com]), **Emotional Intelligence Training as Strategy for Enhancing Caregivers Interpersonal Relationship Skills with Aged Persons in Lagos, Nigeria, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Emotions have recently been observed to affect human competencies in many ways. Despite the fact that interpersonal relationship skills is important in occupations that involve caring & psychotherapy, most caregivers lack these skills. This was why this study attempted to test the effectiveness of Emotional Intelligence (E.I) training programme on caregivers interpersonal relationship skills. Twenty caregivers randomly selected from Lagos metropolis constituted the study's sample. A pretest, posttest quasi-experimental control group with 2x2 factorial matrix was adopted for the study. The validated instrument used for data collection was: Interpersonal Relationship Scale ($r=0.82$). Four hypotheses were generated & tested at .05 level significance. Data obtained were analysed with Analysis of Variance & student t-test. Findings showed that participants in the Experimental group (E.I) performed better than their counterparts in the control on measure of interpersonal relationship skills. Conclusively, all caregivers must acquire emotional intelligence to have effective relationship with aged persons &/ or clients.

2006S00209

Akpan, Wilson N. (Dept Sociology, U Fort Hare, East London, 5200 South Africa [tel: 27 43 704 7172; fax: 27 86 628 2209; e-mail: wakpan@ufh.ac.za]). **Between Ethnic Essentialism and Environmental Racism: Oil and Discourses of Environmental Justice in Nigeria**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines, based on a recent ethnographic study conducted in Nigeria's oil producing region, the different ways in which scholars have deployed the concept of environmental racism to explain corporate & state conduct in Nigeria's upstream petroleum sector & in particular the socio-ecological crisis associated with the exploitation & utilisation of petroleum resources. The paper shows how, in trying to make environmental racism relevant to the discourse on socio-ecological abuses in Nigeria, some analysts have inserted it into the ethnic discourse. Thus, what would have been a problematic concept in the Nigerian context now sits within a 'familiar' but not wholly appropriate framework—an ethnic model, which typically portrays grassroots struggles in sub-Saharan Africa as driven by invidious primordial concerns. Privileging the voices & lived experiences of ordinary people in some of Nigeria's better known oil communities, the paper shows how the application of environmental racism at once illuminates & distorts the social character of petroleum-related grassroots struggles in Nigeria. Importantly, it shows how decades of naked greed & disastrous political governance in Nigeria have, paradoxically, not sufficiently instigated in the scholarly community a fundamental rethink of the analytical tools for interrogating social justice deficits in the country.

2006S00210

Alabart, Anna & López, Cristina (Dept Teoria Sociològica, Fisofia Derecho & Metodología Ciencias Sociales, Research Group Territory/Population/Citizenship, U Barcelona, Spain [tel: 34-402-18-03; fax: 34-402-18-94; e-mail: alabart@ub.edu; clopez@ub.edu]). **Families, Homes and Housing in Metropolitan Regions. The Case of Barcelona**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The processes of urban organisation in metropolitan regions have been governed by different dynamics. In some cases, peri-urbanisation has occurred, with expansion of the outer rings as a result of disperse construction which has given rise to low-density urban developments & scant functional diversity. In other cases, population increase has given rise to the appearance of areas of relative density that may be at once extensive & compact. Such is the case of municipalities with a high degree of interrelationship & considerable functional diversity. Meanwhile, in metropolitan regions, the different spaces tend to be specialised into specific types of homes. Small homes with one or two members predominate in city centres & compact cities, while homes with more members tend to abandon the more congested zones to seek other locations in peri-urban settings with pseudo-rural residential characteristics. 1) To compare the structure & composition of homes where residential migration has occurred to low-density peri-urban settings, with those of homes in the compact city. 2) To show the characteristics of housing of families that have opted for a change of residence, moving to low-density housing developments, & to compare them with those of homes in the city centre, analysing the mechanisms that influence this kind of mobility. In its applied dimension, the paper focuses on studying the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona (164 municipalities, 4,200,000 inhabitants & 3,236 km²). The sources of information are, on the one hand, census data, municipal & electoral registers & population movements, &, on the other, data obtained from a survey carried out on a sample of 600 homes of residential migrants who now live in housing developments in the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona.

2006S00211

Alabart, Anna, Vila, Gemma & Gavalda, Jordi (Dept Teoria Sociològica, Filosofia & Metodologia Ciencias Sociales, U Barcelona, Spain 08034 [tel: 34-934021803; fax: 34-934021894; e-mail: alabart@ub.edu]). **Social Relations and Quality of Life in the Dispersed City. The Case of Barcelona**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The increasing expansion of cities over ever-larger territories with a low-density morphology is a theme that takes up the time & energy of professionals & researchers. Nonetheless, few studies consider the effects of disperse urban expansion on social relations, or on quality of life, which is understood in terms of matters related with social sustainability. Neither do these studies refer very often to the stages of the course of life of people & families, or pay attention to adaptive family strategies, once the metropolitan migrants are settled. Exploration of all these issues is the final aim of the study in which we are engaged, the advanced findings of which we would like to present to the Congress. The issue is even more significant when we think—& this is our hypothesis—that good social functioning is necessarily—although not exclusively—associated with the density & quality of social interrelation & that disperse urban morphology influences this, weakening it. Dependent on social relations are factors ranging from networks of solidarity through to sociability, by way of citizen dynamics, & from cultural capital to work-related or civic capital. However, studies on social interrelation rarely include the territorial element in their analysis. We have introduced territory in an attempt to recover the classical contributions of Patrick Geddes—subsequently neglected in the name of an urban planning that is dominated by industrialism—which favoured, through regional planning, a territorial balance in which social relations oriented both the economy & the organisation of space itself. The lecture is structured into two parts, the first theoretical & the second applied. In the former, the basic assumptions, concepts & hypotheses of the study are discussed. In the latter, the paper focuses its analysis on the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona—164 municipalities, 4,200,000 inhabitants & 3,236 km². The sources of information are, on the one hand, census data, municipal & electoral registers & population movements, &, on the other data obtained essentially—although not exclusively—from results derived in ongoing fieldwork.

2006S00212

Alatas, Syed Farid (National U Singapore [tel: 65 65-65163837; fax: 65-67779579; e-mail: socsfa@nus.edu.sg]). **Colonial Society and Classical Sociology: The Thought of Jose Rizal**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ José Rizal (1861-1896), Filipino thinker & activist, may be considered the first systematic social thinker in Southeast Asia & among the first in Asia. While the bulk of his writings were not in the social sciences, it is possible to extract a sociological theory from his works. This would be a theory of colonial society that explains the nature & conditions of Filipino colonial society, & the requirements for emancipation. This suggests a redefining of classical social theory, recognising that another context of the rise of sociological theory is the historical fact of European political & cultural domination from the 15th century onwards, & colonization. Looking at colonised peoples as part of the process of the rise of modernity would lead to a consideration of the ideas of the contemporaries of Marx, Weber & Durkheim in colonised areas as classical social theorists.

2006S00213

Alatas, Syed Farid (National U Singapore [tel: 65-65163837; fax: 65-67779579; e-mail: socsfa@nus.edu.sg]). **The Possibilities for a Neo-Khaldunian Historical Sociology**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The study of the rise & decline of states, of dynastic succession & the role of religion in the Muslim east & west (al-maghrib & al-mashriq) has yet to benefit from a systematic application of the theory of 'Abd al-Rahman Ibn Khaldun (732-808 AH/1332-1406 AD). The chief reason for this is that Ibn Khaldun has always been at the margins of the modern social sciences &, at most, regarded as a precursor of modern sociology, but not a sociologist in his own right. Consequently, his work on history & his elaboration of the science of society ('ilm al-'umran), deemed by him as a prerequisite for the study of history, had rarely been seriously considered as a basis for a modern Khaldunian sociology. The purpose of this paper is to raise certain problems in the study of state formation in parts of the Muslim world & elsewhere as distinctly Khaldunian problems that can be approached by applying a framework that integrates Ibn Khaldun's theory of state formation with modern concepts in sociology. I propose to do this by selecting a number of historical cases of state formation. There have been many historical & sociological studies of state

formation in the Middle East, North Africa, Central Asia, the Indian sub-continent & China, areas where a Khaldunian model has potential applicability & which may provide the empirical ground on which to develop a general neo-Khaldunian sociology. Yet, the Khaldunian approach has generally been ignored. In this study an attempt is made to present Ibn Khaldun's sociology as an exemplar for a sociology of the South by discussing selective applications of his theory to regions & periods outside of his own.

2006S00214

Alatas, Syed Farid (National U Singapore, Singapore [tel: 65-65163837; fax: 65-67779579; e-mail: socsa@nus.edu.sg]), **Problematizing the Construction of Hinduism and the Concept of Religion: Al-Biruni and the Religion of Hind, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Social scientific concepts originate from cultural terms in everyday language. As such they present problems when brought into scientific discourse & used to talk about areas & periods outside of those of their origins. The result is a distortion of the phenomena that they are applied to. By the 18th century "religion", from the Latin *religio*, came to be used as a scientific concept, referring to belief systems other than Christianity. When "religion" is applied to beliefs other than Christianity, for example, Islam or Hinduism, there is an implicit or explicit comparison with Christianity, which results in an elision of reality & a cultural Christianization of these other belief systems in the sense that it is the characteristics of Christianity which are attributed to these other "religions". This has become a problem in the social sciences because of the fact that it was European Christendom that became dominant culturally, resulting in the cognitive hegemony of European knowledge. This does, however, suggest the possibility of alternative constructions of 'Hinduism'. This paper critically examines the Arab scholar, Al-Biruni's (AH 362-442/AD 973-1050) construction of the beliefs that he encountered in India. It examines his *Kitab al-Hind* & looks for a construction that predates the coming of European Orientalist studies & social science. I examine Al-Biruni's attempt to understand the beliefs he encountered in India in their own terms, & the problem of the use of conceptual vocabulary from the Islamic tradition. The ultimate aim of this paper is to suggest that a more universal concept of religion requires the study of the various & not just Christian-originated constructions of different belief systems.

2006S00215

Alderson, Arthur & Beckfield, Jason (Indiana U, Bloomington 47405 [tel: 812-855-1547; fax: 812-855-0781; e-mail: aralders@indiana.edu]), **The Geography of Globalization: Changes in the Structure of the World City System, 1981-2000, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The phenomenon of globalization has renewed interest in thinking about the place & role of cities in the international system. Recent literature proposes that the fate of cities (& their residents) has become increasingly tied to their position in international flows of investment & trade. While some have suggested the appropriateness of network techniques for the study of the global urban system, few have effectively realized their application. Utilizing data on the branch locations of the world's 500 largest multinational enterprises (MNEs) in 1981 & 2000, we employ network analytic techniques to examine change in the structure of the world city system. First, we evaluate the more than 3000 cities that are knit together in the MNE-generated city system in terms of three measures of point centrality (viz., degree, betweenness, & closeness) at both time points. Second, we use these measures to answer a series of questions regarding the development of the world city system: (1) How extensively has the structure of the world city system been altered across the era of globalization? (2) Have power & prestige in the world city system grown more concentrated? (3) Have cities been decoupled from "traditional" political geography in the course of globalization? In answering these questions, we trace out the changing structure of the world city system & address key concerns in the literature regarding its evolution.

2006S00216

Allaste, Airi-Alina (Estonian Instit Humanities [tel: 3725145994; e-mail: alina@ehi.ee]), **Loosing Control or Taking Control? Drug Use as "Self Chosen" Marginalisation, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Similarly to other countries in Eastern & Central Europe, Estonia has a relatively short experience of problems related to the use of illicit substances. In the previously "Real Socialist" countries in general, the increase in drug use among youth did not take place until the 1990s. This

paper focuses on opiate users in Estonia. Unlike some other drugs, heroin does not have a trendy status, but is strongly rejected by the recreational drug users of the party scene. On the contrary, opiate users tend to be heavily marginalized. Relying on open-ended interviews with opiate users, the paper focuses on relationships between addiction & the cultural context of drug use. The majority of opiate users belong to the Russian-speaking minority, whose relative social status has considerably weakened after the restoration of Estonia's independence in 1991, & who have limited opportunities in the educational & labour markets. Young people started to use drugs from a desire to have action, but the absence of other meaningful roles besides that of a drug user quickly led them towards addiction. However, the addicts were able to develop & maintain new competences for living with heroin. It can be argued that addiction does not lead to a complete loss over their lives, but is rather an escaping route from the mainstream society. Heroin users do not become addicted to the drug only but to the whole way of life that centres on it.

2006S00217

Allen, Jodie T. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Concordia U, Montreal, Quebec [tel: 514-848-2424; fax: 514-848-4539; e-mail: jodietoniallen@hotmail.com]), **The Spectacularization of the Anorexic Subject Position, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Literature on the etiology of anorexia nervosa is largely dominated by the discipline of psychology. This has meant that current research on the topic approaches the disorder as stemming from the psychologically "mal-adapted" individual diagnosed with anorexia. Thus, the "pathological" self-conduct of the anorectic is viewed as a result of his, or her, "psychological deficits & dysfunctions" (Malson & Swann, 1999, p.397), the result of which has constructed the practice & experience of the anorectic as divorced from the very social & cultural backdrop from within which they manifest. This paper argues that denying the contextual aspects that the disorder is entrenched in is theoretically insufficient as it neglects the complexity of anorexic practice; & to the contrary, it is acknowledged that there exists a multiplicity of discourses which have amalgamated to spectacularize the anorexic subject position. Employing a feminist poststructuralist approach, the discursive constructions produced by the media, the discipline of psychology itself, & the new public health agenda are examined to reveal the foundations of anorexia's current appeal.

2006S00218

Ally, Shireen & Mosoetsa, Sarah (U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa 2050 [tel: 27-11-717-4432; fax: 27-11-339-8163; e-mail: allys@social.wits.ac.za]), **Implications of Global Economic and Political Processes: The Changing Lives and Livelihoods of South African Women, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The paper investigates globalisation's imposition of a "double transition" of economic & political liberalisation in South Africa, & the consequences of this for the livelihood structures & activities of two groups of African women workers—paid domestic workers in Gauteng, & erstwhile former footwear, clothing, & textile workers in KwaZulu-Natal. Located similarly on the axes of race & gender, but in a different regional-employment nexus, the implications of globalisation's restructuring of economic & political processes for the local organisation of these women's lives & livelihoods is explored. In KwaZulu-Natal, "shock therapy" economic liberalisation through radical macro-economic policies that were aimed at an export-driven economy & global competition led to the decline of sensitive & labour-intensive industries, leading to massive job losses in both the footwear, clothing, & textile industries. In the absence of employment as a key source of livelihood for the majority, communities are struggling to "make ends meet" & general household relations fractured leading to a crisis of social reproduction. At the same time, globalisation's simultaneity with political liberalisation has inflected local processes of marginality & exclusion for reproductive care workers in the different geographical constellation of urban Johannesburg. As global economic restructuring has framed the local state's response's refusal of public responsibility for reproductive labour, the extension of legislative protections that incorporate domesticity within an employment & citizenship rights regime has paradoxically reinforced the structural location of paid domestic work & workers, reinforcing local lives & livelihoods that remain tenuously located at the edge of migrancy & marginality.

2006S00219

Almas, Reidar, Holm, Frank Egil & Straete, Egil Petter (Centre Rural Research, Norway [tel: 47-92485399; fax: 47-73591275; e-mail: reidar.almas@rural.no]), **Expansion of Joint Farming in**

Norway: Coping Strategies by Milk Farmers in Harsh Times, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ Changing conditions for farming force farmers to search for new ways to organise agriculture production. A recent coping strategy for many dairy farmers in Norway is joint farming or group farming, i.e. two or several farmers establish a joint company to cooperate their farming activities within a smaller geographical area. The ownership of the original properties is still individual. Normally their herds are merged in a common cow barn. More than 2700 or 15 per cent of Norwegian dairy farms are now participating in joint farming. This paper discusses why we have seen this considerable development towards joint dairy farming. Do we see any variations in the increase of joint farming enterprises after region & time? And if so, could this be connected to certain specific policy changes at the national level? Is the increased number of joint farming mainly a result of the farmer's desire for reduced costs, a safer working environment & more leisure-time? Or do we see an effect of the long-term political intention of re-structuring the agricultural sector into larger units, more capable of joining the competition in an open market? The main political arguments for the introduction of joint farming are re-structuring of a pressured sector, economies of scale & the need for a modernisation of buildings & machinery. The farmers themselves elaborate social arguments & a lowering of the costs for new investments when they consider joint enterprises. However, a transformation from self-employed farmer to joint farmer involves a long list of challenges. New relations of cooperation must be developed. New technologies are often introduced in production. Reorganisation of work involves also a new situation for the farmer family. The paper is empirically based on surveys & interviews among joint farmers in Norway.

2006S00220

Almeida, Linoberg B. (Dept Ciências Sociais, U Federal Roraima, UFRR, Campus do Paricarana, Brazil 69300-000 [tel: 55-95-91128521; fax: 55-95-36213158; e-mail: linoberg@yahoo.com.br]), **Mysterious Ways: Brazil and the Rough Paths of Being Global and Local at the Same Time, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The main objective of this paper is to analyze how Brazilian foreign politics work, & the decision making process itself is wrongly based on global economics aspects leaving aside internal growth, civil society, sovereignty, legitimacy. This represents a moment in which the country has to play dubious role as member of Mercosur, anything but a trade agreement; the UN Security Council postulated position; the formation of FTAA while the United States sign bilateral trade agreements with traditional Brazilian partners; & the left-wing government on duty dealing with poverty reducing & orthodox politics. From this, concepts like Hegemony (Gramsci, 1971), World-System (Wallerstein, 1995) & Imperialism (Lenin, 1999) help us discuss a way out to build a new forces composition that could bring a new political orientation resulted from the co-participation of social movements. Revisited political action, determinant elements like Neoliberalism, Globalization process, the role of some international institutions, & the relevance of Brazil as a "global player" are issues to explain positive & mistaken aspects of Cardoso & Lula governments in the unstable Brazilian foreign affairs.

2006S00221

Almqvist, Anna-Lena (Dept Social Sciences, Mälardalen U Eskilstuna, Sweden [tel: 46-0-16-153725; fax: 46-0-16-153750; e-mail: anna-lena.almqvist@mdh.se]), **To Care or Not to Care? Arguments about the Use of Paid Parental Leave in French and Swedish Families, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The purpose is to compare argumentation concerning paid parental leave (allocation parentale d'éducation & föräldrapenning) in two countries, France & Sweden, one belonging to the conservative & the other to the social democratic welfare regime cluster in Gösta Esping-Andersen's typology. The countries are chosen to contribute to the discussion as to whether France is approaching the Scandinavian countries, through a more generous family support than previously. This article investigates how parental leave regulations, norms & labour market participation affect the argumentation about paid parental leave using 80 interviews with 40 families with young children from France & Sweden respectively. The findings indicate that women's weaker labour market participation is a stronger argument for French than for Swedish women to use the paid parental leave. Fathers' use of the paid parental leave is not really considered an alternative among French parents. More French than Swedish parents did argue in favour of the mother taking care of the young child. Thus indicat-

ing a tendency towards familism, reflecting that fathers' use of the paid parental leave is not really on the French policy agenda. The findings suggest that France may in terms of the paid parental leave still belong to the conservative cluster.

2006S00222

Alonso, Sonia & Richards, Andrew (Wissenschaftszentrum Berlin Sozialforschung, Germany, 10785 [tel: +49 30 25491266; fax: +49 30 25491345; e-mail: alonso@wz-berlin.de]), **Competition between Socialist and Nationalist Parties in Established Democracies: The Cases of Britain and Spain, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The paper examines the competition for votes between socialist & nationalist parties in Britain & Spain. At the time of the expansion of the suffrage, the birth of ethno-politics coincided with that of electoral socialism. Since then, we seem to witness a historical long-term process of increasing electoral performance by nationalist parties & decreasing electoral performance by left parties. The objective of the paper is to determine to what extent changes over time in the sociological profile of electoral support for these two types of parties are interrelated. We examine changes over time in the social profile of electoral support for socialist & nationalist parties. By examining the changing profile of support, we attempt to determine the degree to which there has been a transfer of voting allegiance, in whichever direction, between socialist & nationalist parties. We then make a preliminary assessment of these trends in voting support. In cases where transfers of voting allegiance have taken place, we hypothesise with respect to the basis on which such transfers have taken place. In cases where allegiances have changed little or remained stable, we hypothesise on the role of party strategies in maintaining the loyalty of their traditional electorates. We use a combination of aggregate data (electoral & census) & individual data (surveys).

2006S00223

Ålund, Aleksandra & Reichel, Isak (Dept Ethnic Studies, Linköping U, s- 601 74 Norrköping, Sweden [tel: +46 11 36 32 32; fax: + 48 8 4423477; e-mail: aleksandra.alund@isv.liu.se]), **Civic Agency for Social Inclusion: Reflections on Swedish Citizens' Associations Established on Ethnic Grounds, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper discusses agency for social inclusion among associations established on ethnic grounds. Several empirical cases illustrate how social exclusion & subordination of new ethnic minorities in Swedish society are countered by concrete efforts where schools & other educational contexts are in focus. Inspired by a critical research tradition that relates new forms of educational work to civic agency (Barry 2001, Kanpol & McLaren 1995, Giroux 1999), we discuss associations established on ethnic grounds as new social movements & as key players in work for social inclusion. We emphasize the dual & often ambivalent position of the schools between, on the one hand, the needs of the labour market for education as a basis for flexible adaptation to shifting demands for qualified labour, & on the other hand, as an arena for the claims of social movements regarding democratic empowerment (Carnoy 1985). The examples from various associations are intended to bring to light the emergence of new social movements among ethnic immigrant minorities, their struggle against structural discrimination & for civil rights. Different case studies illuminate the importance of social networks in relation to informal economy. These examples serve to point up how social exclusion can be met with resistance through social agency in which new approaches are developed to complex & dynamic strategies for social inclusion. This development indicates the need for a more profound understanding of ethnic organizations & networks in the context of changing institutional system of the welfare society.

2006S00224

Alves, Fátima (U Aberta, CEMRI, Portugal [tel: 00 351 228346760; fax: 00 351 228300249; e-mail: fatimaa@univ-ab.pt]), **Lay Rationalities about Madness and Mental Illness, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The way in which societies relate to madness is in accordance with dominant concepts about the world (Benedict, 1934; Devereux, 1970). Modern rationality has created mental illness as an 'object' controlled by medicine (Foucault, 1987). The concepts, attitudes & practices associated with mental illness in modern societies are different in the scientific universe of psychiatry & in the lay universe that is culturally distant from the scientific representation of the body, the disease & the patient (Devereux, 1970). The semi-peripheral condition of Portuguese society is the factor which allows characteristics typical of developed societies to co-exist on a par with char-

acteristics typical of less developed & less complex societies (Santos, 1990). This situation leads us to believe that inside the more universal system of modernity, the explanation of insanity & mental illness in Portuguese society contains some specifics. The study that we present here centers on the lay knowledge system in explaining mental suffering & mental illness. In this context we try to understand to what level the common universe of perceptions, attitudes & practices associated with mental suffering & mental illness has been penetrated by psychiatry. What other thought & action systems apart from this can people turn to? How people identify, conceive, explain & deal with mental suffering & with mental illness? We try to understand the various elements of the mental life such as thoughts, beliefs, values, feelings, actions, as mediations of the interaction between the personal & the social & cultural spheres. This work was influenced by Geertz's argument to describe experience from 'the native's point of view' (Geertz, 1983) & the Lahire's (2005) argument about the 'plurality of habitus & contexts of action'—deriving from Bourdieu's (1979) conceptualisation about habitus—that influence the social action. Our report is the result of the analysis of information gathered from interviews with a diverse random sample of 68 men & women from the north of Portugal.

2006S00225

Amaro, Fausto, Frazão, Carla, Pereira, Elisabete & Teles, Louisa da Cunha (Centre Public Administration & Policies, Higher Instit Social & Political Sciences, Lisbon Technical U, 1349-055 Portugal [tel: (+351) 21 361 94 30; fax: (+351) 21 361 94 42; e-mail: famaro@iscsp.utl.pt]), **HIV/AIDS and Changes in Family Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper presents the main results of a qualitative study on the family impact of HIV/AIDS, undertaken in Lisbon, Portugal. Fifty individuals living with HIV/AIDS & members of their families (28) were interviewed during 2004/05. In this framework, the age of HIV/AIDS persons ranges from 21 to 71 with an average of 41.6. The number of years these people have lived with HIV/AIDS ranges from 1 to 20 with an average of 10.1. In fact, HIV/AIDS has had a very strong impact upon family life. Therefore, family members must adapt to new domestic roles & responsibilities. The HIV/AIDS members must face & accept several handicaps due to the disease. In addition, they have to deal with negative consequences raised at work. The study also explores changes occurring in emotional life due to fear of new infections among family members. The fear of stigma from neighbours, work colleagues & friends emerges as another pertinent problem. Changes in marital relationships are explored too. The findings of this research have direct implications on the fight against stigma, on delivery services planning & on professionals working with persons living with HIV/AIDS.

2006S00226

Amozurrutia, Jose A. (labCOMplex/CEIICH/UNAM, Mexico DF 04510 [tel: 0155-5623-0449; fax: 0155-5616-2988; e-mail: amoz@labcomplex.net]), **Sociocybernetics Applied in Cultural Activity Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper, I present the main criteria to construct a reflexive computer system from the point of view of sociocybernetics. This construction is based on a real problem situation in an institution which has to deal with the analysis & evaluation of cultural activity. The main result of the project is the elaboration of a document that may be published & a computer system from which the main results are derived. The system may also be an instrument used by the institution to transform the operative activities related with the analysis & monitoring of new cultural projects.

2006S00227

An, Mi-young (Handong Global U, Heunghae Eup, Buk-gu, Pohang, Gyeongbuk, South Korea [tel: 82-11-9862-7866; e-mail: myan@handong.edu]), **Gender Relations, Employment and Pensions in Korea**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the evolution of gender roles, trends in employment & earnings & gender implications for pension acquisition in Korea. Population ageing in Korea occurs at most rapid pace & this poses several challenges to public pension policy. As far as pension reforms are concerned, gender implications are important, not only because the older population is feminized. Also, the pension provision is designed to provide high pensions for long & uninterrupted labour market participation. Considering gender relations & inequalities both in employment & earnings, this paper asks if the Korean pension system consider the particular financial needs of women. Also, I look into the extent to which the policy would

meet the pension needs of women in society who have varying employment experiences & different income levels from men. I also examine the extent to which the policy would guarantee income security in later life. I employ hypothetical simulation model for the analysis. The hypothetical model is useful in that operations of particular elements of policies can be examined in detail, allowing the researcher to examine more fully the link between national policy arrangements & individual outcomes. The analysis, despite some positive effects, suggests that there would be a pattern of significant gender inequalities in pensions. The reform does not reduce the difficulties women experience in building up independent pension rights. Therefore, the effectiveness & adequacy of the rules must be brought into question.

2006S00228

Anderson, Alison, Petersen, Alan, Allan, Stuart & Wilkinson, Clare (School Sociology/Politics/Law, U Plymouth, Devon, UK PL4 8AA [tel: +44 (0) 1752 23 32 34; fax: +44 (0) 1752 23 32 01; e-mail: aanderson@plymouth.ac.uk]), **Nanofutures: Press Framing of Emerging Technologies in a Risk Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Within a global, risk society the press play a potentially significant role in negotiating contending accounts of reality where the risks associated with emerging technologies are under dispute. How do the press cover scientific controversy & what sources do they believe to be credible to use in a scientific story? Is nanoscience any more complex or challenging to communicate to the public than other areas of medicine or science? Drawing upon a recent ESRC study, this paper examines the early formative stages in the framing of nanotechnologies in the British national newspaper press & the views of journalists about news production & patterns of coverage. It is based upon a content analysis of press coverage between 1 April 2003 & 30 June 2004, together with semi-structured interviews with journalists. The findings suggest that the possible benefits of nanotechnologies received more extensive coverage than the potential risks. The paper explores why certain truth-claims are presented as reasonable & credible, & thus newsworthy, while others are ignored, trivialised or marginalised. It unpacks 'common-sensical' judgements about news values & argues that the press tend to simplify & individualise complex debates by aligning news sources in a way that accentuates their divergences. Implications are drawn from the study for the understanding of the news production processes, science communication & debates about science news controversy.

2006S00229

Anderson, Bridget & Gordolan, Lourdes (Centre Migration/Policy/Society, U Oxford, UK [tel: 44-1865-274711; fax: 44-1865-274718; e-mail: lourdes.gordolan@compas.ox.ac.uk]), **Who Cares? A Qualitative Analysis of Filipino Migrant Care Workers in the United Kingdom**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ As the British population ages, the numbers of those requiring health & personal care is increasing. Likewise, the proportion of young to elderly people is declining. This, combined with a skills & a particular sectoral labour shortage, means that the UK is likely to become increasingly reliant on migrant labour in its care sector. This paper explores the issues that arise with reference to migration for care work. A significant portion of migrant carers in the UK come from the Philippines. Through the use of qualitative data from migrants, employers, & recruitment agencies, this study investigates the complex interaction between immigration, employment, & care regulation, & the de-regulation of labour markets in both sending & receiving country contexts. It examines the role of the Philippine & British institutions in facilitating migration, & focuses particularly on the impact of structural policies on migrants employed within public & private spheres of care: the National Health Service, private care homes, & private households. Findings reveal the increasing role recruitment agencies & public & private-sphere employers play in creating employment conditions that are oftentimes incompatible with both sectoral regulations & immigration status restrictions, placing migrants in vulnerable & precarious conditions within the UK.

2006S00230

Andersson, Lars & Jeppsson-Grassman, Eva (NISAL, Linköping U, S-601 74 Norrköping, Sweden [tel: +46 11 363406; fax: +46 11 105590; e-mail: Lars.Andersson@isv.liu.se]), **Local Settings and Ageing: Implications of a Civil Society Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Civil society is a concept that has received considerable attention, however seldom in relationship to ageing or focused on local settings. Research conducted so far points at the central role played by involvement in civil society activities for wellbeing & social capital. However, it also illustrates the need for in-depth research on local voluntary involvement, networks, neighbour relationships, mutual trust & informal care giving in the study of ageing & later life. Based on results from repeated surveys on civic involvement in Sweden over the past 15 years, the presentation will raise questions about the implications of adopting a civil society perspective to ageing with focus on local settings. Questions such as the following will be addressed: What is the meaning & importance of local civil society & civic participation in later life? How do local contexts impact the experience of ageing, identity, belonging & involvement? Examples will be drawn from an ongoing comprehensive research project in which ageing & later life in a middle-size Swedish community are explored with an emphasis on the life course perspective.

2006S00231

Andersson, Marja (Dept Sociology, U Turku, Finland [tel: +358-2-3335381; fax: +358-2-3335080; e-mail: marja.andersson@utu.fi]), **Conflicting Visions of Culture in Urban Space: Debates on Locating a Rock Festival in a City Park**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ My presentation focuses on the oldest rock festival in Finland, called Ruisrock, & its over thirty-year-long history, especially from the perspective of how the location of the festival in the city of Turku has been debated. The festival is held in an area - an island called Ruissalo near the center of Turku - that has a long history of bourgeois summerhouse culture & a unique & fragile natural environment. When the festival was established & located in Ruissalo in 1970, debates were launched concerning problems in the location. Ever since the location of the festival has every now & then been criticised & suggestions for moving the festival to some other, more suitable location have been made. The concepts of place & space are useful in analysing these debates. The concept of place refers to the physical environment of the festival, especially the unique city parks of the island. A rock festival has been feared to cause damage to this environment, & ecological threats have been presented. However, it has been also asked more broadly what kind of culture can be tolerated on the island. Who has the right to use the area, & for what purposes? Answering these questions displays the way public space is valued & interpreted, made meaningful. This is what the concept of space refers to: how memories, tradition, social identities & established ways of use are attached to public space. The island of Ruissalo has traditionally been connected to the leisure time & recreational use of all the citizens of Turku. Locating a rock festival in this kind of public space has created conflicts & disagreements. Studying debates concerning the location of Ruisrock emphasises the fact that different forms of culture are not in an equal position in the city. Some are in a more legitimate position, while others are considered more marginal. How different forms of culture are tolerated or how strictly they are controlled tells a lot about the power relations & tensions between different social groups in the city. The location of culture in the city also reflects cultural hierarchies & social differences. It reflects different views of who has the right to use public space in the city & for what purposes, as well what kind of image the city wants to present of itself. Different social groups often have different visions of how certain public spaces should be used. These visions are presented in a process that Sharon Zukin has called framing space. In the case of Ruisrock, different strategies of framing public space, different visions of how the city parks of Ruissalo should be used can be identified.

2006S00232

Andrae, Gunilla (Dept Human Geography, Stockholm U, 106 91 Sweden [tel: +46 8 640 97 38; fax: +46 8 164969; e-mail: gunilla.andrae@humangeo.su.se]), **Urban Labour, Livelihood and Land in South Africa and Nigeria. Workers' Reproduction Relations and Their Politics of Production: Nigerian Field Studies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The presentation will report on a project in progress concerning the agrarian land link in the livelihood provisioning of industrial workers & its implications for workers' bargaining power in relation to employers in production. I depart from workers' livelihood provisioning of current actuality in the South African context & compare the missing land relations of urban industrial workers in previous bantustan areas in KwaZulu Natal with the nature of such links pertaining in other parts of Africa. I will return to previous studies of workers in the textile industries in the northern Nigerian cities of Kaduna & Kano (published in 1998), put focus on

the place specific reproduction/production nexus in the political economy of these particular locations, & also bring in a spatial dimension in discussion of the changing power relations in the comparative study of modes of provisioning for urban populations in different contexts. The paper will treat the Nigerian case, based on fieldwork in 2006. Market pressures from global competition in African printed cloth is by now offering challenges to the traditionally strong textile workers unions in warding off factory closures & defending workers' rights to collectively agreed compensations. Rising levels of education among workforce & unionists alike are found to supplement the remaining strong land link as factors of worker strength. The effects of industrial closures on alternative urban livelihoods however make the situation precarious.

2006S00233

Andres, Lesley (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z4 [tel: 604-822-8943; fax: 604-822-4244; e-mail: lesley.andres@ubc.ca]), **The Cumulative Impact of Capital and Identity Construction across Time: A Fifteen Year Perspective of Canadian Young Women and Men**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper, I will use detailed longitudinal questionnaire & interview data from the British Columbia, Canada Paths on Life's Way study to examine the ways in which young people's identities are constructed & shaped by examining how the parents of my study participants transmitted cultural & social capital to them; how they, in turn, have invested & converted the various forms of capital into educational attainment & occupational status; & how the cumulative impact of these experiences & conditions influence the ways in which study participants are currently transmitting cultural & social capital to their children. The 15-year horizon of this study allows for a meaningful examination of Bourdieu's theoretically rich concepts of habitus, capital, strategies & field by interrogating the intricate "relationship between the structure of hopes or expectations... & the structure of probabilities which constitute the social space" (Bourdieu, 2000, p.211). This paper will directly address "shifts & continuities in the experience of inequalities, such as social class, & gender" as specified in the call for papers.

2006S00234

Andres, Lesley & Adamuti-Trache, Maria (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z4 [tel: 604-822-8943; fax: 604-822-4244; e-mail: lesley.andres@ubc.ca]), **Youth Transitions through Education, Work and Life: British Columbia High School Graduates of the Class of '88**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper, we employ 15 years of longitudinal data from the British Columbia, Canada Paths on Life's Way project to examine the extent to which the educational & career pathways of this cohort of 1988 high school graduates are gendered, individualized, prolonged & diversified. We employ a transition probabilities analysis to follow the journeys of over 730 individuals from high school through the post-secondary system & work by identifying a sequence of significant stages. We then correlate these transition rates with relevant factors that influenced respondents' lives & likely determined their path choices. The quantitative findings will be enhanced with qualitative accounts & perspectives voiced over time by this cohort. We demonstrate quantitatively & qualitatively that the life courses of young women & men are experienced differently & their "choices" at key transition points are to large extent gendered & shaped up by external structures.

2006S00235

Anker, Jørgen (Dept Social Sciences, Roskilde U, 4000 Denmark [tel: +45 4674 2176; e-mail: janker@ruc.dk]), **Are New Social Welfare Movements Emerging? Collective Action among Social Clients in Denmark**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ During the last decades, there have been some new signs of collective action in Denmark with self-organisation by different groups of social clients. Early retired, social assistance recipients, homeless people, drug addicts, & psychically ill persons have formed groups & associations that seek to represent the voices of the respective client categories in the public & in relation to the social welfare system. In this way, new groups of social clients seem to follow the paths of groups of disabled people & elderly people who for some decades have been represented by formal interest organisations. The overall aim of the paper is to reach an understanding of this phenomenon, its scope, its possible implications, & the possible explanations. Empirically, the paper focuses on the formation of associations among homeless people & drug users in Denmark. Drawing on these

empirical examples the paper addresses three overall questions: Is the concept of social movements useful when seeking to understand the emergence of associations of specific client categories of the social welfare system, or should we rather seek to develop another concept for this type of collective action? To which extent do existing theories of social movements enable us to understand this kind of phenomenon? Finally, is it possible to see the formation of these new interest organisations as an indication that new social welfare movements may be emerging?

2006S00236

Antonaz, Diana (U Federal Pará, Belém, Brazil [tel: 55.91.32018024; fax: 55.91.32018024; e-mail: dantonaz@ufpa.br]), **Differential Trade Union Strategies in a Mega Aluminium Project in the State of Pará (Brazilian Amazonia): A Comparative Approach**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This article seeks to examine how & to what extent 'global restructuring' has brought about changes & disruptions to trade union life, as well as to explore some of the concurrent factors influencing these changes. These aims in mind, I turn to the results of an empirical research study which we can take as an exemplary case. Here I analyse the trajectory of two trade unions representing metal & chemical workers at the Albrás-Alunorte complex in Barcarena (Pará)—an advanced technology aluminium complex making up part of the Vale do Rio Doce company's global 'Carajás project,' owned by transnational groups. The relationships between workers, company managers & union leaders are generated within a complex production context (providing an ideal setting for anthropological/sociological analysis) constituted by a variety of elements: the use of advanced technology, the successive application of production restructuring processes, the local & extra-local political hegemony exerted by industrial enterprises, & the frequent use of environmental & social responsibility discourses. In addition, this aluminium complex was the first industrial mega project to be implemented in Brazilian Amazonia. These elements make up a scenario within which the leaderships of the two unions have developed very different modes of action. The present analysis describes the internal logic of each case—and their key figures—and looks to comprehend the specific conditions determining these different modes. As a long-term research project conducted at intervals between 1988 & 2005, the study has included lengthy periods of direct observation & more than a hundred interviews that were conducted with union leaders, activists, plant workers & managers, & public representatives from the nearby towns. This field research has been supplemented by the collection & analysis of documents generated by the companies & the trade unions, in addition to other sources. Research findings indicate that different translations of what is generally termed 'globalization'—a category invented by international funding organisations—may be found even in a concentrated cosmos such as the one investigated in the present analysis. This case study helps demonstrate that not only do translations of 'global restructuring' vary: the extent & nature of their effects may also differ. These effects depend on a number of concurrent factors, such as personal trajectories & the accumulation of social capital, different forms of constructing group identity, power relations between enterprises & governments, to cite just a few examples. The results of this research project enable us to draw more general conclusions. Categories such as 'globalization' & 'global restructuring,' which are often reified & used to explain different phenomena around the world, may involve simplifications that conceal more effective principles for explaining social change. This is particularly important in terms of comprehending the changes now being experienced by trade unions. Finally, the results of this research project are discussed in terms of the social scientific production concerning 'globalization,' 'restructuring' & changes in workers' organizations.

2006S00237

Aoyagi-Usui, Midori (National Instit Environmental Studies, Tsukuba, Japan 305-8506 [tel/fax: +81-298-50-2392/+81-298-50-2572; e-mail: aoyagi@nies.go.jp]), **An Analysis of Factors Affecting Citizen's Support for Climate Change Policy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Using international comparison public opinion surveys as of 1997 & 2001, we analyzed factors affecting citizen's support for climate change actions using logit regression analysis. As climate change actions, we use those questionnaires as whether taking actions for climate change immediately or not for 1997 analysis, & whether need of building immediate consensus for binding power or not for 2001. In 1997, those who chose "future generations" for principle of issue solving, & so did "industrialized countries as responsibility of current environmental issues" are more likely to support taking immediate climate change actions. In 2001, those who

thought environmental issues as "shortage of natural resources as future generation's greater risks" are more likely to support taking immediate climate change actions. Also, those who saw the scope of "affected environmental degradation" as both community/nation & global, those who evaluated national governments' environmental policies as insufficient are more likely to support for building immediate consensus. Using these results, we further will discuss about the citizens' support & individual countries' policy perspectives, with special focus on EU, USA & Japan.

2006S00238

Aoyagi-Usui, Midori, Zheng, Yuejun & Kuribayashi, Atsuko (National Instit Environmental Studies, Tsukuba, Japan 305-8506 [tel: +81-298-50-2392; fax: +81-298-50-2572; e-mail: aoyagi@nies.go.jp]), **China-Japan Environmental Survey: Is Social Capital Effective for Promoting Pro-Environmental Actions?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Is social capital effective for promoting pro-environmental actions? We have been carrying out China-Japan (nationwide) environmental consciousness surveys in 2001 (Hubei, China), 2002 (Jiangsu, China, & nationwide Japan) & 2005-2006 (Shanghai & nationwide Japan). We focus on China-Japan comparative analysis of the role of social capital—people's networks & trust, mass media, & other information disseminating networks forming pro-environmental consciousness, attitudes, & actions. While 'the most important issues in the country' shows that attention of environmental issues in Japan has declined since 1997 at the time of Kyoto conference, environmental issues increased in China. There are also significant differences between two countries, such issues as 'technology can solve environmental issues', 'efficacy of individual actions'. But we also observed some similar tendencies such as priority on environment to economy, joining political actions such as petition, joining environmental group. Some questionnaires for social order show that there still remains traditional confusion way of thinking in China, there might be stronger social capital in China than Japan, so social capital will be more effective in China than Japan.

2006S00239

Apitzsch, Ursula (J. W. Goethe U, Frankfurt/Main, [tel: 49-69-798-28728; fax: 49-69-798-22539; e-mail: apitzsch@soz.uni-frankfurt.de]), **From "Guest Working" to Self Employment in a Transnational European Space**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In February 2005 it will be 50 years that the Italian & the German government signed the first contract for the recruitment of Italian guest workers in Germany. Similar contracts with more countries around the Mediterranean Sea were following. Millions of South European migrants have been living permanently in Northern & Western Europe for several decades by now. Analyses of empirical data show that despite hard working conditions, the first generation of immigrants after 1955 in general went through the biographical experience of an improvement of their lives. Their children, however, (those born in the sixties) often suffered from the separation of their families & a lack of cultural recognition in both countries. Scientific reports on the schooling level & the professional careers of members of the second & third generation reveal that many of them are disadvantaged in comparison with other parts of the population. This paper makes an effort to explain these heterogeneous findings. Firstly, it aims at identifying the different experiences of the first & the second generation. Secondly, it tries to explain how the two different generations were coping with the difficulties & the new chances of the trans-national space that has developed in Europe. Thirdly, the paper refers to the outcomes of a recent EU project on "The Chances of the Second Generation in Families of Ethnic Entrepreneurs" in order to explain the vast social inequalities between the families of former migrants nowadays. The hypothesis is that there is no homogeneous third generation of former migrants. On the contrary, we find that on the one hand grandchildren of former guest workers could take advantage of the chances of the new trans-national structures (by professional careers & also by creating various forms of migrant self employment), thus creating a new affluent middle class. Those, on the other hand, who passively had to experience the separation of their families as a threat to their lives & who suffer from a lack of human capital are forming a new underclass, together with members of the non-mobile part of the autochthonous population in the single nation states who never experienced the new chances of the emerging transnational European space.

2006S00240

Appay, Beatrice (Cerlis, U Paris 5, CNRS, France 75006 [tel: 33-1-45-66-59-31; e-mail: beatrice.appay@wanadoo.fr]), **Controlled**

Autonomy in the 21st Century, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on the consequences of economic concentration on work & society. The analysis of economic restructuring, changing modes of the organization of work, status, & conditions of employment, has led to the creation/development the controlled autonomy thesis. Based on observations of economic fragmentation & concentration, this thesis highlights how increasing individual responsibility & flexibility are confronted with growing levels of centralised control, & power, & this in spite of decentralisation policies. Controlled autonomy generates a system that institutionalizes precarisation, & increases labour flexibility. It individualizes & divides whilst stimulating autonomy & individual accountability. It leads to the profile of the unprotected & lone individual within democracy & to the reinforcement of centralised state & corporate power. Neoliberal in its essence, controlled autonomy is emerging as the organizing principle of the neo-capitalist mode of production. It is promoted by managerial & state policies that methodically undermine the rapport de force employees-employers. Today's anti-CPE social movement & the mobilization of the students in France directly challenge the precarisation of employment & work, one of the mainstays of controlled autonomy.

2006S00241

Appay, Beatrice (CNRS, Cerlis, U Paris 5, France [tel: 33-1-45-66-59-31; e-mail: beatrice.appay@wanadoo.fr]), **La dictature du succès. Le paradoxe de l'autonomie contrôlée et de la précarisation** (Dictating Success: The Paradox of Autonomy against Regimentation), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (FRE)*

¶ To be flexible & competitive, this is the contemporary rule, the condition of the modern individual. The feeling of great powerlessness faces off against hoped-for autonomy, desirable & therefore immune in the face of regimentation. This work has as its point of departure a comparison of the work of writers in the field of education who offer their services in a number of fields. One can here find a critical analysis of the consequences of economic concentration on both work & society, for men as well as women. Externalization & the decentralization have as their common characteristic the assignment to individuals of personal responsibility, even as they are placed in a system that controls them & that constrains & channels their actions. What are the engines of this individualization that seems to us paradoxically pushing for & against order? And what if individualization be the process of atomization that creates order through division?

2006S00242

Aquino, Marlowe Ubaldo (Dept Agriculture/Bureau Agricultural Research, Diliman, Quezon City, Philippines 1101 [tel: +632 928-8505 local 2026; fax: +632 920-0235; e-mail: maquino@bar.gov.ph]), **Cultural Symbolic Representations of Itneg Woven Products**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Itneg woven products are considered as one of the living treasures in the Philippines. These are made by Itnegs who depend for much of their weaving activities on external forces for economic development but maintain the cultural influences intact. The cultural symbolic representation technique was used to describe the different designs, including patterns of Itneg woven products. This technique led to the formulation of a tourism approach that highlighted the creativity & artistry of the Itneg Natural Dye Weaving Community. In so doing, the Itnegs gained recognition in local & international exhibitions which illustrated & symbolized their cultural identity & integrity.

2006S00243

Araujo, Angela M. C. (Dept Political Science, Unicamp, Cidade U-Campinas-SP-Brasil 13083-790 [tel: 55-19-32890487; fax: 55-19-33893327; e-mail: araujo@unicamp.br]), **Flexible Rights, Flexible Contracts and Union Action: A Comparative Study of the White Goods Appliance Industry**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ The paper will focus on the consequences for workers of recent changes in the system of industrial relations & in HR management strategies in different plants of the white goods appliance sector in four countries. The study is based on preliminary data, collected between 2002 & 2003, in 6 plants of the most important global corporations of this sector: two in Brazil, two in Turkey, one in China & one in South Korea. The main difference found in the labour management policies of the studied plants is related to contract. Although recent changes in Turkey's & Brazil's labour laws allowed the adoption of new types of contracts, more insecure & irregular forms of contract were not adopted in the plants of these countries

in the same magnitude it was used in China & South Korea where they contributed for the dismantling of established labour. The research also showed that differences in the flexibilization of labour rights between the countries, which are more beneficial to the Brazilian workers than to the others, are due mainly to the union action. The political orientation & strategies of the Metal Workers Union which represent the workers of the two plants in Brazil, compared to the kind of union structure & strategies of the three other countries, constitute an important distinction that can explain, in part, the difficulties faced by these companies to impose more flexible employment conditions to their workers.

2006S00244

Archibald, W. Peter (Dept Sociology, McMaster U, Hamilton, Ontario L8S4M4 [tel: 905-627-9450; e-mail: archibald@mcmaster.ca]), **Insecurity versus Fulfillment: Can 'Alienation' Account for Recent Developments?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Studying how globalization may have "exported" alienation to newly industrializing countries is a commendable focus for our research committee, but the rationale for doing so wrongly claims that alienation from work in hitherto fully industrialized countries has now been dramatically reduced, & that Marx's theory is no longer useful. In fact, long-term trends in job satisfaction & current levels of "engagement" in work indicate that alienation is high in developed countries, that it has not decreased over the last few decades, & may even have increased. Organizers appear to have exaggerated the frequency, speed & effectiveness of improvements in technology & the social organization of work, & of transformations from unskilled & poorly paid manufacturing to skilled & highly paid service work, & from work to leisure & consumption. Globalization has also had deleterious effects in the opposite direction, in that increased international competition has exacerbated unemployment & employment insecurity for workers in developed countries. While such insecurity could have led workers to lower their expectations & aspirations for engaging work & therefore experience less alienation, such a process does not appear to have been widespread or "deep." Furthermore, job insecurity itself is usually defined & measured by feelings of powerlessness over one's environment, & therefore should & often does increase alienation. Moreover, as proposed by Marx, fearing for their jobs & capacity to obtain new, comparable ones, workers have been less likely to "voice" their concerns about depriving work & less successful in changing it, or even resisting concessions. This too has often increased subjective powerlessness & emotional withdrawal from work.

2006S00245

Arminen, Ilkka A. T. (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology, U Tampere, 33014 Finland [tel: 358 50 3018636; e-mail: ilkka.arminen@uta.fi]), **How Mobility Is Altering Telephony?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ The presentation introduces how mobile calls differ from traditional telephone calls. Through the analysis of the differences between mobile & wired telephone calls, a general view of how mobility has changed & is still changing telephony will be drawn. The presentation focuses on three aspects of change: the relationship between the caller & the called, the relevance of location for the communicators, & the reason for call. I will show that all these three aspects of telephony have changed to some degree from the landline telephony. The prevailing visions on the societal impact of mobile telephony are deeply contradictory. Some visions have foreseen radical changes & discontinuities from the age of wired telephony & computing. Skeptical or conservative analysts have maintained that visions have been speculative & that the actual changes in communicative behavior at the population level have remained relatively low. The analysis is based upon recordings of landline calls & recorded mobile calls. As for the results, I will demonstrate that the alternations of the relationship between the caller & the called are linked to the emerging reconfiguration of social networks. In the era of mobile telephony social networks become tighter, but paradoxically more fragile. The finding will be elaborated further. Not unsurprisingly, mobile calls are dynamic in terms of location, i.e., the fact where communicators are interferes on how they talk & what they say. However, implications of dynamic location have not yet been sufficiently considered for mobile telephony & computing. The changes in the reason for call are intertwined with alternations related to location & the relationship between the caller & the called.

2006S00246

Arnot, Madeleine M. (Faculty Education, U Cambridge [tel: 44-1223-767600; fax: 44-1223-767622; e-mail: mmal000@cam.ac.uk]), **Educating the Global Citizen: Gender Power, Ten-**

sions, and Transformations, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ Globalisation & new educational agendas around global citizenship education are highly problematic. Globalisation is associated with the disruption of traditional social identities & also the creation of new alliances (e.g. Beck, 1992). Represented as late modernity winners, women are said to symbolise the individualised neo-liberal subject (e.g. Harris, 2004). However, globalisation is also associated with poverty, a lack of state support for women, as well as racialisation, migrantisation, & strengthened social hierarchies. Drawing on contemporary feminist & social theory, this paper first explores the rhetorical promises & the possibilities associated with the promotion of the global learner-citizen & global citizenship education & then identifies the gender dimensions of particular concerns around diversity, security & sustainable development, violence & peace education, & civic agency. The final section of the paper argues why these dimensions need to be central to the formation of this new cosmopolitan & potentially transformative 'citizenship space'.

2006S00247

Arruda, Maria Arminda N. (U São Paulo, SP 05508010 Brazil [tel: 55 11 30 91 37 03; fax: 55 11 30 31 20 96; e-mail: arr@usp.br]), **The Formation of Modern Sociology in Brazil—The Sociological School of São Paulo, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ My objective is to cover & analyse the significance of the fascinating experience of the founding of the sociological tradition in Brazil placed in the context of the creative adoption of a classical tradition that was later adjusted to fit our particularities. By referring to the category of modern sociology I mean certain characteristics in the frame of the university. In this specific sense the word 'modern' fuses with 'academic' as far as sociology attains scientific legitimacy & expresses itself as a certain style of thought on new bases. The examination of that experience focuses on the work by Florestan Fernandes (1920-1995). He is both the main representative of the 'Sociological School of São Paulo Sociologia' & the founding father of academic sociological thought in Brazil. He developed themes, theories, methods & techniques in research that were more advanced at USP than elsewhere in that time. The net result of all those initiatives was that the social sciences developed in the university started to redirect their attention to other research objects & methods. Florestan Fernandes became a paradigmatic figure for having introduced a cleavage in the Brazilian sociological thought, just like Gino Germani in Argentina, or J. Medina Echavaria, in Mexico had done. Florestan Fernandes also gathered a group of disciples that has been a reference for our sociology, as well as Latin America's.

2006S00248

Arteaga, Botello Nelson (U Autónoma Estado México, Toluca 50170 [tel: 527222150494; fax: 527222131607; e-mail: arbnelson@yahoo.com]), **Surveillance and Social Control of the Violence in Mexico, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The electronic surveillance has a significant expansion in Mexico at the last ten years. This represented a change in the forms of social organization, in the measure in which electronic surveillance present two faces: care & control. On the one hand to reduce the risks; but the other, the administration of the population. The document examines, in the case of an urban municipality of Mexico, how the definition of a problematization as a mode of reading violence on the part of local authorities & society, constitutes an orchestration of power relations that determine the organization of electronic surveillance, & institutionalizes certain logic of cultural & social exclusion.

2006S00249

Arun-Kumar, Duru (Humanities, NSIT, Delhi U, New Delhi 110075 India [tel: 91-0011-26512415; fax: 0011-25099022; e-mail: duruarun@rediffmail.com]), **Impact of Globalisation on Core Engineering Education in India, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper explores the impact of globalization on non-computer science engineering education in India since the liberalization of economic markets & its role in technology development in India. The Indian government policy of promoting the IT industry & FDIs encouraging the setting up of MNCs, BPOs & joint venture companies has created several job options in the informal private sector, mainly in the IT industry. All economic & commercial activities now are heavily dependent on the use of IT. This trend has led to an increase in the demand for IT professionals & managers. Since the technology brought in by the foreign companies

is already in a developed & mature form, the jobs in these companies require mainly supervisory & managerial skills, developing interface with other sectors, client handling & data management. Hence there are fewer demands on producing technology innovations & technology development within the country. After globalization of Indian economy there has been an upsurge of engineering & IT educational institutions which are mostly ill equipped (with skeletal workshop/lab facilities). The present research is based on the data collected using interviews & surveys from undergraduate students of non-computer science branches (Instrumentation & Control, Manufacturing Processes & Automation Engineering) of a Government engineering college. The job placement profiles of students spanning three years are used to analyze the employment patterns that match the changes ushered in by the globalization process. 1. Most of the students (99%) had gotten jobs as software engineers. 2. These students cited high salaries & high social status as reasons for preferring software engineering jobs. The students in core engineering sectors showed clear preferences for careers in management, primarily marketing & finance, than in the core technology sector. 3. A significant number of students (90%) wanted to pursue MBA rather than pursue education in technical fields as they believed that an MBA degree would make them eligible for better paying jobs in the corporate sector. 4. The students found the teaching methods in the college rather theoretical & the course content obsolete. Since their education did not emphasize practice & seemed far removed from industry, they did not feel well equipped to get jobs in core industries. 5. The students' project work & innovative ideas remained confined to college reports. No contribution of any sort is being made in the technology field at the grass roots level as indicated by the nature of projects completed by the students & the faculty. 6. The survey revealed that very few students had any technical aspirations. Most students set their goals as getting good grades, improving communication skills & working on projects, mainly to improve their CV & ultimately their employability. 7. The study indicated an increasing credential role of engineering education in India, whereby the knowledge imparted or the curriculum taught in the non-computer science branches provides little added value to their qualification. Instead, the degree in itself becomes the sole objective of pursuing undergraduate courses. This has an important bearing on engineering & academic attitudes. 8. Thus the undergraduate engineering curriculum lacks clearly defined objectives & scope for practical knowledge, making them irrelevant from job perspective. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2006S00250

Asakura, Takashi, Murata, Alice K., Kawamoto, Walter & Asakura, Kyoko (Laboratory Health & Social Behavior, Tokyo Gakugei U, Japan 184-8501 [tel: 81-42-329-7624; fax: 81-42-329-7624; e-mail: asakurat@u-gakugei.ac.jp]), **Perceived Ethnic Discrimination in Everyday Life, Perceived Life Chances, and Health in the Two Japanese Immigrant Groups, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ We examined relationships of exposure to ethnic discrimination in daily life & perceived life chances with health among Japanese Brazilians staying in Japan (JBj) & Japanese Americans in the USA (JA). Data of 389 JBj & 437 JA were used for analyses separately. Both samples consisted of respondents with the same age range, i.e. 18 to 64 years old. Contrary to the prior literature, it was indicated that health practices did not mediate relationships of everyday discrimination & perceived life chances with self-rating health (SRH) in both samples. Additionally, perceived life chances was directly significantly associated with SRH, while a relationship of everyday discrimination with SRH was mediated by perceived life chances. Regarding the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ), we found perceived life chances were strongly associated with GHQ & associations of everyday discrimination to GHQ were moderated by perceived life chances in both samples. Consequently, although immigration history & socioeconomic conditions were different from each other, there existed substantial similarities between the two Japanese immigrant groups regarding associations of everyday discrimination & perceived life chances with health. For promoting health in both groups, implementation of measures to reduce ethnic discrimination in daily life & facilitate better health practices is imperative.

2006S00251

Asiyanbola, Raimi Abidemi (Dept Geography & Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo U, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria [tel: 23408056206690; e-mail: siyairaimi@yahoo.com]), **Gender Differences in Experience of Housing in Ibadan, Nigeria: An Empirical Study, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The paper examines gender differences in the experience of housing in Ibadan, Nigeria. The data used is from a larger household survey carried out by the author in Ibadan. Analysis of variance, paired samples 't' test, & multiple linear regression statistical techniques are used to analyze the data. Significant intra-urban variation is found in women's satisfaction with housing in the following order: high density, less than medium density, less than low density residential zones. Significant gender differences are found in the aspects of housing that women & men are especially interested in. Men appear to be more interested in the living room than women while women appear to be more interested in the bedroom & kitchen than men. Women felt more that their daily activities are adversely affected by housing attributes than men. House location distance to the various activities is found to have the greatest effects on both women's & men's daily activities, followed by housing unit condition & neighbourhood facilities/services condition. Effect of house location distance is found to be greater for men while the effects of neighbourhood facilities/services & housing unit conditions are found to be greater for women. Gender sensitive policy implications are discussed in the paper.

2006S00252

Asiyanbola, Raimi Abidemi (Dept Geography and Regional Planning, Olabisi Onabanjo U, Ago-Iwoye, Ogun State, Nigeria [tel: 23408056206690; e-mail: siyrai@yaho.com]), **Spatial Behaviour, Care and Well Being of the Elderly in Developing Country-Nigeria**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The elderly constitute an increasing proportion of Nigeria's population, & yet the concerns & needs of elderly are yet to feature prominently in major policy debates. In this contribution I examine spatial behaviour, care, & well-being of elderly (age above 60 years) (n = 107). The data used is from a larger household survey carried out by the author in Ibadan. Simple frequency analysis & correlation statistical techniques were used to analyze the data. Daily activity analysis of the elderly revealed that they are more involved in service to others followed by household maintenance, domestic chores & social activities. Also, about 75% of the elderly sphere of activities is within 3.25Km from their house location (28%, 0.0Km; 49.5%, 1Km; 64.5%, 2Km; 72.9%, 3.0Km). Correlation analysis results indicate a negative relationship between (i) psychological distress & household income & education level of the elderly & (ii) care of the elderly & their intra-urban travel. It also indicates a positive relationship between psychological distress & intra-urban travel of the elderly. Policy implication as it relates to empowerment & enhancing the contributions of older persons to the development of culture, economic, & social activities are discussed in the paper.

2006S00253

Audinarayana, Narayanaswamy (Dept Population Studies, Bharathiar U, India [tel: 91-0422-2424862; fax: 1-0422-2422387, 2425607; e-mail: audi_bu@yahoo.co.in]), **Headship Status of the Elderly in Tamil Nadu, India: Patterns, Differentials and Determinants**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the Indian society, the position of elderly persons as the heads of the households (HHs) is in transition. In view of this, here, an attempt is made to examine the status of elderly persons (aged 60 years & over) as head of the household (HH) & its determinants using a sample survey data (663 elderly-383 men & 280 women) from three districts of Tamil Nadu State, India. Around two-thirds of the elderly reported as HHs; 56 percent heading the multi-persons households & 12 percent heading single member households. Logistic regression analysis suggests that among the elderly, as a whole, women have significantly lower odds of being a HH as compared to their men counterparts. Elderly who own a house & participate in economic activities have significant higher odds of heading a household, irrespective of their gender background. While co-residence with married son(s) significantly reduces the likelihood of HH (as compared to those living with spouse) among all sub-groups of elderly (total, men & women elderly), elderly persons who are currently married have a significant advantage of being the HH in the total sample & men. Education & number earning members in the family do exhibit some net effects.

2006S00254

Aykac, Aslihan (Mugla U, Turkey [tel: 90-533-733-1096; fax: 90-252-223-8004; e-mail: bg21433@binghamton.edu]), **Labor Transformation in Global Context: Evidence from the Turkish Tourism Industry**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The purpose of this research is to study the contemporary forms of labor transformation in tourist industry with particular emphasis on the case of Turkey. The fieldwork for this research is conducted in three coastal tourism destinations in Turkey, namely Belek, Kemer & Fethiye, & each case represents different dynamics & forms of labor transformation that helps to expose the complexities of the contemporary setting. The results of the fieldwork will be analyzed in a historical, comparative manner in order to criticize the conventional understanding of proletarianization & labor transformation. The major contribution of this research is that contemporary forms of labor transformation observed in tourist industry represent not only the structural aspects & transformations of services industries that also those of the global industrial structure & accompanying labor relations. In Turkey, as well as different parts of the world-especially the periphery-there is a significant absorption of agrarian labor to tourist industry with the emergence of tourism destinations in areas previously dominated by agrarian economies. What this means is that the labor force goes through a radical transformation from the informal labor relations & a totally different production process to more formal work environment in the service economy. The shift into a wage relationship, the abandoning of purely physical work for work in services where physical aptitude needs to be complemented by physical appearance & aesthetic value, & the new spatial & temporal organization of the work process are some aspects of this radical transformation, which in fact need to be analyzed not only with respect to the global transformations of labor, but also with respect to the shop floor dynamics of tourism & the way the industry relates to other economic areas.

2006S00255

Aykac, Aslihan (Dept International Relations, Mugla U, Turkey [tel: 90-533-733-1096; fax: 90-252-223-8004; e-mail: bg21433@binghamton.edu]), **Rural Transformation through Small Scale Entrepreneurship in Tourism: The Case of Fethiye, Turkey**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Due to the unique nature of resources it requires, including land, natural & historical resources & abundant cheap labor, the tourism industry is generally preceded by a rural structure. Tourism development in a particular area generates radical transformations in this rural background. These transformations are first & foremost economic, as a majority of the local population choose to participate in this newly emerging economic area, either as entrepreneurs, workers or even rentiers. However, at least as important are the social & cultural repercussions of this economic mobility, that can be observed within the household structures, community relations, as well as in everyday practices such as social interactions or consumption patterns. The main objective of this article is to investigate the nature of rural transformation tourism development generates in a particular locale. The empirical data for this research comes from the field work conducted in Fethiye. Tourism development in Fethiye took place in a rather gradual & bottom-up manner. Small scale entrepreneurship of the locals was the major initiative behind this development. This research will provide an in-depth analysis of rural transformation through tourism in Fethiye. Next, by juxtaposing the case of Fethiye with other examples from the tourism development literature, the research will make a comparative evaluation in order to establish the hypotheses that tourism development in a bottom-up manner, with the direct involvement of the local population generates a more transient rural transformation as opposed to cases where tourism development is imposed from above in a rather abrupt manner, & the consequences of rural transformation is anomic. Hence, the nature & scope of rural transformation through tourism is determined by the pattern of capitalist transformation through tourism development.

2006S00256

Azevedo, Rodrigo Ghiringhelli de (Programa Pós-Graduação Ciências Sociais, Pontifícia U Católica Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brasil [tel: 55-51-33338726; fax: 55-51-33340717; e-mail: rgazevedo@uol.com.br]), **The Emerging Paradigm in Its Maze: Notes for the Improvement of the Criminal Special Courts in Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Based on the elements that indicate a wide process of paradigmatic transition in the contemporary societies & on the implications of this process in the legal system, this article intends to indicate the advantages & characteristics of the new informal mechanisms of conflict resolution in the criminal field in the compared experience, & to suggest measures seeking the improvement of the procedures adopted in Brazil in relation to the crimes of the Criminal Special Courts' competence.

2006S00257

Badger, Shirlene J. (Centre Family Research, U Cambridge, UK [tel: 44-0-1223-334513; fax: 44-0-1223-330574; e-mail: sb491@cam.ac.uk]), **Where the Excess Grows: Demarcations of the Normal and the Pathologically Obese Body**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Obesity is a public disease, both in discourse & in physical expression. Despite complex understandings as to the causation of obesity, the obese body is commonly seen to be self-evident & the description of the obese body holds an increasingly significant political, public health, scientific & personal power. How actors engage with this description varies from the moral & self-evident, to scientific curiosity, through to personal experience. That is to say, the multiplicity of norms that can be attributed to the obese body to define some parts as normal & other parts as beyond normalcy cross a broad range of public & private structures & experiences. This paper draws on data collected as part of an ethnographic study that crosses the various locales & experiential perspectives of actors in a genetics of obesity study. Within the clinic, the laboratory & the everyday worlds of the children & their families, I argue that the obese body is described & organised through a layering of spaces & their priorities. Through documents, observational & interview data gathered across these locales I will highlight the multiple voices that are employed by individuals to fragment, construct & live with the obese body.

2006S00258

Bae, Kyuhan (Korea Instit Youth Development [tel: 82-2-2188-8811; fax: 82-2-2188-8809; e-mail: khbae@kookmin.ac.kr]), **General Features and Conditions of Korean Youth**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is an overall report on Korean youth. First, it describes general features of Korean youth including population & health. The youth population (aged 9-24) is about 11,218 thousands, which is 23% of the whole population. The sex ratio is 110.6. Studies show that the physical build of Korean youth has improved but their physical strength is continuously decreasing. Second, it analyzes current conditions of Korean youth on education, employment & so on. The number of all students from kindergarten to graduate school has been decreasing since 1985; the number of middle school students since 1994, & the number of high school students since 1997. However, the entrance rate of graduates moving on to advanced schools has continuously increased. Third, it overviews Korean infrastructures for youth empowerment including administrative organization, research institutes, & voluntary associations. Korea Institute for Youth Development studies & evaluates youth policies, & National Youth Commission of Korea executes them. Both of the institutes are governmental organizations which are attached directly to the Prime Minister's office.

2006S00259

Bagchi, Jasodhara (West Bengal Commission tel: +91-33-24745608; fax: +91-33-24745609; e-mail: jasodhara@gmail.com), **Porous Boundaries and Divided Selves: Gendered Legacy of the Bengal Partition**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This presentation proposes to assess the gendered impact of the Bengal Partition in two parts. In the first it will examine some of the writings of woman writers like Savitri Ray & Jyotirmoyee Devi & the testimonies of some of the refugee women to analyze the ways in which the Bengal Partition both confirmed & contradicted the gender construction of cultural Nationalism & the identity politics on which it was founded. In the second part I would like to draw upon my experience as the Chairperson of the West Bengal Commission for Women to analyze the ways in which the borders constructed by the Partition are being used for the purposes of trafficking women & minor girls, specially from poor families hit hard by the processes of globalization, on the one hand, & possibilities of gender-based identity politics on the other.

2006S00260

Bagilhole, Barbara M., Powell, Abigail, Dainty, Andrew & Neale, Richard (Dept Social Sciences, Loughborough U, Leicestershire, UK [tel: +44 (0)1509 223380; fax: +44 (0)1509 223944; e-mail: B.M.Bagilhole@lboro.ac.uk]), **"I Wouldn't Say They Treat You Differently on Purpose"—Women Students' Experiences of Engineering Education in UK Academia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Historically the image of engineering has been tough, heavy & to do with machinery. In terms of its cultural image, engineering is perceived as a masculine profession. This is not only because the workforce is male

dominated but also because the prevailing culture & ethos of engineering appear extremely gendered. These historical & cultural images have remained powerful & have helped to reproduce the perception that engineering is unsuitable for women. Although several government initiatives have been introduced over the last two decades to encourage women into the engineering professions, their success has been limited. Research indicates that women actively choose not to enter engineering careers in the knowledge that they are likely to feel discomfort; while they can cope with the engineering work, they are likely to find it much more difficult to cope with the engineering culture. This paper therefore investigates the experiences of women undergraduate students in order to explore whether the culture of engineering in academia mirrors that in the workplace & to analyse how this impacts on them. This is achieved through semi-structured, qualitative interviews with forty-five female students from a range of engineering disciplines. The findings demonstrate that the engineering culture (in terms of teaching & learning methods & classroom interaction) in higher education is inherently masculine. Despite evidence that the women students did not always approve of, or feel comfortable with the culture, there was strong support for women adopting individualistic coping strategies. These included accepting gender challenges or justifying discriminatory behaviour, & even adopting an "anti-woman" approach, whereby femininity, or being a "girly-girl," is seen as incompatible with being a professional engineer. This may be an additional coping strategy or a result of women's assimilation, or socialisation, into the engineering culture; either way this attitude is unlikely to promote the interests of women in engineering. This points to both the necessity, & difficulties, of transforming the engineering culture if a real increase in women engineering professionals is to be achieved.

2006S00261

Bailey, Kenneth D. (U California, Los Angeles 90095-1551 [tel: 310-825-1313; fax: 310-206-9838; e-mail: Kbailey@soc.ucla.edu]), **A Typology of Emergence in Social Systems and Sociocybernetic Theory**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The concept of emergence, like that of complexity, is central to the development of sociocybernetics & social systems theory. The classical "whole is greater than the sum of its parts" model is a traditional model not only of emergence, but also of a social system, with individuals being the "parts," & society (as derived through interaction among individuals) being the emergent whole. While the models of emergence as presented by Buckley, Luhmann, Miller & others may differ in form & in their relation to complexity, they all recognize emergence as a "bottom-up" hierarchical concept. All of these models view emergence as aggregative & as essentially irreducible. However, emergence is a multidimensional concept, rather than being essentially unidimensional, as is generally assumed. The only way to adequately present & analyze all of the dimensions of emergence is through a typology. The purpose of this paper is to construct this typology. The typology will subsequently be used as a medium for recognizing & analyzing the various types of emergence that exist in contemporary social systems theory & sociocybernetics, with the aim of ultimately eliminating much of the confusion that now surrounds the concept of emergence.

2006S00262

Baizan, Pau (Dept Political & Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra U, Barcelona, Spain [tel: 34-93-542-24-17; fax: 34-93-542-23-72; e-mail: pau.baizan@upf.edu]), **Do Childcare Arrangements Matter for Fertility Decisions? The Effects of Men's Involvement in Childcare, and of Formal and Informal Options**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper I investigate the hypothesis that women in full-time employment reduce their fertility unless they can have access to childcare. Childcare may be provided by their partner, or may be paid or unpaid childcare. International differences can be explained by diversity in such crucial institutions as the gender system & public support for childcare. Men's employment situation & the number of hours worked may also play a role. Event history models are applied to study the transition to second or higher order births for couples. I use data from the European Community Household Panel (1993-2000) for 8 countries. The results obtained indicate that each type of childcare arrangement (formal, informal, partner) have a positive impact on childbearing. However, the importance of each type of childcare differs among the countries studied. A combination of different types of childcare seems to be particularly important in Southern European countries.

2006S00263

Balarajan, Meera V. (COMPAS, U Oxford, UK OX2 6QS [tel: 44-0-7734052846; e-mail: meera_b@hotmail.com]), **Knowledge of Technology as a Means to Improve the Quality of Social Existence: The Indian Case, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ Educational knowledge is key to the quality of social existence in a globalising world. India today is emerging as a global player in the knowledge economy especially in science & technology. This paper examines the impact of globalisation on Indian educational structures & the strategies of Indian students to maximise their quality of life. The research is based on a survey conducted amongst 550 engineering finalists in two Indian premier institutions (one an all women's college), supplemented with ethnographic research. The findings showed that there was awareness of global education & employment opportunities especially in the software industry. The establishment of global firms & the increased international marketisation of higher education in India enhance "transnational consciousness" among students. Local structures such as caste, class & wealth interplay to influence individual's interpretations & educational decisions. Men & women narrated & adopted different strategies to navigate local structures to access educational opportunities reflecting the different societal values & expectation placed on them. Majority of students were considering going abroad to improve their social existence through work or education, the proportions being larger in men than amongst women. However, most students ideally wished to work in India if circumstances were different.

2006S00264

Balarajan, Meera V. (COMPAS, U Oxford, UK OX2 6QS [tel: 44-0-7734052846; e-mail: meera_b@hotmail.com]), **Forces of Transnationalism on the Intergenerational Contract: The Case of Indian Parents Left Behind, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ Recent waves of migration overseas of skilled professionals have begun to impact on the traditional households of middle class families in India with consequences for the intergenerational relations. This paper examines the relatively unexplored area of the impact of transnational migration on the intergenerational contract, using the example of software engineers migrating from South India. The study draws from 30 in-depth interviews of parents supplemented with further ethnographic research. The paper puts forward the hypothesis that the intergenerational contract is like a spring that connects parents with their migrant children & transnational migration subjects the spring to complex forces placing additional strain on the intergenerational relationships. The findings show that Indian mothers & fathers are adopting strategies to prevent an irreversible damage to the cultural contract between the generations by taking on new duties (as transnational carers of their grand children & carers of their peers) & roles (guardians of their children's assets). A finding of significance is the changing values of daughters in the locale following the migration of sons. I examine these new constructs & implications for the ageing parents & society they leave behind in reference to the Quality of Social Existence in a Globalising World.

2006S00265

Ballard, Karen D., Elston, Mary Ann & Gabe, Jonathan (Postgraduate Medical School, U Surrey [tel: +44(0)1483 688565; fax: +44(0)1483 688501; e-mail: k.ballard@surrey.ac.uk]), **Beyond the Mask: Women's Experiences of Public and Private Ageing during Midlife and Their Use of Age-Resisting Activities, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ Accounts of ageing often employ the metaphor of a mask to describe the impact of ageing on identity. Implicit in these theories is the idea that individuals are motivated to present a youthful image, either because this is more congruent with their subjective experience of youthfulness, or because it provides protection against an anti-ageing culture. Drawing on interview data, we report on women's accounts of ageing in midlife & their use of age-resistance. Our analysis reveals that women experience what we call 'public' & 'private' body ageing, both of which have a distinct impact on the use of age-resisting activities. Public ageing is visible, arising from physical changes in body appearance, which have the potential for concealment through age-resistance. Private ageing is less visible, arising from physiological changes, which were perceived by women as irreversible. Although the flexible nature of the body in public ageing provided women with the potential for age-resistance, the obduracy of the body in private ageing deterred them from resisting. In contrast to masking theories, which suggest that middle-aged women are motivated to remain youthful in appearance, we found that women largely wanted to project

a socially acceptable image that reflected their subjective sense of growing old.

2006S00266

Baltrusaityte, Giedre (Dept Sociology, Vytautas Magnus U, Kaunas, Lithuania 44244 [tel: 37037-327822; fax: 37037-327823; e-mail: g.baltrusaityte@smf.vdu.lt]), **Being Mentally Ill: The Issue of Social Stigma in a Post-Soviet Country, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ The Soviet period in Lithuanian psychiatry was marked by institutionalization of people with mental illness & over-reliance on the biomedical approach to mental disorder. This has reinforced the notion that the mentally ill individuals are incapable of self-determination & self-control, which in turn has enhanced their stigmatization. This paper draws on 20 semi-structured interviews with individuals suffering from long-term mental disorders to explore their experiences of contemporary psychiatric care provided in the community mental health centres (CMHCs). References are also made to interviews with health care professionals working in the CMHCs & patients' satisfaction survey, which was carried out in order to investigate patients' satisfaction with various services provided in the CMHCs. The paper argues that continuing over-reliance on the biomedical model in contemporary mental health care in Lithuania & traditional paternalistic approach towards the mental patient sustains dependency, vulnerability & powerlessness of the latter. It is through the psychiatric encounters & doctor-patient relationship that the social stigma & self-stigmatisation of the mental patient is reproduced & reinforced.

2006S00267

Baltrusaityte, Giedre (Dept Sociology, Vytautas Magnus U, Kaunas, Lithuania 44244 [tel: 37037-327822; fax: 37037-327823; e-mail: g.baltrusaityte@smf.vdu.lt]), **Caring for a Family Member with Alzheimer's Disease: Lithuanian Case, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ In Lithuania health & social care for people with disabling health conditions is undergoing a major shift from institutional settings to the community. Since a comprehensive network of community based health & social services as well as adequate institutional care for people with mental & physical disabilities is lacking, this shift to the community care often results into an imposition of the care burden onto families & informal carers. This paper examines family care of people suffering from Alzheimer's disease & other forms of dementias. 20 in-depth interviews were carried out with people providing care for their family members. In addition, 60 semi-structured interviews with various groups of health & other professionals that provide health & social care for elderly populations in the community & institutionalized settings were conducted. Drawing on this data this paper looks at how the lack of adequate formal care for people with dementias shapes the patterns of informal care provided for the affected elderly family members. Faced with the disability of their relatives, informal carers are eventually forced to become experts in many aspects of care, whose knowledge & skills acquired with their experiences of caring in many ways compete with often largely inadequate knowledge & skills possessed by formal careworkers.

2006S00268

Baltrusis, Nelson (Faculdade Arquitetura & Urbanismo, U São Paulo, Brasil [tel: 55 11 38632029; e-mail: nelsonb@ajato.com.br]), **Informal Real Estate in Favelas in Guarulhos, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ The increase in the number of favelas areas in the municipality of Guarulhos follows the same pattern of occupation found in other cities of the metropolitan region of São Paulo (RMSP). According to data from the housing Secretariat, there are 343 favelas in the municipality. The growing number of favelas & favela residents is mainly due to occupation of new areas & to the increasing density of the existing favelas. Today, the principal form of access to a shack in a favela is through the commercialization process. The informal real estate market becomes an important issue when the forms of market structuring linked to regulatory-administrative legality are depleted. According to Fernandes, from the legal point of view, what is in play is the recognition by the state of the social right to housing, which cannot be reduced simply to the recognition of full ownership. The right to individual ownership is only one of many forms of the right that can be considered in relation to recognition of the rights of the occupants of the informal areas, especially in public areas (Fernandes, 2003). If the regularization policies do not consider the dynamics of the real estate market—both formal & informal—they will generate perverse effects which often promote greater social-spatial segregation & gentrification of areas instead of promoting inclusion in the areas & communities. Merely formal

policies of legalization may guarantee the individual security of possession/ownership (in the sense that the residents will not be removed or evicted), but they do not protect the residents from the so-called eviction by the market or a growing vulnerability in areas dominated by drug dealing (Fernandes, 2003).

2006S00269

Bandelj, Nina (U California, Irvine 92697 [tel: 949-824-8872; fax: 949-824-4717; e-mail: nbandelj@uci.edu]), **Social, Political and Economic Development in Central and Eastern Europe after 1989**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The fall of the Berlin Wall symbolized what may be the most dramatic & revolutionary transformation of political & economic institutions in the twentieth century—the collapse of communist regimes & socialist economies. Since 1989 societies in Central & Eastern Europe have quickly began the process of liberalization, democratization & integration in global exchanges. Marking a significant phase of transition, in May 2004 eight postsocialist states joined the European Union. This paper takes stock of the social transformations in ten Central & East European postsocialist countries since 1989 by presenting data on economic development in these countries, their democratic consolidation & changes in income inequality. It argues that the social change in Central & Eastern Europe has involved a creation & legitimization of a new institutional order influenced by transnational processes, domestic politics & path-dependency of practices established during the socialist times.

2006S00270

Bandelj, Nina & Mahutga, Matthew (Dept Sociology, U California, Irvine 92697 [tel: (949) 824 8872; e-mail: nbandelj@uci.edu]), **The Changing Patterns of Income Inequality in Postsocialist Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Income inequality increased significantly in all Central & East European countries after the fall of communist regimes. But what about transition from socialism to capitalism increases inequality? This paper is one of the first longitudinal cross national analyses of the factors that determine income inequality in ten Central & East European countries in the first decade after 1989. Results from random-effects regression models suggest that rising income inequality in postsocialist Europe is affected by 1) foreign capital penetration, 2) weakened labor organization, 3) sociocultural changes that induce population decline, & 4) the size of the agricultural sector. Domestic investment is found to reduce inequality. The strong positive effect of foreign capital penetration is consistent with the world-systems dependency perspective. The effects of sector composition & demographic transition go against the prominent Kuznets theory about economic development & inequality. We argue that this is because specific structural, political & cultural contexts shape social stratification within & across societies. The case of postsocialist transition to capitalism, concurrent with intensification of globalization, is a strategic research site that compels us to reconsider general economic theory in favor of middle-range explanations about social foundations of income inequality trends.

2006S00271

Baptista, Luis (Dept Sociologia, FCSH-U Nova Lisboa, 1069-061 Portugal [tel: 351217933519; fax: 351217977759; e-mail: luisv.baptista@fesh.unl.pt]), **Language, Scientific Interchange and Cultural Domination—A Challenge for Knowledge Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Language is a permanent vehicle of knowledge. To interpret society sociologists need to reach the meanings of the subjective dynamics of what's said & written. We do it using one language (or sharing languages): when we listen, when we read, when we communicate our concerns on theoretical & methodological matter, our research results. That's why is different when we communicate it in our maternal language or when we build a translation to express social knowledge. Considering the global domination of English language, we discuss how do social scientists natives of other languages deal with the different publics they work with. 1. relations of inter change in a national context 2. relations of inter change with regional communities of sociologists (social scientists) as those that share a language or connected languages 3. relations of inter change with the international community of sociologists based on the universality of scientific knowledge

2006S00272

Baraldi, Claudio (Dept Scienze Linguaggio & Cultura, Modena,

Italy 41100 [tel: 00390592055922; fax: 00390592055933; e-mail: cbaraldi@unimo.it]), **Promoting Self-Expression in Dialogical and Monological Interactions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ According to the German sociologist Niklas Luhmann, socialisation is always self-socialisation, as an external social control of individual inner thoughts & feelings is not possible. However, children's display of themselves as self-socialised individuals is (1) not always equally promoted & (2) not always possible. Self-expression is the only social evidence of self-socialisation: self-expression can be either repressed or enhanced & this depends on the different forms of communication in interactions between adults & children. Videotaped data show interactions in classes of 9-13 years old children, aimed at promoting self-expression as a way of displaying & negotiating diversity. In these interactions, self-expression is differently enhanced through different forms of adults' actions (dialogical vs. monological) & expectations (affective vs. cognitive & normative). Their analysis highlights: 1) affective dialogical action enhancing self-expression; 2) ambivalent dialogical action repressing self-expression; 3) cognitive monological action planning self-expression; 4) normative monological action binding self-expression. Further, the data show that the school context is influential on these interactions. These data show that (1) adults' intentions cannot control interaction processes with children & their social contexts and, in spite of this, (2) the likelihood of children's self-expression depends on adults' particular attention for interaction processes & social contexts.

2006S00273

Baraldi, Claudio & Gavioli, Laura (Dept Scienze Linguaggio & Cultura, Modena, Italy 41100 [tel: 00390592055922; fax: 00390592055933; e-mail: cbaraldi@unimo.it]), **Interaction Analysis: Towards an Integration between Social Systems Theory and Conversation Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Niklas Luhmann looks at interaction as one type of social system, that involving the physical presence of participants. Luhmann does not analyse interactions in-depth mainly focusing on more complex functional subsystems in modern society (politics, economics, laws, sciences, education, families, mass media). However, the relevance of interactions in these subsystems appears high. In national parliaments, international political negotiations, business meetings, hospitals, schools, families, courts, talk shows, etc., interactions reproduce functional subsystems & functional subsystems reproduce interactions. The analysis of interactions is crucial to understand the complexity of functional subsystem as communication systems & an analysis of interactional mechanisms may provide clues to specific structures of functional subsystems. Conversation Analysis studies the mechanisms producing the features of interactions. It analyses: 1) the turn-mechanism & the sequences of action, & the ways in which interactional mechanisms create roles & personal contributions; 2) the interactional establishment of understanding, for example examining verbal & pseudo-verbal production. It seems that the CA & the social systems' approach can become parts of a unique inter-theoretical approach to the study of interactions. This can be shown through an analysis of communication processes in interaction systems, providing examples that support these theoretical assumptions.

2006S00274

Barchiesi, Franco (Dept African-American & African Studies, Ohio State U [tel: +1-614-292.0498; fax: +1-614-292.2293; e-mail: barchiesi.1@osu.edu]), **Wage Labour, Precarious Employment and Social Citizenship in the Making of South Africa's Post-Apartheid Transition**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The first post-apartheid decade in South Africa has seen the permanence of entrenched social inequalities & the rise of new class disparities. The democratic government led by the African National Congress has adopted an approach to poverty & inequality that prioritizes fiscal discipline & public spending thrift in accordance with conservative macroeconomic frameworks. As a result, policies of inclusion & social citizenship have emphasized the promotion of productive waged employment. The centrality of wage labour in South African policy discourse is reflected in the work ethic that pervades policy interventions in many spheres, from housing to healthcare, to social security. This very policy discourse is, however, questioned by changes in the world of work & in the provision of social services. Spiraling unemployment, the growth of vulnerable, atypical & informalized occupations, & the deepening commodification of social services & utilities are mirroring a crisis in the capacity of waged employment to enhance social citizenship. Facing the expansion of precarious

employment, wage labour is losing its ability to provide access to social provisions like healthcare, retirement benefits & unemployment insurance. Discussing such shifts in the social position of wage labour, this paper, based on my doctoral dissertation at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg & on interviews with approximately 280 workers in the East Rand region, interrogates the validity of core assumptions in South Africa's policy discourse & assesses the underlying ethical-political imperatives based on the promotion of wage labour as the main alternative to social exclusion.

2006S00275

Bardhan Roy, Maitreyee (Dept Political Science, Jogamaya Devi Coll, Calcutta U, Kolkata 700026 India [tel: 9133-23371098; e-mail: sumabroy@vsnl.net; Maitreyee25@rediffmail.com]), **Challenges of Multicultural Dominance and the Third World Countries-Special Reference to India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Nation-State system in Europe was adopted in 1648 by the Westphalia Treaty to unite the homogeneous socio-cultural group under a unified territory. The Treaty was confined within Europe & the colonies were kept out of its purview & attempts made to break their homogeneity. Indian subcontinent was known for cultural assimilation & accommodation nurtured by a rich heterogeneous culture. To maintain their politico-economic hegemony the British rulers adopted "Divide & Rule" policy (e.g. 1905 partition of Bengal). This became the fountainhead of deep rooted conflict which fragmented the Indian sub-continent during independence & continues to be divisive & disruptive force in post colonial era. The post colonial India again gave the birth of a neo cultural group who have imbibed the ethos & adopted the way of life of the colonizers to maintain the cultural hegemony in post colonial India. Thus the post independent India witnessed the diversified cultural group intermingling in a unified geographical location unable to assimilate with the other even after more than fifty years of independence. The present paper will highlight the impact of neo-cultural conflict in Indian society during post-globalization era.

2006S00276

Bardhan Roy, Maitreyee (Dept Political Science, Jogamaya Devi Coll, Calcutta U, Kolkata 700026 India [tel: 9133-23371098; e-mail: sumabroy@vsnl.net; Maitreyee25@rediffmail.com]), **Legal Awareness: An Innovative Policy Intervention Program for the Women in the Slum Areas of the City of Kolkata, India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ As one of the Third world countries, Indian cities are also famous for accommodating large mass of marginalized population in its slum dwellings spread up all over the city. Kolkata City & its slum areas were born as twins, as such existence of slums in the city is considered natural to the policy framers who instead of working for the removal of slum population from the city centers preferred keeping them within the city & to merge them with the mainstream society through the adoption of pragmatic policy intervention program for them. The Slum Development Program in the Kolkata city was initiated in 1970 & since then it had been made to improve their environment through the adoption of health improvement program for both mother & children program for the education of the children, entrepreneurship program for both men & women of the slum areas. The latest program in the slum development field included the program for the empowerment for women residing in the slum areas of the city. Since the empowerment program included a three faced participatory program for women, it included the programs on vocational training for women to enable them to stand on their own feet. Program for extending training to the women for the management of their fund through cooperative credit program, & also the legal awareness program for the women with an intention to enable them to lawfully establish their position in the society. The present paper will inform on the legal awareness program as envisaged by the KMDA in the slum areas of Kolkata involve the women not only to involve the women in deciding the development program for them but also to help them to decide their life by themselves. One such self sustaining programs is the legal literacy program introduced for the women residing in the slum areas of the city. The paper here will highlight the main tenets of the legal literacy program introduced for the women residing in the slum areas of the city of Calcutta. The researcher here will also make an attempt to evaluate the impact of the program on the women & propose for the necessary options available for the improvement of the theory while implementing it in the future. The paper here will cover three important aspects of the study. 1. The Details of the program. 2. Areas of

operation. 3. Impact of the program on the target groups. 4. Possible avenues of improvement. 5. Conclusion.

2006S00277

Barik, B. C. (School Social Sciences, SRTM U, Nanded-431606 (M.S.) India [e-mail: bishnu_barik@rediffmail.com]), **Dynamics of Agricultural Economy of Orissa: Can It Eradicate Poverty?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Based on secondary data & author's personal observations over the three decades, the paper tries to reveal that the agrarian economy of Orissa demonstrates the continued domination of feudal/semi-feudal relations of production. The upper caste absentee landlords enjoy absolute privileges & generate economic & political influences. Utter failure of land reform measures for ever strengthens the hands of this class. The highly unequal distribution of means of production & land-man ratio, inadequate investment in agricultural infrastructure & industry & slow agricultural modernization, less participation of women in the agricultural production process followed by near stagnation of agriculture has resulted in slow economic growth, abject poverty & starvation. The capitalist relation of production has not been able to penetrate into the Orissan agrarian economy. In such a dwindling economy any progressive patchwork like rural development programmes could neither bring any desired change nor it could liberate the large masses of workforce from the feudal & semi-feudal exploitation. The so-called progress has been nothing but 'myth' & the reality remains to be appreciated yet. The only alternative to present agrarian structure is some radical agrarian reforms, which can only be possible by the awareness of exploited masses of rural poor including women.

2006S00278

Barker, Eileen V. (London School Economics, WC2A 2AE England [tel: +44 (0) 20 8902 2048; fax: +44 (0) 20 8902 2048; e-mail: E.Barker@LSE.ac.uk]), **My God's Better than Your God**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Most believers believe that their God is better than anyone else's (better might mean more powerful, more loving, more perceptive, more fun); many believe that their God is the only God that really exists. The paper explores different ways in which religions cope with their belief in the superiority of their God(s), ranging from a conviction that false gods must be crushed by every possible means to an equally strongly held conviction that one should dialogue &, perhaps, co-operate with those who hold a mistaken, though sincere belief in an alternative religion. One issue to be raised is what variables might determine the believers' attitude to the other religions. Particular attention will be paid to the attitudes of new religions to traditional religions & of traditional religions to the new religions that emerge in their midst, but there will also be an examination of the rivalries & attempts at cooperation between the new religions themselves. A further focus of interest will be the relationships between the traditional churches of countries in which state imposed secularism has recently been abandoned & the new (to those countries) religions that claim to offer a different (or the same) God to the religiously starved flock.

2006S00279

Barros Nock, Magdalena (Center Research & Postgraduate Studies Social Anthropology, Tlalpan, D.F. Mexico 14000 [tel: 5255 56559718; fax: 5255 56551402; e-mail: barros@ciesas.edu.mx]), **Mexican Women Entrepreneurs in California: Gender and Social Transformations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the last decades the number of Mexican women migrating & settling in the USA has increased. Women migrate for different reasons: they are known to migrate when young with their families, to follow their husbands to the USA, & to increasingly emigrate on their own in search of employment opportunities. This paper is about Mexican migrant women with different migration histories, who have been able to become small entrepreneurs living in California's rural valleys. I analyze their strategies, objectives, the conflicts they encounter, how they solved them, the social networks they used, & their perspective for the future. Special attention is given to the changes on gender & power relations, & the influence that the migration process has had on them. With an actor oriented approach I will analyze how women have been able to move from working in the fields in agriculture, to the informal sector, become self-employed & from there open their own business in the formal sector. The data used for this paper was gathered in two periods of field work in California, the first consisted of 3 months in 2003 in the Valley of Santa Maria, Central Coast; the second of 4 months of field work in 2005, in California's Central Val-

ley; where women entrepreneurs & their families of Mexican descent & Mexican immigrants were interviewed.

2006S00280

Barros Nock, Magdalena (Center Research & Postgraduate Studies Social Anthropology, Tlalpan, D.F. Mexico 14000 [tel: 5255 56559718; fax: 5255 56551402; e-mail: barros@ciesas.edu.mx]), **Mexican Self-Employed Grandparents as Caregivers in California's Central Valley**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ When immigrants move to a new country they face new challenges to adapt to a new culture, a new job, new language. Families carry out a series of strategies in order to survive in the US, where grandparents play an important role. This paper analyzes the role that grandparents play in the Mexican migrant family in rural California. I present the case of grandparents between 50 & 80 years of age who are still capable of helping in the care giving of their grandchildren & that also have a business of their own. The data presented in this paper are the partial results from an ongoing research on Mexican entrepreneurs in San Joaquin Valley, California. I carried out 4 months of field work where I interview vendors in 17 swap meet markets in three counties. This paper is about Mexican vendors who had their grandchildren with them at the swap meet & had adapted their stand & their business in order to be able to take care of their young grandchildren. There were three kinds of caregivers: 1. those that had the children everyday, the first years of their lives until they were able to go to school, this way the parents were able to save the money spent on day care centers; 2. those that took care of them during weekends & summer holidays while the parents were working, in this case the grandchildren were older, they already went to school; 3. those that took care of grandchildren with a disability. I analyze how these families & their businesses are organized, how they have adapted their work space in order to take care of their grandchildren. I look into the advantages parents & grandparents see in these kinds of arrangements, what they get out of them, such as: recognition, appreciation, the children learn about Mexico, their families' origin or even money compensation. As well as the conflicts that arises such as language problems between generations.

2006S00281

Barthel-Bouchier, Diane, Hui, Ming Min & Lim, Alwyn (Dept Sociology, Stony Brook U, NY 11794 [tel: 631-632-7755; fax: 631-632-8203; e-mail: Diane.Barthel-Bouchier@stonybrook.edu]), **The Global Strategy of World Heritage: Too Much of a Good Thing?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The UN's World Heritage List has expanded from the original twelve sites listed in 1978 to 812 sites in 2005. As the number of sites has increased, criticism has grown over a feared loss of distinction, a presumed bias toward European sites, & the insufficient funds available for site maintenance. However, UNESCO has made little attempt to solicit public feedback, believing that to be the responsibility of the scientific community. In order to provide public feedback, we surveyed a population of affluent cultural tourists in a US community (N=130). Findings revealed that, while supportive of World Heritage in general, respondents were skeptical of the extension of the label of World Heritage, "universal significance," to sites they believed of only world-regional or national significance. While we did not find the hypothesized bias toward European sites, there was a bias against modern sites & in favor of archaeological remains. These data raise questions as to whether the expansive agenda being pursued by World Heritage professionals is, in fact, eroding public support. Other evidence suggests this is, in fact, the case, & that a serious re-examination of World Heritage's "global strategy" may be in order.

2006S00282

Bass, Loretta E. (U Oklahoma, Norman 73019 [tel: 405-325-1751; fax: 405-325-7825; e-mail: Lbass@ou.edu]), **The Political Economy of Children's Labor in Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Sub-Saharan Africa is battered by poverty, corruption, war, ethnic conflict, & disease. This paper analyses the economic & political factors that provide the backdrop for child labor in sub-Saharan Africa. I examine the effects of large debt service payments & structural adjustment policies, a post-colonial history of corrupt leaders & war, international competition in a global economy, the AIDS pandemic, & ineffective child labor legislation as they may relate to diminished educational opportunities & expanding work responsibilities for children.

2006S00283

Batan, Clarence M. (Dalhousie U, Halifax, Nova Scotia [tel: 1 (902) 489-7779; e-mail: cbatan@hotmail.com]), **Selected Sociological Accounts of Rural and Urban Filipino Youth's Problems of Unemployment and Underemployment: A Transitional Disappointment**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper presents selected sociological accounts of the Filipino rural & urban youth's problems of unemployment & underemployment based on two data sources: the 2002 Young Adult Fertility & Sexuality Study (YAFS) from the University of the Philippines' Population Institute (UPPI) & the intermittent field experience of the researcher in rural Talim Island & urban Manila. It discusses the general social dynamic of schooling & work in the Philippines based on the YAFS. These survey findings are then linked to the narratives of selected life history cases focusing on the problem of school-to-work transition. The paper articulates the high value given by these in-school Filipino youths to formal education, & how they are oriented to aspire for 'professional jobs' in the future. Further, it argues how the salient transitional life pathway—school-to-work transition, appears to be the pervasive problem of these formally educated Filipino youths, whether they are from rural Talim or urban Manila. The paper concludes how the current educational-employment situation of these Filipino youths produces disappointment among them, which hints on the theory on how the current school system actually reproduces poverty in their families.

2006S00284

Battaglini, Elena (IRES-Economic & Social Research Instit, Rome, 00198 Italy [tel: 39-06-85797216; fax: 39-06-85797238; e-mail: e.battaglini@ires.it]), **Food Risk Perception and Consumption Styles of the Italians. Empirical Findings**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ How does it vary food risk perceptions among consumers? Does exist any relation among risk perceptions & food consumption behaviour? Are there any factor through which analyse & interpret the variations among risk perceptions & different consumption styles among social groups? Our study approaches these questions through quali-quantitative research design on consumptions styles of Italians. Adopting a "contextual constructionism" (Beato, 1998) conceptual model, the research design has implied qualitative (focus groups, focused interviews) & quantitative method & techniques among which a survey with a semi-structured questionnaire submitted to 800 consumers. The main empirical findings are related with the different food risks perceived, the level of consumers' information & the effective knowledge on food products & processes. The evidence provides empirical support for the policy level aimed at supporting consumers' trust.

2006S00285

Battisti, Francesco Maria (Dept Human & Social Sciences, U Cassino, Italy 03043 [tel: 39064461001; fax: 3907762993838; e-mail: battisti@unicas.it]), **Religion in the Light of Civilizational Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The role of this paper will be to highlight the changing role of religion in Western Europe according to the most recent analyses which have been carried out upon the relationship between religion & identity among young people, & the relationship between family structure & composition, & religious practices. These issues have also been the topic of discussion in different European countries among Catholic & Protestant groups, & have been a controversial topic in the approval of the European Constitutional Treaty, which is still in process of completion. These issues will be confronted with the different meaning of religion in non-European countries & in the context of underdevelopment in Africa, where there is not a sharp distinction between religious loyalty & civil society. The belonging to one religion tends to affect different types of loyalties (political & economic), whereas this is maintained separate in Europe due to the past heritage of prolonged civil & religious wars. The paper will be concluded by pointing out the strong potential of renovation which is implicit in religion. Renovation of values & lifestyles of everyday life which seems to be urgent & necessary to face many dilemmas & problems of contemporary Western life. In this sense religion can help, better than politics (& political movements) to overcome difficulties & resistance in the necessary adaptation to changing environmental & economic conditions.

2006S00286

Baumgarten-Correa, Maria (PPGS/UFRGS, Porto Alegre, RS, Brasil [tel: 5551 33311673; e-mail: mayrab@terra.com.br]), **Sci-**

ence and Technology for Sustainability?, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ The analysis of relations between the State & the scientific community as well as on the Brazilian science & technology structure proved the hypothesis put forward in this study, about the inadequacy of science & technology policies adopted by the State in the country in the 1990s. Those policies were seen as a support for Brazil to face challenges posed by the new world order—characterized by intensive use of knowledge, information—and by its participation in this new order. The findings of this work indicate that, among the several dilemmas that hamper Brazil's scientific & technological development, one that stands out is the transposition to Brazil of technical-scientific development models from other countries (major centers), ignoring local (cultural & historical) characteristics, specific needs, based on those characteristics & limits imposed by local conditions in order to properly reproduce systems originated in distinct contexts. The mere transposition of exogenous science & technology development models resulted in a low return for efforts directed towards developing the sector, both regarding technology/innovation & meeting local needs.

2006S00287

Baur, Nina (Catholic U Eichstätt Ingolstadt, Eichstätt, Germany [tel: ++49-0-8421/93-1278; e-mail: nina.baur@ku-eichstaett.de]), **How History and Sociology Split Up. Reasons for Institutional Separation and Methodological Implications, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Historically, German history (as a science) & sociology are closely intertwined. Early German sociology was always historical sociology. So why did history & sociology become separate disciplines? There are no objective reasons. Rather, a combination of other factors resulted in separation of disciplines: (1) There were political reasons for separating disciplines. (2) The breakthrough of the quantitative paradigm first implied cross-sectional, i. e. ahistorical, methods. (3) World War II led to a brain-drain in German sociology. Those social scientists using historical methods who still lived in Germany were defamed after 1945. Thus, the discipline was re-imported from the U.S. (and at the same time re-invented as science using only quantitative methods). (4) During the 1950s, Parsons' theoretical paradigm dominated German sociology. Sociology thus focused on ahistorical, abstract theoretical concepts.

2006S00288

Baur, Nina (Catholic U Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Eichstätt, Germany, 96052 [tel: ++49/(0)8421-93-1278; e-mail: nina.baur@ku-eichstaett.de]), **Locating Patterns of Social Change in Time, Space, Action Sphere and on Action Level. A Conceptual Framework for Linking Social Theory with Research Methods, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Positivism & Constructivism often seem to be insoluble positions in sociological discourse. The main point of dispute is if subjectivity influences perception of reality & thus social research. Using a distinction made by German historians, I frame the problem differently: The question is not if subjectivity influences perception (it does!) but how it frames perception. In other words, one can distinguish between 'good' & 'bad' subjectivity. Three forms of subjectivity have to be distinguished: partiality ('Parteilichkeit'); perspectivity ('Perspektivität') & 'Verstehen'. I address the problem of perspectivity: If we allow for multi-perspectivity in a globalizing world, how can we compare results? Is there any common ground for social scientists from different theoretical back-grounds? I argue that social scientists need a common framework which is not theory itself but which helps to compare social theories & link them with both methodology & research practice. Using such a framework, researchers can classify their theoretical & research goals, determine the appropriate data & methodologies for answering their question. I suggest that such a framework should consist of at least sub-dimensions (of course, these dimensions have to be filled with content): (1) Action Sphere; (2) Analysis Level; (3) Space; (4) Time with the two sub-dimensions (4a) duration & (4b) pattern.

2006S00289

Beckfield, Jason (U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel: 773-702-6521; fax: 773-702-4849; e-mail: jbeckfie@uchicago.edu]), **Regional Integration and National Income Inequality in Western Europe, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Globalization has attained a prominent place on the sociological agenda, & stratification scholars have implicated globalization in the increased income inequality observed in many advanced capitalist countries. But sociologists have given much less attention to a different but increasingly

prevalent form of internationalization: regional integration. Regional integration, or the construction of international economy & polity within negotiated regions, should matter for income inequality. Regional economic integration should raise income inequality, as workers are exposed to international competition & labor unions are weakened. Regional political integration should also raise income inequality, but through a different mechanism: where the regional polity advances market-oriented policies, political integration should drive welfare state retrenchment as states adopt liberal policies in a context of fiscal austerity. Evidence from random-effects & fixed-effects models of national income inequality in Western Europe supports these arguments. The significant effects of regional integration on income inequality are net of several controls, including two established measures of globalization, suggesting that a sociology of regional integration adds to our understanding of rising income inequality in Western Europe.

2006S00290

Beckford, James A. & Richardson, James T. (Dept Sociology, U Warwick, Coventry, UK CV4 7AL [tel: 01247 523156; fax: 02476 523497; e-mail: j.a.beckford@warwick.ac.uk]), **Religion and Regulation, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Starting from the premise that conflict, tension & controversies are the normal state of affairs in the field of religion, this paper argues that a focus on religion & regulation is essential but curiously neglected in the sociology of religion. The paper's four main sections all contribute towards the view that it is important to explore the various forms assumed by the regulation by, & of, religion at a time when religion is becoming increasingly contentious. Examples are drawn from a range of different countries where the authors have been studying religion & regulation for many years. The first section analyses the self-regulation practised by religious organisations, with special attention to issues of the self-certification of some religious professionals. The second section considers the range of forces external to religious organisations that monitor, constrain &, in some cases, penalise them for excesses. The third section explores some of the means employed by religious organisations for trying to control the thoughts, feelings & actions of members & non-members alike. And the fourth section identifies general factors that can account for changes in the patterns of religion & (self-) regulation. Fruitful lines of future research will be outlined in the Conclusion.

2006S00291

Beerkens, Eric (U Sydney, NSW 2006, Australia [tel: +61 2 9351 6216; fax: +61 2 9351 4580; e-mail: eric.beerkens@usyd.edu.au]), **University Policies for the Knowledge Society: Mechanisms of Global Diffusion and Local Adoption, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ The terms standardisation, convergence or isomorphism imply the diffusion of specific models, policies or standards between countries or organisations. This paper will address the mechanisms that cause this diffusion & it will explore the possible patterns of convergence that may occur in the adoption of global university models for the knowledge society (eg, lifelong learning programmes, technology transfer offices, R&D centres). The diffusion & the consequent adoption of global models is related to a university's embeddedness in the global environment & the presence of the necessary conditions for diffusion. At the same time, it is recognised that the adoption of global models does not always lead to the results for which the models were intended but that frequently a loose coupling between policy & practice can be observed. The paper presents a range of propositions about the relationship between loose coupling & the way that global models have been introduced & adopted in the domestic context.

2006S00292

Begg, Clive (School Social Sciences, U Queensland [e-mail: clive@begg.com.au]), **The Empire Fights Back: Capitalism's War on Diversity, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Northern political parties have goosestepped to the right in order to attain power (the political imperative) irrespective of whether they come from a social democratic or neo-liberal perspective. Tempered by acquiescence to religious fundamentalism (the moral imperative) using fear as a weapon of control, these formerly political "opponents" both apply a methodology opportunistically designed to capture the thin margins that separate government from opposition. This endgame will reshape social relations for the North & the South throughout the 21st century. Fearful of overt criticism from organised community associations that historically

influenced electoral outcomes; we see the emergence of a political movement that seeks to curtail the advocacy role of such groups in the North (via financial strictures or financial stroking) upon whom grassroots organisations in the South have become reliant. Governments who depend upon global capital encourage the unfettered progression of globalisation & the colonisation of the South through the homogenisation of its cultures imbuing compliance to market forces. This will suborn lifestyle choice-points for citizens across the globe albeit for differing reasons. Recent research will seek to validate this assertion via interpretive narrative of elite informants across four Northern sites (the United Kingdom, the United States, Canada & Australia).

2006S00293

Bélanger, Danièle, Flynn, Andrea R. & Gómez, Grisell Rodríguez (Dept Sociology, U Western Ontario, London, N6A 5C2 [tel: (519) 661-3606; fax: (519) 661-3200; e-mail: dbelang@uwo.ca]), **Abortion and Gender in Cuba, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Abortion in Cuba is safe, accessible, & free of charge. The rate of induced abortion in this country is one of the highest in the world & has been for many years, despite the high availability of modern contraceptives. Many investigations have sought to explain the causes & consequences of the persistence of high levels of abortion in Cuba. The purpose of the present investigation is to contribute to these explanations by investigating the particular process by which men & women arrive at the decision to obtain an abortion. Qualitative interviews were performed with couples seeking abortion services & relevant health care professionals in order to establish the construction of abortion from the couple's perspective. The main finding is that the decision to have an abortion is made primarily by the woman rather than by the man or the couple. Abortion is often used as a method of contraception & there is a tendency for women to have received multiple abortions throughout their lives. The conclusion of this study is that the historical social construction of abortion in Cuba can help explain why high levels of abortion persist despite the high awareness of the risks & disadvantages associated with abortion.

2006S00294

Ben-Rafael, Eliezer (Dept Sociology, U Tel Aviv [tel: 97236408824; fax: 97236409215; e-mail: saba@post.tau.ac.il]), **Memories of the Shoa Compared-The US and Israel, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The theological significance of the Shoa divides Jewish thinkers with respect to very foundations of the Jewish faith. Though, whatever the theory that is set forward by individuals to understand the Shoa, its memory has become an aspect of post-Shoa Jewry everywhere & it is concretized in numberless memorials & museums all over the world. This experience, however, is given very different meanings in different Jewish communities. Focusing comparatively on American Jewry, on the one hand, & Israeli Jewry on the other, it appears that in the US, the Shoa is a part of the Jews' history among non-Jews & requests drawing urgent lessons, in terms of assessing the universality of human values. For Israelis, the Shoa belongs essentially to the diasporic experience which, among other consequences, has led to the creation of Israel as an "answer" to the endemic weakness of diaspora Jewry. Hence, the Shoa is here the antithesis of their own experience & the legitimization of the necessity of Israel as the home for the exiled. This comparison leads to reflections about the how memory of drawing from an "outside" experience is constructed in different sociocultural & political contexts.

2006S00295

Ben-Rafael, Miriam (Alon Coll [tel: 972-3-5406297; fax: 972-3-5402291; e-mail: saba@post.tau.ac.il]), **Code-Switching and Ideological Motivations: The Case of Francophone Kibbutzniks, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ We consider here Francophone immigrants who settled in a kibbutz, in Israel, about 50 years ago. They joined a society that was then in the middle of a process of reviving Hebrew & adopting it as a national language, under the impetus of strong ideological motivations. The question we focus on here concerns the impact of this context on the development of respondents' French/L1 & the characteristic patterns of code-switching that it will come to illustrate over the years. Many works show that L1 changes & CS occurrences are quite unavoidable among immigrants who acquire a new language (L2) & use it in most areas of their social life. L1, as a result, loses its importance - in areas like work, the public arena &, to some extent at least, the community & family. What is of special interest to us with respect to the insertion of Hebrew in French concerns the ques-

tion of the correlation of code-switching with the ideological drives that stood in the background of respondents' immigration. It is accordingly that we gathered & analyzed code-switching in the French spoken by our veteran immigrants from French-speaking countries, in the specific kibbutz under study. These immigrants, indeed, did not simply settle in an urban environment when they arrived in the country, but chose to integrate a kibbutz—a collectivistic village highly involved in ideological preoccupations. Hence, this population is particularly relevant to the investigation of the impact of ideology on the evolution of language contact & code-switching process. As for the data themselves, we found, among other findings, a clear tendency to code-switch to Hebrew with respect to subjective domains & identity aspects, which is easily interpreted in relation to the ideological atmosphere & identity ambitions that prevailed in the time of immigration. The findings lead us to specific statements that, as a whole, allow us to assess that even if ideological attitudes & identity changes are not the only factors affecting CS phenomena in the kind of language contact analyzed here, they do play an important role in its development.

2006S00296

Benski, Tova (Coll Management, Rishon Leziyon, Israel [tel: +972-3-9634333; fax: +972-3-9634173; e-mail: tbenski@colman.ac.il]), **The Coalition of Women for Peace (CWP) and the Civilianization Efforts in Israeli Society, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Two waves of women's peace activism can be distinguished in Israel. The first wave occurred during the years 1988-1994 & the second started on October 2000 & is still active. This presentation focuses on the second wave of peace activism. It examines the evolving anti-militaristic stance & activities of the Coalition of Women for Peace (CWP) & is constituent groups. The central claim of this paper is that the coalition forms an integral part of the new, postmodern/post Zionist alternative discourse to the old model of 'Nation in Uniform' that is emerging in Israeli society. The analysis delineates the basic components of the 'Nation in Uniform' model, proceeds with the description of the new alternatives, & presents a portrait of the CWP. It clearly shows the ways in which the coalition decomposes basic elements of 'the world taken for granted' of the 'Nation in Uniform' model through delineating the post-modern & post-Zionist attitudes & through the anti-militaristic stance that these movements have adopted. The detailed analysis shows that the anti-militaristic discourse within the coalition consists of three major clusters of practices: identification of militaristic culture within Israeli society; challenges posed to the basic tenets of militarism & the 'Nation in Uniform' model, & actions aimed at demilitarizing Israeli society. The analysis leads to the conclusion that the CWP is not only an integral part of the new, anti-militarist discourse, but in a very real sense is leading the process with its activism. The paper is based on a field study that I started in 2002 & consists of participant observations in the activities, debates, meetings & conferences conducted by the coalition & its constituent groups; individual & groups interviews; analysis of email messages, documents & data that appeared on the internet websites of the "Coalition of Women for Peace" & its constituent groups.

2006S00297

Benski, Tova (Coll Management, Academic Studies, Rishon Leziyon, Israel [tel: +97239634333; fax: +97239634173; e-mail: tbenski@colman.ac.il]), **Women in Black (WIB) and the Struggle over a Voice in the Public Space, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The present paper focuses on the vigils of Women in Black (WIB) & the responses of the public, in terms of a struggle of these women to sound an different voice concerning the Israeli-Palestinian conflict in the public sphere. It combines feminist analyses of the "body politics" & public space as male dominated, with social movements theory. Melucci's concept of the present women's movements in particular, as posing a threat to patriarchal hegemony, by demanding the right to a different voice in the public space. The analysis examines the vigil as a "breaching event" (Benski 2005), delineating the ways in which it challenges the hegemonic discourse on security issues in Israel, patriarchal gender definitions & accepted notions of national loyalties. It further presents an analysis of the ways in which the responses of the public (mostly men) are aimed at driving the women away from both the physical & metaphorical public space through intimidations, slurs & physical attacks. It concludes with the exclusionary practices of the public & the failure of developing a viable discourse over security issues, in the public space in Israel. The analysis is based on participant observations in the Haifa vigil of WIB that I conducted between 2002-2005 during which I recorded the reactions of the

public & performed a taxonomic analysis, identifying domains & central themes.

2006S00298

Berg, Anne Marie (Work Research Instit, Oslo, Norway [tel: 004723369229; fax: 004722568918; e-mail: anne.marie.berg@afwri.no]), **Organizational Rationalities and Organizational Change**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The focus of this paper is on divergent rationalities & change processes in work organizations. Through a study of the implementation of management & quality systems in government services, we have seen how different rationalities expressed by top-level management & front-line employees, affect the form & content of reforms & subsequently how these are received & implemented. How the divergent rationalities are handled seems important for the success or failure of organizational reforms. Traditionally, in organization theory, the relationship between management & workers has been treated in a conflict perspective, as a relationship of different interests & power, or, on the other hand, in a more collaborative perspective, as a relationship of possible mutual interests. Our focus on rationalities or logics of operations connected to organizational positions & 'the performance of the tasks at hand' points to the relevance of the 'law of the situation' of Mary Parker Follett, as well as socio-technical theory. Through the use of action & learning oriented theory, we illustrate constructive approaches towards an integration of organizational rationalities. This represents an addition to other implementation theories, for instance new institutionalism.

2006S00299

Bernardot, Marc (U Lille 1, Villeneuve d'Acsq, France, 59655 [tel: 0033677988719; fax: 0033149959925; e-mail: cyberns@wanadoo.fr]), **From Periphery to Centre, between Exception and Ordinarity, Internment as a Way of Constrained Housing**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The key concept of camp (or Lager) has the same name in many languages. It is the term used for describing most of the forms & spaces of contemporary detention as opposed jail. But in social sciences it is difficult to apply it for many reasons. It is necessary to distinguish first, as H. Arendt did, the Camp (with a big C) as a generic term from the camps (small c & plural), which includes various forms such as totalitarian ones which must be distinguished from those which arose in democratic systems since The Great War—both during the periods of war & of peace. When the word camp is employed, it is generally with adjectives or joint substantives which specify the actual functions of this space (labour, internment, deportation, resettlement camps), & also defines the population status (refugees, war prisoners), or the juridical structure (open, closed). The term has a scientific use but in this case is problematic because of the polemical charges in the collective memories since WW2. Can the term "concentration camps" be used to describe such different situations as the Nazi concentration system (including death camps) & the camps established by the War Relocation Authority where Japanese-Americans were forcibly detained? This paper will attempt to analyse the construction & the transformations of this term & consider the possibility of making use of it for understanding various forms of constrained housing.

2006S00300

Bernt, Matthias (UFZ-Centre Environmental Research, Dept Urban & Environmental Sociology, 04318 Leipzig Germany [tel: ++49 341 235 2015; fax: ++49 341 235 2825; e-mail: matthias.bernt@ufz.de]), **Neither Normalisation, nor Decay: Large-Scale Housing Estates in Eastern Germany**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Summarizing academic research on large-scale housing estates in Europe, a strong East-West Divide can be stated: Whereas estates in Western Europe are often seen as places of ethnic segregation, social problems & decay, estates in Eastern Europe (where their share in the housing market is much higher), are mostly described as still integrated neighbourhoods with a social status that is much higher than that of their Western counterparts. The situation in Eastern Germany is somewhat different from both pictures. Firstly, population decline has become a big issue, leading to high levels of vacancies & large-scale demolition plans. Most of the demolitions are carried out in prefabricated housing estates, so that the future of this type of housing has become more uncertain, than ever before. Secondly, due to the persistence of social & demographic frameworks from the socialist era, as well as specific German politics of housing market

transformation & the general loss of population, large estates in Eastern Germany face a peculiar situation, that can neither be described by the 'western' model of decay, nor the eastern 'normalisation'. In contrast features of both models can be found. As a result, socio-spatial differentiation in East German estates exhibits new patterns, with poorer & wealthier sections of the population living side by side. Using data from a long term survey (1979-2004) in Leipzig-Grünau, I aim to give an insight into main trends concerning large estates in Eastern Germany. I concentrate on social & demographic issues, thus showing how inherited problems & new issues interact, leading to a very specific situation.

2006S00301

Berruecos, Luis (Dept Social Relations, U Autónoma Metropolitana, Mexico City 14100 Mexico [tel: 52-55-5135-2334; e-mail: lberruecos@prodigy.net.mx]), **The Quality of Social Existence in an Indian Community in Mexico due to Globalization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The purpose of this paper is to analyze how the recent establishment of the maquila industry in Mexico in the surroundings of an Indian community has provoked important changes in the quality of social existence affecting the culture of the people. The analysis includes the examination of changes due to the homogenization/westernization of lifestyles, as well as the changes in the values & cultural representations in suggested outcomes - such as cultural resistance, re-invention, indigenization or creolization as socio-cultural consequences of globalization as well as the reshaping of people's everyday lifestyle experiences, such as alcohol consumption, & the adverse effects & consequences on an emergent cosmopolitanism on social & cultural life that facilitates the migration of cultural meanings & practices from one place to another. Currently, around 16% of the labour force in the manufacturing industry are located in the maquila, & the strategy followed by this industry is very clear within the process of globalization of world economies through intensive production of capital in industrialized countries, whereas the intensive production in generalized scale is done in peripheral countries where wages are low. Transnational companies have fewer taxes to pay, & they transfer their models of technology to maquila countries where the owners also own the capital. The particular case we present refers to the city of Teziutlán in the northern state of Puebla, Mexico, where in its surroundings close to the Indian village where I have been working in the last 37 years, there are around 300 maquila industries that produce clothing of different kinds for exportation. Most of the people that work in the maquila industry are from Teziutlán & surrounding small cities. Since Teziutlán is only exporting low-cost wages, there are local systems of control of these industries through the Ministry of Finance, the Local Chamber, & the Municipality, but there no longer is easy-to-find workers for the field in agricultural activities since people prefer to work in the maquilas & the cost of living is higher than before. In this essay, I will analyze the effects of globalization via the installation of maquila industries, in the socio-cultural aspects of the members of an Indian community in Mexico, especially paying attention on the transformation of alcohol consumption patterns of the inhabitants of this particular Indian village.

2006S00302

Bertilsson, T. Margareta (Dept Sociology, U Copenhagen, DK-1014 Copenhagen K [tel: 45/23434963; e-mail: margareta.bertilsson@sociology.ku.dk]), **Sociology and Freedom-An Essential Tension**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The concept of freedom is not easily digested in sociology. Although the discipline, as the social sciences in general, is kindred of the twin revolution: of capitalism & liberalism; of economic & political freedom rights, sociology has typically evolved as the shadow cabinet of liberalism. It has followed in the second steps of J.J. Rousseau's famous dictum: It has investigated the shackles rather than the possibilities of freedom. For the sake of discussing the concept of freedom in sociology, three key types of sociological inquiry will be in focus: The enlightenment legacy is reflected in the moral grammar of the modernist or individualising tradition. Popular theorists as Ulrich Beck & Anthony Giddens are exponents of this powerful tradition, but so are the many "citizen studies" emanating with Marshal & today consummated in the wealth of welfare sociologies. At stake here is the tension between freedom & equality: the individualisation process need be balanced by equalisation. The critique of liberalism & liberal values forms a contrary pole in the theoretical universe, today revived by the renaissance of conservative thought or else with the popularity of modern communitarianism. In focus of critique is the abstract concept of freedom, known primarily from Hegel's Philosophy of Right. Well-known exponents for this tradition are Charles Taylor & Alasdair

MacIntyre. The attraction of neo-conservative thought in the understanding of social life, I will suggest, needs much more contemplation than what is commonly afforded in sociology. But a third, & recurrent, theme of conceptualising the social & thus the issue of freedom is to be found in the revival of the mass: Gabriel Tarde's sociology is today a serious alternative to that of his once combatant, Emile Durkheim. Negri's & Hardt's book, *Empire*, exerts a considerable degree of attraction among many young social science students today. The question of concern in my paper will be: The three types of inquiry sketched all contain the concept of freedom, but its meaning & point of reference varies significantly. The enlightenment legacy places primacy on the individual as the carrier of freedom, while the conservative and/or communitarian tradition places its primacy on action & virtue. Mass theories, whether conservative or radical, conceive freedom as the revolutionary moment. I will seek to discuss the implications of these very different concepts of freedom for the future of sociological inquiry.

2006S00303

Bertilsson, T. Margareta (Dept Sociology, U Copenhagen, DK-1014 Copenhagen K [tel: 45/23434963; e-mail: margareta.bertilsson@sociology.ku.dk]), **Private Virtues, Public Vices—Reflections on Advanced Knowledge Economies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ My paper addresses three closely related themes: Knowledge economies are very risky undertakings for obvious reasons; heavy R/D investment costs, long-term production process, specialised research training, the envisioned product—the pill, the high-tech artifact, the successful design—fail to materialize, shifts in socio-economic environment are difficult to predict in advance; these are all factors of considerable strain in developed knowledge economies. These risks & even dangers (in the Luhmannian language) also put heavy strains on the state & the market with the consequence that we find new socio-economic 'mixtures' emerging. The emergence of private stem cell banking in Denmark demands new legal framework securing the future of tissues; the securing of private high-tech investments demands that the state guarantee considerable investments in securing proper infra-structures. On the institutional level we can also detect the emergence of new deliberative organisations: consensus conferences, ethical boards, communicative processes to enlarge public participation in new science/society endeavours. On the social action of engaged actors we find a number of cognitive approaches to science/society complex: advanced tissue research demands participation & inclusion of willing actors; denial to participate undermines the possibility of further research on human organs. Actor participation is therefore a *sine qua non* in the developing of advanced knowledge economies, the communicative process of which often resorts to the moral grammar of democratic language. Seeking to link makro- (economics), meso- (deliberative institutions), & mikro-levels of social processes, special focus will be on the long-term 'stabilising' consequences of moral action & attitudes on behalf of engaged actors for the potential high-risk endeavours of states & markets.

2006S00304

Bertilsson, T. Margareta & Hjorth-Andersen, Christian (Dept Sociology, U Copenhagen, 1014 Copenhagen K, Denmark [tel: (+45) 35323275; e-mail: Margareta.Bertilsson@sociology.ku.dk]), **On Politics of Distribution and Global Competitiveness: The Prospects of the Welfare State**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Today, all Nordic countries range very high on indicators of global competitiveness. In two consecutive years, the World Economic Forum (WEF) has placed Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Iceland, & Norway amongst the top ten world economies. Other top economies, although with internal differences, are characterised by great wealth, & equally great unequal distribution. How illuminate the seemingly strong link between welfare economies, based on 'universal rights' (Esping-Andersen), & prosperous economic futures? In accordance with neo-liberal economic logic, the recurrent top positions of the Nordic welfare economies need clarification. Do we observe 'special cases' (small homogenous countries) the infra-structures of which are difficult to export? Future economic prospects for core welfare economies emphasize that these economies heavily invest in knowledge & technology. Again, the Nordic countries range generally high on standardized R/D indicators. The 'knowledge economy' is now clearly on the political agenda, & all governments, independent of political profile, stress the urgency of a knowledge economy. Not much is actually known—in economics or in sociology—what a knowledge economy is all about; it has become a political catchword largely void of social-economic examination. A second purpose of our joint paper is an effort to examine

what a 'knowledge economy' entails when translated into the politics of distribution characterising the welfare state. Can investment in knowledge sustain general welfare be sustained?

2006S00305

Bezuidenhout, Andries & Bahlangu, Sakhela (Sociology of Work Unit, U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: +27117174460; fax: +27117174469; e-mail: bezuidenhouta@social.wits.ac.za]), **Democratic Unionism under Stress: The Case of the NUM in South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ From the beginning the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) sought to follow the model of unionism then favoured by most the emerging black unions, namely, representative democracy with a strong element of membership participation. Using the case of the NUM this paper examines the evolution of unionism in the mining industry in South Africa, in particular, attempts to build a particular model based on membership involvement in union governance. It discusses the context in which this unionism developed, how membership solidarity was constructed & the form that relations between the membership & the leadership took. The paper shows how the changing economic & political context is resulting in the erosion of the basis of this form of democratic unionism, also known as worker control among the South African unions. In particular, it explores how the changing nature of employment in the mining industry & processes of rapid upward social mobility & individualism in the new society are undermining this model. The paper concludes by considering the implications of these developments for theory on worker solidarity & union democracy in post-colonial societies.

2006S00306

Bhaskar, Manu (Dept Sociology, U Kerala, India [tel: 91-471-2418425; fax: 91-471-2597981; e-mail: asok-manu@sancharnet.in]), **HIV/AIDS Pandemic: Its Implications and Challenges of the Family in the Indian Sub-Continent—Kerala State**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ HIV/AIDS is a global phenomenon as HIV/AIDS cases have been reported in all regions of the world. Although HIV/AIDS is a global Pandemic, most people living with HIV/AIDS reside in the developing countries where most new infections & HIV/AIDS death occurs. The epidemic is considered as a threat to economic well being, social & political stability of many nations. The HIV pandemic has profound impact on the structure of many nations affecting the development & economic growth, communities, households & individuals. AIDS has therefore been identified as a serious challenge to development. An estimated 8.3 million people are living with HIV/AIDS across South/ South East Asia & East Asia. China & India are the two most populous nations in the world which are considered as part of the epidemic "next wave." In India the current estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS is more than five million. It has the second largest number of HIV infections in the world following South Africa. Surveillance data shows that the virus has started spread from high risk groups to the general population & from urban to rural areas. With the national prevalence level of 0.8 per cent the epidemic is considered to be generalized in at least six states with prevalence level surpassing 1 per cent in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Manipur, Nagaland & Tamil Nadu. However among all the Indian states Kerala, has the least number of AIDS patients. But growing distress migration in Kerala is causing many problems, often leading to trafficking, particularly women & girls who find themselves in exploitative sexual & labour conditions. Lack of employment opportunities, distress life, unsafe mobility & gender based violence are stumbling blocks in the prevention of trafficking & subsequently HIV. The attitude of the Kerala society towards trafficked & HIV victim & children are also often discriminatory which further aggregates the problem. The paper is an attempt to substantiate these arguments based on secondary data, case studies & reports from Kerala state.

2006S00307

Bichler, Robert M., Fuchs, Christian & Raffl, Celina (ICT&S Center, U Salzburg, Austria, 5020 [tel: +43 662 8044 4822; fax: +43 662 6389 4800; e-mail: robert.bichler@sbg.ac.at]), **Co-operative Cyberethics for a Sustainable Information Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We conceive morals as a self-organizing subsystem of society in which human beings communicate about the legitimacy of norms, rules & values & constitute as well as reproduce moral structures. We identify four distinctive approaches based on the subject-object-relation in society: First

there are subjective, individual ethics that conceive norms & values as individually constructed; secondly, objective ethics conceive norms & values on an objective level. The objective level can furthermore be understood in two forms as either an absolute (transcendental) or as an intersubjective dimension of ethics (values as the result of discourse & communicative action). Hence the third approach is dualistic & sees the subjective & the objective level of ethics separately. The fourth approach is based on dialectical thinking, maintaining that the objective & the subjective level of ethics are two areas that (re-)produce each other & that they are interconnected. The evolution of modern society has resulted in a shift from industrial society towards the knowledge society. This transformation is a multidimensional shift that affects all aspects of society. Hence also the ethical system of society is penetrated by the emergence of the knowledge society & ethical guidelines for the Information Age are about to emerge. Ethical issues & conflicts in the knowledge society are connected to topics of ecological & social sustainability. For InformEthics & CyberEthics the sustainable design of social & socio-technological systems is important. Co-operation is considered as a central guideline for moral action in the information age.

2006S00308

Biggiero, Lucio (U L'Aquila, Italy [tel: +390862 434860; fax: +390862 434842; e-mail: biggiero@ec.univaq.it]), **Outranking Methods: A Pillar for Evolutionary Economics**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Agents' behaviors, regardless on their intentionality, derive from the comparison among different (conflicting) criteria of choice/valuation. Given that true multicriteria choices/evaluations cannot be represented by an utility function & that the quasi-totality of the choices/evaluations are multicriteria, evolutionary economics cannot be based on such functions. Denying that choices/evaluations cannot be described by utility functions & cannot be optimized shouldn't mean to give up with a theory of decision. There are algorithms, called outranking methods, able to make effective & formally robust choices/evaluations without requesting objective functions. They are heuristic & not optimizing algorithms, & can be applied to any sort of choice/evaluation: choice if ex-ante, evaluation if ex-post decision. Bringing outranking methods into evolutionary economics would allow to get more realism, to radically move far from neoclassical economic theory, & to strengthen pragmatic methods of choice, such rule or routine following. Such perspective is consistent with & radicalizing-behavioral approaches. Although Simon didn't consider the multicriteria nature of human choices, & accepted agents' & firms' objective-functions—consequently allowing the logic of local optima—it is perfectly possible to insert into, & to merge outranking methods with behavioral & evolutionary economics. Multicriteria (non standard) theory of decision, by denying the probability of occurrence even of local optima, radicalizes behavioral & evolutionary criticisms to neoclassical economic theory.

2006S00309

Biggiero, Lucio (U L'Aquila, Italy [tel: +390862434860; fax: +390862434842; e-mail: biggiero@ec.univaq.it]), **System Identity and Autonomy of an International Research Team: A Case Study in Self-Observation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although at the core of systems theorizing, the concepts of system identity & autonomy are still lacking remarkable empirical tests. Both the system's characteristics come from recursive self-organizing & self-referential processes. In the case of human systems, they are mainly based on self-observation. This property takes place through cognitive & communication patterns. The present paper analyzes the COMMORG case, an international research team, which, besides the formal identity given by the European Union administration, built up its own identity & autonomy during its working life. The COMMORG system was able to develop its self-observation through three different methodological tools, which show the structure & evolution of the communication patterns forging its identity & autonomy. The use of an emailing list revealed as the central means of communication, enough to build system identity of a (virtual) international research team. The system identity, the communication patterns, & the semiotic patterns are recursively related to structural aspects, & change over time.

2006S00310

Biggiero, Lucio & Dandi, R. (U L'Aquila, Italy [tel: +390862 434860; fax: +390862 434842; e-mail: biggiero@ec.univaq.it]), **Measuring Structural Hierarchy in Formal and Informal Networks**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Based on three analytical dimensions—elective/non-elective, formal/informal, static/dynamic—a classification of all forms of hierarchy is proposed. Focusing only on static networks, we investigate the problem of measuring hierarchy in both formal & informal networks. Distinguishing structural & dyadic hierarchy, we suggest a grid able to support theoretical & empirical researches of degree & forms of hierarchy. We set up "hierarchy markers": a set of indexes which identify & measure the archetypal forms of hierarchy. In particular, we address research on hierarchy measures of social networks & organizations towards a structural view, because structural hierarchy is an important source of asymmetry among positions. The application to informal networks is particularly interesting, because the degree of hierarchy is not so evident as it is in an organization chart. The degree of hierarchy of informal networks can be precisely measured, & the corresponding grid of hierarchy markers is very close to that associated to the communication network with directed links. Group centrality indicators are proposed to examine how hierarchy is distributed between layers. It is demonstrated that middle management is the most important layer in any organization, regardless if formal or informal one. Moreover, the higher its cohesiveness, the greater its power. Asymmetries among layers decrease as the number of layers increase.

2006S00311

Biggiero, Lucio, Dandi, R., Sammarra, A. & Muzzi, C. (U L'Aquila, Italy [tel: +390862 434860; fax: +390862 434842; e-mail: biggiero@ec.univaq.it]), **The Identification of Innovation Catalysts in the Triple Helix: Empirical Evidence from the Aerospace Sector in Central Italy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although rather common in the literature on industrial clusters/districts, the use of concepts derived from social network analysis remains episodic & rarely addresses to the operationalization of concrete methodologies. In this paper we try to fill in the gap, by setting up, applying & crossing two methodologies aimed to the identification, categorisation & examination of innovation catalysts in the aerospace industrial cluster in the Lazio Region in central Italy. The first methodology under discussion is addressed to discover the collaboration catalysts, that is, those network actors, which play a crucial role in favoring the building of inter-organizational relationships within & between the three helixes of the industrial cluster. The second methodology under discussion helps to discover & classify the catalysts of the collaboration network & of the knowledge flows within the aerospace industrial cluster during last three years. The rationale to create & apply such methodologies is that an industrial cluster/district is a hyper-network, whose engine for building agreements & diffusing innovations is made by catalyst organizations. Among many results, we found that actually there are 20 catalysts, & that half of them are engaged into inter-helix collaboration activities, thus confirming the expectations of the Triple Helix Model. The replication & possible refinements of these two methodologies could substantially improve the research methods & the data analysis, & favouring a sort of benchmarking process, enhancing the interpretation of results.

2006S00312

Biggiero, Lucio, Sammarra, A., Muzzi, C. & Dandi, R. (U L'Aquila, Italy [tel: +390862434860; fax: +390862434842; e-mail: biggiero@ec.univaq.it]), **Innovation Catalysts in the Aerospace and the Telecommunication Districts in Central Italy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although rather common in the literature on industrial clusters/districts the use of concepts derived from social network analysis remains episodic & rarely addresses to the operationalization of concrete methodologies. In this paper we try to fill in the gap, by setting up, applying & crossing two methodologies aimed to the identification, categorisation & examination of innovation catalysts in two industrial districts of the Lazio Region in Center Italy: the aerospace & the telecommunications districts. We suggest some concrete procedures which can be applied to study industrial clusters or districts, & more generally any type of inter-organization hyper-network, that is, any type of inter-organizational network, which is composed by two or more components & by many types of organizations (firms, associations, local government institutions, unions, etc.). The rationale to create & apply such methodologies is that an industrial cluster/district is a hyper-network, whose engine for building agreements & diffusing innovations is made by catalyst organizations. In the paper we will sketch the methodologies to identify the innovation catalysts, & its social, economic & relational characteristics. Finally, we will show the role covered by these innovation catalysts. They play a crucial role for the collaboration networks, & in so doing for the knowledge transfer within & between the districts. Some of them should be seen as a set of "connectors"

around which the district web is evolving. Others are "diffusers of innovation," that is, they are actors which, more or less intentionally, can reach better than others the majority of district members, & so they are the ideal candidates for a policy targeted to spread & facilitate innovation diffusion.

2006S00313

Biggiero, Lucio & Sevi, E. (U L'Aquila, Italy [tel: +390862 434860; fax: +390862 434842; e-mail: biggiero@ec.univaq.it]). **The Effects of Relational Complexity on Group Performance: Results from an Agent-Based Simulation Model**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The question of group performance is one of the most central in organization science. However until now the studies have been lacking theoretical clarity, formal demonstrations, & empirical tests. Focusing on technological interdependence, we will identify & define the fundamental types of systemic couplings: parallel, sequential & reciprocal (by feedback). Then we will precisely discuss & then simulate its characteristics & effects through an agent-based model. We measure & order the relational complexity, that is, the degree of complexity of each systemic coupling (technological interdependence between tasks). Group performance will be measured by means of two main indexes: effectiveness, which refers to the percentage of completed tasks respect to those potentially executable; & efficiency, which refers to the resources employed for getting the completed tasks. We analyze the variation of group performance depending on relational complexity. The most general & important conclusions are that: i) listing in order of increasing degree of complexity, parallel is followed by sequential & then by reciprocal interdependence; ii) more complex interdependencies do require more complex norms. This latter conclusion is an exemplar confirmation of the law of requisite variety.

2006S00314

Biggiero, Lucio & Sevi, E. (U L'Aquila, Italy, [tel: +390862434860; fax: +390862434842; e-mail: biggiero@ec.univaq.it]). **Interdependence Theory: Definition and Formalisation of the Fundamental Types**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although interdependency & co-ordination theory are central issues in organization science & have been dealt with by many scholars, its state is still rather unsatisfactory. In this paper, after reviewing the most important literature, we proceed to define & formalize the seven fundamental types & the most important hybrid forms of interdependency. In our approach, cybernetics constitutes the theoretical ground on which building both interdependency & co-ordination theory. Indeed, in order to deal with coordination theory we claim a crucial cybernetic principle: the law of requisite variety. We argue that complex interdependencies should be faced by complex coordination mechanisms. The match between the seven fundamental types of interdependency & a set of coordination mechanisms is discussed.

2006S00315

Bilhim, João & Neves, Bárbara Barbosa (Centre Public Administration & Policies, Higher Instit Social & Political Sciences, Lisbon Technical U, 1349-055 Portugal [tel: (+351) 21 361 94 30; fax: (+351) 21 361 94 42; e-mail: pc@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Digital Cities and the Reinforcement of Citizenship**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper analyses the digital cities & their goal to reinforce citizenship in a 'glocal' perspective (the symbiosis of global with local). In the framework of an increased advance & influence of the Internet, ICTs (Information & Communication Technologies), & CMC (Computer Mediated Communication), cities started to be complemented & even melted into an online platform. Therefore, the digital city emerged, consisting of an information & communication network that connects citizens, public & private sectors in a certain place. The digital cities, subject of our research, are developed within projects of electronic government, & mainly within regional digital initiative structure. One of the major digital cities mottoes is to provide ways for the exercise of citizenship, but also, in the same degree, to promote social interaction that might lead to community creation. If some authors consider that new paradigms arise with the digital, namely, the concept of virtual/digital citizenship, others think that these notions remain unaltered, only being carried to a different level. Nonetheless, a sociological approach to the latest nuances is fundamental. This essay is the preliminary result of a three-year empirical research of two Portuguese digital cities. We aimed to verify if digital cities can complement some social needs of citizens (interaction, identity) & if they can reinforce the exercise of citizenship, through virtual participation & interaction between the citizen & local government, & among citizens. Our

study addresses methodological triangulation, based in e-surveys, interviews & site evaluations.

2006S00316

Binikos, Elli (U Johannesburg, Auckland Park, 2006 South Africa [tel: 27114893346; fax: 27114892879; e-mail: ebi@rau.ac.za]). **The Relationship between Organisational Trust and Internal Whistleblowing**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study aims to understand how organisational trust may impact on internal whistleblowing. A survey was conducted in a South African organisation in the broadcasting sector. From a response of 129 employees it was found that organisational trust is positively correlated to internal whistleblowing. The study shows that in this sample, when organisational trust exists the likelihood of internal whistleblowing increases. It further shows that in the absence of trust employees will not report, although this finding also suggests that other factors may impact on the decision not to blow the whistle. Understanding the relationship between the two phenomena provides greater insight into how organisational trust & whistleblowing may promote prosocial behaviour in the workplace. The study discusses how internal whistleblowing is an important element in managing organisational wrongdoing, & how organisational trust may enhance this.

2006S00317

Binikos, Elli & Duchan, R. (U Johannesburg, Auckland Park, 2006, South Africa [tel: +27114893346; fax: +27114892879; e-mail: ebi@rau.ac.za ronel.e@mweb.co.za]), **Parenting Plans as an Intervening Variable to the Dilemmas of Family Reorganization in Situations of HIV/AIDS**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Divorce & separation necessitate family reorganisation. The Children's Bill (2005) of South Africa proposes, & might in certain circumstances require, the use of Parenting Plans to facilitate such reorganisation. This study explores the use of Parenting Plans in families reorganising during divorce & separation where one or both parents are living with HIV+ or AIDS. The aim of the study is threefold. Firstly, it aims to investigate the unique set of dilemmas that the situation may pose to families undergoing reorganisation, & secondly the impact that resultant decisions may have on the quality of life for the children involved. Finally, this study aims to establish whether Parenting Plans may be an appropriate intervening mechanism where stigma & discrimination serve to undermine family relationships. By addressing these issues, the study will provide guidance to professionals assisting families living with HIV+ or AIDS during reorganisation, & serve as a model for families that face additional stresses to divorce & separation. Semi-structured interviews with Family Advocates, Family Counsellors, forensic psychologists, forensic social workers, legal practitioners & presiding officers are utilised to outline possible difficulties & solutions (remedies) that could be used in the drafting of Parenting Plans for these families.

2006S00318

Bischur, Daniel (U Salzburg, Austria [tel: +43-664-4313923; e-mail: daniel.bischur@sbg.ac.at]), **Social Frames of Ethics in the Scientific Practices of Life-Sciences**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ On the basis of empirical investigations (laboratory study, interviews) on a molecular biology research group ethical aspects of the scientific practices are studied & analysed as part of its specific epistemic culture. Its focus lies on the social frames of ethics as they occur for the scientists during their daily scientific practices. Scientists of life-sciences working with living organisms are especially confronted with ethical problems & dilemmas implicated by the highly problematic practices of transformation. On one hand those practices, under which animals suffer & get killed, are legitimized on basis of the good of scientific advancement. On the other hand the scientists are concerned with the individual suffering of the animals, which still poses an ethic problem. In their moral narratives the scientists reflect upon their personal emotional inhibitions towards their dealing with animals, which result in self-restrictions. However, they tend to overcome those inhibitions through routinized actions. Hence, ethical concerns occur rather as part of every-day relevances intercepting the laboratory relevances. On the basis of the laboratory culture I will present typologies of those social frames & emotional inhibitions concerning the scientists dealing with animals during experimentation.

2006S00319

Bittman, Michael Paul (U New England, Armidale, NSW, Australia 2351 [tel: 61-2-67732896; fax: 61-2-6773-3748; e-mail:

michael.bittman@une.edu.au]], **Parenting Style and Parent's Time with Children**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Recently social scientists & policy-makers have made a new commitment to children. This emphasis on the early years of life has arisen largely in response to the growing evidence that adverse early environments produce poor later-life outcomes. In particular, the early experience of poverty has been identified as having a substantial & lasting impact on children's behavioural, social, emotional & academic adjustment. Parental employment has been identified as the single most important factor for protecting children against these risks. At the same time, it is widely believed that improving parenting (through parenting education or home visiting, for example) will protect children against these risk factors. Yet little is known about how parenting styles affect the quantity & the quality of parents' interactions with their children. The Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) collects a variety of information about two cohorts of children, including (i) a time-diary of the child's activities & their social & physical context; (ii) a battery of items of about mother's & father's parenting style; & (iii) information about household income, parent's employment status; the characteristics of their jobs & their mental health. This paper reports on an analysis of the relationship between parenting styles, as measured by some well-accepted scales, & parent-child interactions as captured in the child time-diaries, using the LSAC data.

2006S00320

Bjeren, Gunilla & Beyene, Atakilt (Centre Gender Studies, Stockholm U, Sweden, SE-106 91 [tel: +46 8 6747312; fax: +46 8 6747300; e-mail: gunilla.bjeren@kvinfo.su.se]), **Gender, Mobility and Urban Livelihood Opportunities in Southern Ethiopia: A Historical Case Study**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the interrelationship between gender, ethnicity, migration/mobility & livelihood opportunities in the urban area of Shashemene in Southern Ethiopia in the period immediately prior to the end of the Ethiopian Empire in 1974. The major finding is that gender is a determinant social factor in the mobility & livelihood opportunities of individuals. For men, ethnicity provides a complicating factor whereas the mobility & livelihood patterns for women are much less differentiated by ethnic identity. Individual mobility is characterised both by urban-urban & rural-urban movements. In a study carried out in 1973, women had spent less number of years migrating when they arrived at Shashemene compared to their male counterparts. Similarly, the average number of new places, where they resided for at least one year, were fewer for women than for men. Our results also indicate differences in the migration/mobility rates of women & men across ages. Women's migration drops abruptly after the age 25. A striking result from the study is that livelihood alternatives are 'urban' to a relatively small extent. Most persons, particularly men, found a living in activities that are to be found in rural as well as in urban areas.

2006S00321

Björnberg, Ulla & Latta, Mia (Dept Sociology, Göteborg U, Sweden, SE 40530 [tel: +46317734789; fax: +46317744764; e-mail: Ulla.Bjornberg@sociology.gu.se]), **The Welfare State and Kin Support. Economic Support between Kin in a Swedish Welfare State Context**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Swedish family policies are integrated within welfare policy where the state has acquired a significant responsibility for the welfare of individuals, independent of the family he/she belongs to. Numerous social reforms have led to less economic dependency between members of the family, compared to the situation in the beginning of the century. In debates concerning the relations between the welfare state & the family, one recurring statement is that in taking over the family responsibility, the state has contributed to the weakening of the sense of responsibility between generations in Swedish families. In the paper assumptions between the family & the welfare state will be investigated. The paper draws on results from a survey covering 2,666 individuals from 18 years in Sweden. The study draws on theory on moral economy & aims at analysing economic support transferred between family members belonging to different generational categories, gender & family forms. Attitudes to & motives for giving & receiving support between kin members is investigated. Results from the study regarding prevalence of financial support suggest that kin support is independent of state support & also of the economic situation of the receiver. Attitudes to giving financial support suggest restrictiveness.

2006S00322

Black, Alan W. (Edith Cowan U, Perth, Western Australia, 6027

[tel: +61 8 6304 5844; fax: +61 8 6304 5866; e-mail: a.black@ecu.edu.au]), **The Impact of Various Forms of Spirituality on Individual and Collective Wellbeing**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Considerable attention has been given in recent years to the diverse forms of spirituality in contemporary societies. Much less attention has been given to the impact of different types of spirituality on individual & collective wellbeing. Using data from a national sample (N=1517) of adults in Australia, this paper examines the extent to which different types of spirituality influence subjective wellbeing, physical & emotional health, relationships with others, personal growth, values, social trust, & other aspects of individual & collective wellbeing.

2006S00323

Blanchemanche, Sandrine (National Institut Agronomical Research [tel: 33144088612; e-mail: blanchem@inapg.inra.fr]), **Uncertainty and Decision Making in a Natural Resources Market. Case of the Bluefin Tuna Market**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Tuna is among the most important commodities in the world (3.7 millions of tonnes sold in 2001). Even if the bluefin tuna is a small part of the global tuna market, we will focus on it because consumption & production are located in different geographic areas. Growing demand for bluefin tuna from Japan has been stimulating increases in catches in Pacific Ocean & Mediterranean Sea but also the development of the farms. To control the market &, especially, the quality of tuna, the Japanese developed a relationship of vertical integration with fishermen (mainly French, Italian, Spanish) & tuna farmers (mainly Spanish, Turkish, Croat). Currently, the only way to send tuna to the Japanese market is to have a farm accredited by Japan. How & why do actors enter into a special market? How do they deal with uncertainty?

2006S00324

Blasius, Jörg (Institut Political Sciences & Sociology, U Bonn, 53113 Germany [tel: +49 228 738421; e-mail: jblasius@uni-bonn.de]), **Item Non-Response, Unit Non-Response and Faked Interviews**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In every survey, one main problem is the quality of the data, which depends on the number of item & unit non-response. In the case that respondents rejected the question giving non-substantive answers such as 'I don't know' or 'no answer'. Imputation techniques often provide reasonable solutions. However, item non-response also depends on the degree to which respondents understand the content of the questions & to which they were able to give reliable answers. For example, in the case of five-point scales, respondents should be able to differentiate between a 'weak agreement' & a 'weak disagreement' as well as between a 'strong agreement' & a 'weak agreement'. In the case where respondents are not able to give valid answers they may give any answer to hide that they did not understand the content of the question. The number of unit non-responses mainly depends on the abilities of the interviewers & on the quality of the institute that is responsible for the field work. If they do a bad job, the number of unit non-responses is high-& even worse, they may have some interviewers who faked their interviews. Since for data security reasons the institutes often do not give the addresses of the respondents to the researchers, one has to believe that there are no faked interviews. In survey research, questions about the quality of the data seldom arise; for example, it is expected that five-point-scales provide with ordered categorical data or even stronger that they provide with metric data (when applying PCA to these type of data). The unquestioned assumption is that the respondents are able to give valid & reliable responses to these kinds of items & that there are no faked interviews. However, data from survey research is always covered by response errors, response styles, other forms of non-substantive responses, & there might be faked interviews (as just happens to the author). The paper will discuss strategies of evaluating the data to detect response styles, non-substantive responses, response errors & faked interviews.

2006S00325

Blay, Eva Alterman (Dept Sociology, U São Paulo, Brazil [tel: (5511) 33319505; fax: (5511) 3331 9181; e-mail: eblay@uol.com.br]), **Violence against Women in a Globalizing World. The Case of Latin America and Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In spite of globalization, violence against women has not decreased; it increased in Latin America & Brazil. Regarding financial capital, production relations & working market, globalization triggered major conse-

quences. The impact was dissimilar intra & inter-countries. Globalization has not altered the predominant hierarchy of gender, class, ethnicity or generation. The analysis of violence against women in Latin America is based on secondary data. 'Human Rights & Homicide of Women' research developed in Brazil, was based on primary data. All sorts of crimes involving women-domestic & outer violence, & killer women-were scrutinized. The methodology consisted in a systematic content analysis in newspaper news between 1990 & 2000. All 1998 Police Occurrences were quantitatively analyzed. A survey of Criminal Processes was carried out. Among the results, the following need highlighting: (1) Domestic violence does not cover all sorts of women's homicide; (2) Reality & the imaginary world feed on each other: the killing of women is never away from pop songs, internet or TV; (3) Feminism was fundamental to unveil hidden violence & turn the traditional argument "I killed for love" into "he who loves does not kill." The written press changed its focus diametrically: it stopped blaming abused women & started analyzing each case, with no value judgment. In court it takes two years on average for a process to be judged. Though 50% men ran away before judgment, all killers being judged were condemned (14% in all). All in all, violence against women increased. Transversal public policies are suggested in order to face violence against women.

2006S00326

Blohm, Michael & Scholz, Evi (ZUMA, Mannheim, 68159 Germany [tel: 49-621-1246-276; fax: 49-621-1246-100; e-mail: blohm@zuma-mannheim.de]), **Survey Quality and Unit Non-response in the International Perspective: Lessons from ISSP Study Monitoring**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Survey quality & unit nonresponse are major issues for social surveys research. Survey quality can only be assessed if aspects of design, process & response figures are reported. Quite often, these aspects are not reported in detail, especially not for cross-national surveys. However, for the ISSP, this information is collected & documented for each module. Next to response rates other quality indicators such as the representativeness of the distributions of demographic variables (external criteria) need to be considered. Since comparable cross-national statistics are not available, internal criteria for random samples serve as a substitute of data quality. (1) Are there systematic differences in nonresponse figures if survey characteristics (survey context, sampling design or mode of data collection) are controlled for? (2) Are there systematic differences in data quality if non-response figures & survey characteristics are controlled for?

2006S00327

Blokland, Talja & Van der Land, Marco (Instit Housing/Mobility/Urban Studies, Netherlands [tel: 31-15-2787705; fax: 31-15-2783450; e-mail: t.blokland@otb.tudelft.nl]), **Reshaping the Civic Fabric of the City? Middle Class Practices of Inclusion and Exclusion in Rotterdam, The Netherlands and New Haven, USA**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Following debates on all sorts of capital-be it cultural, social, or 'creative'-urban policy to mix neighbourhoods, avoid spatial segregation & ghettos, & discourage white flight generally aims at attracting middle-class residents. These attempts all envision a role of the middle class in strengthening the social fabric of the cities, much along the lines the middle class did so in the early twentieth century (cf. Rae 2003). In this paper, we report on research that affirms the orthodoxy of gentrification studies, e.g. that the role of urban middle classes in strengthening the social fabric of the city through their citizenship is limited, through statistical research & through qualitative data of Rotterdam & New Haven. However, we then assert that even though the general pattern is that middle classes do not live up to the expectations sometimes voiced regarding their role as a category for urban coherence & governance, there are exceptional people doing exceptional things. We thus inquire what characterizes the middle-class residents that do more than we would expect from them on the basis of statistics, & discuss their motivations for civic engagements & practices of inclusion. We use this analyses to, on the one hand, rephrase some of the debate on (new) middle classes & argue for more fine-tuned class distinctions, &, on the other hand, to discuss the all-too-easy argumentation that participation (or urban citizenship) always contributes to social cohesion & always in inclusionary rather than fragmenting ways. This paper is based on empirical research including in-depth interviewing & surveys by Marco van der Land in a range of neighbourhoods in Rotterdam & its suburbs & ethnography & surveys by Talja Blokland in a neighbourhood in Rotterdam & one in New Haven.

2006S00328

Blom, Raimo, Melin, Harri, Sarno, Alfred & Sarno, Irina (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology, U Tampere, 33104 Finland [tel: +358 3 3551 6566; fax: +358 3 3551 6080; e-mail: raimo.blom@uta.fi]), **Social and Environmental Responsibility of Firms in Conditions of Deep Transformation Process-The Case of St. Petersburg's Industrial Firms**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social & environmental responsibility of firms is rather natural phenomenon in conditions of stable development of the global market. It provides them with effective strategic management. However, it is hindered by a number of serious problems. In 2004 within the framework of the project 'Managerial Strategies, Social Capital & Trust among Russian Enterprises', 129 managers from industrial firms of St Petersburg proportionally representing the basic industries of the region were surveyed. Questions were devoted to various aspects of social responsibility of firms. The survey is a panel to the survey of 1999. It was completely representative for St Petersburg; it included 657 structured interviews with managers. The analysis of the received data has shown: the higher the trust of managers of firms in subjects of the external social environment, in bodies of regional & federal management, the higher the level of social & environmental responsibility which management of these firms has taken on its shoulders. However, this general regularity has been differently revealed for different types of firms. As a result, in region & beyond its limits rather steady contact networks, specific to each of the revealed types of firms, were created. Accordingly, for international & intra-national subjects, initiating programs of environmental & social developments in the regions, it is expedient to take into account & to use social networks of firms in such an activity.

2006S00329

Bluehdorn, Ingolfur (U Bath, UK BA2 7AY [tel: 44-0-1225-385028; e-mail: I.Bluehdorn@bath.ac.uk]), **Futurity, Sustainability, Future Fitness: Reconfiguring the Agenda of the Environmental State**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on the incremental reinterpretation of the key value of the ecology movement, futurity, first as sustainability & then more recently as future-fitness. Concern for the future has been embraced as a main policy objective by national & supra-national governments. For two consecutive Red-Green coalition governments in Germany, "future-fitness" (Zukunftsfähigkeit) has been the central policy goal. On the Brighton Labour Party Conference in 2005, British Prime Minister Tony Blair declared that "to create an inheritance for future generations by taking the tough decisions needed to secure our future" is a priority for his government. However, he also demanded "a fundamental re-casting of progressive politics so that the values we believed in, become relevant to the time we live in." This paper investigates what this "fundamental re-casting" implies for the eco-movements' progressive value of "futurity." The paper focuses on the modernisation agendas & debates in two major European countries, Germany & the UK. It builds on research on societal modernisation in the two countries & on theoretical work on the reframing of eco-political agendas. The three concepts of futurity, sustainability & future-fitness are used to illustrate how in the era of "post-ecologism" the "environmental state" has been sidelined, with sustainability debates now being dominated by sustainable public finances & sustained economic growth.

2006S00330

Boardman, Judith Baldwin (Health & Education Services, Inc, Quality Management Division, Beverly, MA [tel: 888-682-2224; fax: 978-745-7615; e-mail: jboardman@hes-inc.org]), **Healthcare Access and Integration for Adults with Serious and Persistent Mental Illness: Correcting Healthcare Disparities through Evidence-Based Practice**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Complete paper available from **Sociology*Express**. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ Individuals with serious & persistent mental illness are among the disenfranchised in today's society. This group includes many who are homeless, unemployed, or working for minimum wage. They are often underserved or unserved while they encounter a multitude of access barriers to quality healthcare. Disparities exist related to age, race, gender, geography & income. Those with serious & persistent mental illness die at younger ages with the mortality rates in certain age groups measuring six to seven times higher than the general population. There are instances where treatment offered is inferior or outdated. Methods & quality of treatment are incon-

sistent. Reimbursement structures are discordant with need. An historical review of representative literature reveals that although known for over a quarter of a century, evidence-based practices regarding treatment of comorbid behavioral & primary health needs of individuals with serious mental illness have not been standardized. This paper describes a quality improvement project within a large behavioral health network, begun in 2002, which evolved into a controlled field study in 2003 & then into a partially funded program in 2004 & 2005. The data presented supports current literature & makes the economic & societal case for an integrated model of behavioral & primary healthcare for seriously mentally ill, which is embedded in the behavioral healthcare setting. Presently, we are working collaboratively with Boston University through a federal research grant to study the program as a prototype over the next three years. The study design calls for the program to be replicated at two additional locations, including one which serves Spanish speaking consumers. The research methods embrace a series of quantitative & qualitative measures of efficacy & quality of care, including but not limited to measures of health functioning, quality of primary health care, behavioral health treatment outcomes, health beliefs & locus of control. We are also working with payers regarding the cost effectiveness of this model in order to restructure & align health benefits to further support the model.

2006S00331

Boatcă, Manuela (Dept Sociology, Catholic U Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Germany [tel: +49-8421-931244; e-mail: manuela.boatca@ku-eichstaett.de]), **The Constraints of Europeanising Authority: Cultural Politics and Political Culture in Pre-Adherence Romania**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The discourse by means of which globalization is defined as a new phenomenon pertains to a Eurocentric logic that disregards the experience of the so-called "non-Western" societies. Ever since the European colonial expansion, the latter have been confronted with successive "global designs" (Walter Dignolo) of Western extraction of which globalization is only the most recent expression. Changes in the objectives of (neo)colonial projects have brought about the transfer of the political & legal means of their enactment from the level of the state to that of transnational organizations. The paper therefore analyses the impact of the European Union on the socio-cultural sphere from the perspective of a "late-comer" to the EU enlargement, Romania. (1) An historical overview of the geopolitical context of "neo-colonial" Romania (Daniel Chirot) will be followed by (2) a comparison of the Western European colonial projects directed at Romania after its independence from the Ottoman Empire & after 1989 & by (3) an examination of the extent to which EU policies & regulations concerning Romania, seen as a continuation of colonial projects in the region, have shaped the terms of the local cultural & political discourse & corresponding conflicts.

2006S00332

Boatcă, Manuela (Dept Sociology, Catholic U Eichstätt-Ingolstadt, Germany [tel: +49-8421-931244; e-mail: manuela.boatca@ku-eichstaett.de]), **Holding a Mirror Up to Nations: Eastern European Correctives to Concepts of Statehood**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ After the Communist demise, the issue of nationality & nationalism in Eastern Europe has been approached from the dominant Western standpoint that viewed nations as "imagined communities" (Benedict Anderson) & nation-states as their corresponding political outgrowth, to be overcome in the globalization era by transnational & global structures. Both the nationalist tendencies of past Communist regimes & various attempts at framing political strategies in terms of the national interest have been accordingly condemned within the Eastern European societies themselves as undemocratic & obsolete. Using the example of Romania, the paper further the claim that the wholesale adoption of the terms of this European(-ist) discourse has been & still is contributing to further weakening the already (politically & economically) weak states of the Eastern European periphery. Theoretical approaches elaborated in Romania both after the end of the Ottoman domination (1878), as well as current ones dealing with the geopolitical risks entailed by the prospect of European integration are subsequently used in support of a reconceptualization of nationalism's ambivalent role in stemming a renewed process of (neo)colonialization in the region.

2006S00333

Bock, Bettina B. & Papadopoulos, Apostolos G. (Dept Social Sciences, Rural Sociology Group, Wageningen, The Netherlands, 6706 KN [tel: 31-317-483275; fax: 31-317-485475; e-mail: bet-

tina.bock@wur.nl]), **Analysing Effective Stakeholder Participation in New Rural Governance Arrangements across Countries: A Comparison of The Netherlands and Greece**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the start of 1990s, the EU promotes an integrated rural development policy which encourages the participation of rural citizens & stakeholders to new policy networks & to area-specific policy making. This implies local capacity building that will sustain local development. The EU dictates a new style policy making & rural governance & affects the political & cultural traditions of member states. However, the regulatory styles vary a great deal among the latter. Studies in different national contexts & policy domains have pointed out how limited stakeholder participation generally is, in outreach as well as in effectiveness. Our hypothesis is that the characteristics of national policy arrangements & styles determine how & to what extent new governance modes are effectively incorporated. Moreover, the way the integration of both systems & styles occurs affects the opportunities offered for stakeholder participation & for policy change. This paper aims at developing a conceptual framework based on the analysis of changing policy networks which allows for the comparison of rural governance practices across countries. Two contrasting cases are selected: The Netherlands which is taken as representing a consensual policy arrangement & Greece as representing a state-centralist policy arrangement. For each country a rural development project will be analysed based on documentary research & literature review.

2006S00334

Boehm, Urte (Bucher Str. 35, D-90419 Nuernberg, Germany [tel: 0049-179-9093738; fax: 49-9131-85-22970; e-mail: urte.boehm@web.de]), **"Le Freak, c'est Chic"? Constructions of 2nd/3rd Generation Immigrants in Germany**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Within the context of current debates dealing with issues of globalization, migration, belonging & (anti-) racism, we can witness an increasing engagement with 'new identities' & new identity concepts to counter old essentialist concepts that are part of constructions of the 'self' & the 'other', exclusions & the exotism of cultural diversity. Most concepts of 'new identities' such as transcultural, hybridity, mixing, crossover, bricolage, bastardization... are focussing on sites of resistance & exclusion of marginalized groups. Hereby, strong emphasis is put on the subversive potential & empowerment of such identities. Especially in analyses & presentations of identities & cultural practices of youth cultures & 2nd/3rd generation immigrants, these concepts find application. This holds true for academic as well as political & popular discourses - young 2/3 generation immigrants & their lifestyles & practices are often presented as new subversive subjects & counter-discursive practices that are undermining hegemonic (Gramsci) tendencies, e.g. 'new' literatures, hip hop & other music projects through which the marginalized start 'talking back'. In my contribution that I am suggesting for this session, I am going to scrutinize the assumption of the often assumed inherent subversiveness. I suggest to not only have a look at one side of the track but rather take the ambivalence & contradictory aspects of the process of identity construction into consideration. Spivak's famous question, "can the subaltern speak?" has drawn the attention to the difficulty of the subaltern to speak & being heard. This does not mean that the subaltern do not speak but rather hints at the hegemonic techniques of representation that constrict the possibilities of both speaking & being heard. So, it is important to take both questions into consideration: who is speaking & who is listening/watching? This includes asking the following questions: for what purpose, in which specific situation, using which strategies? The relevance of these questions shows when we have a look at mainstream presentations of 2/3rd generation immigrants in Germany. Supposedly subversive identities are now emerging in & are watched at by the mainstream (e.g. the German-Turkish comedian Kaya Yanar). Those who were once constructed as fundamentally different & were not belonging before, now appear to belong. This shows that we are dealing with a much more complex situation & that it is not only the question if something or someone is subversive or not. Rather, I will elaborate on the question what it means when these new identities that are (in theory) supposedly disrupting the hegemonic order are increasingly emerging in mainstream presentations such as for example in German television or governmental campaigns & are presented as the new German youth? To me, this shift in the representation of young people appears to be related to shifts in the social & political arena in neo-liberal times & is strongly embedded in the hegemonic arena & the ambivalence of identity construction. Under these conditions, new identities can & at the same time need to be incorporated & consumed by the mainstream, giving it a 'new' fresh twist-Le Freak, c'est chic? On the basis of some empirical

material & against the social & political background, I am going to discuss my thesis that it is not only hip but also convenient for hegemonic political discourses to represent & construct young 2/3 generation immigrants for example as hybrid.

2006S00335

Bógus, Lucia M. M. & Pasternak, Suzana (Pontifícia U Católica de São Paulo, Brasil, 05014-901 [tel: 55-11-3675-0085; fax: 55-11-3670-8504; e-mail: lubogus@uol.com.br]), **The City of Extremes: Socio-Spatial Inequalities in São Paulo**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The article aims to show striking aspects of the socio-spatial inequalities in the city of São Paulo: at one extreme, the "favelas" & at the other extreme, the gated condominiums. It shows the evolution of the population of greater São Paulo & that of the city itself & its pattern of spatial growth, namely the spread of the poor peripheral population. The population of the city is aging, although the spatialization of the age structure shows that all the population of the periphery is still younger. The association between income, education & place of living is clear: lower incomes & less education in the peripheral ring. The article also describes the formation of the city, its huge expansion in the 40s & its impoverishment at the turn of the century. The social segregation, previously confined to the periphery, is spreading to other parts of the city. The "favelas" are increasing, more gated condominiums are being built even in poor neighborhoods. A remarkable characteristic of housing in São Paulo at the end of last century is the growth of "favelas" & that of gated condominiums. The population of "favelas" represents more than 10% of the total population of the municipality & there were 2,500 new condominium units launched in 2000. The article solves some myths about "favelas" & condominiums. The "favela" space is very similar to the urban space & its units are also in the housing market. Nevertheless, there are some peculiarities in the "favela" fabric. The proportion of formal employment in "favelas" is the same as that in the municipality. "Favelas" are rather different one from the other, be it in what concerns physical space or in the type of population. In what regards gated condominiums, they also house social groups of lower income, being found in the poor & polluted periphery. The absence of the city authorities makes this urban space prone to misdemeanors. A similarity between the two extremes is the lack of democratic values, of respect for the law, of the right to come & go freely & the existence of public & equalitarian spaces.

2006S00336

Boldt, Thea (Methodenzentrum Sozialwissenschaften, Georg-August-U Goettingen, Sieben [tel: +49 (0)551 39 12284; fax: +49 (0)551 39 12286; e-mail: theaboldt@gmx.de]), **The Encounters with Jurij Baumann and His Family from the Interviewer's Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Between July 2004 & May 2005 I met Jurij Baumann & some of his family members several times. The narrative life story interviews that I conducted with members of all four generations of that family took place in their private environment. In my paper I am going to introduce the audience to the interview situations I experienced with these family members. I will also look into the underlying structure of those encounters. I am especially interested in the role myself & the other people present played in the interviews & how we interacted with one another.

2006S00337

Boldt, Thea (Methodenzentrum Sozialwissenschaften, Georg-August-U Goettingen, Sieben [tel: +49 (0)551 39 12284; fax: +49 (0)551 39 12286; e-mail: theaboldt@gmx.de]), **Gendered Biographical Constructions of Polish Female Emigrants in Germany**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ My PhD project focuses on the biographies of polish female emigrants in Germany with emphasis on the gendered biographical construction of both biography & migration. I conducted biographical narrative interviews & asked the interviewees to tell me their life story & their family history. I analysed the interviews according to the method of biographical case reconstruction as proposed by Gabriele Rosenthal. The central question of my thesis is how the construction of biographies of (these) women is related to the experience of migration & how this is changing in the process of life history. Especially considering gender it is necessary to examine how the relation develops between the experience of migration & the shaping of the female biographies & also how the construction of the biographies of these women influences the process of creation of meaning out of the experience of migration. I intend to work out which biographical

concepts & plots the women are following as well as what sort of needs, expectations & attitudes are expressed within the biographies & the process of migration. At the conference I will present the case of Teresa, who refers in her life story both to the collective history of her country of origin-Poland as well as to her family history in relation to the collective history of Germany & Poland. This is also true for her husband, whom I interviewed. He is of Polish origin too & has gone through the process of migration together with her. It is of theoretical interest that for both partners there is significant variation in their constructions of migration within the German-Polish collective history; it is very differently narrated by the woman & the man & embedded in varying ways into the gestalt of the biographical constructions. But it is not only the narrative structure that is different. They present specific biographical events in a very different way. Biographical data which are given or hidden, emphasized or ignored differs for both partners. In my paper I will present some conclusions regarding these differences within the frame of gender.

2006S00338

Bonacich, Edna (U California, Riverside 92521 [tel: (951) 827-4373; fax: (310) 391-0738; e-mail: edna.bonacich@ucr.edu]), **The Ports of Southern California and the Potential for Supply Chain Organizing**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The twin ports of southern California, Los Angeles & Long Beach, serve as a vital node in global capitalism. They are the major ports of entry for Asian-produced, manufactured imports for the entire U.S. market. The rise of China as a major exporter to the U.S. has enhanced the central importance of these ports. Because of the ports, southern California has become a major logistics center. It is a intermodal, rail & trucking hub for the transportation of goods across the country, & is the site of a massive warehousing & distribution center complex. The entire U.S. economy, especially the big-box retailers, has become increasingly dependent on offshore production in Asia, & the resulting flood of imports. Moreover, because logistics experts are promoting increasingly efficient systems of cargo movement & limiting the amount of inventory that can pile up in the system, importers place greater & greater emphasis on just-in-time deliveries, & are more vulnerable to delays. My central question concerns the implications of this situation for workers, both in the United States & in Asia. Can the dependence on this port complex provide labor with new strategic possibilities for international labor organizing? In this paper I examine this question, considering the vulnerabilities for capital that have been created by the rise & concentration of trade & logistics efficiency. In particular, I consider the possibility of organizing workers all along a supply chain, from production, through transportation & warehousing, to distribution & sales. If any part of the supply chain is shut down because of labor strife, the entire chain may be brought to a stop. If such a strategy were attempted, how would employers & the state react, how might their reactions be countered? My concern here is not solely for organizing a particular company & its suppliers logistics providers, but also for the possibility of organizing a massive, cross-industry, response to corporate-dominated globalization that would have behind it real power for significant economic disruption.

2006S00339

Bonham, Vence, Sellers, Sherrill, Odunlami, Adebola & Phillips, Elizabeth (National Human Genome Research Instit, National Instit Health, Bethesda, MD 20892 [tel: 301 594 3973; fax: 301 480 3066; e-mail: bonhamv@mail.nih.gov]), **United States Physicians' Understanding of Race, Ethnicity and Genetics**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The sequencing of the human genome has provided researchers a better understanding of the complex relationship between our socio-political constructs of race & ethnicity, human genetic variation & disease susceptibility. As we move towards an era of personalized medicine where health care services is focused on the interaction of individualized genomic profile & environmental factors, race & ethnicity continue to serve as proxies. To deepen our understanding of physicians' beliefs about the biological & genetic differences based upon their patients' race & ethnicity, their knowledge of human genetic variation, & their use of these constructs in clinical decision making, we will present qualitative data from the 'Physicians Understanding of Human Genetic Variation' study. The study participants are United States general internists who self identify as either Black or White from five urban areas of the United States. Discussion questions include: How do physicians define race & ethnicity? To what extent does patient's skin-color influence physicians' perception of genetic risk? What knowledge do physicians have of the current science of human genetic variation? These findings have implications in several aspects of health

care systems & research endeavors to improve the delivery of quality health care services across the globe.

2006S00340

Borocz, Jozef (Dept Sociology, Rutgers U, Piscataway 08854-8045 [tel: 1732 445 2435; fax: 10732 445 0974; e-mail: jborocz@rutgers.edu]), **Geopolitics of Property Relations: State Socialism under Global Capitalism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The collapse of state socialism in eastern Europe has led to two fundamental misperceptions regarding the structure of the world. The first—reinforced by some constitutive features of west European & north American social science that made them blind to much of the variation in, & the creative potential of, state socialism during the Cold War—is a tendency to overlook the significance of state socialism as a force that has shaped the capitalist world-system. The second is the idea that “socialism” as a socio-political, socio-economic & socio-cultural practice is now extinct. This paper reconstructs some basic features of the global history of state socialism by mapping the trajectories of those structures of public authority (states & groups-of-states) which have adopted structural measures concerning the internal organization of their economies that were anti-capitalist, hence partly removing themselves from the reach of private capital, putting them in a partly adversarial relationship with the geopolitical forces of capitalism. The analysis presents a critique of both the “Cold War” imagery & the “capitalist globalization, pure & simple” view of the post-world-war-II period & foregrounds a more nuanced, regionally structured & more dynamic view of the current geopolitical context.

2006S00341

Borocz, Jozef (Dept Sociology, Rutgers U, Piscataway 08854-8045 [tel: 1732 445 2435; fax: 1732 445 0974; e-mail: jborocz@rutgers.edu]), **EU-Rope: Consequences of European Integration for an Increasingly Unequal World**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The EU is one of the least well understood social facts in the contemporary world. Behind the benign imagery of the “gentler & kinder kind of core capitalism” & the liberal rhetoric of European “goodness,” we find a very lean—and hence cost-effective—public authority without any executive apparatus of its own that has been able to secure a host of indirect, subcontracted, ideological & historically contingent, & extremely powerful mechanisms furthering the collective interests of west European capital, states & citizenries, aimed explicitly against the interests of capital, states & citizenries outside of western Europe. In short, the EU is a creative social invention ascertaining the continuation of west European hegemony in a changing global capitalist environment. The EU’s emergence & solidification help solve a historic shortcoming of west European states: their limitations in size. This paper overviews the consequences of the EU as a size-making & west-European-hegemony-securing device for the rest of the world & for the middle-term future of global society as a whole.

2006S00342

Boronenko, Vera (U Daugavpils, Instit Social Researchs, Latvia LV-5401 [tel: +371 5428629; fax: +371 5428629; e-mail: sociovm@dau.lv]), **Working Time as an Economic Resource and Quality of Its Use as Evaluated by Working People**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In conditions of market economy time is money, therefore, problems connected to its use, become especially topical. The purpose of empirical research is to collect the authentic sociological information about the problems of use of time directed on performance of paid work. Object of the research is the working population of Latgale (the region of Latvia). Subject of the research is the use of time directed on performance of paid work. Method of the research: survey on a respondent place or work place. In the course of the realization of the project a certain specific characteristic of working population of Latgale was found out. It turned out that respondents don't perceive time as a rare & irreplaceable resource, ie, working people, on the whole, not only do not know how to use their working time efficiently, but they do not understand that working time should be used efficiently, that it is very essential for the efficiency of the performance of the work. It can be explained by that fact, that working hours of workers of Latgale region of Latvia are badly paid: average net cost of 1 working hour is 1.23 USD, so they are not interested to use their working time effectively.

2006S00343

Boschken, Herman L. (Organization & Management, San Jose State U, CA [tel: (530) 758-5557; fax: (530) 758-5557; e-mail:

boschken_h@cob.sjsu.edu]), **A Methodological Construct for Differentiating Global Cities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The term “global city” bestows an image of the urban habitat as contemporary, inter-national, multi-cultural, “wired,” polarized, & having geographically boundless spheres of influence. Nevertheless, the literature fails to produce the common ground needed for inter-subjective clarity in setting the global city apart & in analyzing socioeconomic issues related to it. Like the elephant analogy, the problem lies in describing an integrated whole from the perspective of single anatomical parts. This paper argues & tests the proposition that the global city is better described & analyzed empirically from a holistic construct of competing perspectives. These perspectives include the city as large scale, a platform for global “command & control,” a world “entertainment machine,” a crucible of scientific research, a nexus of multi-culturalism, a global transportation “gateway,” a high-mobility infrastructure, & the place of a “new political culture.” Methodologically, this paper (1) identifies seven global-city dimensions, (2) subjects 53 American urbanized areas to a principal components analysis that reduces the dimensions to a composite factor, & (3) uses the factor to drive a K-means cluster analysis to differentiate global cities. The results identify significant clusters (signif. at .000) that set apart global cities from minimally-global cities. This provides a significantly broadened base for comparative urban research & holds profound implications on what globalization means at the local level.

2006S00344

Bosisio, Roberta (Social & Political Studies Dept, U Studi Milan, Italy [tel: +39 02 50318822; fax: +39 0250318840; e-mail: roberta.bosisio@unimi.it]), **“Right” and “Not Right.” Representations of Justice in Adolescents**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper analyses the results of a qualitative research piece about justice representations & moral dilemmas carried out amongst Northern Italian teenagers. The underlying aim was to verify if the experience of participation can influence such representations. The research had been designed according with the premises of the most recent approaches in the sociology & psychology of childhood. According to this perspective children are active social actors since their birth, able to participate to the social reality they are part of, even able to elaborate moral judgements & to make moral choices. Most of the adolescents who took part in the research were individually interviewed, the others were involved in focus groups. The interviews were conducted through vignettes based on concepts of distributive justice, procedural justice, attribution of responsibility & tolerance. Focus groups concerned some moral dilemmas. The results highlighted the teenagers’ belief in a gap between abstract universal human rights & their violation in reality. Furthermore, the teenagers who had experience in the youth organisation paid more attention to the ethics of responsibility & the tendency to subscribe to an universalistic approach to human rights. The teenagers showed an articulate moral conscience based both on experience & abstract values.

2006S00345

Boso, Alex, Larrinaga, Irkus & Vancea, Mihaela (Dept Sociological Theory, U Barcelona, Spain 08034 [tel: 34-93-402-18-01; fax: 34-93-402-18-94; e-mail: alexboso@ub.edu]), **Basic Income for Immigrants Too: A Model of Global Justice for the 21st Century?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines & analyses the normative justification of a Basic Income for immigrants as entitled members of the political community. Even though there are many recent studies on unconditional & universal minimum income schemes, they have not addressed the very pertinent process of international migration. Hence, this study explores both deontological & consequentialist arguments for a Basic Income proposal that includes immigrants within the target population. First, it examines the concept of citizenship & how it needs to be reconsidered in the light of contemporary migration. Second, it analyses the international legal framework with regard to the right to free movement across national borders. Finally, it synthesizes & discusses the main effects of extending the right of Basic Income to immigrants in the context of globalization. The evidence suggests that a Basic Income proposal for immigrants is not only possible but also desirable in order to resolve some of the more problematic aspects of international migration in today's societies.

2006S00346

Bostrom, Magnus & Klintman, Mikael (Stockholm U, SE-106 91 Sweden [tel: 46-8-674-74-19; fax: 46-8-16-49-08; e-mail: mag-

nus.bostrom@score.su.se), **"Green Consumerism through Green Labelling" in Tools for Trust: Eco-Standards towards a Greener and More Democratic Consumer Society?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This abstract refers to the introductory chapter in a forthcoming book entitled *Tools for Trust*. The purpose of the book is to analyse opportunities & dilemmas surrounding green political consumerism. We investigate the practical tools of green consumerism, with a particular focus on green labels (within forestry, paper products, fishery, organic production/food, GM-food, green ethical funds, & green electricity). The book examines why, & how, green labels are introduced & debated, & what preconditions they offer in terms of a "greening," & "consumer democratisation," of society. By acknowledging knowledge uncertainties & ideological diversities, we move beyond a narrow focus on consumers in the "front-stage" decision-making process, & instead investigate processes on the "back-stage," "behind" the eco-labels or certificates. To do this, we examine the policy context, organisation, & framing of these consumer instruments. Our ambition is to illustrate the patterns for how the tools of green consumerism are created & negotiated within a broad continuum between science & politics. In a normative vein, we ask how labels could be designed, modified, & informed about in ways that stimulate a "reflective public trust" in such consumer instruments (between simple, unreserved consumer trust in expertise, & excessive public distrust).

2006S00347

Bourdaloie, Helene (Communication, U Paris II, France [e-mail: helene.bourdaloie@diplomatie.gouv.fr]), **Museum and Art Multi-Media and the Question of "Cultural Legitimacy"**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Museum & art multi-media is a cultural industry which, as such, implies the question of the link between industrial logic & logic of legitimacy—traditional problems that we will approach from a point of view of the 'received theory', according to a study on the domestic uses of museum & art multi-media. Because of its double characteristic, at the same time technical & cultural device, museum & art multi-media is hybrid: it belongs as much to the technical sphere, because it is information & technology of communication (ITC), as it does to the elite cultural sphere due to its contents. Taking into consideration our fieldwork, we will discuss the theory of cultural legitimacy by showing its contributions & its limits. It comes from our investigation looking at whether Bourdieu's theory always clarifies certain cultural behaviors - in particular in regards elite culture - the model resists, with difficulty, the analysis concerning other elite cultural activities. It would seem that certain social phenomena & several studies confirm our results which do not challenge the theory of "cultural legitimacy" but invite to modify it.

2006S00348

Bourgeault, Ivy Lynn (Dept Sociology & Health Studies, McMaster U, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4M4 [tel: (909) 525-9140; fax: (905) 525-4198; e-mail: bourgea@mcmaster.ca]), **Brain Drain, Brain Gain or Brain Waste: An Examination of the Integration of Internationally Educated Health Care Providers in Canada**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Canada has relied on internationally trained health care providers to help solve shortages in rural & remote underserved areas & in urban subspecialties. At the same time, we hear of numerous accounts of internationally trained providers not being able to practice their profession. There has until recently been a conspicuous lack of coordinated policy addressing the complex situation of integrating internationally trained providers into the Canadian health care system. The difficulties caused are not limited to the Canadian context; in terms of lost labour, & possible solutions to its human resource crises, there are important implications for the countries from which health care providers migrate to Canada. Indeed, the ethical issues raised by the increasing migration of health care providers, particularly from developing countries, has moved to the forefront of not just health policy but also foreign policy agendas. This situation is not unique to Canada. Health care workers have long been nationally & internationally mobile yet there has been little comparative study of their global migration patterns & of the factors influencing their success in securing work. An examination of the process & impact of current health care migration trends is of critical importance primarily because labour markets are becoming international in scope & because labour mobility under international trade agreements is often a requirement. This has increased both the speed & extensiveness of migration. In this presentation, I report on an ongoing research project that examines: 1) the policy context around the immigration of physicians, nurses & midwives into Canada; 2) the com-

plex integration processes faced by these internationally educated health care providers; 3) the demographic characteristics of immigrant physicians, nurses & midwives who are able to practice in Canada; & 4) the policy responses to the difficulties faced by internationally educated health care providers. The data for each of these three cases include: 1) key public domain policy documents from the various provider/stakeholder groups; & 2) interviews conducted with key informants involved in the policy decision-making process. These data are discussed with reference to the key gaps in the literature on the professions, health care policy & migration.

2006S00349

Bourgeault, Ivy Lynn & Satzewich, Victor (Dept Sociology & Health Studies, McMaster U, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4M4 [tel: (909) 525-9140; fax: (905) 525-4198; e-mail: bourgea@mcmaster.ca]), **Conceptualizing Health Care Provider Migration: The Sociology of Health Professions Meets the Sociology of Migration**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Health care workers have long been nationally & internationally mobile but the pace of their migration patterns has increased most recently both in terms of speed & extent. Much of the growing literature in this field addresses the reasons behind this phenomenon within a rather simplistic economic model of 'push' & 'pull' factors. These factors are a necessary but insufficient component of an adequate explanation. Even broader push-pull models that include social, cultural & political factors such as the internationalisation of labour markets & the requirement for labour mobility under international trade agreements, fall short in terms of explanatory power. Moreover, one need not only ask why health care providers migrate but also how, & in particular how it is that some are successful whereas others are not. It is here where theoretical models within the sociology of professions (& health professions in particular) & models within the sociology of migration can be most helpful. Briefly, the sociology of migration literature has accurately teased apart the unique circumstances surrounding the migration of highly skilled labour, but it has not adequately taken into account the highly segregated & regulated labour market that is health care. It is here where the sociology of health professions literature's elaboration of relations between various professions & the state & relations within the health care division of labour can be most helpful. But this body of knowledge too has thus far inadequately addressed the issue of professional migration. In this paper, we begin a dialogue between these two bodies of sociology theory & present a preliminary conceptual model that can be applied to better situate the rich & varied dynamics of the international migration of health care providers.

2006S00350

Bourgouin, France (EHESS, 75011 Paris, France [tel: +33-1-43-38-42-36; e-mail: france.bourgouin@free.fr]), **Transnationalism in Johannesburg: The Circulation of Capital and Labour and the Making of a Global City**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The late twentieth century has been characterised as the age of globalisation marked by the rapid transnational movements of capital, labour, commodities, & cultures. These new economic practices have contributed to the formation of a transnational space within which the internationalisation of business networks & the circulation of labour migrants have become integral features of urban concentrations of economic activities. In this regard, the democratisation & economic liberalisation of South Africa has fortified both the place of Johannesburg as a primary city of the African continent & its position as a financial & economic centre in this global network of urban agglomerations. This transition has manifested patterns in transnational migration creating new concentrations of African elite attracted to Johannesburg. This paper will be based on ethnographic research & built upon existing theoretical & empirical studies with the aim of providing an analysis of how, & to what extent, elite African transnationalism structures & influences economics flows in Johannesburg. Within the theoretical foundations offered by economic sociology, migration studies, urban sociology & transnational urbanism, this paper will introduce the nature of African migration linked to the prospering tertiary sector & will explore the conceptualisation of Johannesburg as a 'global' or 'transnational' city. It will focus on the processes & transformations that have occurred in post-apartheid South Africa that have allowed for the formation of a new class of African elite & will explore the identities, distances, & processes of self-definitions that are experienced by globally integrated African elite in gathering on the edge of a 'foreign' South African culture.

2006S00351

Bowers, Tarquin Peter (U Newcastle Australia, New South Wales 2308 [tel: 61-2-4921-5000; e-mail: zydeko@bigpond.com]), **Cultivating a Leisurely Life in a Culture of Crowded Time: Rethinking the Work/Leisure Dichotomy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The appropriation of the discourse of "work/life balance," in the midst of a culture of crowded time, may well be the leisure fraternity's most felicitous action. This paper however, cautions against this move, arguing that it is likely to perpetuate the dominant cultural paradigm of "the employment society" & the further subjugation of a leisurely life to the temporal demands of work. It draws on the findings of recent ethnographic research into four social groups &/or movements that have attempted to reframe the notion of a desirable lifestyle, away from that of a work/life balance. Their ideal lifestyle assumes a re-ordering of temporalities which challenges the commodification of leisure implicit in the work/leisure dichotomy, the aim being to regain greater control of their time & the space in which to exercise increased life choices. The implications of this study are far reaching for the leisure industry & those commentators who rely so heavily on the work/leisure dichotomy, since it demonstrates that there are many people whose primary aim is to replace the work/leisure paradigm with something more liberating & meaningful—which will deliver a more seamless lifestyle that is not dependent on the traditional temporal schemata of obligation.

2006S00352

Bradley, Deborah G. (Dept Curriculum & Instruction, U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [tel: 608-263-3268; fax: 608-263-9992; e-mail: dgbradley@wisc.edu]), **Global Song, Global Citizens? Pitfalls and Potentials on the Journey to Multicultural Human Subjectivity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ If music is a 'technology of the self' (DeNora, 2000), how might learning & performing world music (global song) influence self-identity in adolescents who sing in an ethnically & racially diverse community choir? Drawn from my doctoral thesis, "Global Song, Global Citizens? Multicultural Choral Music Education & the Community Youth Choir: Constituting the Multicultural Human Subject" (Bradley, 2006), this paper addresses some of the ways engaging with global song in particular contexts may function performatively to an emerging multicultural human subjectivity among adolescent choir members. Data was obtained through interviews with 20 members of the Mississauga Festival Youth Choir (MFYC), a community youth choir in the Greater Toronto (Canada) area, & a reflexive teaching journal maintained from August 2003-June 2004. The data suggests that engaging with world music, when taught within an anti-racism pedagogy, may contribute to a form of identity (self-understanding) (Brubaker & Cooper, 2000) indicative of an emerging multicultural human subjectivity. The potential for multicultural human subjectivity is developed within a cosmopolitan sociology that acknowledges globalization impacts the local level of life, transforming everyday consciousness & leading to new forms of self-identity (Beck, 2002; Roudometof, 2005). Simultaneously, however, divergent discourses of race, ethnicity, nationalism, & official policies of multiculturalism both contribute to & confound the potential for multicultural human subjectivity within the context of the MFYC.

2006S00353

Brand, Christian (Cathie Marsh Centre Census & Survey Research, U Manchester, M130FZ UK [tel: 0161 275 0274; e-mail: Christian.M.Brand-2@postgrad.manchester.ac.uk]), **On The Distribution of Individual Welfare from the 'Lebenslagen' Perspective: A New Technique Applied to an Old Concept**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The diverse field of 'Lebenslagen' research (German for life circumstances/dimensions) provides an alternative to traditional concepts of social stratification. Its roots lie in the work of the Austrian economist Otto Neurath, whose 1937 idea of an 'Inventory of the Standard of Living' represents an early attempt to conceptualise individual welfare (a.k.a. quality of life) as something unavoidably multidimensional. At the heart of the approach is the idea that different individual characteristics in a finite set of life domains produce typical life circumstances, thus revealing the 'true' empirically grounded stratification of society; ie, something that can be used to classify & 'rank' individuals in the same way as social class or occupational status. It is argued in this paper that its potential for theorising individual welfare, & its implications for social reporting, have been largely overlooked, despite some obvious similarities with related concepts such as the 'resources perspective' in Nordic level of living research.

Following an operationalisation suggested by Otto G. Schwenk, who draws on Stefan Hradil's seminal work, an attempt is made to operationalise the approach in the British Household Panel Survey. Latent class/profile analysis is used to develop an empirical model of the societal distribution & change of individual welfare between 1997 & 2002.

2006S00354

Brayfield, April & Korintus, Marta (Tulane U, New Orleans, LA 70125 [tel: 504-862-3001; fax: 504-865-5544; e-mail: aprilb@tulane.edu]), **Societal Beliefs about Young Children in Hungary**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines Hungarian sentiment toward the contemporary nature of early childhood experiences & parental conceptualizations of children & childhood. First, we describe recent changes in the structural context & the social organization of care for very young children in Hungary. Second, we present findings from a nationally representative sample of Hungarian parents with a child enrolled in a government-sponsored childcare center. Our analysis focuses on the relationships between parental conceptualizations of children & childhood & their beliefs about the substance of what young children should be learning at home & in childcare settings. We find that Hungarians view the socialization roles of careworkers & parents as different, but complementary: Hungarians think good manners should be learned at home, while caregivers are held more responsible for facilitating children's cognitive & social competencies. Hungarians do not support the practice of teaching beginning reading & math skills to very young children. Instead they believe that young children should learn about the world, others, & themselves through play, & academic lessons should wait until elementary school. We suggest that the ideology of the meaning of childhood is less flexible & more resistant to structural transformation than specific, concrete childrearing values.

2006S00355

Brechin, Steven R. (Syracuse U, NY 13244 [tel: 315 443-2347; fax: 315 443 4597; e-mail: sbrechin@syr.edu]), **Organizational Actors in Civil Society: Does Size Matter?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Non Governmental Organizations, NGOs, are considered the core of civil society. They are typically the key actors that work to fill the "spaces" between the markets, government & the people. They are the "watchdogs" of the public interest, protector of the common good. However, this view of civil society organizations is generated from an image of NGOs & civil society bubbling up from the grassroots & connecting with other like-minded organizations in transnational networks. What they lack in size & resources they make up with energy, broad appeal, & sense of purpose. This view, however, begs the question: Does size matter? Can an NGO become too large where promoting the "public good" becomes conflated with the promotion of organizational self-interest? To the point—can an NGO with over three billion (US\$) in assets be trusted? & if not what does that mean to civil society itself? Will large NGOs need to be "watched" instead of simply being part of the "watchdogs"? Will civil society need to find ways to challenge large NGOs like any other large actor? In an effort to begin to answer these & related questions, the author with the help of others investigates the characteristics, actions, & controversies surrounding three large conservation NGOs, the World Wildlife Fund US, The Nature Conservancy, & Conservation International.

2006S00356

Breckner, Roswitha (Instit Sociology, U Vienna, 1080 Austria [tel: +43 1 4277 48217; fax: +43 1 4277 48241; e-mail: roswitha.breckner@univie.ac.at]), **What Does a Family Album Tell? Gendered Memories in Pictures**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Family albums are places where memories are fixed mainly by photographic & other (textual) pictures. The pictures are selected & organised in a sequential order which implicitly is based on a pictorial as well as narrative structure of presenting & creating a 'family frame' (Marianne Hirsch). The way of selecting & organising pictures in an album shows the gender perspective in which a 'family' is created. What kind of 'memories' are fixed out of this perspective? How emerges a specifically gendered 'family picture' from them? Focusing on these questions the analysis of a family album will be presented. Hereby the methodical way of interpreting a pictorial self-presentation will be made visible. The results of this analysis can be contrasted & contextualised by a biographic-narrative interview.

2006S00357

Brezovsek, Marjan (U Ljubljana, Faculty Social Sciences [tel: +38615805171; fax: +38615805101; e-mail: marjan.brezovsek@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **The Role of Citizens Participation in Slovenian Local Self-Government**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Citizen's participation in the decision that affects their lives is an imperative of contemporary society. In an era of democratic discontent, more & better participation in policy making has become a standard expectation. Yet it is rarely clear what counts as participation, & how many practices loosely bundled under the label should be understood. This paper has first, a modest undergrowth-clearing objective. To examine assumptions behind competing typologies of participation, & to propose a classification framework less laden by idealist notions of democracy. The second part of this paper deals with local self-government in Slovenia. The main goal of this paper is to analyse the participation of citizens in the exercising of authority of the municipality. We will assume that different factors do indeed influence the degree of political participation in a local community. We looked at citizens' participation in the local self-government system, which is a form of local democracy, also from the aspects of its theoretical role, the functioning of local democracy & local self-government modernisation. The empirical methods we used were acquisition of objective data & a survey conducted among citizens, mayor & local councillors.

2006S00358

Briceno-Ruiz, José (U Andes, Venezuela [tel: 0058 276 3405054; fax: 0058 3562446; e-mail: bricenoruia@hotmail.com]), **Two Approaches to the FTAA and the Response of Latin American Actors**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper analyses the US proposal of establishing a Free Trade Area of the Americas (FTAA) with the whole Latin American & Caribbean countries. Hereby, it is argued that two approaches to the FTAA exist. The first one is furthered by the United States, the objective of which is the promotion of a regional economic integration model based on a radical market access. At the same model this approach promote the regulation of that such known in current literature as "related to trade" (intellectual property, government procurement, investments, trade & labour). By contrast, some political actor in Latin American, including countries such as Brazil & Venezuela, regional integration schemes such as The Southern Common Market (Mercosur), some national Business Groups & social movements, have rejected this US proposal. Conversely, they have preferred a "less deep integration model" based upon basically in a gradual open of markets, including the agricultural sector. These two conflicting views have been confronted in the FTAA negotiation process. Most of these actors have promoted a strategy to confront the US approach to the FTAA, & this is one the cause of current collapse in the negotiation process. This paper aims at demonstrating how these confronting views have been confronted in the FTAA process in such a way that have produced the paralysis of this latter

2006S00359

Britton, Dee (Colgate U, Dept Sociology/Anthropology [tel: 315.637.1272; e-mail: dbritton@mail.colgate.edu]), **The Art of Elegy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The exploration of a nation's memorial landscape provides unique perspectives on the narratives that are deemed essential to promote national identity & insure the status quo. Many nations' memorial landscapes glorify important war & territorial triumphs; although these memorials frequently mention those sacrificed to the greater good, their primary focus is to embed an interpretation of the event into the collective memory of its people. Nation-states across the globe have recently been called to commemorate the victims of mass attacks upon civilians. These memorials often differ in form & intent from the nationalist models. This paper analyzes the production of commemorative memorials & public art using Griswold's Cultural Diamond & then extends this analysis to the memorials & public art in Scotland & the United States that commemorate the bombing of Pan Am 103 over Lockerbie Scotland in 1988.

2006S00360

Brooks, Pauline E. (Independent Cross Cultural Evaluation/Research Consulting, Los Angeles, CA 90039 [tel: (323) 821-5891 cell; fax: (323) 669-8565; e-mail: Pbrooks_3@hotmail.com]), **Racism, Ethics and Research**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Historically, racism has been a main element in the organization & functioning of many Western based societies. Racism played a role in: the nearly 400-year European transatlantic slave trade; 246 years of Black enslavement in the United States; the colonization practices of Whites in Africa, Asia, South America, Australia, etc.; White South Africa's system of apartheid; & in the large-scale expropriation of lands & decimation of American Indians & other indigenous populations, etc. This history has contributed profoundly to contemporary racial disparities in health, education, economics/wealth, incarceration, etc. Ethically, researchers, evaluators, program planners, policy makers & others are challenged to investigate the role of past & present racism, including racism's inherent unequal power relationships, in present day inequalities. One fundamental ethical issue involves the conflicts of interest that arise when the world of the dominators conducts research on the world of the dominated. This paper addresses some of the ethical issues that may arise from the researcher's background, racial biases within the research literature, mainstream practices of marginalizing the perspectives of racially dominated populations, & the like. Failure to adequately address these types of ethical challenges facilitates the continuation of racial inequalities.

2006S00361

Brosnan, Caragh (Dept Social & Political Sciences, U Cambridge, UK CB2 3RQ [tel: +44 (0) 1223 334535; fax: +44 (0) 1223 334550; e-mail: cb414@cam.ac.uk]), **Medical Knowledge as Symbolic Capital: A Bourdieusian Study of Medical Education**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Most sociological studies of medical education focus on medical students' experiences; few examine medical schools themselves. The interrelationship between students' experiences & the institutions in which they learn remains unexplored. Drawing on the theoretical framework of Pierre Bourdieu, this is addressed through a study of two medical schools, which investigated how each school, its faculty members, & students constructed legitimate medical knowledge. It is based on extensive qualitative research, including 6 months of participant observation at the schools, interviews with 37 students & 15 faculty members & analysis of institutional documents. It shows how, at an institutional level, one school promoted 'science' as the legitimate basis of medical education, whilst the other emphasised 'patient-centred practice', though teaching at both schools ultimately privileged biomedical science. Students' choice of medical school, their resultant experiences, attitudes & practices, were fundamentally shaped by their school's construction of legitimate knowledge. Following Bourdieu, it is argued that medical schools' competing claims over knowledge are attempts to gain symbolic capital in the field of medical education. The habitus of faculty members & students are shaped by & reproduce the field position of their particular school. Future studies must take into account the relationship between medical students' experiences & their school's position in the field.

2006S00362

Brosnan, Caragh (Dept Social & Political Sciences, U Cambridge, UK CB2 3RQ [tel: +44 (0) 1223 334535; fax: +44 (0) 1223 334550; e-mail: cb414@cam.ac.uk]), **Reproducing Problems: A Study of Reproductive Medical Education at Two English Medical Schools**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Reproductive medicine is rich in social & ethical complexities, & the way doctors negotiate these in daily practice has significant implications for women's healthcare. However, there has been almost no research into how doctors are taught to deal with ethical issues many will confront, such as those surrounding abortion. This paper reports findings from a qualitative study of reproductive medical education at two English medical schools. Course materials & syllabi were analysed, in order to examine what the medical schools aimed to teach within reproductive medicine, & how. Six months' participant observation of reproductive medical education investigated what was actually taught, & how. In-depth interviews with 37 students & 15 faculty members explored their experiences of teaching & learning reproductive medicine, & their attitudes to specific reproductive issues. Though faculty members stated the need for students to understand the non-biomedical aspects of reproduction, this was not reflected in teaching. At both schools, the form & content of the courses privileged factual, biomedical knowledge & neglected the social & ethical dimensions of reproductive medicine. Consequently, students were unaware of & unable to work through many of the issues they will encounter as practitioners. Unless reproductive medical education is fundamentally reformed, these inadequacies may compromise women's healthcare in the future.

2006S00363

Brown, David (Sociology, U Kwazulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa [tel: 0027-31-2602437; fax: 0027-31-2602347; e-mail: brown@ukzn.ac.za]), **Phasing Out Fanakalo**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper periodises & describes the industrial use of the pidgin Fanakalo in South Africa from its inception in the mining industry to the present. The paper analyses the role of the health & safety committee & other agencies & persona that developed & redeveloped the pidgin over different phases together with the expansion of the South African mining industry. This paper periodises the phases of South African labour policy in the mining industry & the social nature of communication by analysing the discourse & perceptions of the pidgin in the industry. The paper will deal with the contradictory rise of a pidgin in the context of a surrounding linguistic purism & linguistic nationalism. The paper deals with the current involvement of the newly constituted Mining Qualification Authority & the policy of phasing out of Fanakalo. The paper concludes with an analysis of future of the pidgin & its uses.

2006S00364

Browne, Craig A. (Dept Sociology & Social Policy, U Sydney, Australia 2006 [tel: 61-2-93512665; fax: 61-2-90369380; e-mail: craig.browne@arts.usyd.edu.au]), **From Social Utopia to Social Hope: Australian Collective Symbolism and the Good Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The social imaginary of the good life has framed understandings of the two most distinctive facets of Australian national pluralism: the culture of the indigenous Aboriginal population & the multiculturalism that ensued from the programme of immigration after the second world war. Over the last three decades, Aboriginal culture has increasingly become a point of reference for Australian collective symbolism, partly from a desire to rectify preceding injustices & in order to acknowledge another system of meaning. The latter is evident in the use of Aboriginal art in national imagery, yet the exclusion of indigenous Australians from the good life exposes the fragility of this cultural exchange. During the same period, multiculturalism appeared for a time to symbolise a more pluralistic understanding of the good life; however, it has more recently been marginalised from public discourse. This paper suggests that these changes in the inflection of Australian collective symbolism mark a transition in national understandings of the good life, from one centred on the possibility of social utopia to another grounded in the problem of social hope. The attendant shifts in social integration will be explored through an analysis of a recent riot over the iconic territory of the beach.

2006S00365

Bruce, Toni & Chapman, Susan (Sport & Leisure Studies, U Waikato, Hamilton, New Zealand [tel: 64 7 838 4500; fax: 64 7 838 4555; e-mail: tbruce@waikato.ac.nz]), **Winning Women: Gender and Nationalism in South African and New Zealand Olympic Sports Coverage**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper presents the results of an analysis of gendered aspects of coverage of the 2004 Olympics in New Zealand & South Africa. Based on content & textual analysis of one large-circulation newspaper in each country, the results show a remarkable symmetry despite significant differences in sporting opportunities in each country. Our paper identifies a range of ways in which nationalism influences media coverage of major sports events. In addition, we tease out the ways in which gender & international success interact to produce differential patterns of coverage for males & females who represent their nation. Analysis of the athletes & sports that received the most attention points to a hierarchy of importance that privileges medal winners, particularly in the case of female athletes.

2006S00366

Brunn, Rachelle Jeneane (Sociology/ U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 19104 [tel: 215-898-4133; fax: 215-573-2081; e-mail: rjbrunn@ssc.upenn.edu]), **Race, Gender, and the Decision to Attend College**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the causes of within-group gender differences in the decision to attend college among black, white, Latino, & Asian students in the United States using data from the National Education Longitudinal Study of 1988. Logistic regression is utilized to estimate the odds of enrollment in a post-secondary institution by 1994--two years after respondents who graduated on time would have finished high school. The results indicate that females in each racial group are more likely to enroll

in college than their male counterparts. After controlling for socioeconomic status, previous academic achievement, finishing high school on time, & having ever dropped out, students who attend urban schools are more likely to enroll in colleges & universities than are students who attend suburban schools. In addition to this, students who report that their parents want them to go to college are more likely to enroll in post-secondary institutions. The positive effect of having a privileged socioeconomic status background remains significant throughout the analyses.

2006S00367

Brunner, Karl-Michael (Dept Sociology, Vienna U Economics & Business Administration, 1090 Austria [tel: 0043-1-31336-4976; e-mail: Karl-Michael.Brunner@wu-wien.ac.at]), **Food Consumption Practices and Sustainable Development**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Sustainable development has achieved world-wide recognition as an environmental & socio-political model over the last decade. It is within this context that demands are increasingly being made to change consumption patterns in the industrial world towards more sustainable ones. But it largely remains unclear how consumers can be induced to adopt more sustainable consumption patterns. The paper will concentrate on one specific form of consumption, namely food consumption. If one is aware that food is directly or indirectly involved in about a fifth of material flows & primary energy consumption then it must be clear that changes in eating habits most certainly could contribute towards a reduction in environmental impact. But food consumption also has important social, economic & health implications. Theoretically, the paper will discuss conceptions of sustainable consumption in general, & food consumption in particular. Very often consumption is conceptualised as an individual activity, following the model of a (more or less) rational consumer as information-processor & voluntary decision-maker, without regard to social relationships & social contexts that have much to say about how & why people consume. In order to fully understand consumption practices, cultural & social issues must enter consumer theory, replacing the attitude-behaviour-paradigm in (sustainable) consumer research with a lifestyle-social-practice paradigm. Following a broad, process-oriented notion of consumption it will be argued that the plurality of lifestyles & milieus in post-traditional societies must be taken into consideration in order to identify socially differentiated patterns of environmentally related food consumption, their determinants, driving forces & their environmental, economic & social implications as well as consequences. Special emphasis will be given to practice theory in order to develop an adequate concept of food consumption. Empirically, results from a qualitative study on food consumption practices & sustainable development will be presented, in order to reveal the opportunities & barriers to more sustainable food consumption patterns. Regarding current trends within the food system & social change factors (e.g. individualization, pluralization of family units, transition to flexible working patterns) conditions & strategies for more sustainable food consumption practices will be discussed.

2006S00368

Brustein, William I. (U Pittsburgh, PA [tel: 4126487374; fax: 4126244672; e-mail: Brustein@ucis.pitt.edu]), **The Socialism of Fools?: Leftist Origins of Modern Anti-Semitism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ What has been the relationship between anti-Semitism & the Left? When the German socialist August Bebel referred to the lingering legacy of leftist anti-Semitism as "the socialism of fools" a little more than 100 years ago, he conceived of leftist anti-Semitism as nothing more than a marginal tendency. Most scholars of anti-Semitism continue to hold the view that nineteenth & early twentieth century anti-Semitism in the West remained peripheral to the Left. I argue that the relationship between the Left & anti-Semitism has been much more profound than previously believed & that the origins of modern anti-Semitism are to be found largely within the Left. My paper will focus on the relationship between the Left & anti-Semitism beginning with the French Revolution & continuing to the present day. My study will examine the evolution of leftist anti-Semitism within France, Great Britain, & Germany & demonstrate that the origins of modern anti-Semitism have their roots in the philosophical & intellectual contributions of nineteenth- & early twentieth-century socialism. The questions to be addressed include: What are the chief themes of leftist anti-Semitism? Who were the principal purveyors of left-wing anti-Semitism? How do we explain societal variation in left-wing anti-Semitism? Why does the Left abandon anti-Semitism as a major theme at the end of the nineteenth century but re-attach itself to anti-Semitism after 1967? And, in what ways does contemporary leftwing anti-Semitism draw upon the themes of nineteenth century leftist anti-Semitism?

2006S00369

Buchinger, Eva (ARC Systems Research, TechGate Vienna, A-1220 Austria [tel: ++43 (0) 50550-4543; e-mail: eva.buchinger@arcs.ac.at]), **Practical Relevance of Luhmann's Social System Theory: Governance of Autopoietic Social Systems**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In terms of practical application, the conceptualization of society & actors as an interrelated ensemble of autopoietic systems—as it is done in Luhmann's theory of social systems—raises above all the question: How is it possible to govern operationally closed entities? The standard answer of the theory of social systems—according to their self-reproducing operation mode, they cannot be controlled or determined from outside—is often associated with “steering pessimism” (Steuerungspessimismus). Closer examination of the theory of social systems reveals not only steering pessimism but also moderate steering optimism. This is particularly true for the concept of resonance. Summarizing, it can be said that Luhmann's theory of social systems is a useful analytical instrument to detect inherent weaknesses in public governance. Unfortunately, the theory of social systems is far away from providing the same usefulness & precision concerning the overcoming of steering deficits. Too much attention has been given to the explanation of the improbability of steering & too little to the explanation of the achievement of desired resonance. This is so much the worse as achieving desired resonance is not only an issue of public governance but basically of every social interaction.

2006S00370

Buchinger, Eva (ARC Systems Research, TechGate Vienna, A-1220 Austria [tel: ++43 (0) 50550-4543; e-mail: eva.buchinger@arcs.ac.at]), **Public Governance of Innovation: From Legal to Monetary to Knowledge Based Policy Instruments**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ From a system theory perspective, the most powerful means by which politics can influence addressees are the symbolically generalized communication media “law” & “money”, & they are therefore referred to as the media of steering (Steuerungsmedien). In nations characterized by constitutional law & market economy, both media will be effective & therefore the use of policy instruments based in these two media is widespread in the public governance of innovation. But both types of instruments have their shortcomings. As a consequence, the traditional emphasis on the steering media law & money has been reduced &—from the observer's perspective—more attention has been given to the steering media “knowledge”. But it is also true, that the power of knowledge based instruments should not be overestimated. On balance, the creative combination of all three media of steering—legislation, money, & knowledge—opens up a range of possibilities for new policy programs. Successful governance of innovation has to use an appropriate policy mix which presupposes knowledge about forms & positive & negative effects of all kinds of policy instruments. Today a focus on knowledge based instruments is justified because of the comparable newness of this kind of instruments.

2006S00371

Budakowska, Elżbieta (IPSiR, Warsaw U, Poland [tel: +48 22 55 30 749; fax: +48 22 55 30 753; e-mail: ebudakowska@uw.edu.pl]), **Leaders' Role in Creating Polish Ethnic Social Movement in Brazil. The Case of BRASPOL**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Ethnic social movements are important components of the social reality since identity has become a new autonomic social force reconstructing the ethnicity of the assimilated generations in the post-immigrant societies. The past decade has witnessed substantial changes in the dynamics of ethnic movements within the Brazilian society. BRASPOL is a central representation of the new Polish ethnic social movement in Brazil, founded in 1990, developed now in 16 Brazilian states, with 331 branches. My empirical research in 13 states, concerning the decade 1990-2000, shows that the main role in developing the movement play the ethnic leaders' competence, capacities & knowledge about cultural heritage. The transfer of knowledge & experiences to the wider group of people stimulated the potential social actors to initiate the ethnic social movement to create a new position of the group in the society. Leaders were especially important in preparatory, organizational & consolidating phases of the movement. The research showed that leadership is interrelated with the ethnic social movement & constitute active background determining the intensity & character of this process.

2006S00372

Bühler-Niederberger, Doris (U Wuppertal [tel: 0049 439 22 83; e-mail: buehler@uni-wuppertal.de]), **From Generational Order towards Individualized Cohesion**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Modern childhood aims at self-controlled & reflexive individuals & is therefore a cornerstone of the social order of an individualized society. But, the history of childhood as well as empirical research in different societal groups nowadays show considerable variation as to the different aspects of “social self” & self-governance on which educational practices put emphasis, from self-discipline, repression of inner conditions, denial of personal wishes & mastering of affects to authenticity, presentation of self, display & “aestheticalization” of individual uniqueness etc. The new ideal of self makes part of a new pattern of cohesion in private life. Different sources of material-child literature, cooking books, educational advice literature from the nineteenth century until today—show the continual shift towards a mode of cohesion based exactly on such individual differences & the instructions for children & parents to discover, present & reproduce their own “self” & to be attentive & helpful in the self-production of their family members.

2006S00373

Buhlungu, Sakhela (Sociology of Work Unit, U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: +27 11 717-4451; fax: +27 11 717-4469; e-mail: buhlungus@social.wits.ac.za]), **Staking their Claims: Democracy, Inequality and Working Class Mobilization in South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper draws from my ongoing research & examines three related themes. First, it explores the link between political & shopfloor mobilization by black unions in the period 1973-2000 & how different traditions within the movement dealt with this link. Second, it discusses how black unions, principally COSATU, sought to influence & shape the democratic transition before 1994. Finally, it explores the bitter-sweet fruits of labor's endeavors following the inauguration of democracy in 1994. The paper argues that many of these gains position labor in a unique position to influence social & economic policy while others threaten to diminish the organizational power of the movement. A theme that runs through the paper is how labour has engaged with economic & political exclusion of the working class.

2006S00374

Buhlungu, Sakhela (Dept Sociology, U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: +27 11 717-4451; fax: +27 11 717-4469; e-mail: buhlungus@social.wits.ac.za]), **Public Sociology in Post-Apartheid South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper I present a critical assessment of public sociology in post-apartheid South Africa. I begin by tracing the origins of public sociology & how this was inextricably linked to the lack of representation, power & access to resources for the majority of the population under white minority domination. I also highlight some of the internal & external influences that shaped sociology's desire to engage with issues in the public sphere. Public sociology in South Africa was an expression of the creative articulation of intellectual engagement & public activism which enriched & enhanced the integrity of the discipline. But public sociology was also a morality play by intellectuals who had a contradictory relationship to the system of domination & its subjects. In the second section of the paper I attempt to examine the ways in which public sociology has changed in post-apartheid society. In particular, I consider the changing configurations of power & privilege in society & how these have been forcing the discipline to retreat back into the academy. At the time, many of the activists have been moving into positions of power & privilege & have been using their new positions to discourage, & even demonise, activism, particularly when it is linked to the academy. In the final section of the paper I draw tentative conclusions about the origins of public sociology & its relationship to phases of mobilization for social justice.

2006S00375

Bulz, Nicolae (Ecological U Bucharest, Romania [e-mail: nbulz@yahoo.com]), **An Interactive Dictionary of (In)Tolerance, Intimacy and Emotions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The central proposal of the research & praxis is the architecture of a meta-system to elicit, internationally, on-line, an interactive dictionary of (in)tolerance, intimacy & emotions regarding complex socio-psychological phenomenon. If considering political bodies as a commu-

nity synthesis, to link: substance with spiritual background: "Laborer-food-society-intimacy-emotions," then it may be seen as an invariant cycle. Some zones from the European area, may be beneficially used to analyze religious (in)tolerance (eg Ulster, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Sudets, Transylvania). A dual case study—as eliciting nuclei dictionary entries is presented as minimal comparative background: Transylvania case (XVII-lth-XXth centuries 7 Orthodox & Greek Catholic priests; 4 Catholic, Reformat, Lutheran, Unitarian/Hungarian & Saxon priests, 11 political & academic approaches; 5 academic issues); Brazilian case (recent Tele-novels versus 5 centuries of agriculture, religion & social complexity). This dual case study identifies the ratio: Priests' tolerance force/Complexity of peasantry problem—as a key element of intolerance & intimacy. Some items of extrapolation may give rise to the question of this as an efficiently socio-psychological modern pattern. The subtle approach beyond probabilistic/statistical approach & fuzzy approach is also considered.

2006S00376

Bulz, Nicolae (Ecological U Bucharest, Romania, [tel: +4021-2113664; e-mail: nbulz@yahoo.com]), **Small Communities as Subtle Socio-Psycho-Chronometers**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The accumulation of data is considered regarding the small communities (less than 1/100 from the total population of an entity & more than 1/1,000) inside a project dedicated to applied social psychological studies. The main objectives are: Identification of undiscovered aspects of the relations between majority & small communities XIX-XX centuries, forecasting onto XXI. Identification of people who guard—even today—memory of traditions or even follow them day by day. Transfer of the identified & systematized knowledge toward the public—as a new step toward edifying superior humankind relations. Evaluation of the effects of the project & the adequate adaptations. Interpretation of this data, approaching onto an interdisciplinary study, identifying the possibility of valued-up the forms of cultural memory, at least, adequate, pedagogic presentation of the project as conclusions in a public university, &/or editorial environment. Evaluating effects of the entire project: a. better knowing between "big" & "small"; b. mutual economic confidence (investments, tourism, valued-up resources); c. youngsters implication for relationship evolution; d. valorizing this enlarged experience & traditions kept by both parties; e. comprising inside the international dimension of the valued-up of the small communities & familial relations/cross-intersections &/or knowledge transfer.

2006S00377

Bulz, Nicolae & Bulz, Ileana (Ecological U Bucharest, Romania [tel: +4021-2113664; e-mail: nbulz@yahoo.com]), **Paradigms of the Society and Alienation Complexity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The hardness of comprehension upon the society is touching with a gap between the ascending of Sociology, Economics, & Politics & the complex non-stationary events inside the social, economic, & political background. This gap is a cause of the perpetuation of the alienation. The hardness of comprehension upon the society is touching with a gap between the ascending of Sociology, Economics, & Politics & the complex non-stationary events inside the social, economic, & political background. This gap is a cause of the perpetuation of the alienation. In order to reduce this alienation/gap, let be the metaphor: an "invisible mind (within entire being)" - production, intelligence & morality are related; the inter/transdisciplinary approaches are contributing within a "holographic capacity." If an "invisible mind" would exist, then the systemic transition from market auspices to political auspices would support a concentric bordering: society (economy (policy)), & the representation of the entire world would act instantly. If an epistemic pattern (like as: alienation/gap reduced tension) may be built across these notions, passing over any utopia, then the future periods of the perceived crisis may be associated, also, with: * new metaphors; ** inter/transdisciplinary logic & methodology of modeling society; *** insight upon the above mentioned paradigms or upon other ones; **** renewed metaphors; thus being a circular & iterative flow which would reduce the alienation/gap tension, within its profoundness versus our representational & resolving capacities & incapacity; subtle approach beyond probabilistic / statistic approach & fuzzy approach.

2006S00378

Bulz, Nicolae & Stoica, Marcel (Ecological U Bucharest, Romania [tel: +4021-2113664; e-mail: nbulz@yahoo.com]), **Interpretation on Mircea Malitza's Construct "Geomodernity" as a "Quality of Life" New Approach; Complementary**

Approaches, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ "Quality of Life" [QoL] construct can draw up a systemic understanding/explanation onto the complexity of our world. QoL is systemic as: a real worldwide item; a pattern for a model; an ideal. Mircea Malitza, a venerable Romanian academician (mathematician, philosopher of science, interdisciplinary, diplomat), across his long life experience, succeeded to aggregate the world puzzle into a new construct: "Geomodernity"/ the actual effect of the technological advance generalization, all over the world, onto the diversity of more than 10,000 cultures, but resulting a single civilization. There is a possible interpretation that Geomodernity reveals, parallel, the QoL within other analytic & responsible intellectual tools. This new construct onto world information means to re-interpret the logical, (meta-)mathematical, & sociological bases of the aggregation. In the same Romanian academic context, there are complementary constructs: "The smile of the street person" (Solomon Marcus); "The transdisciplinarity toward a new societal level" (Basarab Nicolaescu); "Fuzzification versus Postmodernism" (Constantin Virgil Negoita); "Structural-Phenomenology of the profound world" (Mihai Draganescu). This order of presentation of the constructs is connected to a frame (mind; responsibility) to comprehend all these new constructs as types of aggregation onto QoL. It is possible to better comprehend the world within "all" these constructs, complementary.

2006S00379

Bunk, Bettina (Dept Sociology, U Konstanz, Germany 78457 [tel: + + 49 7531 88 2671; fax: + + 49 7531 88 4830; e-mail: Bettina.Bunk@web.de]), **Participation in Development—Trapped between Idealism and Reality? An Analysis of the Extent of Participation of Civil Society in the Local Political Decision-Making Process: A Case Study of the Mitchell's Plain/Tafelsig Township in the Western, Cape**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The fundamental question for South Africa against the background of the unjust Apartheid regime is how social equality, democratic participation & economic opportunities for the majority of the population can be achieved. One of the singular challenges rests in overcoming the several dimensions of social disintegration & poverty in urban areas where the black & coloured population was forcefully settled in the townships. One way of contributing to this change, according to development theory, is the decentralisation of decision-making & the promotion of the role of local governance in development. Under the new democratic dispensation there is recognition of the importance to involve communities in the process of planning & decision-making. Direct participation of civil society is seen as a process & objective that would help to achieve efficiency, ownership, control & empowerment of citizens within local governance. This paper explores the extent of participation of civil society in the local decision-making process in the township of Mitchell's Plain/Tafelsig in the Western Cape. The question to be researched is whether the envisaged participation exists and, if so, to what extent. How is the concept understood & put into practice by official mandate holders & representatives of civil society? The title, "Participation in Development—Trapped between Idealism & Reality?" implies the critical reflection of the opportunities & limits of the concept in practice & what improvements can be made. The author claims that participation does take place, but its meaningfulness is restricted by several factors. There exists a variety of institutionalised opportunities for participation at local level, but the empirical findings draw a different picture of civil society participation in practice. There are organisational, systemic & technological limits to consider.

2006S00380

Bureau, Viola (Dept Political Science, U Aarhus, Denmark [tel: +45 8942 5432; fax: +45 8613 9839; e-mail: viola@ps.au.dk]), **New Public Management and the Interplay between Professional and Organisational Controls: The Case of Governing Medical Performance**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ New public management is a specific type of public sector reform & has a number of distinct characteristics. The focus of control moves from the macro level of the welfare state to the micro level of the delivery of public services. The corresponding mechanisms of control are therefore closer to the practice of professionals & potentially pose considerable challenges to traditional professionalism. At the same time, empirical studies point to the adaptability of professionalism & highlight the emergence of new forms of professionalism that combine different forms of professional & organisational control. The present paper contributes to these strands of the literature by analysing the interplay between professional & organisational

tional forms of control & how they combine to form new types of hybrid controls. More specifically the paper suggests that to fully capture such hybrid forms of control it is necessary: first, to disentangle the notions of professional & organisational control; & second to examine more closely how different forms of control interact with each other. The paper uses recent changes to the governing of medical performance across a number of European countries as a case study.

2006S00381

Burau, Viola (Dept Political Science, U Aarhus, Denmark [tel: +45 8942 5432; fax: +45 8613 9839; e-mail: viola@ps.au.dk]), **Comparing Pathways of Re-Regulation: Markets in Health Care**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The market has been central to reforms of health care across many countries. Initially markets were presented as a means of deregulating public health systems that were seen as inefficient. However, the experiences with markets in health indicate that the reforms have in fact included considerable re-regulation in form of fine-tuned performance controls, evidence-based practice & quality assurance. This reflects a number of factors, including 'health market failures' & the ideological turn away from radical market approaches together with the continued centrality of health care for the legitimacy of welfare states. At the same time & despite policy learning such re-regulation also remains firmly embedded in country-specific contexts. The present paper contributes to the literature by analysing country-specific pathways of re-regulation in relation to markets in health care in a cross-country comparative perspective. The analysis presented in the paper draws on an international research project on the dynamics of medical regulation. The more specific aim of the paper is two-fold: first to identify, compare & contrast country-specific pathways of re-regulating medical services; & second, to assess to what extent institutional contexts in each country help to account for the existence of such pathways.

2006S00382

Burke, Peter J. (U California, Riverside 92521-0419 [tel/fax: 951-827-7004/951-827-3330; e-mail: peter.burke@ucr.edu]), **Identity, Status, and Emotion**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Identity control theory was formed in the context of structural symbolic interaction, which attends to the different positions in the social structure in which persons with given identities are embedded & to the impact of structural position on identity processes. One of the differences among social positions is the amount of resources the position controls & hence the amount of status accorded to the occupant. I examine the effects of status on the emotional impacts of the failure of identity verification. Status, conceptualized as a symbolic marker indicating who has control of resources, is hypothesized to have two effects. Status & resources help persons verify their identities, & at the same time, help to buffer the consequences of a lack of verification. Data from the spousal identity of 286 newly married couples are examined & generally support these hypotheses. The implication of these findings for existing theory & future research are discussed.

2006S00383

Burnett, Cora (U Johannesburg, Republic South Africa [tel: +27 11 489 2677; fax: +27 11 489 2671; e-mail: cbbl@eb.rau.ac.za]), **The Impact of Democracy on the Status of Women in the South African Sport and Recreation Context**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In celebrating ten years of democracy, the empowerment & equitable dispensation for women in sport & recreation have come under scrutiny. The SASC commissioned research to establish the impact of ten years of democracy on the delivery of sport & structured recreation to the girls & women of South Africa. The research aimed to establish the impact of democracy on the status of South African girls & women in different formal sectors of recreation & sport. A total of 448 representatives from all nine provinces participated in the research, of whom 356 were interviewed or completed an open-ended questionnaire, & 132 participated in focus group sessions. Main findings relate to the role of significant others where the school is the main institution for delivering sport & recreation. Patriarchal ideology, sexual harassment & traditional world-views negatively impact on female participation & career advancement in sport & recreation sectors. A lack of resources, needs-appropriate facilities, safety & poverty contribute to gender inequality. Relatively limited access to education & training, mentorship, networking, media coverage & gender stereotyping contributed to the under-representation of women in decision-making

positions. Democracy brought freedom of choice & opportunities for participation & career enhancement to which women did not have equal access in the past, yet these opportunities did not fully materialise for women as 'race' was prioritised over 'gender' in affirmative action initiatives & employment equity. Several recommendations are offered to meaningfully address gender in sport & recreation as a national concern & priority.

2006S00384

Bustamante, Juan Jose (Dept Sociology, Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824 [tel: 5173556634; fax: 5174322856; e-mail: bustama3@msu.edu]), **The Impact of Immigration, Gender, and Power Relations on Fertility: The Case of Mexicans in the U.S.**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Latinos became the largest minority group in the United States in the early 2000s. This implies that people of Mexican origin have experienced important growth in terms of net migration or natural increase. By using quantitative & qualitative methodology, & drawing on data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census & the National Center for Health Statistics, this paper, first, estimates net migration & net reproduction rates between 1990 & 2000. Second, it measures, qualitatively through in-depth interviews, the tendency of Mexicans to have large family sizes. This study demonstrates that natural increase is more important than net migration (58% versus 42%) as the cause of rapid growth in the Mexican-origin population in the U.S. Natural increase has been abetted by net immigration of Mexican females in the prime childbearing ages, 15-34, & by a shift from seasonal migration to permanent settlement. Egalitarian decisions on family size predominate; yet, this paper cites evidence that females of Mexican origin have higher fertility if they were born abroad than within the U.S. borders. The theoretical interpretation of high fertility of Mexican immigrants is located in the centrality of the Mexican desirability for large families based in a structurally modeled family-support system provided by the nuclear & extended family: familism.

2006S00385

Butler, Tim & Hamnett, Chris (Dept Geography, King's Coll London, UK [tel: +44 (0)20 7848 1693; fax: +44 (0)20 7848 2287; e-mail: tim.butler@kcl.ac.uk]), **The Class Geography of Black and Minority Ethnic Settlement in London, 1981-2001**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The authors examine the changes in the black & minority ethnic (BME) population that occurred between the 1991 & 2001 Censuses. They argue that the overall picture is firstly one of growth & secondly of de-concentration across Greater London. The growth of the BME population to approximately 2 million in 2001 represents a 53 percent growth from 19 percent of the population in 1991 to 29 percent in 2001. There has also been an increasing dispersal of the ethnic groups that make up this category across London & it is no longer possible to characterise London's BME population as being concentrated in Inner London whilst Outer London remains largely white. There is considerable variation in the proportion of the non-white population in Outer London between different boroughs. However, when social class is taken into consideration the distribution of the BME population & the rates of change become more complicated. Whilst Black middle-class groups tend to be relatively widely dispersed across the metropolis with relatively low class differentiation, this is not the case for Indian & Pakistani groups where there is an inverse relationship in the pattern of settlement between the social classes: middle class Indians & Pakistanis do not settle where there are large non-middle class Indian & Pakistani groups. We argue that existing concepts such as gentrification & suburbanization may not be particularly helpful in understanding this complex pattern of settlement in an increasingly multi-ethnic but class stratified city.

2006S00386

Byrne, David S. (Durham U, DH1 3HN UK [tel: 44 (0) 191 334 6826; e-mail: dave.byrne@durham.ac.uk]), **What Is an Effect?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Debates about causality have focused on the character of the causal side of the binary pair: Cause & Effect. There is an ontological argument between positivists & critical realists with critical realists asserting the complex, contingent & generative character of cause, & an epistemological debate between critical realists & post-modernists with the latter reducing the social world to mere knowledge of it. My argument draws on Complexity Theory as well as critical realism & asserts that our understanding will be advanced if we think about the nature of effects in the social world.

The central premise is that objects in the social world are complex systems. What matters about complex systems is whether they stay much the same or change to some different state, whilst maintaining their integrity. In neither case are we dealing with the incremental linear change as this is understood in use of the General Linear Model. Configurational approaches by looking at effects in terms of a typological specification of the nature of systems allow for complex & multiple causation. The paper will develop these arguments in relation to their implications for the integration of the quantitative & qualitative programmes in Sociology.

2006S00387

Cadena-Roa, Jorge (CEIICH-UNAM, 04510 DF, Mexico [tel: 52 (55) 5513-5937; fax: 52 (55) 5513-6730; e-mail: cadena@servidor.unam.mx]), **Citizenship Claims and the Consolidation of Democracy in Latin America**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper analyses claims for citizenship in Latin America & particularly social movements' contributions for civic, political & social rights in the region. Drawing from historical evidence & theoretical arguments, it discusses how social movements in the context of newly established electoral democracies may play a large role in the reduction of inequality & unfairness—the two main challenges democracy faces in Latin America.

2006S00388

Caidi, Nadia (Dept Information Studies, U Toronto, Ontario [tel: 1-416-978-4664; fax: 1-416-971-1399; e-mail: caidi@fis.utoronto.ca]), **Surveillance and the Information Practices of Canadian Muslims Post 9/11**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the wake of 9/11, Canada's shared border with the United States has led to an increase of security measures & legislations being adopted in an attempt to remove the terrorist threat. The "war against terrorism" has also resulted in curtailing of civil liberties for the broader public & an increasing climate of fear & suspicion toward certain visible minorities. The social climate for Canadian Muslims in the post 9/11 environment has been one of great upheaval as they face increased public scrutiny about their faith & their practices. This study examines the way in which Canadian Muslims have been affected in their information handling & practices by the post 9/11 climate & how they have responded to their changing environment. In assessing if & how the information practices of Muslim Canadians have changed since 9/11, we address the broader question of Canadian Muslims' attitudes & perceptions toward their information rights (rights to privacy, access to one's personal information, right of redress, freedom of opinion & assembly, etc.). The findings from an extensive survey administered to 120 respondents will be presented.

2006S00389

Caldarovic, Ognjen (U Zagreb, Croatia 10000 [tel: +385-1-612-0007; fax: +385-1-612-0007; e-mail: ognjen.caldarovic@ffzg.hr]), **The Position of Sociology in a Transitional Society: Some Reflections on Professional Standing of Sociology in Croatia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Sociology as a broadest social discipline has gone through many phases in its development in the former Yugoslavia. It was established as a legitimate teaching subject as early as 1906 at the Faculty of Law at the U of Zagreb; after the end of WWII, in then Socialist Yugoslavia, it was replaced by the more gloomy & less defined name "A General Science of Society," or only into "The Introduction to the Science of Society." Still, the Department of Sociology at the Faculty of Humanities & Social Sciences was established as early as in 1963 & from that moment, professional sociology started developing. At the very beginning sociology was based mostly on social philosophy, founded in the theory of "The Praxis Group," to be soon replaced by more & more professional sociological activities & thinking.

2006S00390

Caldarovic, Ognjen (U Zagreb, Croatia 10000 [tel: +385-1-612-0007; fax: +385-1-612-0007; e-mail: ognjen.caldarovic@ffzg.hr]), **New Urban Territorialization in a Transitional Society: The Example of Croatia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ After the dissolution of socialism at the beginning of 1990s & after the consequences of the war that took place in the former Yugoslavia, new types of economic development as well as new types of territorialization started to be emerging as a consequence of the complete break with "a command economy" & of the "introduction of capitalism." Major features

of that break were: change of consensual to conflict society, no more guaranteed & full employment in the country, growing job & employment insecurity, closing of many firms & factories as a consequence of privatization, the formation of the new elite & new housing estates, increased immigrations & new features of ethnic territorializations with yet unsolved answers to be provided by the civil society & the perspectives of a multicultural society.

2006S00391

Calderoni, Chiara (U Milano, International Instit Sociology Law), **The Rights to Italian Nationality of Argentinians of Italian Origin. A Socio-Legal Approach**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The legal rules regulating Italian nationality (Law no. 91 of 1992) say that the son or daughter of an Italian mother or father is an Italian citizen automatically. Nowadays, approximately one third of Argentina's population is of Italian origins &, according to this principle, these persons should have a right to be recognized as Italian nationals if a number of other prerequisites actually exist. In the real world it happens that, although many Argentinians possess the needed prerequisites, they meet with many difficulties in order to get the Italian law implemented & their right recognised accordingly. Looking at the topic through the perspective of socio-legal theories on the implementation of law, this paper tries to single out the actual hindrances, often of a merely artificial nature, that Argentinians of Italian origins find on their long way to be recognised as Italian nationals.

2006S00392

Caldwell, Melissa L. (Dept Anthropology, U California, Santa Cruz 96064 [tel: 831-459-3856; e-mail: lissa@ucsc.edu]), **Food Relief in Russia: The Global Politics of Race and World Status**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines how discourses of race & global status shape Russian models of food poverty & food relief. The case of Russia is significant because of the country's dual status as provider & recipient of international food relief. Even as Russia maintains its status as a world economic power in the post-Cold War period, it battles food poverty among its own citizens & receives money & food relief from other western countries. This dual position is further complicated by Russia's relationship with Africa. Since the Soviet period, Russia has routinely provided development assistance to select African countries. Consequently, Russian citizens frame food poverty & food relief as an "African" or "Third World" problem, & many interpret their country's acceptance of foreign food aid as evidence that their country is becoming a "Third World" nation. As these concerns are increasingly entangled with racist & xenophobic attitudes, they influence the willingness of Russian citizens to acknowledge food poverty & the need for food relief in their own country, to accept these forms of aid, & to extend such relief to other countries. Drawing on ethnographic fieldwork (1997-2005) conducted in international food relief programs in Russia, I illustrate how the circulation of food aid between foreign donors & local recipients establishes moral hierarchies of race & global status that affect the distribution & acceptance of food relief.

2006S00393

Callens, Marc (Population & Family Research Centre, Brussels, Belgium B-1000 [tel: +32-2-5534196; e-mail: marc.callens@cbgs.be]), **Contextual Poverty Dynamics: Bringing in Household, Region and Nation: An Analysis of the European Community Household Panel**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We review & discuss the relative merits of three major contextual regression strategies in the context of poverty dynamics: separate regressions, analysis of covariance & multilevel analysis. Compared with other analysis methods, multi-level modelling proves to be a general & flexible, but complex method. In an application based on individual panel data of the European Community Household Panel linked with regional & national time series, we illustrate the use of multilevel discrete-time recurrent hazard analysis to simultaneously model the impact of life cycle events, changing household characteristics & regional & national structural processes on poverty entry & exit across European Regions. Main findings are that men's poverty dynamics is dominated by employment-related events, while for women demographic events also play a role. Regional structural factors only have a slight or no influence on poverty transitions, but the welfare regime turns out to be highly significant for poverty entry.

2006S00394

Calnan, Michael & Rowe, Rosemary (Dept Social Medicine, U Bristol, BS82PR UK [tel: 0117 928 7223; fax: 0117 928 7236; e-mail: m.w.calnan@bristol.ac.uk]), **Trust Relations in the New NHS in the UK: The Theoretical and Empirical Challenges**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The post war consensus which underpinned the UK NHS were the 'altruistic' values associated with medical professionalism, with the state & patients being required to trust the norms of professional self-regulation & state licensing procedures to ensure that health professionals & health care institutions operated in the best interests of patients & citizens. These trust relationships have been challenged by recent social & organisational changes. This paper seeks to address how & why trust relations may be changing & presents a theoretical framework for explaining the nature of different forms of trust relations in the 'New NHS'. Preliminary evidence from an ethnographic study of two case study sites in different organisational & clinical settings will be used to assess the explanatory power of the theoretical framework.

2006S00395

Calvo, Esteban (Dept Sociology, Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467 [tel: 1-617-894-6661; fax: 1-617-552-4283; e-mail: esteban-calvo@gmail.com]), **Old-Age Pension System Reform in a Traditional Culture and Low-Income Economy: Lessons for China from Latin America**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores old-age pension reforms in eight Latin American countries that have introduced funded defined contribution schemes with individual accounts in an effort to obtain insights about the potential success of reforms underway in China. While numerous Western countries first experienced a cultural rationalization, then economic modernization, & after that faced the challenges of population aging, both Latin America & China are dealing with pension system reforms in the context of much less developed economies & stronger traditional cultures. The analysis presented in this paper suggests that these distinctive characteristics will shape the consequences of the reforms being implemented in China. Specific challenges arise in the context of a low-income economy & a traditional culture, where society is organized around the principles of family, reciprocity, loyalty & poverty. One of the most predictable challenges will be the coverage problem. Most Chinese elderly are not covered by formal old-age pension institutions & currently rely only on traditional family support. Evasion constitutes another major challenge. Although incentives to contribute have improved, high evasion rates suggest disinclination for individual financial planning & a greater preference for reciprocity or social spending (eg, on children's education). Corruption & lack of transparency constitute another major challenge for the Chinese reform. Where loyalty has primacy over legality, corruption & lack of transparency are likely outcomes. Another foreseeable challenge of the Chinese reform is the fiscal burden. How to finance the reform & to balance the objectives of economic growth & poverty reduction are major questions almost everywhere, but low-income countries face additional difficulties.

2006S00396

Camarena, Rosa Maria (Social Research Instit, Mexico National Autonomous U, DF 04510 Mexico [tel: (52) (55) 5622 7400; fax: (52) (55) 5665 2443; e-mail: rcamaren@servidor.unam.mx]), **Spanish title not provided** (Gender Differences on Sexuality and Reproduction. Continuities and Changes in Practices and Attitudes among Mexicans), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (SPA)

¶ Over the last decades Mexico has experienced a drastic fall in fertility levels & a growing presence of women in the different realms of social life, making important advances towards more equal gender relations. However, there still persist profound differences in the ways women & men live their sexuality & conceive their own & the other sex's, as well as in the participation of each sex on decisions, practices & the assumption of duties related to contraception, reproduction & children's birth & care. This paper analyzes & compares opinions & practices on several sexual, contraceptive & reproductive issues of three birth cohorts of men & women with distinct sociodemographic characteristics, & confronts their lived experiences in each of those issues with their attitudes & beliefs about them, particularly respect to what they consider acceptable and/or desired behaviors for each sex. Results show that changes towards more equal gender relations have occurred at different paces among men & women of distinct population sectors & depending on the aspects considered, as well as at discourse & practice levels.

2006S00397

Cameron, Heather E. (Centre Technology & Society, TU Berlin, 10623 Germany [tel: 493061626458; e-mail: cameron@ztg.tu-berlin.de]), **Transport Surveillance in World Cities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Three world cities have recently constructed surveillance systems at their thresholds. Beijing installed a thermal imaging system to help identify possible SARS victims at the Beijing Capital International Airport in April 2003. London introduced Congestion Charging & new enforcement rules for traffic offences in the spring of 2002. These systems watch Londoners in cars, buses & taxis through static, CCTV & bus-mounted camera systems. Amsterdam's Schiphol airport launched a pilot project to test their iris-scanning, border-crossing technology Privium in October 2001. Each of these systems is setting a new standard for the automation of screening activity & each raises questions about the enforcement of norms, the specificity of identification, & concerns about discrimination in systems built to minimize the need for human contact. This paper discusses these case studies & raises suggestions as to how to challenge new technologies of surveillance.

2006S00398

Cammarata, Roberto (Dept Social & Political Studies, U Milan, Italy 20122 [tel: 390250318822; fax: 390250318840; e-mail: cammarata@sociol.unimi.it]), **The Rights of Indigenous People. The Evolution of Self-Determination Campaigns in the Context of the New International Policies of Recognition**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ After the International Decade of Indigenous peoples organised by the United Nations (1995-2004), this paper aims at evaluating the status of specific indigenous rights at an international level. The paper will open with a review of the transformation of the campaigns organised for their recognition since the celebrations of the discovery of America (J. Bengoa, *La emergencia indígena en America Latina*, Fondo de Cultura Económica, Santiago de Chile, 2000). Here, these will be contextualised through the two major relevant international documents, the I.L.O convention number 169 (1989) & the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Indigenous Peoples, still to be discussed at the United Nations (N. Rouland, S. Pierré-Caps, J. Poumaré, *Droit des minorités et des peuples autochtones*, PUF, Parigi 1996). In the conclusion the focus will be on the principle/right of self-determination & how this is politically affected on one hand by the indigenous demands & on the other by the evolution of the legal discourses attached to the politics of recognition (A. Cassese, *Self-Determination of Peoples. A Legal Reappraisal*, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge 1995; B. R. Howard, "Human Rights & Indigenous Peoples: On the Relevance of International Law for Indigenous Liberation," *German Yearbook of International Law*, 35, 1992).

2006S00399

Campbell, Iain G & May, Robyn (Centre Applied Social Research, RMIT U, Melbourne 3001, Australia [tel: 61 3 9925 3137; fax: 61 3 9925 3088; e-mail: Iain.Campbell@rmit.edu.au]), **Trade Unions and Non-Standard Work: A Global Challenge and Some Australian Responses**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Non-standard employment is expanding in almost all advanced capitalist societies, as a result of a complex of causes, including government actions, new employer demands & new workforce needs. This expansion poses a major challenge to trade unions, which have traditionally relied on a model of standard work, defined as full-time permanent waged work. The expansion of non-standard work can be seen as both a threat & an opportunity. Though the element of threat is clearly dominant, signalling a danger of increased precariousness in contemporary labour markets, it is important not to neglect the opportunities that have been opened up. This paper builds on case study research of some recent campaigns undertaken by Australian unions to organise non-standard workers, including many casual workers, in sectors such as education, contract cleaning, & electrical maintenance. By means of the case studies, we develop a typology of different approaches, framed in terms of paths of regulation or representation.

2006S00400

Carbajal, Carlos (San Martin U (former adjunct professor), Lima, Peru [tel: 3620064; fax: 3630557; e-mail: crls_crbjl@yahoo.com]), **Sociofamiliar Environment of Senior Citizens at the Canevaro Shelter in Lima Peru**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Canevaro Shelter is one of the biggest in South America in its structure & population. The subject of this study is the resident in physical & psychological relatively independent condition. The shelter has one "Central" & ten "Tipico" pavilions. The sample is 65 residents; 46.0% is male & 54.0%, female. Data collection was done by a standard survey & crosstab was done by SPSS. Elderly residents have intermediate & low educational levels. The residence in the 'Central' or 'Tipico' depends on the socioeconomic status of elder adult. Half of the residents do not have visits from their relatives. The relative of second degree visit residents more frequently (26.2%), than their children & siblings (9.2%). This proves that family bonds are being kept through the extended family. The residents went to the shelter because they were alone, by their own initiative or by family dissent. 75% of residents keep a good opinion about their first world, even if they had had conflicts within their immediate family. Religious activities are the most important functions in their lives. It is part of this senior's subculture. One out of four residents suggest the shelter should take more assistants & improve the quality of nutrition. This stage of life should be received with maturity & without undue distress by being aware of all that concerns the elderly.

2006S00401

Cardoso, Adauto L. (Instit Pesquisa Planejamento Urbano & Regional, U Federal Rio de Janeiro, Brasil 21941-590 [tel: 55 21 25981929; fax: 55 21 25981923; e-mail: adauto.lucio@terra.com.br]), **Slum Upgrading in Brazil: Revising Experiences and Facing the Challenges**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The first experiences of slum upgrading in Brazil took place at the end of the 1960's, reflecting strong influences of John Turner's ideas. The first & paradigmatic was Brás de Pina, a "favela" in Rio de Janeiro that resisted to eviction & developed a process of urbanization with a strong popular participation. From the late 1970's on, several initiatives were taken by federal, state & local governments. The new Constitution, in 1988, established the principle of the "social function of land property," which assured legal & legitimate basis for these initiatives. These experiences showed innovative aspects & were well adapted to local circumstances. Nevertheless, the knowledge acquired through these experiences is not available for professionals or for society, because the issue is not yet absorbed by planning, architectural or engineering schools. This paper intends to develop an evaluation of the Brazilian experience in slum upgrading, based upon results of a research that analyzed experiences in 6 Brazilian metropolitan areas (Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Porto Alegre, Recife & Belém), trying to identify the main trends & characteristics of the processes & the obstacles & possibilities for the development of a national policy to face this challenge.

2006S00402

Carreiras, Helena (Dept Sociology/ISCTE, Lisbon, Portugal [tel: 351 217903245; fax: 351 217903017; e-mail: helena.carreiras@iscte.pt]), **Assimilation, Complicity, Conformity and Assertiveness: How Military Women Respond to Integration Dilemmas**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper addresses the question of women's integration in a typically male-dominated setting, the Armed Forces, in the light of the debate over the presence of minorities in organizations. After discussing the issue from a theoretical point of view, making resort to significant contributions in the area of gender & organizations, among which those of Kanter (1977) & Yoder (1983, 1991), the article carries out an empirical analysis of the integration problems faced & strategies developed by military women. This analysis is supported by nearly three dozen interviews with female officers in the Portuguese & Dutch Armed Forces, which were conducted within a broader comparative research project on policies of gender integration in the Armed Forces. The results show that military women develop a variety of integration strategies, according to their positions regarding gender differences & institutional identification, but that conservative strategies are predominant.

2006S00403

Carroll, William K. (Dept Sociology, U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 2Y2 [tel: 1 250 592 3715; fax: 1 250 721 6217; e-mail: wcarroll@uvic.ca]), **Hegemony and Counter-Hegemony in a Global Field of Action**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the 1970s, developments that include a quickening of economic globalization, the consolidation of neoliberalism as a predominant policy paradigm & the concomitant collapse of state socialism, the information

revolution, & a deepening reality of economic & ecological crises have altered the terrain of political struggle. This paper considers several organizations of global civil society that have helped shape or have emerged within this changing political-economic landscape, either as purveyors of ruling perspectives (eg, the World Economic Forum) or as anti-systemic popular forums & activist groups (eg, the World Social Forum). It presents a sociological analysis of the differing organizational forms, political strategies & practical challenges that their respective hegemonic & counter-hegemonic projects entail. It interprets the dialectical relation between the two sides as a complex war of position to win new political space by assembling social blocs around divergent social visions—the one centered on technocratic management, eco-efficiency & Lockean freedoms, the other on popular participation, ecology & social justice.

2006S00404

Caruso, Giuseppe (Dept Development Studies SOAS, London, WC1H 0XG UK [tel: +44 7956 006082; e-mail: gc14@soas.ac.uk]), **Knowledge, Culture, and Power Dynamics in the WSF India 2004**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Intense & constant flows of information, ideas & people at the global level help formulate new strategies & tools concerning processes of knowledge exchange & construction. Flows though are not neutral & are pushed & pulled according to specific imbalances of power between the actors involved & between places of origin, transit & arrival of those flows. These phenomena are not only true for the "globalisation from the top down" (identified with the neoliberal regime) but also at the level of the "globalisation from below." The case of the World Social Forum (WSF) 2004 helps to illustrate this statement by challenging optimist claims according to which the WSF is an open space for free exchange of information & negotiated construction of knowledge where power dynamics simply do not exist. In this paper I discuss the ways in which the negotiations of knowledges & cultures within the WSF are in fact heavily characterised by power imbalances, hegemonic practices, & dynamics of proactive or systemic exclusion.

2006S00405

Carvalho, Marília (Faculdade Educação, U São Paulo, Brasil [tel: 55-11-3815-0232; fax: 55-11-38150232; e-mail: mariliac@usp.br]), **Boys' Underachievement: Questions from Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

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¶ In the educational field there is currently a conception that the higher school failure among boys is a typical phenomenon of industrialized Western countries & that in the so-called "Third World" the problem would be inverted, with girls being excluded from school. Although correct in many cases, such perception derives from a certain homogenization of the poorer countries. For if there is effectively a larger number of illiterate women in the whole of the "Third World," this has not been the situation in Latin America & the Caribbean for some decades now. In countries such as Brazil & Mexico, at least since the 1970s, women have been showing better schooling situation than men. In the Brazilian case, women have today superior average schooling, half the participation among illiterate youngsters, & represent the majority among students both in secondary school & in higher education. This article seeks to explore aspects of this issue starting from the Brazilian situation & discussing two explanations frequently given to the question of school problems among boys: child labor, which would lead boys to abandon school, & pro-women policies, which would have, in a conservative perspective, turned schools into spaces hostile to male children. Refusing both explanations, the text indicates conclusions from qualitative studies that we have carried out, & concludes with a draft of theoretical questions highlighted by the similarities, in what concerns this issue, among countries as diverse as Brazil, the USA, France & Great Britain.

2006S00406

Carvalho-Freitas, Maria Nivalda & Marques, Antônio Luiz (CEPEAD/FACE, U Federal Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil 30170-120 [tel: 55 31 3279 9050; fax: 55 31 3272 1157; e-mail: carvalhofreitas@mgconecta.com.br]), **Social Inclusion of People with Disabilities in Brazil and in Cape Verde**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

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¶ The present study investigates the perception of difficulties & possibilities of social inclusion of People with Disabilities in three of the ten islands of the archipelago of Cape Verde & in two towns of Brazil. It used both concepts the differentiation principles of Bourdieu & the stigma of Goffman to build the instrument of investigation. A questionnaire was applied in 121 People with Disabilities in the Brazilian towns & in 67 in Cape Verdean Islands. KMO's Index & Bartlett test of sphericity were used to analyze the appropriateness of factor analysis & the Cronbach's alpha assessed the degree of consistency of the scale. Four factors were considered in Brazil: barriers to citizenship; discrimination regarding work; self-esteem & knowledge of the rights. In Cape Verde three factors were considered: perception of the social relations; self-esteem & barriers to citizenship. Not only in Brazil but also in Cape Verde it was verified that with the increase of the family income, the instruction level of People with Disabilities increases & smaller are the difficulties regarding the barriers to citizenship.

2006S00407

Castillo, Juan Jose (Facultad Ciencias Políticas & Sociología, U Complutense, Campus Somosaguas, 28223 Madrid Spain jjcastillo@cps.ucm.es), **La evolución de las relaciones de trabajo y el diálogo social en España: construcción y destrucción de un paradigma, 1978-2004** (The Evolution of Labor Relations and Social Dialogue in Spain: Construction and Destruction of a Paradigm, 1978-2004), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (SPA)

¶ The article presents a lengthy interpretation of the changes that have occurred in labor relations in Spain over the course of 25 years. The discussion begins with a critical analysis of the circumstances that have contributed to the changes in the positions & negotiation capacities of social actors, as if these results were an inevitable outcome. The article explores the precariousness of job security, the erosion of labor's power, & the concomitant decline in labor's ability to influence the general direction of society. The argument is made that economic, industrial, & labor policies must be analyzed in equal measure in order for us to be able to explain the continued decline in labor's power in recent years. Within this context, the discussion examines the democratic paradigm exemplified by the fight for workers' rights in the post-Franco period, particularly from 1978 to 1984. The bulk of change in the status of labor, however, is seen to have occurred in the period 1984 to 1994, while labor's precarious position appears to have consolidated between 1994 & 2004. The article concludes with an exploration of the possibilities for a general change of policies, from the spring of 2004 onward, that will allow for the construction of a new democratic paradigm for labor.

2006S00408

Cattaneo, Ada (Life-Health, San Raffaele U, Varesino, Italy 22070 [tel: +390331830277; e-mail: ada@adacattaneo.com]), **Puzzling Out the Special Meaning of Three Enchanting Concepts**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper presents some findings of an explorative research aimed to study the three concepts of 'carnivalization', 'planetary' & 'body'. The analysis is made starting from findings collected on a sample of 30 Italian people aged 30-40 years, using an experiential visual-socio-semiotic method. Firstly they were asked to find on the Internet, some images they considered emblematic for the three concepts. Then, in a personal colloquium, participants tried to explain & to give a sense to their selections using a narrative method. The third phase is dedicated to the analysis of the most valuable factors belonging to each of the semantic spheres. A cross-analysis of all shows a high interconnection between the three conceptual areas drawing an impressive picture of current times.

2006S00409

Cattaneo, Ada (Life-Health, San Raffaele U, Varesino, Italy, 22070 [tel: +390331830277; e-mail: ada@adacattaneo.com]), **Gleams of Polysensoriality on Routine: How Tourism Can Change Natives' Experience**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper deals with the collateral effects produced on local people by a project of polysensorial tourism parallelly carried out in three different areas: Beijing Region (China); Sardinia & Lombardy (Italy). Natives of each context were directly involved in different phases with various roles. Firstly, an elite was accurately selected on the grounds of subjects' per-

sonal knowledge of the specific territory. Then, participants had a briefing on what they were going to do: to find out some places, situations, frames, realities—providing remarkable sensorial experiences. Afterwards, collected suggestions were opportunely catalogued, accompanied by documents & photos, & personally tried by researchers. Finally the most absorbing, peculiar, significant were assembled in various routes either monothematic (dedicated to a single sense) or hybrid (polysensorial). Next step was a direct test of the tours on explorative, casual samples of local people, previously invited to fill in a questionnaire aimed to sketch their identikit. At the end of the travel, participants had an experiential colloquium. They had to give a feedback not only of the practised routes but also of how this experience changed their perception, feelings, cognition, relations, valuations, behaviours towards their native realities.

2006S00410

Cattaneo, Ada (Life-Health, San Raffaele U, Varesino, Italy 22070 [tel: +390331830277; e-mail: ada@adacattaneo.com]), **Health: A Many-Sided Concept for a New Value. Suggestions on How Italian People and Advertisement Conceive the New Dimension of Health**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The traditional medical, curative, moralistic-religious concept of health is disappearing replaced by a preventive, pragmatic, holistic one in Italy. Evidences can be glimpsed in individual habits, behaviours, motivations—as in socio-cultural, politico-economical dynamics—in the holistic sum of dimensions used to create actual fragmented lives & identities. A special perspective of this change is suggested by television ads. The paper presents findings of an explorative research on the meanings of health both in common people & in commercials, advocacy, social campaigns. This is followed by a double investigation. (1) Focalised interviews. 21 people equally divided by the eight 'value-sites' composing Italian socio-cultural map, are asked to explain what is health according to them. Besides confirming the cease of traditional meaning, each value-site has peculiar inclinations in living, considering, imagining health. Nonetheless all agree it's a Value. (2) Analysis of ads broadcast on three TV channels during 24 hours. It shows/lists a various range of products/brands addressing each to particular Abschattungen of the generic concept of health. Knowing the target, the products are positioned on the map. So it's inferred the peculiar meaning of health for each site. Crossing all the data, it's seen where ads are in tuning with their target's concept of health.

2006S00411

Catto, Rebecca Alice (Dept Sociology/Philosophy, U Exeter, UK [tel: 07771 764 711; e-mail: r.a.catto@exeter.ac.uk]), **From the Rest to the West: Mission in Britain in 21st Century**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The current phenomenon of Christian missionaries from the Southern Hemisphere coming to work in Britain as a field of mission could be interpreted as indicative of the apparent shift of Christianity to the South. The presence of these missionaries also challenges traditional conceptions of mission. They are working in a wealthier country. It is a country where religion is frequently perceived as a private matter & evangelism, hence, can be unwelcome, or, sometimes, when working for secular organisations, proscribed. How then does the person negotiate their identity as a Nigerian/Kenyan/Indian/Chilean/Melanesian Christian missionary in Britain? This paper examines these issues through reference to case studies conducted using ethnographic methods of particular missionaries undertaking a variety of work in different parts of Britain. The data are framed by secularisation & postcolonial theory. In their daily lives these missionaries face various challenges: physical, linguistic, cultural, & ideological. Often they come with families who must also manage their bi-locality. These individuals' experiences provide an empirical example of religious migrants constructing their identity in a global world.

2006S00412

Cavalcanti, Josefa Salete Barbosa, Mota, Dalva, Reis, Cinthia & Dias, Gustavo H. (Federal U Pernambuco, 50760-901 Recife-Pernambuco, Brazil [tel: 55-81-21268285; fax: 55-81-21268284; e-mail: jsaletec@hotmail.com.br]), **Of Qualities and Certifications: The Politics within Private and Governmental Institutions in Producing Fresh Food for Export: The Case of PIF-Integrated Fruit Production in the Northeast of Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The globalisation of food brings with it expertise & awkwardness in which respect to the relations between markets, nature, the State & other actors. Observed from Agri-food system analyses perspectives, the focus on the political economy—which maintain a close look on the politics

within the local & national agrarian processes, as well as on the novel links between nation-states & 'global' institutions provide new insights on that. Empirical evidences come from research on family farming & agri-food enterprises in fruit-producing regions from the Brazilian Northeast. Work & Productive strategies used by several actors to attend the requirements of certification bodies & intervention of State agencies, are here analyzed considering the field of power within which the global/local relations take place. The findings reveal the intricate forms of control that are imposed on those who participate in the spaces of globalization (research sponsored by CNPq- Brazil).

2006S00413

Celik, Ercüent (Dept Sociology, Freiburg U, Germany [tel: +49, 221.5500948; fax: +49.761.203-9390; e-mail: ercument-celik@gmail.com]), **Informalisation of Women's Labour and New Types of Labour Organisations: The Cases of SEWA and SEWU**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Informal economy has recorded an unprecedented growth particularly in the developing countries in the era of new global restructuring. Informalisation & feminisation of labour has become one of the most crucial aspects of the new labour system, which has transformed through decentralisation of capitalist production & the new international division of labour. These processes have simultaneously created new dimensions in defining & organising labour. In this paper, the emergence of new type of labour organisations is considered as a response of the informal workers—being one of the marginalised groups—to the new global restructuring. The role of women both in the informal economy & in the new type of labour organisations is at the centre of this paper. The concept 'informalisation of women's labour' is used in order to emphasise the informal character of women's labour force participation. The emergence of new types of labour organisations is elaborated by an attempt to redefine the 'worker' & to explore the new ways of organising through the transformation of the labour movement. The cases of Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) in India, & Self-Employed-Women's Union (SEWU) in South Africa are studied within this context. The aim of this paper is to contribute to the debate on how to put the informal workers & their organisations into the entire labour movement.

2006S00414

Cervantes, Cecilia (ITESO, Manuel Gómez Morán, 8585 Mexico [tel: 52 33 3669 34 34; e-mail: ccicb@iteso.mx]), **Prensa y Política Cultural en México: 2000-2005** (The Press and Cultural Policy in Mexico: 2000-2005), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (SPA)

¶ This work presents partial results of research on cultural policy in Mexico. The data, collected over a period of two years, is the result of a variety of methodologies, including ethnographic analysis, analysis of content, analysis of oral histories, & interviews with focus groups. The combined use of these methodologies makes possible a dialogue between conceptual references, reflective sociology, & the theories of Bourdieu, as well as referencing present debates on the construction of public spheres & a variety of lifestyles. The article investigates the strategies by which the newspapers *Reforma*, *La Jornada*, & *El Universal* & the magazines *Proceso*, *Nexos*, *Letras Libres*, & *Milenio* construct images of the general culture, cultural policies, cultural rights, multiculturalism, & interculturalism. Among its many findings, the study reveals how the political loyalties of the Mexican press change as it covers cultural policies, cultural youth movements, indigenous movements, & artistic movements. The media's position in the political sand can be seen to shift whenever President Fox, the Congress, cabinet secretaries, or groups of intellectuals or artists with international recognition are a focus. These media approaches, though they are considered modern & innovative, produce journalistic structures & professional ideologies that portray culture by means of metaphorical systems that produce very traditional images. One of the prime consequences is a reduction in the space for debate on cultural rights, migration issues, poverty, & social & economic exclusion.

2006S00415

Cesaroni, Giulia & Pinnelli, Antonella (Dept Epidemiology, Local Health Unit Rome RME, Italy 00198 [tel: +39 0683060462; fax: +39 06 85303374; e-mail: cesaroni@asplazio.it]), **Breastfeeding in Italy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The health benefits of breastfeeding are well documented both for women & children. The objective of this study was to explore determinants of initiation & duration of breastfeeding in Italy. Data are from the Italian

Birth Survey of 2000-2001 (15,822 newborns). As determinants we considered characteristics of babies (sex, birthweight, type of delivery, area of residence), of parents (age, education, level of occupation), & father's participation during the delivery. In Italy 83% of newborns are breastfed but only 60% are breastfed for at least four months. There were geographical variations in both initiation & duration with the highest rate in the North-East & the lowest in the islands. Those born with a natural birth & with normal weight were more likely to be breastfed. Parents' low level of education was associated with low initiation & duration of breastfeeding. In South-Central Italy housewives were less likely both to initiate & to continue to breastfeed. Father's participation during the delivery was associated with a higher probability of both initiation & duration, showing the importance of partner support. Breastfeeding is the most health-promoting activity new mothers can perform. In Italy breastfeeding duration can be improved. The focus should be low-educated, housewives, & unsupported women.

2006S00416

Cha, Jongchun (Dept Sociology, Sungkyunkwan U, Seoul 110-750 South Korea [tel: 02-760-0410; e-mail: chajc@skku.ac.kr]), **Patterns and Trends of Intergenerational Social Mobility in Contemporary Korea and Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim of this paper is to find out & to compare the opportunity structures of intergenerational social mobility of recent Japanese & Korean societies. This comparison between the two adjacent societies seems to be particularly apposite in that they have been always in a specifically close relationship with each other & that this kind of efforts are yet to be made in a full scale. To put it more specifically, the main concern of this study is to examine the data related to intergenerational social mobility in Korea & Japan, & to assess relative mobility implied by crossings parameters model & association models when they are fitted to such data. For this comparative purpose, data are obtained from the three national sample surveys under the rubric of the Social Inequality & Justice (hereafter referred to as SIJ) study conducted during 1990-2000 period quinquennially for Korea & from the five consecutive SSM surveys which have been conducted decennially since 1955 for Japan.

2006S00417

Chadha, Vikram (School Economics, Guru Nanak Dev U, Amritsar, India 143 005 [tel: +91+183-2257619; fax: +91+183-2258820; e-mail: vikramchad@yahoo.com]), **Globalization, Technology Intensive Exports and R&D Effort in an Emerging Knowledge Economy Like India: The Case of Some Selected Science Intensive Sectors**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ Knowledge, information, intellectual & human capital are the pillars of a knowledge economy, & play a prominent role in propelling the economic growth of a nation. Modern growth theory takes due cognizance of this new paradigm in the contemporary growth models. These attributes of a knowledge economy will be concretized & realized if the economy fervently invests in science & technology; research & development; education & in all avenues that stimulate the diffusion of knowledge & information. India has been making concerted efforts since the initiation of the planning era, to strengthen its knowledge base by consciously investing increasingly in innovation; S&T & R&D & more importantly in endeavouring to apply new knowledge in all social & economic productive sectors of the economy. The country did not overlook the significance of grooming homegrown scientific & technical manpower in all areas of science & technology, & so by now it has emerged as a formidable reservoir of technically skilled S&T personnel. India has assiduously developed & acquired all indicators of Information & Communication Technology (ICT) based knowledge economy. With the onset of the forces of globalization, the possibilities of trade across geographical boundaries of countries have increased enormously with the dilution of tariff & non-tariff barriers. The provisions of TRIPS under the WTO regime have enabled firms & governments to seek patent rights on software development & other knowledge intensive products. This has opened opportunities for the companies in the West, particularly the US, to get offshore development of software without running the risk of these being pirated or imitated. This has exacerbated export activities from the Indian IT & other technology intensive sectors. The analysis in this paper highlights that exports of both goods & services from India's IT & other technology intensive sectors have increased tremendously over the last decade. A number of factors

have helped in bolstering up the Indian IT & other science intensive industries, such as the availability of a large stock of skilled manpower at low wages; strong tradition in science & technology; burgeoning investments in scientific & innovative research systems & the building of an inimitable capability in computing & networking technologies; availability of infrastructure & communication links; favourable policy regime; network of expatriate Indian technical & managerial personnel & so on. The present paper is an attempt to analyze the extent & growth of exports; R&D expenditure & employment of S&T personnel in some of the selected knowledge intensive sectors of the Indian industry. The study is based on secondary sources of data published by the Department of Science & Technology, New Delhi. Tabular analysis based on ratios & percentages has been used to arrive at conclusions. Exponential & compound rates of growth of some of the variables have been calculated to exhibit progress in the respective fields of study. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2006S00418

Chandra, Vinod (Dept Sociology, JNPG Coll, Lucknow U, India 226001 [tel: ++ 91 522 2348764; fax: ++ 91 522 2635563; e-mail: ccyrcl@rediffmail.com]), **Children's Work and Their Childhood: A Case Study of Working Children of Kharagpur (West Bengal, India), International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The present paper is an out come of a research project on Meaning of Children's Work in Kharagpur undertaken at Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur. In the first stage of project, a survey was carried out in Kharagpur town to estimate the number of working children. It was found that 182 children were working in small teashops & restaurants, departmental stores, readymade garment retail shops & repair shops etc. Among these identified children, a detailed study was carried out with 44 working children who willingly participated in the study. In-depth & informal interviews were conducted with these children & their parents. The paper chiefly argues that if children contribute to their family economy at the cost of their leisure & education they also create a space in the family & community life for themselves through their work. If children's work snatches their time & energy it also provide a ground for negotiation of power & autonomy. Those children who were found working independently they were more confident, self-reliant & strong negotiators. Working children, who were exposed to the formal schooling at some level & than dropped out, were found more calculative & responsible. As child worker, they found a ground for training as future entrepreneur which develops a sense of economic actorship. Children's argument was that they enjoy more freedom & pleasure of ownership when they are at their own shops. So, the work in children's life is not always the cause of exploitation but sometimes it expands the boundaries of conventionally 'ideal childhood'.

2006S00419

Chandra, Vinod & Mahapatra, Babita (Dept Sociology, JNPG Coll, Lucknow U, India 226001 [tel: ++ 91 522 2348764; fax: ++ 91 522 2635563; e-mail: vchandra@hss.iitkgp.ernet.in]), **Impact of Globalization on Indian Childhood: A Case Study of Middle Class Indian Children in Bhubaneswar City, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper is an attempt to study the changing lifestyle of middle class Indian children in Bhubaneswar, the capital city of Orissa, India, taking a sample of 200 children. This paper begins with highlighting the childhood in Indian traditions & will focus on the recent changes in the boundaries of childhood of middle class Indians in cities. It focuses on children's negotiations of 'space' & 'time': how children negotiate their leisure activities on the one hand & the influence of media, new technologies & new gadgets on children's lives on the other. Thus, it investigates basically two aspects of the children's life, ie, leisure & school. The leisure activities include both outdoor & indoor play, watching TV, outing with parents & relatives & other pass time activities. On the other hand the school includes study hour, transport hour, private tuition, home work, computer aided study, internet use etc. The paper argues that as an impact of globalization the horizon of leisure activities through modern media has been enlarged for the city children. This has increased children's skills of negotiation & through this they have negotiated greater space for themselves in the contemporary Indian society. New forms of knowledge through modern education system has emerged which at one hand has broadened the scope of learning through modern means such as computer, television, Internet & other electronic gadgets. On the other hand the significant finding of the research is that children's over dependence on these modern means of education has decreased the degree & intensity of creativity among children.

2006S00420

Chang, Michael Chao-Sheng (I-Shou U, Ta-Hsu Hsiang, Kaohsiung County, Taiwan 840 [tel: 886-7-6577711 ext 6575; fax: 886-7-6577056; e-mail: ccs@isu.edu.tw]), **Critical Success Factors in Managing Intercultural Marriages and Families in Taiwan, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Recent astronomical increase in the number of family consisting of the male Taiwanese spouse & female foreign spouse in Kaohsiung Municipal City has raised concerns about family & social problems associated with these intercultural marriages. Under a Kaohsiung Municipal City Government initiative to understand, unravel & avert existing or conceiving intercultural marriage & family problems. This paper is based on an original empirical research, probes into the personal experiences of the female foreign spouses & the male Taiwanese spouses. It also involves interviews with some experts & consultants from both public & private sectors. Establishing mutual trust & maintaining good communication between the family members as well as sharing, affirming, supporting, & respecting each other are found to be crucial in a successful marriage, be it an intercultural one or not. However, this paper ascertains that in managing an intercultural marriage & family, how a couple defines their roles & changes their subsequent attitudes & behaviours will determine how successful their relationships & family are, a finding coincided with symbolic interactionism. Besides, fair & compassionate government policies, impartial media reports, & the friendliness of the society are significant environmental factors, as argued by ecological systems theory, in shaping an intercultural marriage & family.

2006S00421

Chang, Shin-Ock (Social Science Research Instit, Cheju National U, 690 756 [tel: +82 64 754 2782; fax: +82 64 725 2071; e-mail: s_chang72@yahoo.com.au]), **Is Environmental Concern Fragmented? An Empirical Evidence from an Australian and Korean Collaborative Study on Consumerism and Sustainable Development, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The key aim of this paper is to test empirically whether environmental concern is fragmented. The three-decade research under the theme of environmental behaviours & attitudes (or, environmental concern) has produced the bulk of findings in relation to correlates & measures of them. However, the findings vary depending upon how environmental behaviours & attitudes are measured & this has caused the confusion in theorising the social bases of environmental concern. This paper analyses this issue in detail, drawing upon the dataset from '1999 Australian-Korean Collaborative Project on Consumerism & Sustainable Development'. By using socio-demographic & socio-cultural variables as predictors & variables that measure the affective, cognitive, conative, & behavioural dimensions of environmental concern, this paper tries to identify in what ways the multi-dimensional components of environmental concern are affected by the predictors. The implications of the findings are to discuss in relation to theorising social bases of environmental concern.

2006S00422

Chang, Ying-Hwa, Yi, Chin-Chun & Lin, Kuei-Hsiu (Research Center Humanities & Social Sciences, Academia Sinica, Taiwan 115 [tel: 886-2-27898111; fax: 886-2-27821824; e-mail: ethwa@sinica.edu.tw]), **The Effect of Kin Network on the Psychological Well-Being of Taiwanese Youth, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In the course of fast economic development, a significant concomitant impact on the family system in Taiwan is the weakening of kinship relationships. Nevertheless, high density of interactions among kin compared to western societies is still documented. Kin remains one of major source of social support in Taiwan. We will explore the effect of kin network on the psychological well-being of adolescents based on the survey data from Taiwan Youth Project of year 2001 & 2004. We first analyze factors accounting for the variation in size & intimacy of kin network of adolescents. These factors include family socio-economic status, residential setting (urban/rural), co-residence with grand-parents & family relations. It is hypothesized that adolescents from higher SES family, living in city, not co-residing with grand-parents & with worse family relations may have weaker kinship relationships—namely, have smaller kin size & no closely related kin. Kin network is an independent factor if its effect remains after the above mentioned variables are controlled. Kin contact is considered a reinforcement factor, favorable to the psychological well-being of adolescents if they are in intact family structure & have positive relationship with their parents. On the other hand, kin contact will be

regarded as a remedial factor, favorable to the psychological well-being of adolescents only if they are in a broken family or if they have a negative relationship with parents. Implications on the Taiwanese family system will be discussed.

2006S00423

Chappell, Neena L. & Dujela, Carren (U Victoria [tel: V8W 2Y2; fax: 250-721-6499; e-mail: nlc@uvic.ca]), **Caregivers-Who Copes How?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ With a preoccupation within gerontological caregiving research on stresses & burdens of this role, there has been surprisingly little on coping strategies that caregivers engage in & the factors that influence the adoption of different coping styles. In contrast, this paper examines what coping styles caregivers use, their co-existence, their predictors, & change in coping styles over a one year period. Data come from a purposive sample of caregivers with heavy demands (average numbers of hours per week of care provided = 86). Overall, problem-focused coping is used more than either emotion-focused coping, positive emotion-focused coping, negative emotion-focused coping, or seeking social support, but caregivers use all types, & they use them simultaneously. Neuroticism is the strongest predictor of problem-focused coping with those high in neuroticism less likely to use this style. Neuroticism also predicts the use of overall & negative emotion-focused coping strategies with those high in neuroticism also less likely to use these styles. Few significant predictors emerge of change; those that did were primarily Time 1 variables & not change in other variables over time.

2006S00424

Chappell, Neena L. & Dujela, Carren (Centre Aging, Dept Sociology, U Victoria [tel: 250-472-4465; fax: 250-721-6499; e-mail: nlc@uvic.ca]), **Caregiving over Time: Predicting Change in Caregivers' At-Risk Status**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper presents empirical data on caregivers under heavy demands (providing care on average for over 80 hours per week each). Caregivers were interviewed at length at time 1 & 1 year later. At-risk is measured with a composite index of caregiving specific & general overall well-being measures (burden, life satisfaction, stress & self-esteem). This paper examines the predictors of change over a 1 year period. Predictors include coping styles, personality characteristics, caregiving demands, social support & demographic factors. Overwhelmingly, 2 personality factors, resilience & neuroticism, at time 1, are the strongest predictors of change in caregiver at-risk status.

2006S00425

Charles, Nickie (Centre Study Women & Gender, U Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL UK [tel: +44 (0)2476 528428; fax: +44 (0)2476 523497; e-mail: n.charles@warwick.ac.uk]), **Family Support Networks: Intergenerational Exchanges**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This poster illustrates the different forms of intergenerational support that members of extended family networks provide for each other. It is based on a restudy of research carried out in the early 1960s which investigated the family & social change in Wales (UK). It compares intergenerational support within kinship networks in the 1960s & the early 21st century, focussing on the different types of support that are exchanged between households & sometimes, within households. Most of this support is intergenerational, flowing between parents & adult children. There are two aspects of it that are particularly important: the support given to adult children by parents & the support given to parents & other older people by adult children. For purposes of analysis we divide support into five main categories which are, in practice, inextricably intertwined. They are the provision of care, the provision of practical support, the provision of financial support, the provision of employment or labour, & the provision of emotional support. Other studies have shown that support is gendered & that it varies with class, here we also discuss the extent to which it varies by ethnicity & by stage in the life course.

2006S00426

Chatterjee, Partha (Centre Studies Social Sciences, Calcutta, India [tel: (91-33) 2462-7252; e-mail: partha@cssscs.org]), **An Equal Right to the City: Contests over Cultural Space in Calcutta**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Henri Lefebvre has argued that the history of Western cities is marked by a struggle for free & equal citizenship. However, free & equal citizen-

ship is not what has been realised. Instead, different groups & classes have employed different strategies to make their claims for an equal right to the city. These strategies have built upon specific historical genealogies available for each city. This is specially true for colonial cities whose histories often do not have organic links with their surrounding countryside. However, conditions of globalization in the 21st century seem to be making these specific histories irrelevant. This is illustrated in this paper with a survey of the development of the city of Calcutta in the last two centuries.

2006S00427

Chattopadhyay, Molly (Sociological Research Unit, Indian Statistical Instit, Giridih, Jharkhand 815301 [tel: 00 91 6532 226688; fax: 00 91 6532 222992; e-mail: molly@isical.ac.in]), **Gender and Patriarchy: A Case of Mica-Manufacturing Industry of India and Women Workers Therein: Women in Mica**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ The relation of occupational segregation on gender equality in terms of daily wage & other social security benefits was examined in the mica-manufacturing industry spread over three provinces of India-Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan & Jharkhand. Gender theories assume that the interrelationship between capitalism & patriarchy results in marginalisation of women in waged work; & trade unions leaders are also not always immune from patriarchal values. For the present study, all the mica factories registered under Factories Act, 1948 (India) in those three provinces were surveyed. Questions are addressed to male-female distribution of the workforce in skilled & unskilled job, payment of daily wage rate & other social security benefits. Information was also elicited on the role of trade unions. Data were drawn from 420 mica workers & interviews were held with trade union leaders as well as with industrialists. Marginal Matching Index was measured to analyse segregation pattern & simple descriptive statistics was used to determine the wage ratio. The findings show that segregation value in all the provinces is very high (0.68 through 1); both male & female workers are subject to violation of Minimum Wages Act & non-wage benefits; unskilled jobs are reserved for women; consequently, women workers are awfully underpaid than male workers in the industry (ratio of actual wage to minimum wage is 0.70 for male workers & 0.35 for female workers). Trade unions are able to revise only daily wage of the workers as perceived by 25% of the respondents. The findings tend to support the interpretation that existence of patriarchy among all sections of the populace helps profit-making motives of the factory owners, thus resulting in aggravating marginalisation of women workers.

2006S00428

Chauvel, Louis (Sciences Po, U Paris, France 75007 [tel: +33 1 45 49 54 52; e-mail: chauvel@sciences-po.fr]), **The Middle Class under Strain: Immobilized Social Movements and the Aging "New" Middle Classes**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The recent French elections (2002 Presidential elections, 2005 referendum on Europe) are symptomatic of a strong destabilization of social groups that marked the 1964-1975 French Golden age of "new" middle class & "new" social movements: the "new wage-earner middle class" (Touraine 1968) which emerged as a central social actor of this era of fast social & cultural modernization in France. After the presentation of a theoretical model underlining the dynamic typology of the contradiction between objective position & its subjectivation, I underline the complete U-turn of the middle-class dynamics in terms of social mobility, life chances & self-identification as an actor of social change. A generalization of this model to a set of developed countries emphasizes the risks of an immobilization of social movements with the aging & disappearance of the social generation which stimulated the strong social movements of the end of the 1960s, the new emerging social movements being much more embedded in a new society of uncertainty, fear, & strong contradictions between aspiration to cultural autonomy & new risks of market domination.

2006S00429

Chen, Yu-Hua (Dept Agricultural Extension, National Taiwan U, Taipei 106 [tel: 886-2-3366-4417; fax: 886-2-2363-5879; e-mail: yuhuac@ntu.edu.tw]), **For Love or for Bread? Reproductive and Productive Roles Experienced by Non-Taiwanese Wives**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The spousal resemblance on education & occupation has increased among Taiwanese couples in recent years. Nevertheless, the official statistics do show a delay in the age at first marriage for both sexes & fewer marriages particularly among women. In reality, many blue-collar male workers & farmers have been suffered more from these changes in the marriage market. With stronger demands to form family, to have descendants & to support elders, these men are more likely to consider intercultural marriages between Taiwanese & women from mainland China & Southeast Asia as an acceptable substitution. Unless the difficulty in finding spouses can be solved for the lower social classes & rural residents, most reports & studies have predicted it is ineffective to restrain intercultural marriages & to cut quota of brides from specific countries. The first part of this paper describes major changes in marital behaviors & attitudes among Taiwanese, following by a discussion on their direct & indirect influence on fertility & aging. Then, in terms of marital & educational homogamy, the reasons accounting for the emergence of foreign brides will be delineated on the basis of the latest survey of foreign & mainland spouses' living condition. A comparison regarding reproduction outcomes between Taiwanese & non-Taiwanese women is provided in the final part of this paper.

2006S00430

Chen, Yu-Hua & Huang, Mei-Ling (Dept Agricultural Extension, National Taiwan U, Taipei 106 [tel: 886-2-3366-4417; fax: 886-2-2363-5879; e-mail: yuhuac@ntu.edu.tw]), **Social Inequality and Intercultural Marriage in Taiwan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The traditional model of marriage in Taiwan is under siege. Increasing levels of education, the changing role of women & upheavals in the nature of employment & economic opportunities are affecting younger Taiwanese women's intension toward marriage. While spousal resemblance on educational attainment has increased gradually, many blue-collar male workers & farmers in reality suffer more from recent changes in the marriage market. Because of an inherited propensity for forming family & having descendants, some disadvantaged men have chosen to adopt intercultural marriage as a substitution. Through a variety of marriage brokers, more Taiwanese men are marrying women from mainland China & Southeast Asia. The demand for foreign brides would not cease, unless the difficulty in finding a Taiwanese spouse can be solved for the lower social classes. This paper first describes changing patterns of marital formation & educational homogamy among Taiwanese. Next, using annual demographic data, age-specific models of marriage prevalence are estimated in order to examine whether rapid changes in the marital behaviors reflect an increase in the proportion who will never marry or delayed marriage. Finally, the likelihood of forming intercultural marriages of specific age cohorts & social groups of Taiwanese will be discussed.

2006S00431

Cheshire, Lynda A. (School Social Science, U Queensland, Australia [tel: +61 7 3365 2383; fax: +61 7 3354 1544; e-mail: l.cheshire@uq.edu.au]), **Contesting Globalisation: The Fractured Actor-Network of Rural Protest in Australia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the 1970s rural Australia has been subject to an intense process of globalisation & neoliberal-inspired reform. In the United Kingdom & Europe, these same processes have prompted the emergence of a rural protest movement under which the interests of a diverse range of rural groups have converged for the purpose of contesting globalisation through large-scale demonstrations & other forms of direct action. In contrast, while Australia has had a history of farmer & rural protest, the level of dissent appears to have declined in recent decades. Indeed, direct protest seems to have become piecemeal, short-lived & only locally effective. This prompts the question: are rural people troubled by the changes taking place around them &, if so, how is this manifested? In addressing this issue, this paper examines the various strategies adopted by Australian farmers & rural dwellers as they seek to oppose those aspects of globalisation & rural restructuring that impact adversely upon their ways of life. The paper then draws upon the theory of actor-networks to consider the potential for these activities to connect up with international rural protest movements. It concludes by arguing that this outcome appears unlikely at present because of a failure by Australian farming groups to enrol other sectors of the rural & urban populations into a broad counter-globalisation agenda.

2006S00432

Chong, Ma Lai (Social Work Dept, Chinese U Hong Kong [tel: 852-26097513; fax: 852-26035018; e-mail: joycelai@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Meanings of Eating Disorders Discerned from Family**

Treatment and Its Implications for Family Education: The Case of Shenzhen, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Contrary to the simplistic social myth that eating disorders (including anorexia nervosa & bulimia disorder) are the result of women's tendency to adopt the western standard of beauty in being slim & thin, its symptoms have been found to symbolize the struggle of adolescents & their development in a rapidly changing society, particularly illuminating the continued conflict between the afflicted adolescent, family & the accepted social values & norms. This paper reports the results of a qualitative study conducted in Shenzhen, the first Special Economic Zone in China, which has witnessed rapid economic growth & prosperity in the past two decades, with a significant increase of the population from 3000 people into a city of 7 million. The aim of the study is to identify the meanings of eating disorders in Shenzhen at the multiple levels: individual, family & society. An intensive case study was employed as the research design. Data were collected through peer review of the family treatment sessions of ten families with an adolescent daughter suffering from eating disorders, which have been video-recorded with written consent. The results of the study have shown that eating disorders were perceived as the adolescent's attempt to master the uncontrollable life in facing the rapid transition of society & as a means to minimize her sense of personal ineffectiveness. Distressed & confused, the afflicted parents experienced difficulties in understanding the disorders & in assisting their daughter to recover due to differences in the history of their upbringing. Implications for family education in the Mainland will be discussed at the end of the presentation.

2006S00433

Chow, Esther Ngan-ling (Dept Sociology, American U, Washington, DC 20016 [tel: 202-885-2475; fax: 202-885-2477; e-mail: echow@american.edu]), **"Citizenship Divide," the Politics of Space, and Resistance: The Organizing of Migrant Women Workers in Urban China**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines how the politics of space in China produces what I have called a 'citizenship divide' between rural & city dwellers strictly enforced by the socialist state. It elucidates how migration driven by the free-market economy has devastated the lives of migrant workers, particularly women, who become marginalized groups in the cities. Migration as a form of human agency also motivates these workers, who have begun to organize themselves & to resist the depletion of their citizenship rights, discrimination, & social exclusion in urban China. I studied 22 NGOs, semi-NGOs, & grassroots organizations, using interviews & extensive field observations to collect data in Guangzhou, Shanghai, & Beijing. Derived from a structural perspective, my analysis is grounded in the feminist discourse on & critiques of citizenship as these are compounded with the politics of space to illuminate the profound gender effects of the state-sponsored project of citizenship divide on women & men migrant workers. Research evidence will be used to describe the social existence of the migrant workers & their families & to reveal their resistance through several grass-roots groups formed by &/or for women migrant workers & other NGOs in three major cities of China.

2006S00434

Christiansen, Connie Carøe (Roskilde U Centre [tel: +45 4674 2386; e-mail: conniecc@ruc.dk]), **Consumption in Transnational Social Spaces, Turkey-Denmark**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Remittances to Turkey peaked in 1999, & in 2003 a drastic decline occurred. The phase in which remittances occupy an important place in sustaining the relation between migrants from Turkey & their country of origin may be ceasing or about to take other forms, & a new phase emerging. In this paper which is based on anthropological fieldwork & interviews, I want to discuss some implications of this emerging phase. In focus are consumption patterns & strategies of a selection of Turkish migrant families in Denmark, originating in two different villages of two different areas in Turkey. Applying a transnational lens, I ask whether it is as consumers &—for some—investors, especially in the Turkish tourist industry these migrants contribute to developing Turkish society & economy. This is at least what some of the migrants like to emphasize when the issue of their current relations to Turkey is brought up in discussions. Interestingly, this phase seems also to be one in which home town associations among migrants blossom—also in Denmark where Turkish migrants have a history of 35 years.

2006S00435

Chua, Peter (Dept Sociology, San Jose State U, CA 95192 [tel:

1-408-924-5330; fax: 1-408-924-5322; e-mail: pchua@sjsu.edu]], **Filipinas and Filipinos Evading States, Remaking the Politics of Gendered Work and Diaspora: New Directions in the Sociology of Mass Removals**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Philippines' ongoing labor export policy since the early 1970s has resulted in one of the largest national outflow of skilled labor & service workers & in the proliferation of gendered Filipino diasporic & migrant communities around the world. However after September 11, 2001, the United States & many countries with sizable Filipina & Filipino migrants have passed legislations & enacted policies that dramatically target Filipina & Filipino migrants for mass deportation & removal. This presentation examines, in particular, post-9/11 mass removals of (a) 10,000 undocumented Filipina & Filipino workers in Malaysia in March 2004 & (b) 2,000 gay Filipino migrants in Bahrain in August 2002. It argues that long-standing U.S.-Philippine relations & Philippine economic politics promote acts of state evasions, state removals, & the increasing circulation of gendered & sexualized Filipino migrants global. The conclusion calls for greater analytical attention on mass removals as an influential transnational practice, raising new theoretical questions in the sociology of Third World migration.

2006S00436

Chua, Peter (Dept Sociology, San Jose State U, CA 95192 [tel: 1-408-924-5330; fax: 1-408-924-5322; e-mail: pchua@sjsu.edu]), **Global Security as Cultural Racism: The Case of Mass Removals of Filipinos**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Philippine government's ongoing labor 'export' policy since the early 1970s has resulted in one of the largest national outflow of skilled labor & service workers & in the proliferation of Filipino diasporic & migrant communities around the world. However after September 11, 2001, the US empire & many governments in countries with sizable Filipino migrants (such as Bahrain, Italy, Japan, Malaysia & South Korea) have passed legislations & enacted policies that dramatically target them for mass deportation & removal. This presentation examines the changing national demand for Filipino labor structured by a century of US imperialism, the diplomatic relations between the Philippine state & other governments, the resilience of differing ethnic Filipino migrant communities, & the wide-ranging nativist & 'homeland security' responses of nation-states since 9/11 against Filipina migrants. It argues that there exist shifting relationships among empire (conceived as the leading aggressive yet moribund geopolitics that structure economic power, meanings, & ways of life), labor regulation, & the lived experiences of Filipinos. These relationships need to be examined further. It concludes by calling for a greater analytical attention on mass removals as an emerging imperialist practice in order to expand current approaches in the sociology of racism.

2006S00437

Chun, Jennifer Jihye (Dept Sociology, U British Columbia, Vancouver [tel: (604) 822-2878; fax: (604) 822-6161; e-mail: jchun@berkeley.edu]), **Transforming the Political Field of Unionism: Social Movements and New Labor Organizing in South Korea and the United States**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In response to the shifting basis of worker power under globalization, crisis-ridden labor movements are refashioning their organizational priorities & strategies. After previously neglecting & even scapegoating more vulnerable sectors of the workforce, peak labor organizations in countries as different as South Korea & the United States are now linking their institutional survival with the ability to organize peripherally-employed workers, including the growing ranks of (im)migrant & women workers in low-wage, insecure & non-standard jobs. To understand what propelled a transformation in the political field of unionism in each country, this paper examines inter-movement dynamics between the organized labor movement & social movements. The paper argues that social movements—the U.S. civil rights & immigrant rights movement in the 1960s & 1970s & the South Korean democratization & women workers' movement in the 1970s & 1980s—escalated a "crisis of representation" for organized labor movements that failed to address the growing intersect between economic exploitation & social discrimination along race, gender, & immigration. Two factors were crucial to this process: 1) the cultivation of an "oppositional consciousness" that articulated the social value & urgency of organizing traditionally disadvantaged groups of workers & 2) the adoption of new "organizational repertoires" with which to organize economically, socially & politically marginalized workers. Variation along three dimensions—the type of social movement, the relationship between vulnerable

workers to the labor movement, & the temporal trajectories of change—shape the nature of the transformation in the political field of unionism in each country.

2006S00438

Cindoglu, Dilek & Boynukara, Adnan (Bilkent U, Ankara, Turkey [tel: 90 312 2901913; fax: 90 312 2902742; e-mail: cindoglu@bilkent.edu.tr]), **The In-Depth Analysis of the Rising Democracy Discourse in the Process of EU Accession of Turkey**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper aims to analyze the bottlenecks & common denominators of the rising democracy discourse in the process of EU accession of Turkey. Politically incompatible groups have been endorsing democracy discourse in the last decade particularly when it comes to the European Union accession of Turkey discussions. Most research on the matter suggests that there is a positive attitude toward Turkey's accession particularly on the grounds of democratization. This research aims to pinpoint the convergent & divergent points that each political group claims on the matter of accession. In this research, action research methodology was endorsed & qualitative research methods have been utilized. In the first part, 30 in-depth interviews were conducted with these groups' representatives to comprehend the content of different democracy discourses that they endorse. In the second part, there were two workshops to discuss the preliminary finding with these representatives in order to get feedback on the accuracy of our findings & also to enhance the convergent & divergent points of each political position on the matter. The aim of the workshops was to facilitate towards consensus building process among these very different political positions.

2006S00439

Ciochetto, Lynne (Massey U, Wellington, New Zealand [tel: 64 4 801 2794 ext 6894; fax: 64 4 801 2799; e-mail: L.M. Ciochetto@massey.ac.nz]), **Advertising to the Child and Youth Market through Electronic Media Is Playing a Key Socialising Role in Contemporary Society and Is Expanding Consumerism and Materialism as Key Cultural Values**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Advertising & branding campaigns in the contemporary era are aimed at creating niche markets to expand purchasing & consumption. Children & young people have been a key target market since the early 1990s. As the media of television & the computer have expanded in recent decades, they have become a key influence in developing the value systems of children & young people, & this development has been characterised by the values of consumer culture: consumption & materialism. As the percentage of daily life exposed to electronic media spent by children & youth expands this has had important effects on their lifestyles, value systems & the development of identities. The attention of market researchers has focused on these groups, as the adult markets have become saturated in western industrialised societies, & increasing affluence has extended the purchasing power of young people & children. Expenditure on targeting these groups has grown exponentially since the 1990s, & has expanded further with the advent of the internet & the games industry. The result of this marketing onslaught, (apart from increased profits for corporations which indicates the marketing is effective), has been a distortion of values: pleasure, fun & individuality have become associated with products & consumption; instant gratification & hedonism are encouraged; the "nag factor" has been built into advertising strategies & teaches children how to manipulate their parents into purchasing decisions; & peer pressure reinforces the idea of defining identity through the ownership of branded products.

2006S00440

Cipriani, R. (U Rome [tel: 0039 06 4468311; fax: 0039 06 4463722; e-mail: rcipriani@uniroma3.it]), **Three Villages: From Conflict to Cooperation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ For several years an Italian research group has carried out a comparative study in three mountain villages: Orune in Sardinia (Italy), Episkepsi in Corfu (Greece) & Nahuatzen in Michoacán (Mexico). The specific concern was to ascertain the influence of culture & religion on individual & social behaviour in the villagers. The working hypothesis was based on the process of modernization which may have modified the habits of the past whilst promoting adaptive reactions to what was new, or responses grounded in the experience of the past. The new situation probably brings with it significant results at the level of ties of social & family solidarity, in terms of cooperation between families too. But sometimes it appears to assist the development of different forms of open or hidden conflict, possi-

bly already present in the community setting. The activity of institutions, including the role of the church, seems to lose importance regarding the new models of life, & the new secondary needs which arrive from outside.

2006S00441

Clarke, Peter Bernard (Wolfson Coll, Oxford U, UK [tel: 01865-510010; e-mail: peter.clarke@wolfson.oxford.ac.uk]), **Migration and Japanese Religions. From Ethnic to Universal Religions and Back**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This presentation examines the dynamics of the processes by which Japanese new religions, & to a lesser extent old religions including Shinto, have changed from ethnic to universal religions in Brasil & how this process is being reversed as Brazilian members of these religions who are for the most part economic migrants carry these religions to Europe & the United States. While once composed of mainly Japanese or Japanese-Brazilians in Brazil the membership of these religions for the most part in Brazil now reflects the ethnic composition of the society as a whole while where they have been established outside Brazil by either Brazilian economic migrants or students—or by Japanese missionaries—they tend to be overwhelmingly either single ethnic churches or multi-ethnic churches, albeit with few if any members from the majority ethnic group. This cycle from ethnic to universal religions & back offers some interesting insights into how religions of migrants negotiate religious & cultural space & advance their aims while attempting to preserve their identity in new economic, political & social contexts.

2006S00442

Clifton, Judith & Gutierrez, Rodolfo (U Oviedo, Campus del Cristo, Asturias, Spain [tel: + 34 985 103737; e-mail: clifton-judith@uniovi.es]), **Forging Social Inclusion through Citizen Rights? The Cases of Public Service Access and the Working Poor**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ From the 1980s, the EU has been keen to stress its will to forge a social Europe characterised by territorial cohesion & social justice. Social integration was re-conceptualised as being a mutually reinforcing pillar for economic integration, rather than a burden upon growth (Carter 1996). This shift in policy priorities, coinciding with the culmination of economic union in 1992, was triggered by its legitimacy crisis as well as a certain backlash from civil society about the impeding consequences of policies such as privatisation, de(re)regulation & liberalisation upon public services & the retrenchment of the Welfare State (CEEP & ETUC 2000, Clifton, Comín & Díaz 2003). The 1990s saw the introduction of multiple social policy techniques to forge 'positive integration', including innovative, 'soft' techniques such as the Open Method of Coordination. Another of the ways by which the EU sought to bolster its legitimacy & at the same time, address possible or real widening or new forms of inequalities, is through the establishment of social regulation through citizenship-based rights at the supranational level (Eriksen & Fossum 2004). This entails an innovative, probably unique & complex experiment to supplement traditional nation-based rights with a set of transnational, European ones (Esping-Andersen 2004, Ferrera 2005). But what kinds of rights are on offer? Who is included & excluded from receiving these rights? How are the socially excluded constructed? Do they offer solutions to social inclusion problems as identified by the EU? This paper proposes to critically analyse the emergence & evolution of rights-based social regulation from the 1980s in two different, but partially overlapping & related, policy spheres. Firstly, the establishment of entitlements to so-called 'services of general interest' whereby EU citizens enjoy rights (access, price, quality etc) to fundamental public services such as water, energy, communication & transport regardless of where they live & whether the provider is public or private, will be analysed. Particular attention will be paid to the construction of access & periphery, which the EU associates with the socially & territorially excluded. Secondly, the establishment of rights to a fair wage & 'quality jobs', including subsidies & training entitlements (Gallie 2002) will be examined, particularly in the direction of solving the problem of the 'working poor'. Analysis will be organised in the following way. 1) Synthetic explanation of the establishment & evolution of citizen-based rights at the supranational level in the fields of public services & low-skill employment from the 1980s in the context of social integration & policy transnationalisation. 2) Comparative analysis of the construction of the socially excluded in both cases. 3) critical evaluation of the suitability & robustness of EU rights vis-à-vis the reality of two social inclusion challenges.

2006S00443

Cochrane, Feargal E. (Richardson Instit, Dept Politics & International Relations, Lancaster U, Lancs. LA1 4YL UK [tel: ++01524 594253; fax: ++01524 594238; e-mail: f.cochrane@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Drinking in the Diaspora Space: The Political Economy of the Irish Theme Bar**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper will focus on the Irish theme bar as an example of the marketing of cultural identity within the global age. It will use empirical analysis of Irish theme bars (in New York, New Zealand, & Australia) as examples of the ways in which globalisation has acted to create a homogenised narrative on Irish culture, a picture of studied authenticity which belies its role within the multi-million pounds drinks industry. The paper will examine the growth of the Irish theme bar as a construction of identity & the particular branding of Irishness in the 21st century. This will include an analysis of the economics of Irish theme bars, the role of large drinks companies, such as Guinness, in their construction, & will include interview material with those who own & manage them. The paper will examine how these theme bars construct an Irish identity & will assess the political economy of the theme bar as a global brand marketed by the drinks industry. The paper will include photographs of Irish theme Bars from around the world, taken by the author as part of the research.

2006S00444

Cochrane, Feargal E. (Richardson Instit, Dept Politics & International Relations, Lancaster U, Lancs. LA1 4YL UK [tel: ++01524 594253; fax: ++01524 594238; e-mail: f.cochrane@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Transforming Ethno-National Conflict through the Use of "Soft Power": Irish America's Role in Ending Political Conflict in Northern Ireland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Conceptually, this paper takes Joseph Nye's concept of "Soft Power" & applies it to ethno-national conflict, arguing that intelligent use of "soft power" (persuasion, encouragement, co-option) by third parties can achieve what "hard power" (coercion, compulsion, force) cannot. Empirically, the paper will examine the changing role of Irish America in the Northern Ireland peace process & contend that it played a pivotal role in the Provisional IRA's announcement in July 2005 that it was ending its campaign of violence & in its subsequent act of final weapons decommissioning in September 2005. It will also be argued here that the IRA decision to end its campaign was influenced considerably by three separate but interrelated factors: firstly, the internationalisation of Northern Ireland by successive US governments, beyond being merely a matter of domestic UK politics; secondly, the evolution of the Irish-American political lobby in the 1990s, from outcome-driven objectives to process-driven & attainable goals; thirdly, the current leadership of the Irish republican movement has orientated itself around the changing social fabric of Irish America, which is smaller & less cohesive than in the past. More broadly, the paper will demonstrate the way in which the dynamics of internal conflict can be altered by external 3rd party actors via the use of "soft power" strategies, in a manner that can assist the development of a peace process. The article is based on original research conducted in New York during August & September 2004.

2006S00445

Cock, Jacklyn (Sociology Dept, U Witwatersrand, South Africa [tel: 27117888892; fax: 27113398163; e-mail: cockj@social.wits.ac.za]), **Connecting the Red, Brown and Green: The Environmental Movement in Contemporary South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper argues that a coherent, environmental movement is emerging in post-apartheid South Africa with the potential to unite multiple, diverse communities in collective action. It is mobilizing under the comprehensive banner of environmental justice which represents a reconfiguration of the discourse on environmentalism & provides a radical alternative to the notion of sustainable development which is often incorporated in neo-liberal approaches. The movement is characterised by 'mesh works', meaning flexible, non-hierarchical, decentralized horizontal networks & forms of organizing with no governing body, official ideology, blueprints or mandated leaders. It is suggested that the movement has the potential to expose the growing gap between needs & constitutional rights. This is demonstrated in a case study of mobilisation around the pollution & privatisation of water.

2006S00446

Cock, Jacklyn (Sociology Dept, U Witwatersrand, South Africa [tel: 27117888892; fax: 27113398163; e-mail: cockj@social.wits.ac.za]), **Connecting the Red, Brown and Green: The Environmental Movement in Contemporary South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

ac.za]), **'Public Sociology' and the Struggle against Corporate Environmental Abuse in Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Corporate globalisation involves the increasing commodification & pollution of natural resources. Resistance to these environmental injustices is increasing throughout Africa as evident in resistance to the commodification of water in South Africa & Ghana, to air & water pollution in the Vaal triangle of South Africa, to genetically modified foods in Zambia, to large dams in Namibia, Lesotho, Mozambique & Uganda, to deforestation in Kenya & to oil extraction practices in the Niger Delta, to cite a few examples. Drawing on Burawoy's distinction between four types of Sociology (distinguished by the type of knowledge involved & the intended audience), the paper argues the need for sociologists to engage with these struggles. The argument is demonstrated in a case study which analyses the multinational corporation, Mittal Steel which operates in 14 different countries & is now the largest steel producer in the world, illustrating 'globalisation from above'. The potential of resistance to its pollution of the air & groundwater in South Africa, with devastating health & economic impacts, is analysed with reference to the Vaal Environmental Justice Alliance, a group which is locally embedded but forging links with the global environmental justice movement, a form of 'globalisation from below'. The paper concludes that sociologists should stand in solidarity with such localised, but globally connected social movements.

2006S00447

Cocks, Alison J. (School Health & Social Care, U Reading, RG6 1HY UK [tel: +44 (0)118 378 8851; e-mail: a.j.cocks@reading.ac.uk]), **The Conceptualisation of Peer Culture among Children with Learning Disabilities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Corsaro proposes that children's peer cultures are a 'stable set of activities or routines, artifacts, values, & concerns that children produce & share in interaction with peers' (Corsaro 1997:95). The research referred to within this paper was an exploration of the peer culture of children with moderate to severe learning disabilities, not all of whom use formally recognised methods of communication. In response to concerns relating to inclusion the data gathered, through participant observation, recorded the children's interactions whilst also incorporating extensive detail about the environment, the context & nature of the adult defined structures within the research settings. Subsequent analysis of data provides evidence of the significant impact of the settings on the peer interactions observed. Drawing on Gibson's theory of Affordances (1979) this paper identifies the relationship between the children's interactions & the material, ecological & human affordances present within the research settings. This leads to exploration of the relationship between structure & agency resulting in the re-conceptualising of peer culture as something which is dynamic, fluid, both unpredictable & stable, changeable & vulnerable to the complexity of the adult-defined context & structures of children's lives.

2006S00448

Coco, Angela (Southern Cross U, Lismore 2480 Australia [tel: 612-6620-3038; e-mail: angela.coco@scu.edu.au]), **Community for Solitaries—An Emerging Form of Religious Belonging?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Solitaries are pagans who choose not to belong to any spiritually oriented group while at the same time constructing a personal set of beliefs & practices that express their spiritual identity. Individualists usually have not found a place in traditional religious communities which require adherence to prescribed sets of beliefs & associated practices. Further, in cultures like Australia where spirituality generally is not considered as part of a person's identity configuration these people are subject to a kind of social isolation that is difficult to overcome by the usual means. In contemporary society, the use of new information & communication technologies has enabled people to engage in forms of interaction that transcend & reconfigure the usual boundaries of participation & belonging. In this paper I describe the ways online communications like email discussion lists & certain locally produced web pages, & offline gatherings like "Pagans in the Park," enable solitaries to interact with more group-oriented pagans under the umbrella of the "pagan community." It is suggested that the figure of the "solitary," a recognized & accepted religious identity in the pagan community, may provide evidence of an emerging form of religious belonging in a post-modern spiritual milieu.

2006S00449

Collet, Beate & Inowlocki, Lena (ISH Lyon 2, France [tel: 0033 4 72 72 64 20; fax: 0033 4 72 72 64 18; e-mail: Beate.Collet@univ-

lyon2.fr]), **Doing and Undoing 'Being Ethnic': Multiple Belongings and Partner Relations among the Adult Children of Labour Immigrants from Turkey to Germany**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We investigate the question of multiple belongings among young adults who grew up as "second generation" in families of labour immigrants. Their transnational belongings find expression in their choice of partner & their family life, also in their education, professional careers, social relations & friendships. The proposed paper compares life stories of two couples with at least one partner of Turkish migrant descent in Germany. Both women have been socialised in Turkish families in Germany, both have university degrees & professional careers. One of the women is married to a German man & the other woman's husband has been raised in Germany in a Turkish family. We cannot say that the Turkish-Turkish couple is more culturally homogeneous or "ethnic" than the Turkish-German one. They deal differently with cultural & religious belongings & transmit them in specific ways to their children. Towards understanding the complex processes of biographical transnational identifications, we propose to conceptualize the couples' accounts as "doing & undoing 'being ethnic'," that is, having as a major concern to be recognized as "ethnic", while, at the same time, shifting the meaning of what is generally understood by being "Turkish" &/or "German".

2006S00450

Collins, Andrew (Disaster and Development Centre (DDC), Northumbria U, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK [tel: 44-0-1912273583; fax: 44-0-1912273473; e-mail: andrew.collins@unn.ac.uk]), **Health Ecology in Disaster Reduction Strategies: Lessons from Mozambique**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Disaster reduction moved closer to a human ecological perspective with the recognition in recent years of a more people centred approach to hazard & vulnerability mitigation. The application of health ecology in disaster avoidance can be seen as a version of this, specifically in relation to infectious disease control. An advantage of this relationship is that, beyond political-economic context, people's identification of their own real or perceived health risks, based in local ecologies, supports individual & household health promotion & resilience. However, health ecology is variously a domain defined by changing pathogens, people & places, complicated further by perception & politics. This paper presents a case study of this challenge in a city at risk of recurrent cholera epidemics. A health ecology & risk reduction framework has guided the Infectious Disease Risk Management (IDRM) project at Beira, Mozambique focussing on cholera & diarrhoeal disease. The programme set out to bring together analyses of some of the diverse influences on cholera to assist in making varied prevention strategies effective. The story of the progress of this work, its findings, lessons learnt, & future prospects for applying this approach to other health disaster reduction work is addressed.

2006S00451

Collins, Andrew (Disaster & Development Centre, Northumbria U, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, NE18ST UK [tel: +44(0)1912273583; fax: +44(0)1912273473; e-mail: andrew.collins@unn.ac.uk]), **Infectious Disease Risk Management in Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Despite many advances in primary health care & biomedicine, recent decades have witnessed emergent & resurgent infectious disease crises in Africa for which prevention & control often remains elusive. Infectious disease incidence is occurring against a backdrop of poverty & interrelated social, economic, & ecological health risks. Complimentary to a disaster risk reduction approach, this paper advocates the application of integrated infectious disease risk assessment for recognising complex disease causation. However, effective infectious disease risk management requires the commitment of significant investment in monitoring systems for perpetual assessment of closely sensed indicators. This can help prioritise environmental, social, economic, & medical interventions when, where & with whom diseases are less apparent, providing our 'best shot' at early warning & epidemic preparedness. In this closely sensed way, disease risk evaluation could lead to prior intervention in ways sensitive to fluctuations in disease ecologies & political ecologies of health.

2006S00452

Colombo, Enzo (Dept Social & Political Studies, U Studi Milano, Italy [tel: +39250318807; e-mail: enzo.colombo@unimi.it]), **Much More than Italian. Forms of Identification among Children of Immigrants in Italy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper explores the processes of identification among 87 adolescents, the children from immigrant backgrounds who are attending secondary school in Italy. The study was conducted using qualitative methodology—62 narrative in-depth interviews & 5 focus groups involving a further 25 adolescents—and was designed to reconstruct the narratives these teenagers use to talk about themselves, their life-contexts, their present conditions & future hopes. The research was concerned to develop more accurate & sensitive analytical tools to understand the processes of everyday multicultural relationships, in situations of increasing global interconnection. Going beyond the hypothesis that the ways to face difference inevitably lead to assimilation & acculturation, sectarian ethnic closures or a never-ending production of hybrids & new forms of melange without consistency & stability, the research aims to provide evidence on how, if at all, these adolescents feel themselves included in a diasporic public sphere & how this transforms their experience of time, space, relations, & everyday life. The concepts of generation & generation unit (Mannheim)—inflected in our case by a particular experience of globalisation & the need to give new meaning to locality & membership—are used to underline how the children of immigrants are in a particular position for developing new forms of identifications. The paper identifies some rhetorical strategies for the identification of 'us'. It takes these strategies not as rigidly prescriptive models for behaviour but rather as contextual responses to the shifting work of meaning-construction of membership. While some forms of identification sound familiar (reproducing narratives of strong inclusion into ethnic networks, experiences of crisis & marginality or efforts at mimicry), others appear more innovative & sensitive to globalization processes (stressing transnational identification, hyphenated identification or cosmopolitanism). These new forms of identification suggest a more problematic relation with difference, belonging & citizenship, & deserve further exploration.

2006S00453

Colombo, Fausto (U Cattolica Sacro Cuore, Milan, Italy [tel: 39-02-72342845; e-mail: fausto.colombo@unicatt.it]), **Digitisation of Media in Italy: Policies and Studies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper examines the main issues of digitisation in Italy, as far as media are concerned, showing the main critical points of their development through the construction of an interpretative frame based on four dimensions: institutional, cultural, economic, & technological. The model operates in two directions: on the one hand, it attempts to highlight the plurality of social dimensions active in the development & the operation of media; on the other, it allows to grasp national peculiarities by their difference from those of other countries. This frame shows all the possible influences played by the different dimensions. The state of media studies in Italy & the development of an Italian way of communication studies will be outlined from the point of view of this multi-dimensional perspective.

2006S00454

Compton, D'Lane R. (Texas A&M U, College Station 77843 [tel: 979-779-951; fax: 979-862-4057; e-mail: dlane_compton@yahoo.com]), **Adoption and Natural Birth among Same-Sex Partners in America**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Many who object to the marriage of same-sex individuals in America argue that marriage is a necessary environment for the raising of children &, since homosexuals cannot naturally procreate, they should not be permitted to marry. Nonetheless, same-sex partners are raising children despite these "biological" limitations. The presence of children in same-sex households raises the questions: Where do these children come from? Are same-sex partners adopting? Employing other means to have children through natural means? This paper explores the relationships of children in same-sex households to the householder in an attempt to shed some light upon this issue, using the 2000 U.S. census data. It examines the number of children born or adopted to same-sex parents & other general characteristics of homosexual parents & families in America. In addition to providing descriptive characteristics of same-sex partners with children, an analysis incorporating both individual & contextual variables will be conducted to assess the probability of having children in the household. In this manner, both the characteristics of homosexual parents & the individual & contextual factors affecting homosexual parenthood will be better understood.

2006S00455

Connor, James M. (School Social Sciences, Australian National U, [tel: 61-2-6125-3982; e-mail: James.Connor@anu.edu.au]), **Entitlement Society; How Promising Everything Satisfies**

Nothing, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The siren's call of consumer capitalism is that you can have it all, right now. But does that really satisfy? Can we be happy 'having it'? What happens when the reality of never being able to get it intrudes upon the actor's experience? I explore how the promise of it all does not satisfy either those lucky few who do have it & the majority who cannot ever actually have it. I argue that the emotional promise inherent in the belief that you can have it is intrinsic to the subsequent alienation that the haves & have nots experience. It is the emotional disjuncture between the promise & the lived reality that leads me to re-conceptualise Marxist notions of alienation into a sociology of emotions framework that explains how the process of dissatisfaction occurs. I argue that we now exist in an entitlement society where the actor is bombarded by messages that promise success as something that is deserved not earned. This expectation of success leads to the alienation of the individual as the emotional promise is not fulfilled. I conclude that the promise of entitlement society is an emotive one that cannot be satisfied—alienating the actor from the very thing promised.

2006S00456

Conway, Daniel J. (U Bristol, UK, BS8 1TU [tel: 07906 298727; e-mail: Daniel.Conway@bristol.ac.uk]), **"Jumping the Timeframe": Qualitative Interviewing and Narratives of Apartheid in Contemporary South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is a reflexive analysis of qualitative interview data collected from white men who refused to serve in the apartheid-era South African Defence force. The paper will investigate the interrelationship between history, identity, political change & context. The paper will discuss my research experience & offer new understandings of the process of qualitative interviewing. The impact of radical political change & the gender, sexual & racial identity of both the interviewer & interviewee have profound implications for the construction of the interviewee's self-narrative. The paper argues that the recollection of white men's involvement in resisting apartheid is defined by their subjectivity in the present & is gathered in co-created meanings in the research process.

2006S00457

Cooper, David (Dept Sociology, U Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa [tel: 082-2023567; fax: 27-21-6897576; e-mail: cooper@humanities.uct.ac.za]), **Knowledge Society, Triple Helix, and the Third World: Where Is the Fourth Helix, of Civil Society for Socio-Economic Development?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Etzkowitz & others' perspectives on a Triple Helix of research, involving universities (U), industry (I) & government (G), is reviewed. Their allied hypothesis, it is argued, of a 2nd Academic Revolution provides fruitful insights: that since the 1980s, there has been a shift, within especially research universities in the USA but also spreading in Europe & globally, towards more application-oriented research by academics, supported by I & G. However, it is suggested that an additional concept, 'use-inspired basic research', is important in understanding this transformation. Moreover, this academic revolution should be linked to an understanding of a 3rd Capitalist Industrial Revolution: from the 1970s, transnational corporations have led a restructuring of the global economy, with a new technological regime based significantly on use-inspired basic research of universities (rooted in microbiology, computer science, microelectronics, new material science, even new social survey methods etc.). Thus it is accepted that empirically, evidence shows mainly a U-I-G 'helix', but it is founded on the industrial 'revolution' just noted. However, a major criticism of the Triple Helix perspective by this paper, is that it does not take seriously Civil Society (CS), including local government organisations, trade unions & communities, NGOs, oppositional social movements etc. The paper asks why, although such a U-CS partnership is potentially vital for socio-economic development in a Third World country like South Africa, current Triple Helix academic literature is so silent about this fourth helix of CS?

2006S00458

Corbett Carter, Judith (Philadelphia U, PA 19104 [tel: 215-951-2733; fax: 215-951-2128; e-mail: carterj@philau.edu]), **Spiritual Capital as a Correlate of Effective Leadership**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Companies are beginning to focus on more humanistic needs of their employees by integrating meaning or a sense of purpose within the work setting. Holistic approaches have been known to increase employee & company success & wealth. Spiritual capital is linked to social responsibility, integrity & stability. Therefore, it is believed that leaders who possess

an excess of spiritual capital create a work environment that maintains high standards in idea & practice as well as an atmosphere conducive to wholeness, inspiration, empowerment, & trust, which may also affect efficiency, team work &/or productivity. The purpose of this study is to assess how spiritual capital influences leader effectiveness. Personality, leadership & spirituality measures were used to evaluate effectiveness. A multivariate analysis was conducted & showed that there was a significant correlation between spiritual capital & leader effectiveness.

2006S00459

Corbett Carter, Judith (Philadelphia U, PA 19104 [tel: 215-951-2733; fax: 215-951-2128; e-mail: carterj@philau.edu]), **Increasing Capital among Low-Income and Minority Students through International Study**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There is minimal participation of low income & minority students in study abroad programs primarily due to economic limitations. Inadequate financial, human, social & cultural capital limits resources have also been known to affect academic performance & ultimately upward mobility. Study abroad advances learning & scholarship, enables students to connect to larger social issues, & prepares students to live & work in an increasingly global society. Because of its potential to positively impact the accumulation of human social & cultural capital study abroad is critical to preparing low income students as citizens in a global environment. This research explores how study abroad affects the capital of low income students. Pre- & post-tests were administered to assess students' capital. A multivariate analysis is being conducted to determine capital increase, particularly in the areas of human, social & cultural capital. Preliminary results suggest that the students returned with capital surplus.

2006S00460

Corbett, Kevin Patrick (Faculty Health & Applied Social Sciences, Centre Public Health, Liverpool John Moores U, England [tel: +44 151 231 4477; fax: +44 151 231 4218; e-mail: K.Corbett@ljmu.ac.uk]), **Inside the "Black Box" of the Antibody Test: Deconstructing Official Classification of "Risk" in the Test Algorithms Used for Identifying the Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper interrogates the last 20 years of the British experience of using official antibody test algorithms to detect the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). Case definitions of the Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS) cite antibody test methodologies licensed since 1985 for screening purposes & derived from laboratory identification of HIV. Two common (yet surrogate) methodologies are the enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) & the Western blot (WB), both used for screening human populations. Test manufacturers publicise the interpretative flexibility of these tests, which may produce false or indeterminate results, given laboratory identification of HIV is cited as problematic, time-intensive & as using surrogate techniques. Globally, public health officials publish differing algorithms for testing of human subjects. The paper shows how these algorithms (whilst aiming to balance test specificity/sensitivity), are based on perceptions of 'risk' of exposure determined during pre-test dialogue: how the test subject is positioned as 'high'/'low' risk & within a hierarchy of exposure categories. The interpretation of indeterminate results is problematic given the possibility of false results, which are ruled out by estimating the risk of exposure ('window period') & the seroprevalence in the population of the test subject. It is argued that during the last 20 years experience with these test algorithms the interpretation of the test 'result' is not wholly 'objective' or laboratory-determined, as it relies as much upon the classification of the test subject as being 'at risk' during pre-test dialogue as it does upon the 'epidemiologic' of the ELISA or WB, data which often remains 'black-boxed' from critical public scrutiny. Using data from tested subjects & published accounts/texts, the paper deconstructs the classification of 'risk' embodied by official test algorithms & analyses how the ambiguity/uncertainty characteristic of antibody-test methodologies have sociological implications for ethical decision-making, self-identity & social movements.

2006S00461

Corbett, Kevin Patrick, Othieno, Gertrude & Moran, Rhett A. (Faculty Health & Applied Social Sciences, Centre Public Health, Liverpool John Moores U, England [tel: +44 151 231 4477; fax: +44 151 231 4218; e-mail: K.Corbett@ljmu.ac.uk]), **Exploring the Challenges and Responsibilities of Mutual Engagement within Participatory Action Research**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper draws on a London-based exploratory action research study into the factors affecting the engagement in UK National Health Service (NHS) HIV clinical trials of African patients & the wider African communities. The paper argues for the use of participatory qualitative methodologies in relation to centralizing the voices of those who are mostly easily marginalized by mainstream UK health & social care policies. The paper describes how the co-researchers in this study (professional/lay members from within the affected communities & academic researchers) shaped the study methodology. The challenges & responsibilities of the co-researchers within this process of mutual engagement are further described in relation to identifying the perspectives of all co-researchers within a methodology that strives to mutually engage diverse communities of NHS clinicians, academic researchers & service users. Drawing on the findings from the data analysis, the paper will discuss emergent issues that are of particular relevance for the 'New' Labour Government's policies on social exclusion, cultural competence & NHS service user involvement.

2006S00462

Corbett, Michael J. (Acadia U, Wolfville, NS, Canada B4P 2R6 [tel: 902-585-1190; fax: 902-585-1761; e-mail: michael.corbett@acadiau.ca]), **Shall I Stay or Shall I Go?: Socio-Spatial Identity in Rural Canada**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Where I Belong is a three year study of educational & migration decision-making of youth in the final three years of secondary school in a Nova Scotian coastal community. This paper reports on a series of interviews, focus groups & a survey of the mobility & educational decision making of 250 young people in a rural high school in a coastal community on Canada's east coast. The central concern of the study is to explore & analyze the way that identity issues for young people in rural communities are caught up in understandings & experiences of place & space. A foundational concern for rural educators & for educational policy makers is the intimate connection between success in institutions of formal education & outmigration from rural communities. Several studies have found that many rural youth desire the opportunity & excitement of larger centres, yet youth are not equally able to realize their mobility dreams, ending up "stuck" in the hinterland. Other studies though have found that many rural youth & their families continue to define success in terms of access to local labour markets & forms of cultural & social capital embedded in the way of life of rural places, economies & kinship structures. The Where I Belong project is an attempt to understand how young people understand & move within space & place as well as how their mobility aspirations are either supported or inhibited by the traditional sociological influences such as social class, gender & ethnicity, but also the increasing penetration of globalization & network society into remote places.

2006S00463

Corbett, Michael J. (Acadia U, Wolfville, NS, Canada B4P 2R6 [tel: 902-585-1190; fax: 902-585-1761; e-mail: michael.corbett@acadiau.ca]), **Beyond Antipsychiatry and Antipsychotics: Phenomenological Reflections on Family and Schizophrenia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ I am a parent of an adult child who has lived under the twin clouds of a schizophrenia diagnosis with the attendant social stigma associated with such a diagnosis, & the multiple ravages of the disease itself. In this paper I will explore the phenomenology of schizophrenia from the point of view of a parent drawing on journals kept over a period of five years. This work is an account of my own journey from a sociological understanding of serious mental illness in the anti-psychiatric tradition, to my acceptance of the acontextual bio-medical model of explanation for psychosis, to my present quandary, which is to suspect that the bio-medical model is seriously limited & in need of a new sociological critique that draws upon contemporary sociological theory as well as upon multi-perspective accounts of life with schizophrenia. The biological model has emerged as the dominant explanatory framework for psychotic illnesses, but the manifestations of the disease & the management of a life with schizophrenia remain nested within the context of a life, & in the best of circumstances, a family. From the 1960s, the anti-psychiatry literature typically located the family as a primary source of serious mental illness. This view led to an assortment of myths & victim-blaming that was made all the more ironic by the fact that for many persons diagnosed with schizophrenia, family becomes an increasingly important support system in life management as other less substantial connections & relationships fall apart. Yet, the ascendancy of the bio-medical model, the advent of atypical antipsychotic drugs & claims about the efficacy of these drugs to treat schizophrenia have generated a new set of acontextual myths about the management of life with schizo-

phrenia. For example, antipsychotic medications do not make autonomous living, conventional social intercourse & employment possible for a great many individuals, although claims about these medications can create the impression that this is the case. To begin to explore what a new sociological critique might look like I will draw upon contemporary sociological thinking around questions of identity, the self, community, mobility & hybridity. In late/postmodernity where identity is increasingly fluid, self-constructed & as Zygmunt Bauman & Anthony Giddens assert, one's responsibility, both persons with schizophrenia & their families struggle to go on & to construct projects of selfhood & family. I will argue that more flexible forms of self-identity create both new challenges/problems as well as new opportunities for families whose lives have been altered by psychotic illness.

2006S00464

Corcoran, Mary S. (Dept Criminology, Keele U, Staffordshire [tel: ++44 (0)1782 583104; fax: ++44 (0)1782 584269; e-mail: M.Corcoran@crim.keele.ac.uk]), **Dialectical, Productive, Relational and Situated: The Dynamics of Resistance in a Women's Political Prison**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the strategies of resistance developed by female Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) prisoners. It focuses on key events in a longitudinal study of prison resistance over 26 years. The focus of the prison struggle was the British government's policy of refusing to recognize their political status. This was known as the policy of "criminalisation." The paper proposes a model for explaining the tactical developments & renewal of political objectives of resistance in the face of successive official shifts in strategy for suppressing their prison campaign. The argument centres on the function of punitive difference on the direction & forms of penal conflict in Northern Ireland. The paper relates these factors to the differential responses of prison authorities to women political prisoners, & to official efforts to discredit the women's protests. It also considers the consequences of the restraints on women's status within PIRA. The paper concludes that the experiences of women Republican prisoners does not conform to normative definitions of political resistance in prison, namely that it is a struggle over state legitimacy. Instead, in these cases, prison conflict takes the form of a complex dialectic which overlaps with other variables, such as gender controls.

2006S00465

Coronado, Gabriela (School Management, U Western Sydney, South Penrith, New South Wales, Australia [tel: 61-2-9852-4126; fax: 61-2-9852-4103; e-mail: g.coronado@uws.edu.au]), **Doing It 'a la Mexicana': Does the Informal Polity Mean Flexibility, Corruption, or Simply Survival?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Excessive & costly bureaucratic procedures & increasingly unfavourable economic & social policies have restricted options for Mexican society to function effectively, pushing people to find any strategy to solve problems that cannot be solved by following the rules. Mexicans need to operate in the informal polity to cope with this restricted environment. They must behave 'a la mexicana', finding creative & flexible ways outside or against the framework of regulations in order to achieve outcomes demanded by organisations which employ them, or for their personal survival. Through socionarrative analysis of stories collected from Mexicans, in this paper I explore how people have been pushed into systematic so-called corruption as a way of breaking otherwise paralysing constraints. The aim is to highlight the dynamics through which ordinary Mexicans, disempowered by national & global rule systems, have developed creative cultural strategies that make otherwise barely functional systems look better. The informal polity can produce resistance against inadequate rationalistic systems, but it can also legitimate them by making them seem to work, when the system would collapse but for the unacknowledged & unappreciated support from the informal polity.

2006S00466

Corradi, Consuelo (Lumsa U, Rome, Italy 00193 [tel: +39.335.1239930; fax: +39.06.33269277; e-mail: corradic@tin.it]), **Identity and Extreme Violence**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper will draw a distinction between deviance & extreme violence: while the former has a distinguished track record in classical sociological theory, modernity is ill at ease with the latter because: 1) It cannot be grasped by reason alone. Even when we explain violence causally, or when we reconstruct the historical phases that led to its outburst, there still remains something untractable, ie, the longstanding emotion of horror

which hinders human understanding. 2) On a theoretical level, extreme violence never belongs to the routine & everyday world. Even when banal, evil is always extreme. 3) It is a challenge to thinking. We are forced to approach it, not by a more sophisticated speculation, but within a new framework that integrates thought, action & emotion. Secondly, the paper will argue that there is a strong symbolic link between the way in which we perceive & react to extreme violence, & our collective identity. Violence is a blow to the basic tissues of social life. Moreover, it violates crucial aspects of ourselves. The vivid emotions that we experience in front of extreme violence—ie, horror, pain, disgust, sorrow, & pity for the victims—indicate that at stake are the non-negotiable values of our collective identity. Horror is a perturbation of identity. Lastly, the paper will argue that this mixture also specifies the modern self, ie, a free & complex human being capable of evil & of good by a strong, ambivalent, sometimes stubborn combination of thought & passion.

2006S00467

Corradi, Laura M. (U Calabria, Rende, Italy 87036 [tel: 0039-347-0967445; fax: 0039-984-492598; e-mail: laura.corradi@unical.it]), **How Do We Define "Reproductive Rights"? An Ecofeminist Perspective on In-Vitro Fertilization, Eggs Market and Surrogate Motherhood**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A recent referendum in Italy (June 12, 2005) deeply divided the feminist arena: on one side a pro-technology majority front, on the other side a critical eco-feminist position. The referendum was presented as a struggle between progressive, pro-science women on one hand—who wanted more freedom & more "reproductive rights"—& Catholic bigots, anti-science & backward women on the other hand. The referendum was a total failure for the pro-technology feminist majority: only 25% of the population went to vote—the real majority of women & men in Italy decided to keep a restrictive law about in-vitro fertilization—as the "less-evil" of the possibility, having to choose in a context where the fundamental choices have been already made by scientists & politicians. The law has been approved by the parliament without asking women if we do agree with the expropriation of our reproduction capacity—that we have been governing since the beginning of life—and the appropriation made by the white male science, sponsored by pharmaceutical corporations & research giants, who want to liberalize the embryo market. Is medically assisted fertilization (with the use of in-vitro technology) about "reproductive rights" or about white women privileges? The paper opens a critical debate about this technology & its goals; about the risks for women's health: "hormonal bombing", eggs explanation, donor's eggs implantation, & related intrusive practices; the international trafficking of eggs, surrogate motherhood & the exploitation of poor women & women of color. The political & ethical issues of in-vitro fertilization are redefined in a feminist & eco-feminist way—questioning around what does it mean to have "choice", & what "freedom" is—in a globalized world, where rich, white women can buy almost everything. The paper ends with few ideas about the reconceptualization of what reproductive rights are—and what reproductive rights are not.

2006S00468

Corradi, Laura M. (U Calabria, Rende, Italy 87036 [tel: 0039-347-0967445; fax: 0039-984-492598; e-mail: laura.corradi@unical.it]), **The Political Sociology of Cancer: The Debate on Genetic Predisposition and Environmental Etiology**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Corradi's paper faces & synthesizes the debate among cancer scientists around hot issues—such as genetic predisposition & the impact of environmental carcinogens; the social construction of risky behaviors & lifestyle factors—also discussing the different ways in which the scientific debate is perceived by cancer activists. Social variables such as class, race/ethnicity & gender are considered to be pivotal in the correct understanding of cancer etiology & prevention. Thirty interviews with scientists & thirty interviews with activists are analyzed with respect to social inequalities, differences in access to information, occupational levels of exposure, degrees of choice, ethical issues—as contested objects in the cancer arena, among different social actors involved in a struggle for the political control over the meaning & classification of cancer causes. Experts & decision makers depend upon such contested definitions—eg, how much does a factor account in cancer etiology—in order to prioritize in implementing cancer prevention strategies.

2006S00469

Corradi, Laura M. (U Calabria, Rende, Italy 87036 [tel: 0039-347-0967445; fax: 0039-984-492598; e-mail: laura.

corradi@unical.it]), **Women, Body and Spirituality. A Visual Sociology Approach to the Body of the Goddess**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Do we need a body? Contemporary technologies, the dominion of digital speed, time-space contraction, even cyberfeminism—everything seem to plot in creating a fleshless world. Western dichotomy between mind & body, long time ago, established many forms of supremacy of mental matters over emotions, intuitions, & the mystery. Today we are aware at the crossroad of pivotal processes: the weberian disenchanting of the world; the marxian commodification of nature & social relations; the intensification of nervous life prophetized by Simmel. Also, we experience the crises of western rationality & the obsession of dominating nature (or “perfecting” nature) in many aspects of a well-established white male science. A disembodied form of knowledge seems however to be to sole form of knowing in a disembodied society. But women experience a different type of separation from their own body: the result of centuries of subjugations, dispossession & enslavement—cancellation of women’s knowledge through persecution & witch hunts—the systematic negation of human rights. Also women perceive the body as a place of liberation, their sexualities as an unknown terrain of discovery & adventure, as a magic journey in the inner self—a path toward something inside that goes beyond our life. A counter-tendency in the separation between body, mind & spirit may be represented by the awakening of Goddesses worship: the embodiment of women’s spirituality. This phenomenon takes place in the West - from the research of feminist scholars such as Lucia Chiavola Birnbaum (Black Madonnas) to women activism around sacred places & ritual practices (Starhawk). A spirituality of the body is discussed through the iconological analysis of female divinities images in different continents & historical ages: Nyavirezi, Sekhmet, Oya, Yemanya, Obatala, Ix Chel, Epona, Freya, Cibeles, Era, Tanit, Radha, Durga, Saraswati, Kali, Ceridwen, Estsanatlehi, Tara, Chang O, Benzai-ten, Kwan Yin.

2006S00470

Corsten, Michael (Institut Sociology, U Jena, D-07743 Germany [tel: ++49-3641-945067; fax: ++49-3641-945512; e-mail: Michael.Corsten@uni-jena.de]), **“I Have a Dream”-Generational Images of a Good Society?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The question of the social relevance of (collective) dreams & utopias is not addressed strongly in sociological concepts nor is it yet studied much in social research. I want to investigate this problem by analysing generational images of a good life & of a good society by using empirical documents of prominent representatives of generations. The weekly journal *Die Zeit* in Germany has published since 1999 a series called “Ich habe einen Traum” (I have a dream) in which prominent persons (of Germany but also of other nationalities; the first one was Goran Ivanisevic) imagine a wishful life context. By these round 330 dreams of people of our times we can observe topics, questions, visions, values, etc. which fascinate & attract contemporaries but also might repulse, frighten or worry them. The concept of generation here seems to me a possibility to systemize these “dreams” as a collective horizon of a “present future” which “can not begin” (Luhmann). But such dreams might work as a collectively shared outlook in the activities & life construction of persons belonging to different generations. In my contribution I can present first results of an interpretive analysis of the electronically available dream texts as a mixture of content analysis & hermeneutic case reconstruction. It shows indeed that generational differences do matter more than differences in regard to membership in specific social fields or function systems of societies. An example is presented here. “I Have a Dream. One? I have so many dreams that I really don’t know where to start. It’s like in music. When you ask me for my favourite instrument I answer: the whole orchestra. For instance, I would like to go for a time journey just to look at how the people lived one hundred years ago or what will be in two hundred years. As female pirate travel across the sea. To be a vampire. To hold dissipate feasts at a Russian palace of the Tsar. Or to meet Robin Hood. All these romantic ideas. There will be always someone I could talk to. And if we want we can fall together out of the door into the next restaurant to dance on the tables” (Katharina Witt, *Die Zeit*, May 31st 2000, “Ich habe einen Traum”).

2006S00471

Corsten, Michael (Institut Sociology, U Jena, 07743 Germany [tel: ++49-3641-945067; fax: ++49-3641-945512; e-mail: Michael.Corsten@uni-jena.de]), **Subjectivity and the Biographical Development of “Focused Motives”**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ How do people develop motives & goals that keep relevant over longer periods of their lives? How are such motives & goals connected with the actor’s subjectivity, her or his capacity to interpret her- or himself, her & his impulses, drives, opportunities & restrictions in life. Here, via the biographical analyses of about 115 civic engaged & non-engaged people, we have found out what impulses drive the actor to maintain involvement & engagement in specific social affairs over a longer period of life. For this, we speak of “focused motives”—leading patterns of affect-based orientation that focus the impulses of the actor to realize or to avoid s. th. (over longer period of his/her life). Focused motives are connected with a second kind of the abilities of actors: to sound out the possibilities & ways in which collective goals (goods, solutions) can be attained by specific forms of shared practices in particular social fields of action (engagement). The We-Sense informs us about a certain competence of the actor, his/her resonance or sensitivity for collectively realized practices but it does not explain sufficiently that (& why) actors actually contribute to collective action. We-Sense & focused motives keep in touch as meaningful phenomena—they can establish connections on the level of meaning via the principle of “Familienähnlichkeiten” (similarities of family according to Wittgenstein). Focused motives then are interpreted as specific modes (variants) of the “we-sense.” At least, one can ask how “focused motives” are developed. For us, this is a question of biography—of the “composition principles” that become dominant over (life time). Here, we have to reconstruct the sequential order of life events & social constellations of the actors that keep focused motives virulent during his/her biography (life course). By the results of our study we can show how subjectivity—as sense for the own lasting motives & for the collective goals which are in play in the own social surrounding—are formed biographically as a real-life process (realistic approach) which is affected by social conditions & intrinsic regulations of the actor as subject (causal approach). I want to show the basic aspects of this concept in my presentation.

2006S00472

Corsten, Michael (Institut Sociology, U Jena, 07743 Germany [tel: ++49-3641-945067; fax: ++49-3641-945512; e-mail: Michael.Corsten@uni-jena.de]), **Narrative Reconstructions of Social Knowledge**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The narrative method in social sciences is confronted on the one hand with sceptical arguments from contemporary constructivist & ethno-methodologist approaches. These arguments are concerned with the “truth conditions” of stories, especially of narrative sentences as statements about past events. On the other hand—from the analytic or nomologic standpoint—narrative analyses were accused of being only descriptive, & therefore, lacking explanation. These apparently newer arguments have been already discussed in principle by Arthur C. Danto in his prominent work on the “analytic philosophy of history.” I want to show that his refutations concerning sceptical & deductive-nomologic arguments against statements about past events in history can also be taken to defend sociological analysis of narrations against recent constructivist, ethno-methodologist & analytic critics. Especially, the problem of explanation is illustrated by the exemplary parts of a narrative interview.

2006S00473

Coskun, Mustafa Kemal (Faculty Letters, Ankara U, Turkey 06390 [tel: 312-310-3280 ext. 1487; e-mail: coskun_mkemal@yahoo.co.uk]), **Old and New Social Movements in Turkey: Continuity or Break?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There are two main approaches among old & new social movements (NSMs). The first approach puts forward that there is a “break” among these movements & emphasizes the differences among old movements & NSMs. According to these approaches, NSMs replace the class movements & therefore class struggle is transcended. In this paper, these approaches will be called “cultural approaches”. Conversely, the second approach emphasizes the similarities among these movements & argues that there is a “continuity” among new & old social movements. New contradictions & antagonisms are in reality mediations of labor/capital conflicts. In this paper, the second approach will be called “political approaches”. This study is a sociological attempt to analyze the possibility of the old & new social movements’ alliance. In the light of the approaches mentioned above, the relations among trade unions & NGOs in Turkey examined. For this purpose, the organizational structures, the goals & the values of the movements have been examined comparatively. This study challenges the characteristics attributed to NSMs that have been taken for granted. The findings obtained in this study have been compared with the findings of other studies. Overall, the findings of this research show that

there is a 'continuity' rather than a 'break' between the new & old social movements in Turkey, & there are some significant similarities among these movements.

2006S00474

Cossu, Andrea (U Trento [e-mail: andrea.cossu@soc.unitn.it]), **Some Durkheimian Roots of Contemporary Performance Theory**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the last three decades, performance theory has emerged as a big intellectual, analytic & scholarly challenge to the more orthodox Durkheimian conceptions of ritual. In this paper I will argue that, despite the criticisms developed by contemporary performative approaches (especially Victor Turner's & Jeffrey Alexander's versions), performance theory has deep Durkheimian roots that have oftentimes been treated ambiguously; sometimes they were neglected, other times their importance has been greatly overestimated. Three themes, all originating from Durkheim's theory of ritual, seem to be especially important. First, there is Durkheim's peculiar approach to the social nature of time. Second, there is the very idea of society as a process rooted in the alternation of sacred & profane moments which may seem irreducible one with respect to the other. Third, Durkheim's theory hints to a reformulation of the link between social solidarity, the management of ritual emotions & the performative creation of the social (integrated) self. The genealogy of these three thematic clusters (each of which poses compelling theoretical problems addressed only partially by current approaches) & the definition of their legacy for performance theory is worth being analysed. For all these themes, I will describe how recent trends in cultural pragmatics & performance theory reformulate the problem & discuss to which extent they can contribute to a renewal of drama & processual analysis.

2006S00475

Cossu, Andrea (U Trento, Italy [e-mail: andrea.cossu@soc.unitn.it]), **Reconciliation and Reincorporation: Repertoires of Elevation and Expiation in Two Commemorative Rituals—Italy 2002**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The ambiguous status of Italy during & after World War II (a defeated nation? a co-belligerent? a suffering people?) has led—after the founding of the Republic in 1946—to conflicting visions of that crucial portion of the past, namely the War & the Resistance against the German troops. The attempt to provide steps to a unified narrative of that period has characterized the politics of commemoration in Italy during the last decade. Yet the emergence of such narrative seems to be characterized more by juxtaposition than by synthesis. In the paper, I compare two rituals of commemoration that were designed to manage the status of past victims, both civilians & soldiers: the commemoration of the battle of El Alamein & the commemoration of the slaughter of Marzabotto, where more than 1800 civilians & partisans were killed by the German troops. The former was a joint commemoration performed by the representatives of all the countries whose soldiers fought & died at El Alamein, while the latter saw the President of the Republic of Ciampi celebrating a reconciliation together with the German president Johannes Rau. These events are emblematic: they belong distinctively to different political cultures, their entrepreneurs were often peripheral in the Republican commemorative system (militaries, neo-fascist for El Alamein, partisans & communists for Marzabotto); the framing of the victims poses new problems for the incorporation of combatants & civilians in the Italian republican pantheon. The paper attempts to answer to two key questions: (1) how potentially polluted & decidedly liminal figures are commemorated & brought from the periphery to the centre in times when there is an increasing concern for the overcoming of past conflicts? (2) which role do different actors play in such a handling of the victims, i.e., political leaders, witnesses, survivors, entrepreneurs of memory? I focus on the dynamics of the attempted reconciliation with particular attention to the repertoires of symbolic elevation & moral expiation utilized by all those actors in the public commemoration of those events.

2006S00476

Costa, Sérgio ([e-mail: scosta2004@yahoo.de]), **Transnational Integration and Networking: Some Conceptual Considerations and the Case of Antiracist Movements in the Americas**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper outlines two models that describe political integration beyond national borders. The first model, denominated convergent, is based on the understanding that transnational integration represents an extension of the process of formation of nation-states, national civil societies & of national public spheres. It therefore concerns the constitution of a global civil soci-

ety & a global public sphere. The second concept, denominated decentred, describes transnational social integration as the increased density of communicational & symbolic exchanges between different social agents, beyond respective national frontiers. While recognizing the consolidation of transnational issue oriented networks of social actors, this process does not lead to the formation of a transnational public sphere. In its second part the paper describes the transnationalization of antiracist movements in the Americas in order to illustrate possible risks & problems related to each of the discussed integration forms.

2006S00477

Coulangeon, Philippe (OSC/CNRS, Sciences-Po, Paris, France [tel: 33145495451; fax: 33145495486; e-mail: philippe.coulangeon@sciences-po.fr]), **From Cultural Inequalities to Symbolic Segregation. Cultural Consumption, Lifestyles and Ethnicity in Contemporary France**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The ethnic dimension of taste & cultural practices has been quite understudied in France, partly because all the ethnic dimensions of social life have gradually turned into a real 'taboo' in French contemporary research. In this paper, we take the opportunity of a recent INSEE (National Institute for Statistics) of 2003 (N = 8,403) which exceptionally broke this taboo by including questions on nationality & country of birth of both respondents & their ascendants, allowing an exploration of the specificity of migrants & child of migrants in a large range of practices including cultural habits (books & newspaper readership, music listening, TV, etc.). The main finding of the paper is that these sub-populations display no impressive idiosyncrasies regarding cultural practices or leisure activities subjected to school or mass-media influence, that is both 'highbrow' & 'mass' culture, but major ones as to the activities mainly trained in primary groups (family, neighborhood, friendship). In this respect, a very problematic aspect of this cultural integration process in highly-educated societies, altogether subjected to the homogenization pressure of cultural industry, deals with its possible divergence with other dimensions of the overall integration process, with large segments of the so-called 'visible' minorities experiencing a dramatic gap between a fairly high level of cultural integration & a rather low level of socio-economic integration.

2006S00478

Coulangeon, Philippe (OSC/CNRS Sciences-75007 Paris France [tel: 33145495451; fax: 33145495486; e-mail: philippe.coulangeon@sciences-po.fr]), **On the Decline of Education Impact on Lifestyles, Leisure Time and Cultural Practices in Time of School Massification in Contemporary France**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The impact of education on lifestyles & cultural practices has been widely documented in the sociological literature. Even when controlling its impact by other socio-demographic characteristics, education nearly always remains the stronger & most significant predictor of the strength of the individuals' cultural participation & of the kind of cultural practices & values, leisure activities, aesthetic codes & artistic tastes. Nonetheless, it appears that the education impact has changed over time. At least, the strength of the association between high levels of school attainment & high level of participation in the so-called 'highbrow' culture activities seems to slightly weaken among the youngest generations, while mass culture progressively contaminates the highest social status strata & the cultural elites. These phenomena induce two interpretations. The first one puts the stress on the alleged school abdication in cultural matters, whereas the second one points towards a more complex understanding of the learning processes involved in school experience, differentiating training & socialization effect of education. Whereas the former can be assumed to be relatively stable over time, it can be hypothesized that the latter has been deeply affected by the process of school massification. In this paper, we address these questions in the context of contemporary France, relying on recent data on cultural participation & leisure activities (INSEE, 2003) & using multilevel modeling in order to disentangle socialization & training processes.

2006S00479

Cox, James L. (Dept Religious Studies, U Edinburgh, Scotland, UK [tel: 00 44 131 6508921; fax: 00 44 131 6507952; e-mail: J.Cox@ed.ac.uk]), **The Role of African Indigenous Religions in the Developing Land Policy in Zimbabwe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the relevance of traditional religious practitioners in Zimbabwe in the struggle for land since 2000, when the land resettlement programme, long promised by President Mugabe, was forced on the

government by the violent & arguably illegal actions of war veterans. Reports of possessions of spirit mediums by those killed during the liberation struggle of the 1970s will be analysed to demonstrate precisely how traditional practices have been transformed into tools for political action during the past six years. The paper concludes by arguing that African Indigenous Religions persist as powerful social & ideological forces in the lives of ordinary people in Zimbabwe due to their ability to adapt to changing situations. This position stands in sharp contrast to those who contend that Indigenous Religions in Zimbabwe are being exploited by special interest groups to achieve political aims, such as those of the war veterans, members of the ruling party or traditional chiefs.

2006S00480

Crewe, Mary N. (U Pretoria [tel: 27-12-420-4391; fax: 27-12-420-5884; e-mail: mary.crewe@up.ac.za]), **The Impact of HIV and AIDS on South(ern) African Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ South Africa is still regarded as having one of the worst HIV & AIDS epidemics in the world. The rate & pace of the epidemic in the face of a sustained education & awareness campaign has been extraordinary & although there are some signs that the epidemic is slowing the rate of new infections remains high. The country is beginning to experience high levels of death from AIDS. This paper will address what the implications of such an epidemic are on the social structure of a society like South Africa. How will the epidemic force us to recognise that it is not possible to protect & shore up social institutions against the epidemic but that rather that it is imperative that we start to think about new forms of social structures—new families, new communities, new education & health systems, new understanding of 'youth', the aged & socialisation. How would these new social constructions serve to address the multiple social challenges that the epidemic poses for the education & protection of young people, social & personal development & social & economic growth & stability. What is the kind of society we need to create to ensure that the country, & the region can live through & beyond this epidemic & emerge a stronger more coherent society than that which was in place prior to HIV & AIDS.

2006S00481

Cronjé, Johannes, Frederik, J. F., Chenga, Charity & Sarah, C. S. (School Social Studies, North-West U, South Africa [tel: +27 18 299-1753; fax: +27 18 299-1593; e-mail: Sosjfc@puk.ac.za]), **The Impact of Alternative Migrant Activities in a South African Mining Community**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Traditionally, mining companies in South Africa have relied heavily on migrant labour for their operations. However, in recent years, due to a variety of reasons, migrants have diverted their focus from mine employment to other activities in the mining communities. This paper focuses on the impact of these changes on mine companies' efforts to implement & achieve corporate social responsibility. The paper is based on research conducted at a Platinum mine in the North-West Province in South Africa. The research entailed undertaking focus groups & interviews with members (which included both migrants & non-migrants) of the surrounding mining communities & other interested parties. The findings of the research show that these activities by migrants (e.g. "back yard" mechanics) have had some positive & negative impacts on the expected results of the mine company's developmental projects. On the positive side, these migrant activities introduced new skills to the local area that was mainly dependent on the mining sector. On the negative side, the developmental projects initiated by the mine tended to undermine these existing skills in the community, because the mine does not take account of these community occurrences. Consequently developmental projects, due to a lack of proper social analysis, did not achieve the expected results.

2006S00482

Crothers, Charles H. G. (School Social Sciences, Auckland U Technology, New Zealand [tel: 64-09-9219999; fax: 64-09-9219698; e-mail: charles.crothers@aut.ac.nz]), **Domestic and International Sociological Attention on Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Using data from Sociofile (& other sources) this paper traces quantitatively the development of sociology on & from Southern Africa over the last few decades. This picture is contextualised in terms of both internal & external developments in relation to Southern Africa & both Southern African & world sociology.

2006S00483

Crothers, Charles H. G. (School Social Sciences, Auckland U

Technology, New Zealand [tel: 64-09-9219999; fax: 64-09-9219698; e-mail: charles.crothers@aut.ac.nz]), **The Development of Indicators in New Zealand**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A first wave of social indicator activity in New Zealand in the late 1970s & early 1980s faltered, but the current wave (put in place from 1999) appears well institutionalised (in terms of quality & acceptability). In some part, this success is a consequence of the contemporary approach in public administration which emphasises output goal setting followed by monitoring to assess progress, which has resulted in an apparent 'indicatorisation' of much social policy work both in central government & outside. The paper describes this wider process & seeks to account for its diffusion throughout many spheres of policy work in New Zealand.

2006S00484

Cruikshank, Ken & Bouchier, Nancy B. (McMaster U, Hamilton, Ontario L8S 4L9 [tel: 905-525-9140; e-mail: cruiksha@mcmaster.ca]), **Designing Nature for an Industrial City: Environment, Recreation, and Class in Hamilton, Ontario's Burlington Bay, 1919-2004**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In 1919, an editorial from Hamilton, Ontario's Herald proclaimed that, "No waterfront development is complete or adequately meets the requirements of a large industrial city if ample provision is not made for recreation purposes." For decades Hamilton's politicians, planners & promoters anxiously sought to harmonize their city's industrial economic development, while preserving its natural environment & providing appropriate waterfront recreation in one of Canada's most heavily-used industrial ports. This paper outlines & compares several initiatives between 1920 & 2004 aimed at incorporating nature into an urban port. It focuses on the local tensions inherent in designing nature in an urban & industrial waterfront, & the changing role of different actors, including planners, scientists & ordinary citizens, in shaping the way nature would be used & enjoyed. Municipal records such as City Council, Parks Board, Police & Municipal Court Records, Royal Botanical Gardens papers, & materials from the Hamilton Harbour Commission, diaries & oral histories are used for this analysis.

2006S00485

Cruz-Torres, Maria Luz (Arizona State U, Tempe 85287 [tel: 480-727-0736; e-mail: maria.cruz-torres@asu.edu]), **Globalization, Natural Resource Degradation, and Rural Communities in Northwestern Mexico**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper I examine the links between economic globalization & natural resource degradation in coastal northwestern Mexico. Utilizing a Political Ecology approach, the paper discusses & analyzes the causes of natural resource degradation & its impact upon rural coastal communities. Special attention is given to the role played by economic globalization, & regional & national state policies in contributing to accelerate the expansion of the three major industries in the region (agriculture, aquaculture & fishing), & how this accelerated growth, in turn, is impacting the physical environment. I argue that in Northwestern Mexico, economic globalization, has had mixed results since the creation of much needed economic alternatives for the rural population has been at the expense of the natural resource base which sustain the livelihood of that same rural population. The paper also discusses the various strategies being developed by rural households & communities in order to deal with economic uncertainty & natural resource degradation. The paper concludes with recommendations & alternatives to develop sustainable natural resource management options that incorporate the needs of the local population & the biological & ecological characteristics of the natural resources this population depends on.

2006S00486

Cubizolles, Sylvain (e-mail: sylvain_cubizolles@yahoo.fr)], **Le football, un sport pour soi** (Soccer, a Sport in Itself), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ Analyzing "globalization" of soccer & its effects could be limited to relevant traditional indicators of "sports management." Taken into account are human flux, economics, media, technological aspects, etc. The article further addresses "globalization" of soccer by the way individuals organize the games. This study is based on a survey over four years regarding soccer practice on the island of La Réunion. Data has been collected on the occasion of self-organized games taking place regularly at specific places. The hypothesis is that "globalization" of soccer has made the latter a sufficiently important standard so that individuals refer & structure themselves according to this activity. The study answers the question: how has

"globalization" of soccer transformed the "everyday life" of individuals & their way of practicing this sport?

2006S00487

Cucin, Patricia, Hočvar, Janko & Kropivnik, Samo ([tel: 386 40-708-151; fax: 386-1-547-17-50; e-mail: patricia.cucin@aragon.si]), **Converting Figures in a Mix Model Internet Audience Measurement: Looking for Individuals behind Computers**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The article describes a mix research model used in Slovenia for internet audience measurement. Data collection methods are client initiated log files collected on independent server (automatic measurement), computer assisted telephone interviewing & web self-administered interviewing. The main purpose of the study is to estimate & correct errors caused by simply using log files for audience estimation. Major Slovenian sites (53) were automatically monitored for 5 weeks & CATI was conducted simultaneously on a random sample of population aged between 10 & 75 years (N = 1028). The survey addressed the following issues: internet usage frequency, geography of usage (various locations), number of computers a person is using, number of persons using internet on the same computer at home, & attitudes towards cookies. Data collected by web survey (N = 4,442) were used to define profiles of a site's consumers. In spring 2005 58% Slovenians were using internet on at least monthly basis. Among them 37% were deleting cookies. Automatically 225 millions of impressions connected with 1.4 million of different cookies & half a million browsers without cookies were recorded. On the basis of CATI data the cookie weight was figured to finally obtain audience estimations from automatic measurement data.

2006S00488

Culley, Lorraine & Hudson, Nicky (Health & Life Sciences, De Montfort U, Leicester LE1 9BH [tel: +44 116 257 7753; e-mail: lac@dmu.ac.uk]), **Constructing Relatedness: Ethnicity, Gender and Third Party Assisted Conception**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses some of the findings from an ESRC funded study designed to explore 'public perceptions' of gamete donation in British South Asian communities. Research addressing the field of new reproductive technologies generally has repeatedly failed to explore the potential implications for women & men from minority ethnic communities in the UK. In addition, research which relates to the practice of gamete donation has been limited & has tended to focus on the experiences of & consequences for white, middle class individuals & couples. The study on which this paper is based explores how the conceptual frameworks & knowledges around new reproductive technologies & gamete donation in particular may be influenced by ethnic, religious & cultural contexts & how such discourses may impact on the willingness or otherwise of individuals to donate or accept donated gametes. Data is derived from focus group discussions with women & men from four British South Asian ethnic/religious communities (n=100) & interviews with health professionals & key informants (n=20). Initial findings from the study suggest that women's perceptions of gamete donation are influenced by constructions of the 'connectivity' between women & egg/fetus/child. Using donated eggs is more 'acceptable' since the genetic link with the father is maintained, whilst the mother maintains a 'biological', nurturing link to the child through pregnancy & birth. However, donating eggs is regarded as subject to a number of emotional & social risks, especially in the context of the ending of donor anonymity in the UK.

2006S00489

Currie, Jan K., Vidovich, Lesley & Yang, Rui (Centre Social & Community Research, Murdoch U, Western Australia 6150 [tel: 618 9360 2377; fax: 618 9360 6296; e-mail: currie@murdoch.edu.au]), **Performativity Cultures Invade Asian Universities: Accountability in Hong Kong and Singaporean Universities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Singapore & Hong Kong are vying to be the principal educational hub for the Asia-Pacific region & the two governments have initiated policies to redefine the functions of their university. They introduced quality assurance mechanisms, diversified funding sources & restructured their university governance systems. They are competing internationally & look to other countries for policies to develop world class universities. Contrary to globalising tendencies that lead to deregulation & a weakened nation state, Hong Kong & Singapore have strengthened their regulation of universities by introducing accountability regimes. Documentary & interview

data were collected from the National University of Singapore, Nanyang University of Technology, University of Hong Kong & City University of Hong Kong in 2004. This paper compares the accountability measures introduced into Hong Kong & Singaporean universities & the responses of approximately 20 academics & administrators from each university to these measures. The results indicate that there is a degree of "steering at a distance" that exists in both countries as each has also introduced greater autonomy for their universities & perhaps the term "centralised decentralisation" is a better descriptor of the control exerted in these Asian universities in the 21st century.

2006S00490

Cushman, Thomas (Wellesley Coll, MA 02481 [tel: 781-283-3664; fax: 781-283-3664; e-mail: tcushman@wellesley.edu]), **International Law and Human Rights: Competing Performances of the Sacred in Global Civil Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the idea of global civil society as a new conceptual construct which is increasingly put forth as a new organizational principle for social & collective action in the modern world. The paper begins with a critical analysis of the concept of "global civil society" as the latest of an historical series of ideological construct which grounds the organizational activities of individuals, organizations, & states. Global civil society has emerged as a concept which, like other historical world-organizing concepts, is a teleological utopian vision of the future. As such, the concept of global civil society is subject to the same criticisms as other globalized ideas of social progress & the paper begins by offering a critique of global society as an ideological construct which, in its basic formations, ignores historical realities which challenge its basic utopian vision. The paper argues that global civil society, or what some call the global civil spheres is a homogenizing concept which ignores the basic historic realities of competing ideas of what constitutes the global civil sphere. Instead, it argues that the global civil sphere is in fact, not a homogeneous sphere, but, rather, a concatenation of separate spheres (or what might be called "sphericules"), each of which is organized around a different & often conflicting cultural logic. The central argument of the paper is that there are at least two conceptions of global civil society that are not necessarily compatible with each other: the sphere of international law, guided by the logic of instrumental rationality & the sphere of human rights which is guided by the logic of substantive rationality. For the most part, the dominant organizing logic of the global civil sphere as it is elaborated by its proponents is guided by the logic of instrumental rationality which stresses the development of international law as the central measure of the advancement of global civil society. Yet, as Weber argued, instrumental rationality is very often at odds with substantive rationality, & an alternate conception of global civil society is grounded in the substantive rationality of human rights. Thus, the global civil sphere is characterized by a fundamental division between those who hold as sacred forms of international law, on the one hand, & those who sacralize the values of human rights as the central organizing principles of global civil society. This competition of competing ideas of the sacred represent a distinct fissure in the global civil sphere, & the paper argues that, as long as the instrumental logic of international law dominates the development of global civil society, the sacred forms of substantive values will be at odds with this logic of instrumental rationality. The paper will offer a theory of the domination of instrumental rationality in the global civil sphere, & argue that it is not possible to argue that there is such a thing as global civil society, but competing visions of global civil society, each based on forms of rationality that are, at base, in conflict with one another. The final argument is that a global civil society must be grounded in the substantive values of human rights, rather than the instrumental logic of international law which, as we have seen historically, is not the guarantor &, in some cases, works against the global diffusion of substantive ideas of human rights as the foundation for the advancement of global civil society.

2006S00491

Cvajner, Martina (U Trento, Italy 38100 [tel: 0039 0461 883446; fax: 0039 0461 882803; e-mail: martina.cvajner@unitn.it]), **Social Studies of Sexuality: The Classical Roots**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social studies of sexuality are among the fastest growing & more popular fields of social research. A taken-for-granted element of the current self-description of the field stresses its theoretical, as well as empirical novelty. It is assumed that sociologists' interest in sexuality (& its peculiarities in modern societies) is recent & innovative. In this paper, I will argue, on the contrary, that the magnitude of the impact of modernity on sexual behaviour & culture has been already a focus of attention-& con-

cern—for many authors of the classical age. Indeed, some classical authors have provided analyses of sexual norms & institutions that have seen sexuality as a key field of modernity. Others have developed frameworks for the broad understanding of modern societies that may be fruitfully reconstructed to provide a conceptual background for some of the recent works in the study of contemporary sexuality. In the paper, I will provide both a review of classical contributions to the study of modern sexuality & an argument for the contemporary relevance of classical frameworks for the field.

2006S00492

D'hondt, Sigurd (Dept African Languages & Cultures, Ghent U, Belgium [tel: 32-9-264-38-24; fax: 32-9-264-41-80; e-mail: sigurd.dhondt@ugent.be]), **Negotiating Agency While Describing the 'Facts' in a Case of Libel and Resisting Authorities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper documents how courtroom discourse transforms situated conduct into 'facts' punishable within a legal framework. Transcribed video-recordings will be presented of a Belgian first instance criminal hearing involving four adolescents arrested after a police intervention at the entrance of a disco & subsequently charged with "libel" & "resisting authorities". In the trial, the prosecutor & the defense attorney provide alternative descriptions of the sequence of events leading to the arrest, meant to (dis)prove the applicability of these legal qualifications. The analysis shows (1) the central significance of attributions of agency to this process of redescription (the participants' conduct during the incident is presented as displaying a recognizable rationality) & (2) the fact that it also involves assessments of the courtroom context. The prosecutor produces an account 'through the eyes of the arresting officers' that highlights the 'disinterested', 'professional' character of their intervention. She thus forcefully imposes the perspective of the arresting officers onto what was originally a multi-voiced incident, at once skillfully rendering this process of interpretation invisible. The defense attorney's response challenges the 'disinterested' nature of the police intervention attributing individual agency to the officers who carried out the arrest & to the prosecutor who authored the account.

2006S00493

Da Roit, Barbara (Dept Sociology, U Milano-Bicocca, Italy [tel: 39-02-64487479; e-mail: barbara.daroit@unimib.it]), **Does the Local Matter? Local Variations in Welfare Systems and the Case of Long Term Care for the Elderly in a Comparative Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Long neglected in mainstream welfare studies, the local dimension of welfare has resurged as a relevant topic in more recent literature & research. Firstly, based on a review of the literature the paper proposes a framework for the analysis of the conditions underlying the emergence of distinct local welfare systems, meant as territorial, sub-national differentiations of the ways in which social risks & needs find responses. Secondly, within a comparative perspective & using a combination of quantitative & qualitative data, the paper applies the analytical scheme to the case of care for dependent elderly people in Italy & The Netherlands. It is argued that the link between the rescaling & local differentiation of social policy, on the one side, & the emergence of different local welfare systems as previously defined, on the other side, is not a straightforward one. Finally the paper raises further research questions & methodological challenges to the study of the local dimension of welfare.

2006S00494

Daloz, Jean-Pascal (CNRS/CERVL, Bordeaux, France [tel: +33 5 56 84 41 94; fax: +33 5 56 84 43 29; e-mail: j.p.daloz@sciencespobordeaux.fr]), **Elite Distinction: Grand Theory and Comparative Perspectives**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Explicitly or implicitly, most of the major social theorists have addressed the issues of emulation & distinction. Largely ignoring each other's views on the matter, they have mainly sought to integrate their discussion within their respective grand theories. The main defect here is that, often extrapolating from the analysis of one particular case during a given period, they have claimed to provide sociological Laws. On the basis of personal field work as well as a sound acquaintance with ethnographic, historical & sociological literature dealing with elite groups, this paper questions the cultural transferability of the major analytical models available. It aims at suggesting how considerable differences from one society to another—as well as, sometimes, across historical periods within the same society—challenge universalistic understanding. If comparative research

proves to make it impossible to accept any general theory of social distinction, the author however concludes that many classical perspectives are worthy of note if taken as partially valid. The empirical limitation of their interpretations when confronted with the concrete study of elite distinction calls not for their total rejection but for a theoretically eclectic approach.

2006S00495

Datar, Chhaya Ashok (Centre Women's Studies, Tata Instit Social Sciences, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India [tel: 91-22-2556 3290; fax: 91-22-2556 2912; e-mail: chhayadatar@vsnl.net]), **Access to Drinking Water: Decentralisation of Water Delivery System and Its Impact on Participation of Women**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Over the past decades, the large numbers of developing countries have made the transition from colonial rule or from authoritarian despots to democracy. However, in these countries, uneven capitalist development, resilient social cleavages & various forms of bureaucratic administrations have blunted participation of labouring classes in democratic institutions unless they are specially mobilized for democratization & political transformation. Against this background the question is raised as to just how responsive these democracies are. This question could be further broken down to ask, "Is the reach & robustness of public legality sufficient to guarantee the uniform application of rights of citizenship? Have bureaucratic institutions inherited from the colonial rule become more open to participation by subordinate groups?" (Heller, 2001) In this situation, across the political spectrum, the disenchantment with centralised & bureaucratic state has made the call for decentralization. Strengthening & empowering local government has been justified not only on the grounds of making government more efficient but also on the grounds of increasing accountability & participation. Democratic decentralization is defined by increase in the scope & depth of subordinate groups participation in authoritative resource allocation. However decentralization has been a complex issue both conceptually & practically. Participation of the poor in the decentralized management of service delivery has been the main plank of government efforts, on the basis that this will make service provision more accountable & respond to the interest of the poor & marginalized. But the experts also warn that decentralization has had positive results where conditions for accountability & adequate resourcing have been met, such as participation, responsiveness & less corruption.

2006S00496

Daud, Faatimah (Dept Anthropology & Sociology, U Malaya, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia [tel: 60379675599; fax: 60379675459; e-mail: fatimahd@um.edu.my]), **Unemployment of Women Graduates in Malaysia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the factors that cause the unemployment among women graduates in Malaysia. Despite the common assumption that some women have positive attitude toward job, my research suggested that women graduates' unemployment has been increasing every year because of many factors. In Malaysia, 70 percent of the university students are women. Mostly in the Faculty of Social Sciences & Natural Sciences. Statistics shows that 83,000 male & female graduates were unemployed in year 2005 & 70 percent of them are women. Unemployment among women graduates is regarded critical issue in this country because the government has been spending a lot of money to sponsor them to go to universities but just to be unemployed 'group'. Now the government wants to decrease the enrollment of women instead to replace with man although they have lower qualification than females. Deaton, (1983); Marsh, (1988) defined unemployment as out of work for sometimes but available for work. This implies the absence of any activity that might interfere with the search for work. Studies on unemployment show that unemployment operates among widowed lower class group & less educated people. But in this case, women's graduate unemployed although they are educated because of many factors, such as widespread belief among employers that women will stop working when they get married, women are not 'the breadwinner' & women are not mobile to be transferred from one place to other place. Methodology: This study has been carried out on 4,000 unemployed graduates from the year 2000 to 2004 & they are study in the field of Social Sciences & Natural Sciences. Among the methods used are questionnaire surveys & participant observation in depth interview. Objectives Of Study: The objectives of this study are to find out what are the factors causes of unemployment among women graduates. Findings Of The Research: Unemployment among women graduates is not regarded as a temporary rest while waiting for the job. They were actively searching for job, yet unemployed for many years. Study shows that 70 percent of the respondents experience less than 2 years unemployment, 20 percent

3 years unemployment & 10 percent more than 4 years unemployment. A result of the study also shows that 30 percent of them did not know how to write a proper curriculum vita. Although many of them using advertisement to get the job, some used friends & family. When we asked question, whether because they are women, then difficult to get the job, 37 percent agreed with that statement. Their negative attitudes toward certain jobs such as the low salary offered, not interested in the job offered are among of the reasons for unemployment. However the main factor found in this study, is that they are weak in English language. English is widely used in many sectors in Malaysia. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2006S00497

Davie, Grace (U Exeter, UK EX4 4RJ [tel: +44 1392 263302; fax: +44 1392 263305; e-mail: g.r.c.davie@ex.ac.uk]), **The Sociology of Religion in the Modern World: Is It Up to the Challenge?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Religion—in a bewildering variety of forms—is becoming an increasingly important factor in the modern world order. That fact is no longer disputed. The essential question raised in this paper follows from this: it concerns the adequacy of current social scientific tools to describe & explain what is happening. More specifically, the major paradigms of the social sciences have emerged from the parts of the world in which Enlightenment thinking has been dominant. Such thinking had a double impact. In Europe (if not in the United States), the Enlightenment was itself a secularizing force; at the same time, it generated particular ways of thinking, not least about religion, which led in the fullness of time to modern social scientific enquiry. Such ideas were moderately well-suited to the European case but much less appropriate elsewhere. Hence the challenge for the social scientific community who have been obliged to rethink not only the unexpected persistence of religion in much of the modern world, but the theoretical frameworks that are required to understand what is happening. The session will take the form of a short presentation of these themes, followed by a range of invited responses from different parts of the world.

2006S00498

Davie, Grace & Catto, Rebecca Alice (U Exeter, UK [tel: 44 1392 263302; fax: 44 1392 263305; e-mail: g.r.c.davie@ex.ac.uk]), **Closing the Loop: Bringing the Gospel Back to Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will start by outlining very briefly the multiplicity of layers that make up 'religion in Africa' at least in its Christian forms. The aim is to reveal the degree of European influence in this necessarily complex picture. The principal focus of the paper lies however not in Africa itself, but in the 'return to Europe'. Significant numbers of Africans are currently arriving in Europe, bringing with them models of Christian living that are still vibrant in Africa but becoming less & less the norm among European populations. Three examples will be developed to illustrate the point: (a) African churches for African people (the chaplaincy model); (b) penetrations into the mainstream (the new Archbishop of York); & (c) the individual 'missionary' who comes from Africa to Europe. Each case will be developed empirically, using data from doctoral work in this field. A short conclusion will reflect on the theoretical implications of these findings. To what extent can these shifts be contained within existing frames of reference? If not, what is to be done?

2006S00499

Dawson, Marcelle Carmen (U Johannesburg, Auckland Park, South Africa 2006 [e-mail: md@rau.ac.za]), **Construction on Campus: Three Tiers of Student Identity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper attempts to map out the array of student identities on South African campuses today. Using the South African Students Congress (SASCO), as a key lens through which to view student identities, the paper assesses the extent to which student activism is a source of identity articulation. The data for this investigation was generated qualitatively through a combination of interviews & focus groups with members of SASCO (i.e. "student leaders"), as well as with "ordinary students." Interviews were also conducted with members of a young, rival student organisation, namely the Socialist Student Movement (SSM). The research sites chosen for this investigation were the University of the Witwatersrand (Wits) & the University of Kwa-Zulu Natal since these campuses have been two of the main sites of student struggles in the recent past. Findings suggested that a single, coherent student identity is unlikely, & that student activism undergoes manifest & latent phases, & over time, the nature of student activism changes, due to the diversity of the role players involved. Three

broad types of student identities emerged, namely "student politicians," "ordinary students" (i.e. the middle class majority) & "struggling students" (i.e. the poor minority). Moreover, the research revealed that political activism among students did not seem to shape student identity in any significant manner & that student "leaders" are detached from their potential followers.

2006S00500

Dawson, Mark (Dept Law, European University Instit, Florence, Italy I-50016 [tel: 00441224822368; e-mail: mark.dawson@iue.it]), **Complexity, Governance and Proceduralisation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Taking inspiration from among others, Jürgen Habermas, Niklas Luhmann, & Philip Selznick, procedural theories of law have attempted to account for law's response to a complexity crisis in late-capitalist society. However, they may also give an insight into the development of new modes of regulation & decision-making in the European Union, labeled in academic literature under the heading "New Modes of Governance". Starting with the Open Method of Co-ordination, the paper will situate the OMC in a procedural approach to European law, which emphasizes the deliberative & integrative possibilities of the legal medium, above the sovereign imposition of a priori determined regulatory goals. This procedural approach can perhaps both explain the deliberative turn in European law, & point towards its most pressing normative challenges. The critique of procedural law-making from its very intellectual forebears (particularly Luhmann) re-bounds upon the desirability of Open Coordination. These normative challenges will be posited as a procedural challenge to the rule of law, understood as the conceptual separation of rule-making & rule-applying functions.

2006S00501

Daye, Christian (Dept Sociology, U Graz, Austria 8010 [tel: 433163807417; e-mail: ch.daye@uni-graz.at]), **Exploring Sequences: What about Sonification?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Conveying information by sound generated by a Personal Computer is in the meantime a common feature in the realms of assistive technology, using both speech & non-speech sound events. But computer based audio output can also be used as a scientific technique of data analysis. This technique is called sonification, & is defined by the representation of numeric data by non-speech audio events. The researcher explores the patterns & structures of her/his quantitative data by listening to its auditory representation. Sonification might offer a promising complementary method of data exploration. I will provide an introduction to sonification for social scientists by presenting two realized sonifications. Investigating the characteristics of these examples, I conclude that the main field of application of sonification within the social sciences will be the exploration & investigation of sequential data—data that are, for theoretical reasons as several scholars argue, of crucial value for the sociological enterprise.

2006S00502

de Crom, Engela P. (Dept Nature Conservation, Tshwane U Technology, Pretoria, South Africa 0001 [tel: 27-12-318-4194; fax: 27-12-318-5566; e-mail: decromep@tut.ac.za]), **The 'Cumulus-Effect': The Ecotourists' Nature Experience**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Ecotourists who visit natural environments share certain experiences that such areas have on them. What actually does happen to individuals while in nature that makes them value the experience? What differentiates an authentic nature experience from other uses of the natural environment? This study explores these questions as well as the significance & value of nature experiences for ecotourists in different natural settings. Three main categories of natural environments in South Africa are compared, namely developed, less developed & undeveloped environments. Existing phases of nature experiences are looked into & new phases are identified, incorporating the values of natural environments. The impacts of these phases on the total experience are interpreted. Eight fundamental value-clusters of a nature experience are identified, namely solitude, oneness, primitiveness, timelessness, humility, care, self-knowledge & spirituality. Participants who visited undeveloped destinations recorded the strongest levels of feelings for all the values in general. A nature experience is not static. It varies over the course of its duration & has different phases. Seven phases are described, i.e. anticipation, travel-to, on-site, reluctance-to-leave, travel-back, short-term recollection & long-term recollection. Although many factors may influence the quality of each of these phases & on the total experience, a common pattern is recognisable. This pattern is represented

as a cumulus cloud formation. The "cumulus effect" is a concept created to illustrate the format of the sequence of phases typical of a nature experience. At the same time the cloud analogy illustrates the uniqueness of a nature experience. While these phases & values are not all inclusive of any natural environment, they clearly suggest that the nature experience is more than a simple recreational visit. They represent some of the beliefs that are influential in protecting natural environments, in particular those few undeveloped areas still found in Southern Africa. It also emphasises the effects of nature experiences on the individual.

2006S00503

de Groot, Kees (Tilburg U Theology & Religious Studies, Netherlands, 5000 LE [tel: +31 13-4662453; fax: +31 13-4663134; e-mail: C.N.deGroot@uvt.nl]), **Liquid Religion in the Netherlands**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In liquid modernity, solid institutions, such as class & the family, have eroded. Instead, the access to networks of communication becomes an important factor for social participation. It seems that in this paradigm religion is bound to play the role of a countermovement, giving way to spirituality. This paper, on the other hand, investigates fluid forms of religion. It explores the usefulness of a concept of liquid religion. This concept promises to open up perspectives for both new & old social forms of religion that seems to flourish within a liquid milieu such as religious events, small communities, global religious networks & virtual communities, as well as religious meetings & collective activities outside the religious sphere, such as the cultural, economic, medical & educational sphere. This paper focuses on Christian religion outside the congregation within the Dutch religious landscape, the Netherlands being a country where the congregational model has lost significance within a few decades. It identifies various positions with respect to the interaction with the social context, & the relevance of religious traditions & religious experience. It points to the importance of particular organizations, & discusses how leadership is practiced.

2006S00504

de Haas, Hein (International Migration Instit, U Oxford, QEH, OX1 3TB UK [tel: + 44 (0)1865 289866; e-mail: hein.dehaas@qeh.ox.ac.uk]), **Internal and International Migration, Remittances and the Education of Household Members Left Behind: Evidence from Morocco, Turkey, Egypt and Tunisia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The debate on migration-development interactions in migrant sending societies, has traditionally focused on the direct impacts of migration & remittances on household income & wealth as well as consumptive & productive investments. Unfortunately, the impact of out-migration on education of nonmigrants is an important 'developmental' dimension of migration impacts that has been relatively ignored in the literature. Theoretically, migration can both encourage & discourage education of nonmigrants in migrant sending communities. However, the scarce empirical evidence on this issue is almost uniquely based on empirical work in Latin America. Empirical work from the MENA (Middle East & North Africa) region, Europe's most important source of immigrants, has therefore been largely absent from the lively theoretical debate on migration & development. This study aims to partly fill this empirical & theoretical gap. Drawing on a survey among 1307 households in four migrant sending areas in Morocco, Egypt, Tunisia, & Turkey, this paper evaluates the effect of internal & international migration participation & remittances on school enrolment & the educational levels of household members left behind.

2006S00505

de Haas, Hein (International Migration Instit, U Oxford, OX1 3TB [tel: 44-0-1865-289866; e-mail: hein.dehaas@qeh.ox.ac.uk]), **Trans-Saharan Migration to the Maghreb: The Reversibility Hypothesis Challenged**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Over the past decade, Morocco, Algeria & Tunisia have witnessed a sharp increase in predominantly undocumented immigration from asylum seekers & labour migrants from sub-Saharan Africa. This paper challenges the hypothesis that this 'transit migration' would be a temporary phenomenon that can be reversed through increasing border controls. Although many migrants have the intention to migrate onwards, those failing to enter Europe seem to prefer to settle in the Maghreb on a more long-term basis as a 'second best' option rather than return to their politically more unstable, unsafer & poorer home countries. Three structural factors explain why it likely that transit migration & semi-permanent settlement in the

Maghreb will continue. First, substantial developmental differentials exist between most sub-Saharan countries & the Maghreb states, which currently seem at the eve of a migration transition. Second, the demand for cheap (undocumented) labour in Europe & the Maghreb is likely to persist. Third, the establishment of Saharan migration itineraries, which particularly evolved since Libya's introduced its 'African' policies, & trans-Saharan migrant networks will continue to facilitate migration. Increasing repression will therefore lead to the further professionalisation & criminalisation of migration & marginalisation of the migrants involved rather than reverse this trend.

2006S00506

De la Puente Viedma, Carlos (U Complutense Madrid, Pozuelo, Spain 28233 [tel: 34-91-394-29-74; e-mail: cdelapuate@cps.ucm.es]), **Teoría, métodos y técnicas de la sociología del futuro: reinterpretar el pasado?** (Theory, Methods, and Techniques of the Sociology of the Future: Reinterpreting the Past?), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (SPA)

¶ The authors who contributed to what was to become classical twentieth-century sociology, such as Comte, Marx, Durkheim, Simmel, Weber, & Freud, created a vision that was revolutionary in terms of the social identity given to the human being (Maslow). In the classic works of this period, one finds references to the psychological aspect of the human being &, in direct or indirect form, references to the brain. These references are not fully developed, probably because there was insufficient knowledge on the brain throughout the nineteenth & early twentieth centuries, while Comte & Freud represent two outstanding exceptions. Present knowledge on the brain is probably sufficient for a general social theory to be developed, along with a social theory regarding the human being as an individual. This is because all social realities have their ultimate geneses in the brain. The brain's activities & areas of influence are not limited to its location, but extend further out. If we analyze the social world of human relations & communications (& consequently the private world of the human being), we will have to consider neuronal structural forms as a natural extension of our work, rather than as a mere analogy. According to this paradigm, each individual is related to those in his or her area of influence in such a way that society as a whole is a mesh of interrelations. This thesis is extrapolated from an unpublished article by C. de la Puente, which itself has been extracted from the author's unpublished doctoral dissertation (1998).

2006S00507

De Puy, Jacqueline, Castelli Dransart, Dolores Angela, Dolores, Angela, Gay-Des-Combes, Benoît, Perriard, Valérie & Zbinden Sapin, Véronique (Swiss Pedagogical Instit Vocational Education, Federal Office Professional Education & Technology, Lausanne, Switzerland [tel: 4121-621-82-47; fax: 4121-626-09-30; e-mail: jacqueline.depuy@bbt.admin.ch]), **Young Trainees and Professional Identity in Switzerland: Pride or Prejudice**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)
Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ This ongoing empirical sociological study investigates professional identity of youth in Switzerland, a country where 2/3 of teenagers engage in vocational education & training after their 9th grade of school. Our approach is mainly exploratory, as we seek to find the elements that promote a 'valued & valuable' professional identity for non-academic careers, in a time of global economic & social change. Specifically, we aim at gathering diverse & detailed conceptualisations about what it means to be a 'skilled practitioner', in two contrasted fields of work: a newly created caring profession (socio-educational assistant), & a technical trade (polymechanic). These careers are influenced by traditional gender roles, since the first one is chosen by a majority of young women, & the second one, mostly by young men. Through 20 semi-structured, face-to-face interviews with experts, & 12 focus groups with a total of 170 participants, we will gather, analyse & compare data about conceptualisations of young trainees, teachers in vocational schools & on-the-job trainers. Existing definitions & operationalization of professional identity will be discussed in connection with our findings. Implications for the quality of vocational education, especially in shaping future integration & well-being of youth at work, will be discussed.

2006S00508

De Wet, Jacques Pierre & Jongens, Christina (U Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa 7701 [tel: 27-21-6504638; fax: 27-21-6505751; e-mail: dewetj@humanities.uct.ac.za]), **Navigating**

Borders and Negotiating Identities in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Black African Managers' Experiences in the Corporate World, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ This paper examines the challenges middle & senior black African managers encounter & the strategies they employ as they navigate borders & negotiate identity in the corporate world that is dominated by white males & global capitalism. The study involved a questionnaire survey followed by in-depth interviews with respondents from one of the biggest multinational companies in South Africa. We used Cluster Analysis to analyse the quantitative data & Miles & Huberman's Approach to analyse the qualitative data. The paper focuses on the participants' responses to what Casey (1995) calls "corporate colonization of the self" whereby the discursive practices of the organisation select & shape employees' values, attitudes & kinds of orientations so as to fit the requirements of the organisational culture. We identify a number of different strategies for negotiating identity in the workplace. These include conforming to the organisational culture, integrating or "plugging in" selected values of the African home culture into that of the company, resisting the dominant organisational culture of the company & leaving the company altogether.

2006S00509

Debert, Guita Grin (U Estadual de Campinas (UNICAMP) [tel: (5511)30855298; fax: (5511)30855298; e-mail: ggdebert@uol.com.br]), **Ageing and the Constitution of Third Age in Brazil,** *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Three intertwined social processes give a special configuration to aging in Brazil: new patterns of retirement that include an ever younger segment of the population among the retired people; the creation of a series of new stages that separate adult life from old age such as "middle age," "third age," & "active retirement"; new body technologies that transforms Brazil into one of the leading countries as far as esthetic plastic surgery are concerned. The aim of the paper is to discuss the impact of these conditions on Brazilian images of aging & gerontological discourse, on the transformation of rejuvenating technologies in a new consumer market, & on the definition of public policies concerning aging & retirement. The central argument is that third age transforms old age into a problem of failed consumer that were unable to adopt lifestyles & forms of consumption capable of assuring their wellbeing. A variety of Brazilian textual & ethnographic materials are examined to explore local disjunction of class & gender: gerontological literature; representations of aging carried out by professionals & participants in recreational programs for the third age, which have sprouted up in the 90's; & the images of aging in the media.

2006S00510

Deboulet, Agnès (Ipraus (CNRS), Ecole Architecture Paris, France 75019 [tel: 0033149590551; fax: 0033153385050; e-mail: ad.ara@wanadoo.fr]), **New Global Conflicts: Public-Private Partnerships and Mutual Funds Facing City Dwellers in Marseille,** *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ In the city center of France's third major metropolis, Marseille, a very large public-private partnership "Euro-méditerranée" has targeted the restructuring & upgrading of the whole city center. Competing for a better international visibility becomes both a major dominant challenge & program to gentrify a center largely occupied by an impoverished old migrant population. Conflicting interests are fueled by the recent intervention of a global mutual fund, as eviction has become a central subject of controversy. Based on a three years survey, this paper focuses on the complex logistics of upgrading & regeneration aiming at modifying the social fabric while preserving the patrimony. It is questioning dweller's reactions to threats: how are they understood considering the parallel citizenship issues of many? We'll also analyse the shaping of collective actions in the legal & media realm to gain supports. Despite notable successes we notice very contrasting patterns of problem's identification & forms of mobilization in two different sectors of the center that reveals the uneven social distribution of resources & access to information. It does also show that mutual fund's intervention has helped to publicize the case & has given the mobilization a new direction & actors.

2006S00511

Deboulet, Agnès & Fawaz, Mona (Ipraus (CNRS), Faculty Architecture Paris-La Villette, France 75019 [tel: 0033149590551; fax: 0033153385050; e-mail: ad.ara@wanadoo.fr]), **Urban Restructuring, Highways and Conflicts in Beirut's Irregular**

Settlements, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Urban restructuring, highways & conflicts in Beirut's Given the positive value ascribed to rapid mobility by proponents of globalization, the construction of highways provides an ideal site to investigate the conflicting claims & capacities of local elites, their international & local financiers, & the Third World low-income urban dwellers on which these highways are often imposed. How do low-income urban dwellers negotiate the implementation of such projects? This paper investigates this question in three informal settlements of Beirut, looking at how information circulates, opinions develop & change, positions & claims are formulated, projects & counter projects proposed, & contestation tools activated. It is based on interviews with political & technical actors & residents in three neighborhoods where highway projects are either projected or implemented. Our findings indicate that while low-income dwellers show resourcefulness & competence in negotiating, learning, & mobilizing resistance, they are often forced to accept ceilings set by public authorities. As a result, negotiations are swayed to issues such as higher displacement compensation rather than a change in highway trajectories. This is notably because unequal individual & group competences are inscribed in a complex matrix of power relations that determines the framework in which these projects & broader patterns of (unequal) urbanization are inscribed.

2006S00512

Degala, Ravi Kumar (Centre Regional Studies, School Social Sciences, U Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, India [tel: 91-9849452559; fax: 91-40-23010147; e-mail: ravikumardegala@yahoo.com]), **Mobilization of Women Self Help Groups (SHGs) in Restoring Environmental Sustainability,** *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ The state of Andhra Pradesh is one of the largest pesticides consuming states of India. Historically farmers sprayed chemicals at higher concentrations than generally recommended & often ignored shielding during amalgamation & spraying of chemicals. Chemical residues from fields percolated into human habitats through drainage channels & field run-off, causing symptoms of acute toxic & ill effects due to lasting farm pesticide exposures. Particularly women & children suffered & other cases of acute pesticide poisoning resulted in high medical bills, which were a common phenomenon. In an effort to deal with this problem, clear insight is provided of a 500-household household village, showing the magnitude of the extent to which Women Self Help Groups mobilized the farmers in usage of toxic chemicals by restoring Non-Pesticide Management practices. The change helped in increasing yields, thereby reducing unnecessary costs & getting rid of past debts, improving health & increasing wages & man days for labour. Farmers recognized that reliance on high risk pesticides affected environment & damaged the ecological balance & biodiversity. To realize & overcome the goals, further intensification of environmental sustainability is necessary in rehabilitating the traditional pest management by completely eliminating pesticides in the process of transforming the village into an eco-village by evolving farming strategies that existed in India for centuries.

2006S00513

Degirmencioglu, Serdar M., Silay, Sinem & Yagcioglu, Sedat (Public Achievement-Turkey, Istanbul [tel: 90-533-3413588; fax: 90-216-3633484; e-mail: s_degirmencioglu@yahoo.com]), **Young People Doing Democracy in Turkey: A Model of Civic Engagement,** *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Studies from various disciplines link youth participation/engagement to social capital, psychological well-being, agency, & lower levels of problem behavior. Social policy, however, often promotes service at the expense of action & engagement. In research & policy young people are rarely construed as contributors, collaborators or problem-solvers. Young people are either implicitly or actively discouraged from participation in public life. This is a violation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Children. What is needed is a versatile model that facilitates civic engagement. We present such a model (i.e., Public Achievement) with examples of marginalized young people working on public issues in Turkey.

2006S00514

Dekker, Marleen (Dept Development Economics, Vrije U Amsterdam, De Boelelaan, The Netherlands [tel: 020-5986144; fax: 020-5986104; e-mail: m.dekker@feweb.vu.nl]), **Social Security within and between Households: A Social Network Approach to Intra-Household Resource Allocation in Rural**

Ethiopia, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ In economic models on intra-household resource allocation, the distribution of resources among individuals within a household depends on their bargaining position within the household. In the context of developing countries, the empirical testing of the determinants of this bargaining position has been restricted to education levels & ownership of assets (land & cattle). The influence of social ties has not yet been considered, while various studies have documented the importance of social ties for livelihoods in the context of missing markets. Therefore, in this paper we explore the effect of social ties of individual household members on their bargaining position within the household. To address this question we use a unique data set collected in rural Ethiopia. All 360 households residing in one village & within them 660 individuals were interviewed on their social networks, bargaining position & livelihood strategies. Although men & women do participate in distinct social networks, on average this only has slight impact on their respective bargaining positions. We do however find pronounced heterogeneity in the relationship between social ties & bargaining position for women, notably between those who changed their location of residence when they married & those who did not.

2006S00515

Del Cerro, Gerardo (Cooper Union Advancement Science & Art, New York, NY 10003 [tel: 212-353-4321; fax: 212-353-4341; e-mail: cerro@cooper.edu]), **Megaprojects, Architecture and Globalization in Bilbao, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper focuses on recent megaproject development (Abandoibarra) in the city of Bilbao (Spain), an area that includes the Guggenheim Museum Bilbao. It is argued that the potential of the project to become Bilbao's territorial link to the global economy has not yet been realized. Abandoibarra remains a global project of only local reach, with foreign investment not significantly participating in the redevelopment of this downtown waterfront area into a new Central Business District. The paper shows how globalization, because it has influenced contemporary urban planning's organizational & managerial tools, has acquired a relatively new dimension in recent times, with megaprojects representing the physical manifestation of urban elites' entrepreneurialism & global ambitions. An argument about 'levels' of analysis-scaling-is developed: the global ambitions of the local elites often have to face internal strife & obstacles that might ultimately modify or immobilize global megaprojects. In addition, the paper shows how iconic, spectacular architecture-driven, in this case, by the ambitions of entrepreneurial politicians & cultural managers rather than transnational corporations-plays a fundamental role in the worldwide deployment of contemporary globalization & the creation of large-scale social spaces representing capitalism's transnational strategies because it has the power of rescaling the significance of specific buildings & the cities where they are built.

2006S00516

Delbarre, Roger (U Paris 13 [tel: 0033-148204033; e-mail: delbarre@sic.univ-paris13.fr]), **Globalisation, pauvreté, précarité en France** (Globalization, Poverty, and Precariousness in France), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (FRE)*

¶ The economic & social policies at the heart of the European Union are under the control of the Brussels commission, with the understanding of different governments -- liberal & social democratic -- of the member nations, that subscribe fully to the phenomenon of globalization that is sweeping the planet. This results, notably in France & in the rest of Europe, in the revocation of numerous rights & in social improvements that have taken a half century of social struggle to gain, & in massive, permanent, structural unemployment that harms 10 percent of the inhabitants of a nation & plunges them into a precarious life of poverty & exclusion. These disastrous social consequences of globalization are more & more openly contested by different sectors of the population, particularly young people. In witnessing the riots of October & November 2005 in the Parisian suburbs, this powerful social movement has been marked by multiple manifestations of crowds (3 million protesters in the whole country on March 28) & who, in February & March 2006, brought together high school & college students & members of the principal unions & teachers against the contract of first firing (CPE) that would have allowed the government to increase the precariousness of workers & to push back the rights of workers that have been won over the past half century.

2006S00517

Delgado, Alfredo G. (PPCA-FCA/UNAM, México, D.F., c.p.

04510 [tel: (55)5622 8456; fax: (55)5550 3699; e-mail: delgado@servidor.unam.mx]), **Corporate Government of the Private Sector in Mexico, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The change made in the management of the consortiums has tried to keep safe the rights of the minority stock holders who invest in Mexican enterprises. These changes are looking for an integration of the Management Boards capable of keeping the transparency on the uses of the social resources. The objective of this transformation is to keep the "creation of value" for the stock holders & the trust on the national stock exchange market. However, nothing has been talked about the "social responsibility of the firms" with the communities & the society where they are located, using the natural resources, even those not renewable ones & the qualified human resources. An enterprise that is responsible with the environment & the community must take in mind the social interest. Stock holders & managers looking for the accomplishment of the social requirements must be a priority in their social interest. All of these requires the organic expression of the majority interests of the society into rules & laws capable of limiting the never-ending thirst of the powerful groups of stock holders. The main objective of this essay is to look for the labor & environmental rules needed in Mexico, in order to consider how to regulate the national & transnational companies, to stop the damage to the Mexican territory & specially, labor rules which allow the building of a democratic & more equitable future for the Mexicans.

2006S00518

Deligiaouri, Anastasia Christos (Dept Public Law & Political Science, Faculty Law, Aristotle U Thessaloniki, Greece 54124 [tel: 302310587783; fax: 302310587783; e-mail: natasa0977@hotmail.com]), **Political Discourse in Mass Media: Special Characteristics and Alterations Imposed, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Contemporary political discourse following the changes in the world of communications couldn't rest unaltered after its "conquest" from mass media. The basic forum, through which political discourse reaches its audience, the citizens, is TV. Therefore political discourse has engaged a new character, it has been transformed literally to a media political discourse. The analysis of this new kind of discourse has to focus on a two-face alteration procedure that was inevitably imposed. First the visual character of the dominant medium (TV) has dictated its own rules to the production & presentation of discourse. On the other hand, political discourse had to comply with its new role, the new expectations, engaging new linguistic patterns, new structures & a new content. Analysis of special characteristics of media political discourse has to take into consideration this duality of dimensions that serve as preconditions, consciously or not from the political leaders when uttering their speeches on TV. Characteristics, like the symbolic & visual character of political discourse, the question of realistic or not representation of reality that mediated discourse enforces, the aesthetic & ritual constituents that has conceived, have to be illuminated always in relation with the social context of language & its conjunction with the contemporary political reality & their dialectical relationship which shapes both of them. Because "political language is political reality itself".

2006S00519

Delpont, Catharina Sophia L. & Louw, Brenda (Dept Social Work & Criminology, U Pretoria, South Africa 0001 [tel: 27722443763; fax: 27123486420; e-mail: rina.delpont@up.ac.za]), **Obtaining Informed Consent from Vulnerable Groups in Social Science Research in South Africa, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ South African researchers in the social sciences are encouraged to take up issues that matter to local, national & global communities, in ways that will make a difference to human beings (Van Der Merwe, 2004). This often leads to research involving vulnerable groups such as participants e.g. with limited literacy skills & those affected by HIV & AIDS. The process of obtaining informed consent, a fundamental tenet based on the basic principle of research ethics, namely respect for persons, or promoting autonomy, is crucial when vulnerable groups are involved. However, the process of achieving informed consent effectively remains elusive. The aim of this presentation is to describe the implications of the process of gaining informed consent from vulnerable groups in social science research from the perspective of both vulnerable groups & researchers in the South African context. Obtaining informed consent is viewed to be a demonstration of researchers concern & respect for participants. Recently it has emerged that it is a misconception that informed consent will lead to protection of participants, giving rise to the realization that there is a

need for greater attention to risks associated with research, & protecting participants from harm. Although international guidelines recognize informed consent as an essential requirement for ethical conduct in research & consensus exists regarding the core components thereof, much debate continues regarding the viability of international, standard guidelines that can be followed in differing research contexts. A description will be provided of the South African context which is characterized by a multitude of factors & renders individuals participating in social sciences research to be vulnerable namely: the pandemic proportions of HIV & AIDS; the multilingual, multicultural nature of the society, pervasive poverty, low levels of education & literacy, traditional communities in rural areas; gender issues; structural inequities & specific work contexts such as government departments. The implications for the process of obtaining genuine consent from such groups will be highlighted. Guidelines will be suggested for researchers by describing existing frameworks & by addressing issues such as compiling information sheets, language use & communication, ensuring comprehension, alternatives to written consent & the issues of child assent & consent, whilst emphasizing that the regulatory approach is insufficient to address obtaining informed consent. A call for expanding research on obtaining informed consent with vulnerable populations in the South African context is made to let the voices of the participants be heard & to empower researchers in the social sciences.

2006S00520

Demaine, Jack & Ireson, Gren (Social Sciences, Loughborough U, UK LE11 3TU [tel: +44 (0)1509 223678; fax: +44 (0)1509 223944; e-mail: j.demaine@lboro.ac.uk]), **The Sociology of Knowledge: The Case for Science and Citizenship**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper, titled "The Sociology & Politics of Knowledge: The Case for Science & Citizenship," examines the selection school science knowledge in the context of recent debates over the representation of "science" in public domains & the understanding of scientific knowledge by citizens. The paper is discursive & theoretical, whilst making reference to specific documentation on the development & implementation of policy in English secondary schools. The paper investigates the relations between school science & citizenship; arguing that scientific knowledge acquired at school can play a significant & important role in the way citizens of the future might deploy their skills & knowledge in relation to politics. The paper is forward-looking & makes recommendations on policy that will be significant to the development of the school curriculum with respect both to science & to citizenship in a fast-changing world.

2006S00521

Demaziere, Didier, Horn, François & Zune, Marc (CNRS, University of Versailles, Guyancourt, France [tel/fax: 00 33 (0)1 39 25 56 51/00 33 (0)1 39 25 56 55; e-mail: didier.demaziere@printemps.uvsq.fr]), **L'énigme du travail dans la production des logiciels libres. Structuration et évolution de la communauté SPIP** (The Enigma of Work in the Production of Free Software: Structure and Evolution of the Community SPIP), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ The development of free software rests on the voluntary participation of individuals. They realize that their contributions are potentially destabilizing & can disrupt the coherence of software systems, which must be coordinated for maximum efficiency. This productive configuration particularly delimits the enigma of work in the universe of software creation: How are contributions produced in this arena, how do projects endure over time, how is the quality of a product assured, how are problems addressed? This longitudinal & in-depth analysis of a project that has had rapid success allows one to see how such communities are structured, showing the progressive emergence of phenomena of the division of labor, the differentiation of positions, the selection of contributions, the recruitment of moderators, & the delegation of responsibilities. This organization of work presents original traits because of the lack of contractualization of the relations, of monetary remuneration, & of the rules of subordination. In addition, there is a part that is implicit, even illicit. It is necessary at all times to account for two objectives that partially contradict each other: How to mobilize contributors & succeed in the making of software on the one hand, & how to maintain cohesion of the community & preserve the identity of the software on the other hand.

2006S00522

Demos, Vasiliki (Center Conflict Resolution, Salisbury U, MD 21801 [tel: 410-219-2873; e-mail: demosvp@morris.umn.edu]), **From Mother to Daughter: Greek Ethnic Community Building**

and Transnational Networking in Australia, the United States and Greece, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Women who migrated from Greece to the United States & Australia at the end of the nineteenth century & the early part of the twentieth century were, relative to men, few in number. They were, also, virtually absent from early twentieth century studies of migration. Nevertheless, they were critical to the formation of migrant & ethnic community life in both countries. Greek women who first migrated to the United States & Australia came to marry Greek men or because they were married to men already living in the two places. They performed the emotional labor necessary for holding a family & community together, & they raised their children to carry on the responsibilities of Greek family & community life to the next generation. By the beginning of the twenty-first century, a shift in the study of migration has occurred. For many contemporary scholars, the assumption of migration as masculine fosters an incomplete understanding of the way migrant women & men experience movement from one place to another. They argue that a more complete understanding is possible by explicitly taking into account the gendered aspect of the process. In addition, they argue that people make their own history, & to this end the agency of migrants must be acknowledged. The paper I propose to present will be based on a qualitative study of 95 women of Kytherian Greek heritage born between 1895 & 1970 & living in Australia, the United States & Greece. In the paper I will focus on the mother/daughter relationship as a dynamic but salient vehicle through which Greek women exercise their agency. It will contribute to a gendered understanding of ethnic community building & transnational networking during the twentieth century, & it will extend the application of transmigration literature back to the end of the nineteenth century.

2006S00523

Deng, Rui, Li, Jianghong, Zhang, Kaining & Sringernyung, Luechai (Instit Health & Development Studies, Kunming Medical Coll, China [tel: 13888061739; fax: 86-871-5311542; e-mail: dengrui@163.com]), **Drug Abuse, HIV/AIDS, and Stigmatization in a Dai Community in Yunnan, China**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Background: The United Nations' estimates suggest that 1.5 million people are infected with HIV in China & that 10 million people would be infected by 2010. Although minority nationalities represent 8.1% of China's total population, they account for more than 30% of the reported HIV/AIDS cases. Little attention has been devoted to the issue of stigma & discrimination related to drug use & HIV/AIDS in minority communities. This study examined the extent & forms of stigma & resultant discrimination against drug abusers & people living with HIV/AIDS (PLHA), in a Dai community in Yunnan Province. Methods: Qualitative methods included participatory observations, in-depth interviews, focus-groups discussions, transect walking & community mapping. Snowball & typical case sampling procedures were used for the data collection. Purposive sampling was used to overcome the weakness of snowball sampling. Two groups of respondents formed the study population: Group 1 (n=29) included PLHA & their family members residing in the same community. Group 2 (n=8) included community & religious leaders, health professionals, teachers, traditional shaman, & ordinary villagers. Findings: The data revealed deeply entrenched stigmatization & overt discrimination against drug abusers & PLHA that manifested in familial, work, civil, & institutional contexts. HIV/AIDS was seen as a 'Junkies' disease & a 'bitter fruit' that drug abusers deserved to swallow. Drug abusers lived in a complete isolation from the general public & faced a dilemma of being regretful but unable to overcome their addiction. For many, death was the only solution to their misery, but their death was "ominous" & must be displayed in separate but inferior burial grounds. Discussion: The stigma reflected pre-existing cultural & social regulations against "deviant behaviours." Intervention programs that were insensitive to the local culture & religion may have also contributed in part to the stigmatization of drug abusers & PLHA. The major impact of stigma was that it created a vicious cycle of social isolation, marginalisation, & thus addiction relapse. This in turn reinforced the stigmatization & discrimination against drug abusers & hindered efforts towards prevention & control of HIV/AIDS.

2006S00524

Deng, TongTong & Zhang, YaoXin (Philipps U Marburg, Germany [tel: 0049-172-6756643; e-mail: dengt@yahoo.com]), **Decentralization on Media in China**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Similar to the former communist countries in Eastern Europe, China has had clearly defined & carefully designed policies for media & tightly con-

trolled media practices. In contrast to the Eastern European countries, Chinese authority always declare that they will maintain its policy, while most Eastern European former communist countries have been thinking of changing the media policy. China is one of the last several communist countries that not abandoned their policies, although there have been some changes in media practice related to the general policy changes. China still retains communist political control of the media system, but there has been a massive development of commercial media in the last two decades. The media system is already very far from any classic communist model.

2006S00525

Denis, Ann (U Ottawa, Ontario [tel: 613-562-5800; fax: 613-562-5906; e-mail: adenis@uottawa.ca]), **Les rapports sociaux de sexe au Canada et en France** (Gendered Social Rapport in Canada and France), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ France presents itself as a republican society founded on the formal equality of all its citizens without regard to the differences among them. Canada presents itself as an egalitarian, bilingual, multicultural society. Examining this distinction between the two nation-states' discourses, this presentation explores differences & similarities in both the material & ideological aspects of the articulation of gender relations in certain institutions in these societies. In doing so particular attention has been paid to the ethnic & cultural diversity in these two societies. Material feminism (Guillaumin, 1992), systems analysis of genres (Barriteau, 2001), & feminist intersectionality (Stasiulis, 1999) inform this analysis.

2006S00526

Denis, Ann, Ollivier, Michèle, Layne, Anthony & Barriteau, Eudine (Dept Sociology, U Ottawa, Ontario, K1N 6N5 [tel: 613-562-5800; fax: 613-562-5906; e-mail: adenis@uottawa.ca]), **Internet Access and Use among High School Students in Barbados**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper presents results from a study of Internet access & use among high school students in Barbados (n=720), addressing the question, inspired by Castells, of whether Internet use is characterised by a polarisation between a privileged group of 'interacting' & a less privileged group of 'interacted'. Data was collected from students in their final year of compulsory high school in eight public schools & one private school. The schools were selected to represent the full range of academic reputation of excellence & different levels of connectivity. Using data from questionnaires & from qualitative group interviews, we examine, first, whether Internet use varies in intensity, autonomy, & diversity of uses, with some students limited to a narrow range of activities & others taking advantage of the Internet's full possibilities. Second, we examine whether different patterns of use are correlated with other dimensions of inequality, namely school prestige, school connectivity, home connectivity, parental background, & gender.

2006S00527

Denton, Margaret A. & Boos, Linda (McMaster U, Ontario, Canada, L8S 4M4 [tel: 905-525-9140; fax: 905-528-4198; e-mail: mdenton@mcmaster.ca]), **The Gender Wealth Gap: Structural and Material Constraints and Implications for Later Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Wealth is an important measure of economic well-being, because while income captures the current state of inequality, wealth has the potential for examining accumulated & historically structured inequality. This presentation documents the extent of gender inequality in wealth for Canadian women & men aged 45 & older. The analysis uses data from the 1999 Canadian Survey of Financial Security, a large nationally representative survey of household wealth in Canada. Wealth is measured by total net worth as measured by total assets minus debt. We test two general hypotheses to account for gender differences in wealth. The differential exposure hypothesis suggests that women report less wealth accumulation because of their reduced access to the material & social conditions of life that foster economic security. The differential vulnerability hypothesis suggests that women report lower levels of wealth because they receive differential returns to material & social conditions of their lives. Support is found for both hypotheses. Much of the gender differences in wealth can be explained by the gendering of work & family roles that restricts women's ability to build up assets over the life course. But beyond this, there are significant gender interaction effects that indicate that women are further penalized in their returns to the determinants of wealth.

2006S00528

Desai, Manisha (U Illinois Urbana Champaign [tel: 217-244-7942; fax: 217-333-5225; e-mail: mkdesai@uiuc.edu]), **Dilemmas of Transnational Feminism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Transnational feminist practices have become the dominant modality of feminist movements around the world, since the UN's fourth Women's World Conference in Beijing. By transnationalism I mean both organizing across national borders as well as framing local, national, regional, & global activism in "transnational" discourses. Is this move to transnational feminism just the latest incarnation of "international" & "global" feminisms as some scholars argue (e.g., Basu 2004, Mackie 2001, Mendoza 2002) or does it have the potential to be the basis for a transformatory politics as articulated by others (McLaughlin 2004, Mohanty 2002, Sampaio 2004)? To answer these questions, I review two sites of transnational feminism, the UN & the World Social Forum, especially the emergence of the Feminist Dialogues from the Forum. I argue that the changed socio-political context following Beijing—in particular the continuing hegemony of the neo-liberal economic agenda, the entrenchment of religious fundamentalisms, & the post 9/11 wars & focus on terrorism in the US & around the world—has highlighted the limitations of transnational activism, for both internal movement politics & social transformation. Transnational feminism fragments movement politics as tensions emerge between movement organizations that can actually cross borders versus those that cannot & reproduces inequalities among activists within & between countries in the North & South. More importantly, however, given the spaces within which transnational feminists operate & the modalities of transnational activism, the strategic focus of movements shifts from redistribution to policy & discursive changes. As Rai (2004) notes, policy & discursive changes, highlights process over outcomes & emphasize empowerment without shift in material resources. Thus, the ironic state of the feminist movements post Beijing, I argue, is that (some) women's agency is visible everywhere even as (most) women's lives remain mired in multiple inequalities.

2006S00529

Devineau, Sophie (U Rouen, France 76 821, [tel: +33 (0)2 31 56 62 05; e-mail: sophie.devineau@unicaen.fr]), **Teachers: The Choice of the Quality of Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The search for a way of life can count among the reasons for the choice of a trade, particularly teaching, an emblematic profession of a certain quality of life often called upon in connection with "privileged workers, civil servants, always on holiday" & for women. Too often analysed from the only point of view of the proximity of the female habitus to her occupation, the choice for teaching trades may first be a mixed answer to the constraints of a difficult labour market. We will therefore confirm whether the teachers of both sexes express the same humanist aspirations, an identical distance to modernity & an equal political moderation. At this point, we are, as well, considering professional ethics as individual moral doctrine, a whole subjective universe specifically marked by values such as solidarity, care, attention to other people, justice & thus defining a social quality standard. On the other hand, previous works relating to the social origin of teachers justify to be investigated more closely as far as the positions of men & women are concerned in this profession.

2006S00530

Devlin, Maurice (Dept Applied Social Studies, National U Ireland Maynooth [tel: 353-1-7083781; fax: 353-1-7084708; e-mail: maurice.devlin@nuim.ie]), **Youth Studies in the 21st Century: The Case of Ireland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Irish society modernised significantly later & a lot faster than most western European countries. Since the early 1990s the Republic of Ireland has experienced rates of economic growth well in advance of most of its neighbours, leading it to be dubbed the "Celtic Tiger" by economists & sociologists. Despite this, serious inequalities persist, & some appear to have deepened. At the same time, the authority of key social institutions, in particular the political system & the Roman Catholic church (by far the largest denomination in the Republic) have been profoundly undermined in recent years by a series of egregious scandals. Multiculturalism has increased markedly & rapidly. In a context where so much has changed so fast, young people (& youth studies) in Ireland are presented with unprecedented challenges but also unprecedented opportunities. This paper explores some of those challenges & opportunities.

2006S00531

Devlin, Maurice (Dept Applied Social Studies, National U Ireland Maynooth [tel: 353-1-7083781; fax: 353-1-7084708; e-mail: maurice.devlin@nuim.ie]), **Youth Work Policy & Provision: Recent Developments in Ireland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Youth work in Ireland has entered a new phase as the structures provided for in the Youth Work Act 2001 begin to fall into place & the Government's five-year National Youth Work Development Plan (2003-2007) is rolled out. Both of these are built on a partnership of statutory (governmental) & voluntary (non-governmental) organisations & interests. The participation of young people themselves has been recognised as vital: youth councils/assemblies at local & national level are being developed. The efficacy of these as genuinely participative mechanisms, & indeed of the whole emerging framework, remains to be tested. This paper presents a progress report from the perspective of someone who has been involved in both the voluntary & statutory sectors, at the levels of both policy & practice, & as both a trainer & a practitioner.

2006S00532

Dhaouadi, Mahmoud Habib (Dept Sociology, U Tunis, Tunisia [tel: 0021697812315; fax: 0021671567551; e-mail: mthawad@yahoo.ca]), **Social Science Explorations into the Conceptualisation of the Other Underdevelopment in Third World Societies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ I have worked out the concept of the Other Underdevelopment in the early 1980s. It is based on the premise that Western colonization of today's Third World has had a global negative impact on the economic, social, political, military & cultural-linguistic dimensions. This Western occupation has not only led to the socio-economic-political underdevelopment of African, Asian & Latin American countries, but also created a cultural-linguistic-psychological underdevelopment: The Other Underdevelopment (OU). The latter is made of two components: (1) cultural-linguistic underdevelopment & (2) psychological underdevelopment. As examples, the widespread use of English & French during & after the British & the French colonisation of the Third World has replaced or reduced (underdeveloped) the normal use & promotion of native languages. As to the psychological underdevelopment, it is often manifested in inferiority complex syndrome (self-esteem deterioration) toward the dominant West among most groups of developing nations. Both liberal & Marxist modern social scientists of development/underdevelopment have remained rather silent about this special type of underdevelopment.

2006S00533

Dhaouadi, Mahmoud Habib (Dept Sociology, U Tunis, Tunisia [tel: 0021697812315; fax: 0021671567551; e-mail: mthawad@yahoo.ca]), **Personality Traits and the Making of Ibn Khaldun's Pioneering Umrn Thought**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is a response to the claim of many that Ibn Khaldun's New Science is the outcome of socio-political forces. I consider this thesis as inadequate & shortsighted. Modern studies in psychology have shed new light on factors leading to innovation & creativity among the pioneers in science, arts & thought. The personality traits (intelligence, hard working, subconsciousness, age, etc) are found to be decisive forces in the making of creative acts like Ibn Khaldun's New Science (ilm al-umrn al-bashari) in the domain of social & human sciences.

2006S00534

Dhillon, Jaskiran K. (Graduate School Education, U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia [tel: 604-886-6839; fax: 604-886-6839; e-mail: jdhillon@dolphin.upenn.edu]), **Constructions of Youth and Young Adult Education: Examining the Role of Development Agencies in Globalization, Governance, and Youth Development**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper sets out to problematize the notion of education as it is being used in the context of international development & the transformation of developing nations into more viable economic entities in the global marketplace. I examine constructions of education that inform the ideologies, strategies, & policies of development agencies located at the 'center' serving youth & young adult populations at the 'periphery' who are marginalized by the present model of globalization. In this paper, globalization is characterized by market liberalization, government deregulation, & privatization of national industries & public sector services & programming. Through a macro-level explanation of material practices I seek to interro-

gate the ways in which developmental agencies may directly map the role, place, & purpose of education in the lives of marginalized youth populations to the demands of the global marketplace, the constraints of local economies, & shifting patterns of governance. How have shifting patterns of global governance impacted educational development? What concept of education is being used in this transformative discourse? How is education for youth & young adult populations constructed, for what purpose, & by whom? In this regard, this work is an inquiry into the education discourse of development agencies, & the ways in which the educational needs of underserved youth & young adult populations are articulated & met within the context of globalization & new models of governance. This research should be considered the first stage of a multi-tiered research model targeted at understanding the processes, networks, & contradictions that shape how education is being constructed by multiple constituents at the intersection of the global & the local.

2006S00535

Dickens, Peter Geoffrey & Ormrod, James (Dept Sociology, U Cambridge [tel: 01223 334520; fax: 01223 334550; e-mail: p.dickens1@ntlworld.com]), **Towards a Cosmic Sociology**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We suggest two linked innovations to environmental sociology. One is a recovery of an old theme; that in interacting with external nature, human beings transform their own, internal, nature. There is therefore a dialectical relationship between external & internal nature. Second we propose that outer space should be included in 'the environment'. Nearby parts of the cosmos are now being substantially commodified, militarised & used for surveillance. At the same time, modern cosmology is offering a highly alienated vision of the universe. It is described with advanced mathematics, is largely immune to checking by observation & incapable of being shared by lay people. Combining our two themes, we ask what forms of subjectivity are developing as society increasingly humanises outer-space? Interviews with pro-space activists suggest that outer-space exploration is resulting in, & is encouraged by, a psychic structure developing towards an adult infantile narcissism on a cosmic scale. Furthermore, outer space is increasingly used by dominant political, military, cultural, scientific & religious elites to enhance their political power. This parallels practices in Ancient Egypt, Ancient Greece & the Middle Ages, whereby ruling classes used the cosmos to exercise social domination. Similar processes look set to continue.

2006S00536

Dickinson, David (Wits Business School, U Witwatersrand, Parktown, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 27-11-717-3572; fax: 27-11-717-3507; e-mail: dickinson.d@wbs.ac.za]), **Workplace HIV/AIDS Peer Educators and the Unions: Aligning Individual and Collective Responses to the AIDS Epidemic?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The AIDS epidemic represents a major challenge in South Africa. A key grassroots response to the disease is peer education in which lay people seek to educate their peers & change behaviour. Peer education is now widespread in larger companies. Workplace HIV/AIDS peer educators operate within company-sanctioned programmes, however their activity is a "bottom-up," rather than management driven, response. While unions have articulate demands on HIV/AIDS within collective bargaining, beyond securing treatment they have struggled to engage effectively with the disease. Both peer educators & unions are largely working class, yet research revealed a noticeable gap between them. Peer educator activity focuses on changing individual behaviour in order to overcome stigma & to change sexual practices, while the unions' normal modus operandi is collective action against clearly defined social injustices. This paper, drawing on a questionnaire (over 600 returns) & 75 in-depth interviews with peer educators in five large South African companies, examines the gap between peer educators & trade unions & explores ways in which common cause could be established. Socio-economic conditions that help fuel the spread of the epidemic provide an obvious area of commonality, as does the vulnerability of 'atypical' workers who are often excluded from workplace-based social protection.

2006S00537

Dieleman, Arjan (Ruud de Moor Centrum/Open U Netherlands [tel: 31-45-5762401; e-mail: arjan.dieleman@ou.nl]), **Changing Life Worlds of Youngsters in Dutch Schools**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The life worlds of Dutch youngsters have fundamentally changed over the last decades. Most striking developments are: the adolescent period becoming more & more a twilight zone, informalization (relaxation &

variation of social codes) in manners & interpersonal relationships especially between youngsters & adults, the expanding dominance of popular culture & symbolic consumption, the pluralization of identity formation & the growing importance of a digital life world. The paper will analyse & discuss the results of an extensive study of the complex relations between the changing life worlds of youngsters (12-16 year) & innovation processes going on in schools in the Netherlands. The focus will be on the lower part of Dutch vocational education system (vmbo) which encompasses 60% of Dutch youngsters. The discrepancies, cracks & paradoxes in these complex relations will be analysed. An important question is how to engage the perspectives of the young in order to improve participation & school culture. The resources of the study are documents, several large surveys & (group) interviews with youngsters & teachers.

2006S00538

Dietrich, Hans (Institut Arbeitsmarkt & Berufsforschung, Nürnberg, Germany [tel: 49-911-179-3263; fax: 49-911-179-1479; e-mail: hans.dietrich@iab.de]), **From Unemployment to Employment—The Impact of Active Labour Market Policy Measures on Transition Process—The German Case**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In recent years in European countries labour market measures & schemes become a more important policy instrument to support young people below 25 on their way out of unemployment. German labour market policy gives strong impact on measures & schemes for young people. But which groups of young unemployed did get access to this labour market oriented programmes & what are the outcomes of this programmes? The analysis uses longitudinal data from a representative sample of 4000 unemployed young women & men who were registered unemployed in 1999 & followed up by three waves of data collection (1999-2003). The main empirical findings are: Young unemployed who had access to better individual, familial & regional resources do have a higher probability to join a non subsidised labour market position after unemployment. But even the probability & the type of labour market scheme participation depends on the social position of young unemployed. Young unemployed with better resources are able to join a labour market scheme within a shorter period of time & will make better use of these schemes. From this point of view dimensions of disadvantage will be cumulated within the individual career.

2006S00539

Dietrich, Hans (Institut Arbeitsmarkt- & Berufsforschung, Nürnberg, Germany [tel: 0049-911-179-3263; fax: 0049-911-179-1479; e-mail: hans.dietrich@iab.de]), **Two Stories about Youth Unemployment? Combining Unemployment Register Data and Self-Reported Data**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Unemployment spell are relevant episodes in the school-to-work-transition of young persons even if the function of this type of episodes for the individuals life course may differ with respect to timing, duration or outcome of unemployment episodes. From this point of view two questions arise: In how far self-reported longitudinal data about individual unemployment experience correspond with process produced data? Do data base dependant differences affect event history based modelling of outcome of unemployment? A descriptive part of the paper identifies significant differences in unemployment pattern of self-reported unemployment episodes & register based unemployment spells. Both, over- & underreporting of number & duration of unemployment spells in self-reported data, compared to process produced data, is related with socio-demographic characteristics & life course characteristics. An analytical part will identify data base dependent effects of unemployment duration in event history models, testing for duration dependant outcomes of unemployment. Database is a multi-wave-study, starting with a representative sample of 4000 young persons, registered unemployed at the federal employment services between 1998 & 1999, who were interviewed in the years 2000, 2001 & 2004 & corresponding unemployment register data & register based employment records covering the same group of 4,000 individuals for the years 1998 to 2004.

2006S00540

Dingwall, Robert (IGBiS, U Nottingham, UK NG7 2RD [tel: 1159515418; fax: 1158466346; e-mail: robert.dingwall@nottingham.ac.uk]), **Talcott Parsons and the Interactionist Agenda in Medical Sociology**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper takes a critical look at the thesis that medical sociology has been marked by the influence of symbolic interactionism. It examines

Blumer's original definition of the term & the limited extent to which others adopted his approach. It will be argued that medical sociology is much better understood as a response to Parsons's challenge in *The Social System*, but that this has been obscured by mythical versions of Parsons that have held sway for the last 30-40 years. The paper will consider Parsons's discussions of doctor/patient interaction & the way they set a research agenda that has dominated the last half century. This agenda will be reviewed, particularly in its attempts to treat asymmetry as a matter of power & oppression rather than as a matter of function, ordering & expertise. It will be concluded that contemporary interactionism has much to gain from revisiting Parsons in the original, & from recognizing that the historic conflicts of the 1960s may have obliterated an important element of its own heritage.

2006S00541

Dinwiddie, Gniesha Y. & McClinton, Fareeda G. (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia [tel: 267-978-1748; fax: 215-573-2081; e-mail: gnieshad@ssc.upenn.edu]), **Residential Segregation, Social Inequality and Implications for Health: A Comparative Analysis of the United States and South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper employs multiple theories of residential segregation & social stratification to further interrogate how chronic health conditions & access to health care services vary for Blacks in the United States compared to Blacks & Coloreds in South Africa. The research questions guiding the study are: 1) Do Blacks in America compared to Blacks & Coloreds in South Africa have equal access to medical care given residential segregation patterns? Does residential segregation, socio-economic status & unequal access to health care services have implications for chronic health conditions for racial groups in both contexts? Using secondary data from the SADHS, ACL, & U.S. Census, a multi-level analytical framework was employed to address the research questions. Conclusions from the paper provide insight into how the historical ramifications of separation, in both ecological contexts, has implications for understanding the social problems associated with chronic health conditions & access to health care services.

2006S00542

Dinwiddie, Gniesha Y. & McClinton, Fareeda G. (U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, 19104 [tel: 267-978-1748; fax: 215-573-2081; e-mail: gnieshad@ssc.upenn.edu]), **The Social Demography of Chronic Health Conditions: Racial Residential Segregation in Comparative Analysis for the United States and South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper presents an analysis of the health status of Black Americans & South African Blacks given residential segregation patterns. In the United States, Black Americans continue to suffer from chronic illness at increasing rates & are disproportionately represented among the leading causes of morbidity. In South Africa, the leading causes of morbidity for Blacks are similar to the United States. South Africa has experienced an increased burden of chronic disease & the rise in infectious disease associated with HIV/AIDS has exacerbated health resources. The research questions guiding this paper are: Do Blacks in America & Blacks in South Africa suffer from similar chronic health conditions given the history of racial subjugation in each country? Does residential segregation account for racial differences in chronic health conditions in both contexts? Using a quantitative methodology, this paper combines data from three sources to understand the relationship between residential segregation, socioeconomic status, & chronic health conditions (i.e. cardiovascular disease, stroke, hypertension, cancer, TB & infectious disease (HIV/AIDS)). Results indicate Blacks in both countries have high prevalence rates for hypertension & cardiovascular disease & prevalence varies by dissimilarity & interaction indexes. Conclusions speak directly to the growing social problems associated with global health, particularly for populations that have a stratification system based on racial & social subjugation.

2006S00543

Divay, Sophie & Gadea, Charles (Centre Associé au Céreq de Rouen, U Rouen, 76130 Mont Saint Aignan, France [tel: 0033235146057; fax: 0033235145904; e-mail: Sophie.Divay@univ-rouen.fr]), **Féminisation de la formation et projets professionnels des étudiant-e-s en médecine en France** (Feminization of Formation and the Professional Projects of Medical Students in France), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ One of the most important changes of the medical profession is feminization, inasmuch as the majority of students today are female students. The consequences of this movement are not yet known. The article attempts to clarify two specific dimensions of this newly created situation. On the one hand, the way of life of young women & young men are compared during their college years & on the other hand, the representation of the medical profession & professional projects of these students are analyzed from the perspective of professional constraints & aspirations regarding life outside of work. The hypothesis underlying this approach is that feminization has not only affected the masculine model of liberal exercise but affects the whole existence of the practitioner & his family. Therefore, contrary to existing ideas, the hierarchy of medical specialties is neither immutable, nor uniquely determined by prestige or anticipated revenue. The dimension of quality of life plays an equal role among the criteria in choosing a medical career. This study is based on the results of a qualitative research conducted in 2004 in response to an appeal by DREES. 92 persons have been interviewed in two medical faculties offering contrasting characteristics: one is located in Paris & considered an elitist & efficient regarding the results of training; the other, located in western France, enjoys a less good reputation. The selected samples consist of students divided between the first year & residency, as well as some liberal general practitioners at the beginning of their professional life.

2006S00544

Dixon, A. L. Sinikka (Behavioral Science Dept, Canadian U Coll, Lacombe, Alberta T4L 2E5 [tel: 403-782-3381 ext. 4083; fax: 403-782-0735; e-mail: sdixon@cauc.ca]), **Are "Crumbling Facades Associated with Multicultural Rhetoric and Policies" Inevitable?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This is a theoretical paper built around the thesis that Multiculturalism, even when enacted into policy will crumble when built on the process of pillarization (Dutch "verzuiling") of the society. For nation building to succeed, cross-cutting links between the ethnic segments are a necessity. The second thesis is that a truly multicultural nation is built up of people who have made cultural transitions to the point that they are multicultural in their "take-into-account" abilities; they have become at least fringe members of each other's cultures. This is built on the premise that it is possible to identify across racial & ethnic lines. Cultural power is found not in being marshalled into existing hierarchies but building new shared multicultural identities. The reasoning is buttressed by the author's own cultural transitions on three continents.

2006S00545

Dixon, A. L. Sinikka (Behavioral Science Dept, Canadian U Coll, Lacombe, Alberta T4L 2E5 [tel: 403-782-3381 ext. 4083; fax: 403-782-0735; e-mail: sdixon@cauc.ca]), **Can Conceptual Clarification Be Used as a Modern Tool to Combat Racism and Ethnocentrism?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Are racism & ethnocentrism unintended byproducts of communication? What impact do generalizations have on race & ethnic relations? When statistics support racially or ethnically linked hypotheses, the reader may see statistically significant differences in levels of poverty, unemployment, education, occupation, & crime rates as characteristics of racial or ethnic groups. According to the Thomas Theorem, if we believe that these characteristics are real, they will be real in their consequences. Applying the Sapir Whorf hypothesis, if we use culturally specific concepts, they may perpetuate existing social groupings. Measured by the Bogardus Social Distance Scale, linked to the hypothesis that similarity causes liking, when race or ethnicity is taken as a dimension of self-identity, as it were a "master status," it creates social distance & inhibits free association between people. Rather than resorting to "colour blindness," conceptual clarification with an added spatio-temporal dimension is offered as a solution to counteract racism & ethnocentrism.

2006S00546

Doddasiddaiah, N. & Kulkarni, Jayashree V. (Dept Sociology, Karnataka State Open U, Manasagangotri, India [tel: 00 91-821-2515144; e-mail: ndoddasiddaiah@rediffmail.com]), **Religious Differentials in Educational Attainment**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Religion has since long been viewed as a determinant of several social traits as well as opportunities particularly in multireligious societies. The paper seeks to ascertain empirically the implications of religious background of individuals for the levels of their educational attainments. The paper is based on data pertaining to 1368 employees of State Governments

at the level of Junior Office Assistant. Despite being at the same occupational level, the respondents exhibited significant differences in terms of educational levels attained & the grades scored therein along religious lines. The findings further indicate that, such differentials tend to be less marked among urban respondents as compared to their rural counterparts. The strength of such variation is further found to be negatively associated with age of the respondents indicating to the fact that though religion plays a significant role in determining the educational levels of opportunities, such an association is on the decline in the recent times which could in turn be a function of trends towards secularization in general & growth of democratic institutions & onset of Welfare State ideal in particular. However, significant differences in levels of educational attainment continue to persist along gender lines across religions. Thus, the findings seem to indicate that though religion is still an important causative variable in determining the levels of education, life chances & other traits, the strength with which it conditions these phenomena is on the decline.

2006S00547

Dodson, Jualynne E. (Michigan State U, East Lansing [tel: 517/432-8669; e-mail: dodsonj2@msu.edu]), **Madre Nkisi: Power Not Seen Is No Less**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper reports on findings from an on-going field research project of indigenous Cuban religions as practiced in Oriente, Cuba. Investigators of our Research Team have collected data through directed interviews, systematic observations, topical focus groups, & expressed participations. These activities allowed us to comprehend the world of symbolic meanings in one of Cuba's seven indigenous religions as practiced in eastern portions of the island. The religion of focus is Mayombe, Palo/Palo Monte, a tradition evolved from encounters between Bakongo/Kikongo enslaved populations & Native American Indians that occurred during the sixteenth century. The focus of the paper is data on women's participation in Mayombe Palo/Palo Monte & the relationship of that participation to the practicing community's understanding of power. Data findings are descriptive & analyzed by way of conceptual understandings of social power & women. The power indicators were derived from a prior investigation of African descendant women in the U.S. & include numbers, organization, & resources. The question to the Cuba data is whether the U.S. indicators of power are informative cross-culturally?

2006S00548

Doell, Peter (Nazarene University Coll, Calgary, Alberta [tel: 403-571-2550; fax: 403-571-2556; e-mail: pdoell@auc-nuc.ca]), **Social Distance Perceptions of International Students as a Function of Religiosity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study examined the social distance perceptions of two groups of college students regarding members of other ethnic groups. The main purpose of the study was to determine whether religious affiliation of respondents affected their feelings of prejudice toward members of other ethnic groups than their own, including the majority cultural group. The sample consisted of the population of international students at a Bible college & a purposive sample of international students at a provincial university. I hypothesized that because of affiliation with a conservative Christian Bible college, that sub-sample would register lower social distance scores on a Bogardus Social Distance scale than would their counterparts from the public university. The literature review summarized findings that indicate that intrinsically religious individuals tend to be less prejudiced than both extrinsically religious individuals & the general population. The literature reveals also that those of a fundamentalist religious orientation tend to be more prejudiced than others. The study examined also respondents' social distance from ethnic groups compared with rankings found in previous social distance studies by Bogardus (1925) & replications of Bogardus' studies by Owen, Eisner, & McFaul (1981).

2006S00549

Dolan, Catherine S. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Northeastern U, Boston, MA 02115 [tel: 617-373-3858; fax: 617-373-2688; e-mail: c.dolan@neu.edu]), **"A Slave Has No Justice": Gender and Labor Rights in Kenya's Cut Flower Industry**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Kenya cut flower industry is considered one of globalization's success stories—a panacea for declining rural incomes that has brought thousands of new employment opportunities to poor rural women. Yet despite its much vaunted success, the industry has been criticized by NGOs & consumer campaigns for poor labor practices. Women, specifically, have been at the center of these ethical concerns, as it is upon their bodies that the

effects of excessive working hours, sexual harassment, & exposure to pesticides on African horticulture farms are registered. This paper explores how globalization articulates with women's livelihoods through a case study of the Kenya cut flower industry. It has two objectives. Firstly, the paper draws on women's voices & experiences to chart the consequences of the labor process, tracing how globalization & liberalization occasion specific employment strategies in Kenya that compromise women's well-being. Secondly, the paper examines the potential of ethical sourcing strategies to mitigate the adverse effects of employment on women's welfare. It argues that the flower industry has thrived precisely because of its ability to capitalize on culturally-situated gender inequalities, a process unlikely to be reversed through codes of conduct.

2006S00550

Dollu, Venkateswarlu (Dept Sociology, Sri Venkateswara U, Tirupati-517 502, Andhra Pradesh, India [tel: 91-0877-2242411; e-mail: profvenkatesh@yahoo.com]), **Policy of Empowerment of People through Welfarism—An Evaluation of India's Welfare Policy, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Poverty, deepened social inequalities, a corrupted & biased bureaucracy, elitist political leadership, deprivations in various spheres—education, health, physical infrastructure, communications & others—were some of the legacies(!) bequeathed to the Third World countries by the erstwhile colonial powers. Independence of the former colonies, achieved through prolonged struggle or by desertion, also confronted them with different dilemmas, over the choice of political ideology & institutions, model of economic development, strategies of social development to overcome inequalities based on race, caste, creed & other ethnic divisions. While some followed the already well-entrenched models—the western capitalist-democratic system or the Soviet Socialism—with minor or significant alterations, a few have evolved indigenous models. India, like many other countries of the time, was caught in two minds at the dawn of independence in 1947. After a prolonged debate, the Nehruvian model, often referred to as a blend of the two, was adopted. One of the important focuses of Jawaharlal Nehru's government was 'welfarism' which has been continued by the subsequent governments with additional inputs during the rule of his daughter, Indira Gandhi, till the early nineties of the last century. Surprisingly, it was Nehru's own party, the Congress, which reversed the process to favor a 'free market' or 'global economy' model giving a go-bye to the welfarism. But the damage has already been done. In the years of 'welfarism,' many schemes & programs such as Community Development Program, Integrated Rural Development Program & others involving thousands of crores of rupees were floated on a massive scale in all parts of the country. In spite of such a heavy burden on the country's exchequer & creation of exclusive administrative machinery to implement the programs, poverty still reigns over about 40% of the population. Further, the so-called development or welfare programs were individual-targeted rather than community-oriented. Individual benefits mattered compared to building of community assets which should have nevertheless benefited the individuals in the long run. Electoral motives tuned the policies of the government to influence people to gain electoral advantages. Thus, with the change of government after every general election, new programs began to be announced with the basic objectives of eradication of poverty, elimination of all forms of inequalities, empowerment of common people remaining as popular cliches. The people were made to be 'dependent' on the State rather than the other way—the people guiding the State to frame policies. Such a policy (of de-welfarism?) of State-control in place of people-guided State policies does not serve the purpose of democracy in the long run & in fact, weaken the collective spirit of the people who, in order to access the benefits, fight among themselves along social, class, religious or political lines. Democracy stands endangered in such an eventuality. It is time the intellectuals & social scientists realize the potent threats to such nations of the Third World which chose the democratic option & suggest policy corrections to help strengthen their democratic footings, the sooner the better. If it fails, the other option—chaotic governance slipping into authoritarianism, already witnessed in certain countries around the world—looms large & very near.

2006S00551

Domaneschi, Lorenzo (Dept Social & Political Studies, U Milan, Italy 20122 [e-mail: lorenzo.domaneschi@unimi.it]), **The Art-work of Urban Chefs. A Study in the Changing of the Gastronomic Field in a Northern Italian City, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Culinary cultures are often presented & offered throughout public commercial venues, showing a common example of the role of food in an

increasing globalizing context. For food is, more & more, one of the main channels to spread, through popular culture, some representations of different geographical identities. To suggest one sociological way to analyse such a cultural process, this paper first invites to consider the cooked food offered by urban restaurants as an object at the borderline between art & commodity. Following this hypothesis, the essay looks at the practice of some urban chefs in the light of the logic of a gastronomic field as a field of cultural production. Drawing particularly on both the classical works of Becker & Bourdieu, the aim of this research is to show the ambivalent point of view on the logic of creation & innovation that leads the work of chefs as they are placed inside the complex social space of the gastronomic field. Finally, using the empirical material based on in-depth interviews conducted in a Northern Italian city, the paper concludes suggesting how the 'tradition' issue & the relative production of geographical identities often linked to the (Italian) urban cuisine, are a specific (historical) product & effect of the cultural field & its straddling with other specific fields.

2006S00552

Dombrowsky, Wolf R. (Christian-Albrechts-U Kiel, Germany 24098 [tel: 0049-431-880-3465; fax: 0049-431-880-3467; e-mail: wdombro@msn.com]), **From Lonely Crowd to Desperate Cruelty. 911 and the Descent of the Terror-Directed Man, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The contribution aims at a sociological approach to terrorism, which seems necessary amidst an ideologically biased global controversy about religion, culture & civilization. Alternatively, terrorism will be examined in the tradition of sociological classics: Durkheim, Merton & Riesman. Along with their works, terrorism will be reinterpreted as "social fact", as a socially accepted, other-directed mean for tradition-directed people seeking for goals beyond those being in control. Thus, terrorism can be seen with Clausewitz as continuation of politics by different means. Still, terror is instrumental, applied to reach political goals. Questioned is, how these goals 'emerge'. The 'Red Army' in Germany & Italy deduced their goal of a communist society from Marx' writings; Islamic fundamentalists receive their goal of a theocracy from Mohammad's writings. Firm convictions & persuasion pair with the (self-)legitimization to recklessly overcome other goals. Thus, the United Nations still lack a consensual definition of 'terrorism'. Each member nation sticks irreconcilable to one's interpretation, although clusters of political approximation correlate with socio-demographic & economical distributions. As a matter of fact, where & how people live correlates statistically with spatial distributions of terrorism. However, the nexus does neither fit for any 'geo-strategic' approach nor justifies preemptive strikes. Not always & not everywhere poverty, deprivation & suppression force directly into terrorism. On the other hand these basic distributions are prerequisite for a 'critical mass' responsive to promising goals & cut off from self-directed means.

2006S00553

Donoyama, Nozomi, & Munakata, Tsunetsugu (Graduate School Comprehensive Human Sciences, U Tsukuba, Tsukuba-city, Ibaraki, Japan [tel: 81-29-858-9631; fax: 81-29-855-1745; e-mail: esperance.dono@nifty.com]), **Workplace Psychosocial Mental Health among Massage Practitioners with Visual Impairment in Japan, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Purpose: to examine workplace psychosocial mental health conditions among massage practitioners with visual impairment in Japan. Method: Self-report questionnaires were mailed to 900 randomly selected alumni of 10 vocational schools for the visually impaired in Japan. 300 returned their questionnaires, among whom were 240 practising massage professionals. The pre-analysis cleaning of data showed 155 validly completed questionnaires (males=126, females=29, & mean age=41 years). Mental health conditions were estimated by three subscales of Burnout, Trait Anxiety, the Daily Hassles, Learned Helplessness, Self-repression, Perceived Emotional Support, & Self-Esteem Scales. Results: The practitioners had high trait anxiety. Those who worked at hospitals, medical clinics & nursing homes showed significantly higher burnout conditions than did those who worked at their own private clinics. Scores of emotional exhaustion, trait anxiety & depression were significantly higher among the mildly visually impaired practitioners who read written text than among the severely impaired who read Braille. In the multiple regression, daily hassles, learned helplessness, & self-repression had significant positive influence on trait anxiety, whereas perceived emotional support & self-esteem negatively influenced it.

2006S00554

Douglas, Karen Manges & Sjöberg, Gideon (Dept Sociology, Sam Houston State U, Huntsville, TX 77341 [tel: 936-294-1513; fax: 936-294-3573; e-mail: kmd007@shsu.edu]), **Managing Water Usage in Texas: Reconstituting Socio-Cultural Theorizing about the Environment into a More Generalized Framework**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Extensive social research conducted on the formation & development of the Edwards Aquifer Authority in central Texas grounds our effort to construct a more encompassing theoretical perspective for managing water resources (or environmental issues more generally). In our analysis we stitch together key elements of theorizing by three major scholars who have addressed the environment: Ulrich Beck, Walter Firey, & Elinor Ostrom. After sketching out the basic conceptual contributions of these scholars, we suggest how their conceptual advances may fit together into a broader socio-cultural framework for interpreting the environment or, more specifically, resource use. We are especially concerned with Beck's emphasis on the future, with Firey's three pillars—the economic system, the ecological system, & the ethnographic system—and his emphasis on the nonexistence of any well-defined optimum, & with Ostrom's stress on the commons & on institutions. We link their ideas together with our own attention to social planning & the building of alternative organizational (institutional) arrangements.

2006S00555

Doyle, Martha & Timonen, Virpi M. (Trinity Coll Dublin [tel: 353-1-608-2911; e-mail: martha.doyle@tcd.ie]), **A Tale of Four Cities: Domiciliary Care for Older People in Copenhagen, San Francisco, Dublin and Berlin**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The allocation, organisation & quality control of formal domiciliary care services are central tasks for all community care systems. In the light of population ageing, changes in family structures, increases in women's labour market participation rates & the perceived unsuitability & high cost of institutional care, the challenge of providing adequate domiciliary care is of great importance. Based on a series of interviews & participant observation exercises (conducted in October 2005–February 2006) in Germany, Denmark, Ireland & the United States, this paper presents a comparative analysis of the key aspects of (i) formal domiciliary care (part) financed through the long-term care insurance in Germany (Berlin) (ii) In-Home Supportive Services (IHSS) in California (San Francisco) (iii) the public home care service in Denmark (Copenhagen) & (iv) the home care services in Ireland (Dublin). Considering the respective political, economic & social backgrounds of the four systems an up-to-date analysis of the core aspects of each of the care models will be provided. Eligibility & targeting of service within the respective systems, implications of the various assessment methods, the range of services available & the coverage of the service, role & importance of different providers & quality controls will be analysed.

2006S00556

Druckman, Angela, Sinclair, Philip & Jackson, Tim (Centre Environmental Strategy, U Surrey, UK [tel: 44-0-1483-686679; fax: 44-0-1483-686671; e-mail: a.druckman@surrey.ac.uk]), **Household Resource Usage and Its Drivers: A Highly Socio-Economically Disaggregated Model**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Addressing materially intensive consumption patterns & lifestyles is vital in the struggle to reduce the impact of modern society on the environment. The sustainable consumption agenda not only needs to be based on robust evidence of the scale of current resource usage but also on an understanding of the drivers behind consumption. The subject of this paper is a quantitative household metabolism model that addresses both of these requirements. The model describes household resource demand at high levels of socio-economic & geographical disaggregation based on consumer expenditure data in conjunction with Census data. Case study areas of extreme relative deprivation & affluence, & neighbourhoods representing typical examples of the UK National Classification of Census Output Areas are studied. The demand of these localities for selected material goods, such as household appliances, clothing, footwear & alcoholic drinks, is examined & related to the socio-demographic structure & institutional infra-structure. This approach has the ability to identify consumption inequalities at the level of commodity groups, & to reveal trends in inequality over time.

2006S00557

Du Gay, Paul L. (Dept Sociology, Open U, Milton Keynes, UK MK7 6AA [tel: 00441908654457; fax: 00441908654458; e-mail: p.l.j.dugay@open.ac.uk]), **Re-Instating an Ethic of Bureaucratic Office?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In recent years there has been a considerable upsurge of interest in the concept of 'office' within the social sciences, humanities & among scholars of public law & public management. Although there are a number of disparate, often discipline specific, factors contributing to this renewed focus, two rather more general aspects of the 'turn' to office stand out. First, a rekindled interest in the moral attributes of public agency inspired not only by a number of well publicized political controversies but also by growing ethical uncertainties attendant upon a rapid & equally controversial series of managerial reforms of a wide range of public institutions. Secondly, a historical, philosophical & practical concern with the manner in which certain prominent contemporary conceptions of moral agency presume a dichotomy between moral autonomy, on the one hand, & subordination to higher authority, on the other, such that to hold a subaltern status & to exercise moral agency are represented as fundamentally incompatible. Although it would be somewhat problematic to conjoin both of these strands into something akin to a unified field, there are nonetheless clear points of connection between them. One crucial area of overlap concerns the forms of moral agency appropriate to the performance of political & governmental offices. This paper seeks to make a case for the continuing indispensability of office-specific conceptions of moral agency in the realm of governmental & administrative action. Its main focus of concern, however, is with the office of the state bureaucrat. This category of 'person' has been the object of significant practical reform over the last two decades, & serious debate continues concerning whether such incessant reform has undermined key aspects of the role & function of the office to which this persona is attached. Indeed, rhetorics of office have played & continue to play an important part in framing debates about the status of recent reforms of the state administration as an institution of government.

2006S00558

Dubet, François (CADIS, U Bordeaux 2, France 33076 [tel: +33 (0)557 57 1860; fax: +33 (0)557 95 8002; e-mail: francois.dubet@u-bordeaux2.fr]), **Feelings of Injustice and Social Movements**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ One can consider that all social movements have a "moral" dimension to the extent that they are driven by a feeling of injustice. People protest against their fate, a situation or some treatment perceived to be unfair. Despite this fact, the link between sentiments of injustice & social movements is not as clear as it appears: the causes of injustice are not always perceived to be social ones; in the most developed societies injustices are regarded in reference to individuals' situations much more than in terms of social classes; finally, the principles of justice which actors refer to are both numerous & in mutual contradiction with each other. This places significant restraints on the development of a dominant feeling of injustice capable of producing collective action.

2006S00559

Dubey, Arun Kumar (Dept Sociology, Government P.G. Coll, Joshimath (Chamoli), Uttaranchal, India [tel: 91-9415371647; e-mail: arun_vns_09@yahoo.co.in]), **Changing Pattern of Rural Leadership in Garhwal Region**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the present scenario, the whole of village structure is changing at fast pace. This is creditable to modern means of communication, globalization, western education system, industrialization, urbanization, modes of transportation, village's connectivity to cities & activity of the political group in the village communities. If we focus our attention on village leadership, it is obvious that village leadership has crossed its transitional stage. Previously village leadership, envisaged, the qualities like, tradition, inheritance, caste basis, importance of age, land lordship, feudalism, & the monopoly of the influential. Leadership has the monopoly of members from the elite class, landlords & the influential. The original tendency of rural leadership was behaviorally individualistic; owing to this the democratic leadership could not develop. These were the attributes found in pre independence Indian village leadership, even today this could be seen somewhere in the Indian society. Post independence there have been many changes in the pattern of rural leadership & the reflection of these changes could be seen clearly. Fundamental rights provided by the constitution, special rights given to schedule castes & tribes & women, bringing changes in the dimensions of rural leadership. The above mentioned situation can

be seen in Garhwal region of newly formed state Uttaranchal (year 2000). Though Garhwal is the underdeveloped region of Uttaranchal, the modes of communication & modernism has effected it immensely. New patterns of Leadership have emerged among the native of Garhwal. It would be right to say that globalization & media has put traditional leadership aside & giving rise to new patterns. Special rights & right provided by constitution have changed the monopoly in leadership. One of the important changes one can find is that elections have taken place of inheritance. Women & the member of poor mass, have now the right of leadership. Reservation policy has enabled all the castes & classes to get the rights of leadership. Political awareness has been increased in village or rural leadership. One of the attribute in village leadership of Garhwal region is the development of group leadership against the individual leadership. The integrity among the mass is particularly aggressive. Even the common man is aware of his rights. The people of Garhwal, time to time, participate in the aggressive movement for the fulfillment of emerging demand. The primary agenda of the election is general development, ideology, comes secondary. Prof. Yogendra Singh in his book "Modernization of Indian Tradition" has clearly mentioned the fact that the rural leadership still shows the monopoly of people from higher & prosperous class. Young & educated people are coming in front for leadership. The ownership of land & property is an important aspect because it has been mainly observed that landlords & prosperous people are educated & have relation out side the village community. New democratic rights & legal security have encouraged under privileged mass to acquire, the right to be in power, but financial hurdle has blocked the path in it. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2006S00560

Dubrow, Joshua Kjerulf (Ohio State U, Columbus, Ohio 43210 [tel: 614-256-4927; fax: 614-292-6682; e-mail: dubrow.2@sociology.osu.edu]), **Descriptive Representation Policy during Radical Social Transformation: A Comparative Analysis of East Central Europe and the Balkans**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Advocates for minority groups argue that equitable political representation is essential for creating a vibrant minority rights environment. This paper focuses on analyses of descriptive political representation in national legislatures. It is assumed that when this kind of representation is put in place, the demographic composition of the legislative body more accurately mirrors that of the citizenry, leading to better substantial representation. Though widespread, descriptive representation policy is not distributed equally; some social groups get this type of policy while others do not, & in some countries there is no descriptive representation policy at all. What accounts for this pattern? I critically analyze Mala Htun's (2004) argument that gender & ethnicity have divergent processes such that gender policies arise from social movement pressures & ethnic policies arise from a founding compromise of a consociational democracy. Using quantitative & qualitative data, there is evidence to suggest that national political elites assess demographic composition, history of social cleavage conflict, & social movement group pressures to create descriptive representation policy. However, the East Central European & Balkan cases suggest important qualifications: (a) both ethnicity & gender policy arise from social movement pressures & founding compromise, (b) some policies are adopted through diffusion processes, & (c) more often than not, gender gets voluntary party quotas while ethnicities get national laws.

2006S00561

Duff, John (ICCS, Edith Cowan U, Perth, Western Australia 6027 [tel: +61 8 6304 5747; e-mail: j.duff@ecu.edu.au]), **Internationalisation of University Education, League Tables and the Transformation of Australian University Education into a Private Good**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The internationalisation of university education in Australia has been driven by universities' need to raise revenue as public funding has declined, with university operating budgets relying increasingly on the lucrative market of fee-paying students from the Asia Pacific region. The fees which can be charged by Australian universities depend on the status of the institutions offering the courses. Consequently, international league tables of universities are becoming increasingly important in providing this information to the market. The internationalisation strategy adopted by universities, which includes the pursuit of higher rankings, provides support to the neoliberal goal of transforming Australian university education from a state supported public good to a market based private good. The paper will focus on the emergence of different ranking systems, including one or more from China, & the effect of a market for interna-

tional fee-paying students in Australia on what has previously been a largely state funded university system.

2006S00562

Duff, Nick & Duff, John (U Western Australia, Crawley 6009 [e-mail: duffn01@tartarus.uwa.edu.au]), **They Hate Our Way of Life? Analysing Political Violence by Muslims in the Asia-Pacific Region**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There has been considerable concern in the mainstream media about the prospect of a 'global jihad', in which Muslims around the world are supposedly taking up arms against the West. In Australia the issue has the capacity to affect social cohesion, when the media portray the country as under threat from South-East Asian Islamic militants. The inadequacies of this analysis are magnified when the concept of 'global jihad' is used in relation to the separatist movements in the southern Philippines, southern Thailand, or Aceh in Indonesia. In this paper we examine the origins & subsequent developments of these three conflicts, focusing in particular on the changing roles of religion & religious identity. We discuss the impact of colonialism & the nation state on these struggles, as well as the relevance of transnational Islamic movements. We argue that 'terrorism' is an inadequate tool of analysis for the violent struggles under discussion, even where 'terrorist'-type violence is used. Further, to provide a non-Muslim point of comparison, we briefly examine other separatist movements in the region, such as Timor Leste, Irian Jaya/West Papua & Bougainville.

2006S00563

Duffy, Rosaleen (Politics Dept, Manchester U, M13 9PL UK [tel: 00 44 (0)161 275 1282; e-mail: rosaleen.duffy@manchester.ac.uk]), **Global Environmental Governance, Sustainability and Ecotourism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will explore the politics & ethics of ecotourism, sustainable development & globalisation in Madagascar. Ecotourism is interrelated with broader processes of globalisation & in particular with global environmental governance (Rosenau, 1990; Wilkinson & Hughes (eds) 2002). However its promotion as a politics or value free development option 'invisibilises' the wider political & ethical implications of pursuing ecotourism as a means of securing environmentally sustainable development in the South. This paper will explore the politics of ecotourism as a neoliberal development strategy as promoted by the donor consortium in Madagascar. The development of ecotourism as a means of ensuring conservation 'pays its way' is a core theme in the DVI. The debates on ecotourism development in Madagascar raise important questions about the nature of global environmental governance & its relationship to ecotourism, especially the competing interests of the donor community & the significance of epistemic communities in scientific discussions.

2006S00564

Duffy, Rosaleen (Politics Dept, Manchester U, M13 9PL UK [tel: 00 44 (0)161 275 1282; e-mail: rosaleen.duffy@manchester.ac.uk]), **Governance States in Africa? International Environmental NGOs and Madagascar**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will examine debates centred on the roles of the state, global civil society & global donors in environmental governance in Madagascar. It will use Harrison's framework of the governance state to investigate the impact of the donor consortium in Madagascar. The paper will investigate the complex relationships between wildlife NGOs, the Malagasy government, global donors & international financial institutions; in turn, this will illuminate the capacities & limits of civil society actors, as well as the role of national government. The role of US-based NGOs such as Conservation International & Wildlife Conservation Society are particularly important; their importance stems from the amount of resources they bring into Madagascar's environmental sector, the impact of their overall 'science-based' conservation philosophy, interaction with local environmental organisations & their position of power in the donor consortium. This paper will explore how far the consortium can be seen as a mechanism which has transformed the Malagasy environmental politics & has led to the creation of what Harrison calls a governance state.

2006S00565

Durey, Angela & Duff, John (Centre Social Research, Edith Cowan U, Western Australia [tel: 08 6304 5162; fax: 08 6304 5866; e-mail: a.durey@ecu.edu.au]), **Ethnographic Research on Overseas Trained GPs and their Spouses in Rural Western**

Australia: The Social Practice of Gender, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Australian trained doctors are reluctant to leave the cities to work in the country. In order to address doctor shortages in rural areas, the Commonwealth government has instituted reforms to strengthen the medical workforce. These include recruiting more overseas trained doctors (OTDs) to work in rural areas of need. National standards to assess OTDs have been proposed, as each State medical board currently implements its own accreditation procedures often resulting in inconsistency between jurisdictions. This paper draws on ethnographic research in rural Western Australia to identify some of the challenges OTDs face working as rural GPs. Although issues such as professional development & certification of competence are the main focus of the accrediting & recruiting bodies, valuing the needs of OTDs' spouse/partners is also important. Failing to do so can compromise recruitment & retention of OTDs. The paper identifies the role gender plays in shaping the decisions of OTDs & their spouses to stay in or leave rural locations. Findings show that the majority of couples conform to conventional expectations of gender roles with male as provider & female as main caregiver. Female GPs are more likely to work part-time than their male colleagues & female spouses of OTDs are more likely to downsize their career aspirations.

2006S00566

Dwyer, Tom (State U Campinas (UNICAMP), Sao Paulo, Brazil [tel: 55-11-32849335; fax: 55-19-37881589; e-mail: tom@unicamp.br]), **Youth Confronted with the TICs: From Globalisation to Alter-Globalisation?, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Researchers in industrialised countries mapped important changes with apparently deep-seated origins & which, although observed prior to the emergence TICs (technologies of information & communication), now appear to fit remarkably well with observable patterns of youthful TIC use, eg. increasing narcissism (Sennett), fragmented personalities (W.C. James), rising new actors/subjects & conflicts (Touraine) & network organisations (Schon). However, former horizons disappear, despair & disorientation appear. Youth turn to TICs to retreat or to develop communitarian & even obscurantist practices. Youth research from developing countries will be mobilised to see if it inverts some common understandings of the relationship between TICs, globalisation & identity formation.

2006S00567

Ebishima, Hitoshi & Oinumi, Yoshihiro (Biwako Seikei Sport Coll, Shiga, Japan 520-0025 [tel: +81-77-596-8482; fax: +81-77-596-8482; e-mail: ebishima@bss.ac.jp]), **Globalizing Process of an Indigenous Sport: A Case Study of Japanese Sumo, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Introduction: Sumo has almost 250 years tradition since it was organized as today's system in Japan. However, it has been experiencing a drastic change this decade. This traditional sport is not free from the influence of the globalized world any more. Foreign born sumo wrestlers are dominating the competition & are highly ranked in the sumo order. Additionally, although Sumo still maintains the traditional way of performance with ritualized customs, the management system is getting highly modernized. This ambivalent character of modern Sumo reflects the changing society of Japan & the influence of the globalized world on Japanese traditional culture. Discussion and Conclusion: Two different aspects are involved in the globalizing process of Sumo. 1) The change of the perception about the cosmopolitanism of Japan especially among the younger generation allows greater change of traditional culture to take place. 2) The economical capital which is created by Sumo & also supporting Sumo is the main driving force to construct an 'imperialized' system among the different types of wrestling worldwide. The first element was proven by the survey which was conducted among different generations of the people in Japan. The second element was vindicated by the interviews with foreign born sumo wrestlers or other related persons. The conceptualization of global sport advocated by Maguire (1999) is used for constructing the framework for this research.

2006S00568

Ecimovic, Timi, Haw, Roger, Stuhler, Elmer A., Kulic, Slavko & Muvrin, Drago (Environmental Sciences, Ansted U, 10840 Penang, Malaysia [tel: ++ 386 5 6421 360; fax: Non; e-mail: timi.ecimovic@bocosoft.com]), **The Relativity of Societal, Scientific and Technological Progress-Need for a New World Order, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ "Is there a need for a New World Order?" This question has to be addressed if sustainable (development) future, intended to harmonize civilization with nature is recognized as an important goal. This paper is a presentation of the methodology of the notification of complex societal problems & possible solutions by applying the system theory & system thinking. System theory & system thinking works at the level of concept formation, analysis, synthesis & case study. With rapid societal changes & consequent challenges from nature, a great impact is felt on the climate. To comprehend this & to evolve methodology to adapt to this, our civilisation should seek sustainable (development) future as an immediate goal. It is a slow & gradual process. World peace should become an ideal. As Gandhi stated, "Be the change you want to see in the world." Thus to attain such a harmony of one world, one peace, we have to move towards the concept evolution of One Earth, One Government, & One Society & its evolution. Food, water, shelter, clothing & science are sum total of the basic achievements of our civilization. These are attained through human activities & are influencing our socio-economic system. These are basic needs, the gratification of which is fulfilled through nature, space & environment. These resources such as water, land & air have become important issues. Science can become a part of these issues, at the individual, national or global levels. A new approach has been instituted to tackle the complex problems of research/scientific issues adopting "Thinking Theory" & "Case Study Research." This approach has given rise to a more dynamic view of LIFE, its ORIGIN, the present & future. What is sustainable (development) future or harmony with the Nature? How do we co-opt science to maintain the harmony of our civilization with the Nature of Planet Earth? The scientific background of the presentation is the book, "System Thinking & Climate Change System (Against a Big "Tragedy of Commons" of all of us)" ISBN 961-236-380-3 displayed at www.institut-climatechange.si at which Dialectical System Theory (Mulej) & other system theories have been reviewed.

2006S00569

Eckermann, Liz (Arts Faculty, Deakin U, Geelong, Victoria, Australia [tel: 613-52271026; fax: 613-52272018; e-mail: liz.eckermann@deakin.edu.au]), **Using the Personal Wellbeing Index in Lao PDR: Issues of Equivalence, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Lao PDR is one of the 50 countries included in the International Wellbeing Group study which uses Cummin's (2001) Personal Wellbeing Index (PWI) to draw cross-national comparisons of subjective wellbeing. Lau, Cummins & McPherson (2005) found a statistically significant difference in PWI scores between Australian & Hong Kong. They ask whether this is a real reflection of lower quality of life in Hong Kong or whether there exists a cultural response bias which predisposes the Hong Kong population to be less willing to admit to high levels of satisfaction in the seven domains of the index. If the difference reflects cultural response bias, what factors contribute to that bias & how common is this phenomenon in the countries of South-east Asia & IndoChina? The paper addresses these questions with particular attention to Lao PDR where responses to the PWI from both urban & rural populations suggest a similar reticence about expressing high levels of satisfaction. The paper explores the sources of resistance to reporting positive subjective wellbeing & what adaptations may be needed to the Index to allow for such bias.

2006S00570

Edewor, Patrick A. (Dept Sociology, Covenant U, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria [tel: 234-0-8055269434; fax: 1-610-840-1892; e-mail: edeworpat@yahoo.com]), **Fertility Preferences among the Isoko of Southern Nigeria: A Comparison of Men and Women, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ The study on which this paper is based was carried out among the Isoko of southern Nigeria. Adopting a comparative approach, it examines the reproductive motivations & fertility preferences of men & women in two urban & four rural settlements. Data from a survey of 1,458 women of reproductive age & 587 men aged 20-60 years, together with qualitative data from Focus Group Discussion were utilized. The results show that fertility preferences are still high in the study area. Economic considerations feature prominently as reasons for fertility preferences & it is widely believed that parents should have the number of children they could cater for. More women than men expect to depend on children as a means of old-age support. While there is no significant difference between men & women in ideal family size (defined as the best number of children for a woman in Isokoland), desired family size is significantly higher among men than among women especially among rural & older respondents, adherents of traditional religion, those polygynously married as well as

those with son preference. Education had a significant negative relationship with family size preferences among women but not among men. This suggests that women's education might play a more important role in fertility transition than men's education.

2006S00571

Edewor, Patrick A. (Dept Sociology, Covenant U, Ota, Ogun State, Nigeria. [tel: 234-0-8055269434; fax: 1-610-840-1892; e-mail: edeworpat@yahoo.com]), **Homelessness among Children and Youth in Lagos, Nigeria**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is based on a study carried out on homeless children & youth in Lagos, Nigeria. The study was aimed at understanding the causes, problems & policy implications of homelessness among children & youth. A survey of homeless children & youth in three purposively selected parts of Lagos metropolis was done. The results show that majority of the respondents are males. They have low level of education & are from poor & large families most of which are polygynous. Parental neglect, discontent at home, marital instability in family of orientation, poverty & peer influence are major causes of being on the street. The children & youth sleep under bridges, at the beach, in motor parks & vehicles, in market places, & in uncompleted buildings. Their survival strategies include engaging in some income-yielding activities such as carrying load, being bus conductors, packing refuse, buying & selling, engaging in commercial sex & begging. Substance abuse & engaging in risky sexual behaviour are common. They face the problem of insecurity, police harassment & all forms of exploitation & maltreatment from area boys. They are also predisposed to a number of hazards including sexual abuse, molestation & health hazards. The paper concludes by making recommendations for policy based on the findings.

2006S00572

Edwards, Jane E. & van Roekel, Helen (Spencer Gulf Rural Health School, U South Australia, [tel: +618 8647 6006; fax: +618 8647 6164; e-mail: jane.edwards@unisa.edu.au]), **Gender, Sexuality and Embodiment: Discursive Frameworks Structuring Same-Sex Attracted Women's Use of Health Care in Rural Australia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Drawing on interview data, this paper identifies the way same-sex attracted women negotiate health care in a rural Australian setting. In-depth interviews were conducted with ten women, ranging from nineteen to sixty one years. All interviews were transcribed verbatim & analysed for emergent themes. Most women were of Anglo-Saxon descent & all were in paid employment. Women chose General Practitioners (GPs) carefully, 'interviewing' them to see if they hold acceptable attitudes toward same-sex attraction. However, sexuality is not the only criteria women use to judge GPs. Some women at times invoked gender-based discourse, evaluating GPs by how well they understood & treated women's bodies. In other instances, women utilized a framework based on sexuality; good health care, in these cases, was associated with how respecting the practitioner was of same-sex attraction. Sometimes women evaluated care by reference to a 'un-gendered' model of the body & GPs were evaluated on the basis of clinical knowledge. In the clinical encounter, women did not define themselves in a unitary way in relation to gender or sexuality. Rather they selectively & strategically employ discourses of gender, sexuality & embodiment to structure & evaluate health care utilization.

2006S00573

Egharevba, Matthew Etinosa (Dept Sociology, Covenant U, Ota, Nigeria, Canaanland 0001 [tel: +234080-35730381; e-mail: matty_osa@yahoo.com]), **The Social Psychological Consequences of HIV/AIDS Stigmatization on Social Relations in Nigeria**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ As HIV/AIDS continues to ravage sub-Saharan Africa, questions about the social psychological effects of the pandemic affecting social relationships & networks have become more pronounced. People's behavioural response to the disease & relationship with victims is often & most times shaped by their beliefs, values, & social expectations about appropriate behavioural dispositions. Despite the increasing knowledge & awareness that people have concerning HIV/AIDS & its mode of transmission, discrepancies still exist regarding the attitudinal & behavioural responses of members of the society to HIV/AIDS victims. This paper seeks to examine the socio-cultural & psychological dynamics underlying this attitudinal disposition & the consequences it has on the quality of life of victims & their responses to the infection. The paper concludes that increased stig-

matization & discrimination surrounding HIV/AIDS victims is exacerbated by its being the object of intense moral scrutiny which must be redressed by increased public enlightenment & pragmatic legislations.

2006S00574

Eglite, Parsla (Inst Economics, Latvian Academy Science, Riga, LV-1050 Latvia [tel: 371 - 7227474; fax: 371 - 7820608; e-mail: spiceina@lza.lv]), **Leisure Choice and Its Fulfilment in Latvia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ To learn if actual leisure is one's choice or impact of obstacles a survey was conducted in 2001. Respondents (889) of active age were picked up occasionally, analysis based on comparison of homogeneous groups. Results show that actual frequency of certain leisure activities differs mainly by age. Out-of-home activities—entertainment, sports training, performing arts, visits to relatives & friends were chosen mainly by young people, while reading, walks, handicrafts, outdoor activities in nature are rather equally popular among all generations. Young people often feel difficulties to choose pleasant leisure activities, more experienced persons used to be short of time. As desired activity, all the groups prefer travels. Other choices repeat the actual differences. As main obstacles to fulfil one's leisure choice occur to be lack of financial means, tiredness, lack of time, not sufficient skills to manage time. For young people also lack of company, in their thirties—child-care, spouse's diverse schedule at job or different choice. At least partly these obstacles might be eliminated by individuals themselves. Some education on time management could be useful.

2006S00575

Ejiogu, E. C. (Dept Sociology, U Maryland, College Park 20742 [tel: 301-405-0878; fax: 301-314-6892; e-mail: eejioogu@socy.umd.edu]), **Britain's Colonial Army Formats in Africa and Post-Colonial Military Coups: The Case of Nigeria**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The practical demands of wars, military campaigns & missions have often reflected in the format of armies since the history of time. With that in mind, there can be no doubt as to why the British were particularly meticulous in the recruitment of its colonial forces in Africa. Britain's conscious desire to ensure that only members of specific groups in the Niger basin were recruited into its colonial forces was meant to build a loyal army for the colonization of inhabitants of the sub-region. The end of colonial rule & shifts in military recruitment hardly erased the vestiges of the policies that guided the recruitment of indigenous men into what became the Nigerian Army. This study which examines policies that guided the recruitment of indigenous men into the colonial army in the Niger basin finds that the various military coups that have taken place in post-colonial Nigeria can be traced to those colonial recruitment policies.

2006S00576

Ejiogu, E. C. (Dept Sociology, U Maryland, College Park 20742 [tel: 301-405-0878; fax: 301-314-6892; e-mail: eejioogu@socy.umd.edu]), **Political Development amongst the Inhabitants of West Africa's Niger Basin: A Comparative and Historical Study from the Perspectives of Eckstein's Congruence Theory**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ European states achieved several accomplishments from their colonization of Africa. One such accomplishment was their imposition of the state system that resulted from state building in Europe from the early modern era, on Africa. The other is the legacy of seeming homogeneity in the composition of contemporary African states & the societies that they encompass. Orthodox social science inquiries have responded to these & the other legacies of European colonialism in their accounts of state & society interaction on the continent. The present study deviates from that orthodoxy by accounting for political development amongst the inhabitants of the Niger basin from the theoretical perspective of Harry Eckstein's congruence theory. Unlike orthodox accounts, it reveals that most of the age-old heterogeneities & complexities inherent in the Niger basin's indigenous societies survived colonial intervention, & have continued to impact the course of politics amongst the inhabitants of the sub-region.

2006S00577

Elder-Vass, Dave (School Politics & Sociology, Birkbeck Coll, U London, UK [tel: (0044) 1462-643098; e-mail: d.eldervass@ntlworld.com]), **Emergence and Functionalism: Friends or Foes?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social systems theory has been dominated by functionalism, with its focus on the differentiation of subsystems & its tendency to ascribe a substantial degree of autonomy to such subsystems, expressed most extremely in Luhmann's reliance on autopoiesis. However, there is another strand of systems thinking, which is receiving increasing attention in sociology: emergentism. At least some emergentists see the causal powers of entities as depending on their parts & thus privilege a relationship that autopoiesis denies: a) the ontological status of functional subsystems—are they real, or merely useful abstractions? b) the significance of lower level properties in explaining the behaviour or properties of higher level systems—and thus the validity of autopoiesis; c) their accounts of the historical genesis of functional systems; d) whether the boundaries between social subsystems are clear cut & fundamental, or arbitrary, elastic, & of secondary importance; e) whether communication between social subsystems must be conducted through some real external medium, or may be internal to people & structures that participate in multiple subsystems. This paper will be concerned with enumerating & clarifying the potential conflicts—and indeed the potential complementarities—between emergentist & functionalist paradigms for social systems theory. It will not, however, offer a definitive solution to the tensions between emergentism & functionalism; it is oriented to the more modest goal of arriving at a definition of the problem.

2006S00578

Elder-Vass, Dave (School Politics & Sociology, Birkbeck Coll, U London, UK [tel: (0044) 1462 643098; e-mail: d.eldervass@ntlworld.com]), **Reconciling Archer and Bourdieu in an Emergentist Theory of Action**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Margaret Archer & Pierre Bourdieu have advanced what seem at first sight to be incompatible theories of human agency. The conflict is most apparent in their approaches to reflexivity. While Archer places heavy stress on conscious reflexive deliberation & the consequent choices of identity & projects that individuals make, Bourdieu's concept of habitus places equally heavy stress on the role of social conditioning in determining our behaviour, & largely ignores the contribution of human reflexivity. This paper will sketch out an emergentist explanation of how human dispositions & our reflexive decisions are related to the determination of human action. It then goes on to argue that the tensions in Bourdieu's theory of action can be resolved by a reasonable reinterpretation of the habitus that makes it consistent with this emergentist theory & creates space for human choices as well as social influences on our behaviour. This opens up a role for the sort of reflexive deliberations advocated by Archer & thus to a reconciliation of the key contributions of both Archer & Bourdieu. In this synthesis, the degree & type of reflexivity may vary depending upon social & historical circumstances, & thus space is also created for a theory of reflexivity as such.

2006S00579

Elliott, Carolyn M. (Dept Political Science, U Vermont, Burlington 05401 [tel: 802-865-9070; e-mail: carolyn.elliott@uvm.edu]), **The Global Meets the Local: Engendered Transformations in Globalization as It Meets the Ground**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Feminist analyses of the neo-liberal framework of global economic governance argue that apparently gender-neutral policies have deeply gendered impacts. Reductions in government programs of social provisioning & growth in female labor migration have increased the burdens of social & biological reproduction carried by women in both poor & rich countries, affecting fertility, health & education. Investigations by the New Century Scholars in the Fulbright 2004-5 program on Global Empowerment of Women reveal further contradictions. Access to the global economy is engendered by the growing differentiation between productive & reproductive processes. The focus on human capital has resulted in greater health spending for the poor but with a negative effect on gender equity. Declining state support in the provision of public goods has led to a proliferation of women's self-help credit groups, generating male resentment & divisions among women. Women migrants experience empowerment in personal relations but endure compromised citizenship & relegation to racialized & gendered spaces. Measures undertaken under global human rights norms backfire or are coopted by local powers.

2006S00580

Elliott, Carolyn M. (Dept Political Science, U Vermont, Burlington 05401 [tel: 802-865-9070; e-mail: carolyn.elliott@uvm.edu]), **Multiple Dimensions of the Empowerment of Women**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Empowerment has been a critical concept for the international women's movement, but there are problems with how it has been defined, measured & deployed. There is a tension between the notion of empowerment as a series of individual choices & the structural constraints within which those choices can be made. We must question any finding of empowerment that focuses only on consciousness raising & group action without attention to the ways that institutional structures & politics frame, constrain & enable these activities. Further, limiting the concept of empowerment to individuals confronting social norms fails to recognize women's agency in creating or upholding these norms. Other problems arise when empowerment generates conflict among the domains of a woman's life or between groups of women. The unevenness & inconsistencies of empowerment must be charted, within women's lives & among women. These arguments will be documented by examination of studies undertaken by the 31 international scholars of the Fulbright New Century Scholars Program of 2004-5.

2006S00581

Ellonen, Noora (Dept Social Policy & Social Work, U Tampere, FIN-33014 [tel: +348 40 576 1998; e-mail: noora.ellonen@uta.fi]), **Juvenile Delinquency and Social Control in Schools: Multilevel Approach**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Adolescence is the most delinquent time of people's lifespan in Finland. This can be attributed to & partly explained by the experimental nature of adolescence, but prolonged delinquency is also shown to be a serious threat to adolescents' current & future well-being. Juvenile delinquency is also hidden by nature. On average, only 10% of the offences committed by adolescents come to the knowledge of Finnish authorities, which makes preventing them fairly difficult at the societal level & increases the responsibility of local actors. This study elaborates the significance of school in preventing adolescent delinquent behaviour. With a multilevel logistic regression analysis it is shown that social control in schools is negatively (decreasingly) related to adolescent delinquency. The effect is, however, gender-bound. Social control in schools explains as much as 19% of the differences in boys' delinquency levels between schools, when the crucial individual-level factors such as age & family background have been taken into account. Regarding girls, only 4% of the differences in girls' delinquency levels can be explained by school-related social control. The results suggest that girls are more vulnerable to the influence of smaller groups than the school community as a whole, such as peer groups. However, ensuring that teachers have the ability to provide social control in schools can be seen as a functional preventive measure in reducing adolescent delinquency.

2006S00582

Elvers, Horst-Dietrich (Dept Urban & Environmental Sociology, UFZ Centre Environmental Research, Leipzig, Germany 04177 [tel: 0049-341-235 2018; fax: 0049-341-235 2771; e-mail: horst-dietrich.elvers@ufz.de]), **Social and Environmental Causes of Allergies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The prevalence of allergic diseases has nearly doubled over the last 20 years. Besides genetic susceptibility & environmental exposures it has been shown that allergies are influenced by socioeconomic conditions. But in many respects it is still unclear how social factors causally determine these diseases. At this point my paper is joining. It will give a thorough analysis of how social & environmental factors interact in determining the development of allergic diseases in early childhood. In the first instance, already known social & environmental causes of allergies in children will be systemized by a structural model. This model will then be enriched by hypotheses about causal effects of the social situation on allergies, including the possible influence of psychosocial stress. All assumptions will further be verified with data of a 1998 initialized longitudinal birth cohort study on the influence of lifestyle factors on the development of allergic diseases (LISA-study) in Leipzig, Germany. Altogether, this paper is intended to contribute to the research on the interaction between social inequalities & environmental exposures on human health.

2006S00583

Emslie, Carol & Hunt, Kate (Social & Public Health Sciences Unit, Medical Research Council, UK [tel: +44 141 357 3949; fax: +44 141 337 2389; e-mail: ecarol@msoc.mrc.gla.ac.uk]), **Gender and Coronary Heart Disease: A Review of the Qualitative Literature**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Aim: This paper presents a review of the qualitative literature which examines the experiences of patients with coronary heart disease (CHD).

It summarises key themes in the literature & assesses the extent to which studies reflect the experiences of both female & male patients. Given the recent interest in the impact of masculinities on illness & recovery, the paper also explores whether studies have paid attention to the gendered experiences of men with CHD. Background: Understanding patients' experiences of their illness is important for coronary heart disease prevention & education. Qualitative methods are particularly suited to eliciting patients' detailed understandings & perceptions of illness. As much previous research has been 'gender neutral', this review pays particular attention to gender. Methods: Published papers from qualitative studies were identified for the review through searches in MEDLINE, EMBASE, CINAHL, PREMEDLINE, PsychINFO, Social Sciences Citation Index & Web of Science using keywords related to coronary heart disease. Findings: Early qualitative studies of patients with coronary heart disease were conducted almost exclusively with men, & tended to generalize from 'male' experience to 'human' experience. By the late 1990s this pattern had changed, with the majority of studies including women & many being conducted with solely female samples. However, many studies that include both male & female coronary heart disease patients still do not have a specific gender focus. Key themes in the literature include interpreting symptoms & seeking help, belief about coronary 'candidates' & relationships with health professionals. The influence of social roles is important: many female patients have difficulties reconciling family responsibilities & medical advice, while male patients worry about being absent from work. Conclusions: There is a need for studies that explicitly compare the experiences of men & women. Despite the persistent perception that CHD is a 'male disease', there is also an urgent need for work that takes masculinities into account when exploring the experiences of men with coronary heart disease. Our findings will be discussed in the context of recent literature which concentrates on the gendered aspects of men's health.

2006S00584

Enserink, Bert (Delft U Technology, Netherlands [tel: 31 15 2788071; fax: 31 15 2786439; e-mail: b.enserink@tudelft.nl]), **The Ants in the Kingdom of Elephants. An Explorative Study into Public Participation in Policy Making in India and China**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ India & China are the two most populated & economically booming nations of the world. Both countries formally adhere to globally set (UN) standards, not just with respect to free trade but also with respect to good governance. In this paper it will be argued that public participation is considered a prerequisite for good governance & at the same time is a result of it. From the concept of good governance prerequisites & criteria will be derived at that are generally considered essential for meaningful participation. The latter will be used to evaluate current public participation practices in both countries & to look for directions for further improvement. Both countries can be characterized as centralized distributed hierarchies, but there are big differences in the way the public is involved in (public) policy making processes. To explain these differences Hofstede's (2003) conceptual scheme on national cultures will be used for explaining the differences in public participation encountered during empirical studies in Kerala (India) & Beijing. The focus will be on the lessons that can be drawn from this cultural diversity perspective with respect to the criteria & prerequisites for meaningful participation.

2006S00585

Enserink, Bert & Witteveen, Loes (Delft U Technology, Netherlands [tel: 31 15 2788071; fax: 31 15 278 6439; e-mail: b.enserink@tudelft.nl]), **Visual Problem Appraisal 'Kerala's Coast'-A Simulation for Learning on Complex Problems**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Visual Problem Appraisal (VPA) is a realistic open simulation, constructed as a consultancy mission, positioning participants in the role of a consultant travelling to a foreign destination to analyse a complex situation. VPA Kerala's coast is based on 23 interviews which witness the discrepancy between the coastal zone regulation act & the subsistence problems experienced by the coastal population. The VPA aims to support (prospective) professionals to sharpen their analytical competencies & to contribute to social learning & agency with stakeholders. In this paper we describe the design of the visual problem appraisal as a method for analysing & structuring complex problems. We will present the evaluation outcomes of the use of VPA "Kerala's Coast" both in the classroom & in the field experiment in Kerala, where it was tested as a tool for stimulating stakeholder dialogue & social learning. Participants indicated they learned

both about integrated coastal management & about the perspectives of other stakeholders. Two-thirds indicated that participating in the VPA workshops changed their perspective on coastal zone problems, which we consider to be an indication of real social learning & the effectiveness of VPA.

2006S00586

Epstein, Debbie & Boden, Rebecca (School Social Sciences, Cardiff U, UK CF10 3WT [tel: +44 (0)29 2087 5097; fax: +44 (0)29 2087 4175; e-mail: Epsteind@cf.ac.uk]), **The Absent-Minded Professors, or How Universities Forgot to Imagine: The Globalisation of Managerialism and the Management of Globalisation in Higher Education**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper argues that, during the late 20th & early 21st centuries, universities have been captured by neo-liberal regimes of truth. We suggest that this may inhibit the 'research imagination' within universities and, consequently, their role in the democratisation of knowledge. We consider the role of capital in the globalisation of higher education, & the resulting global circulation of people & knowledge. We then examine how what we have termed the 'neo-liberal colonisation' of higher education has been achieved, ending with a discussion of the implication of these processes for the idea of the research imagination in universities.

2006S00587

Erasa, Dennis Saturno (Behavioral Sciences Dept, De La Salle U, Manila, Philippines [tel: 632-524-4611; fax: 632-524-4611; e-mail: erasgad@dlu.edu.ph]), **The Two Sciences of Bioprospecting: Classical Tension, Emerging Prospects**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper explores the hitherto unexamined sociological dimension of bioprospecting within the context of globalization. It takes issue with the notion that bioprospecting is a recent phenomenon spawned by biotechnology & its related technologies. The paper contends that biotechnology & traditional environmental knowledges (TEK) are complementary & parallel 'sciences' geared toward unlocking the secrets of nature; hence both originally share the same epistemological & practical ethos. However, the market-based spirit of globalization jolts such complementation & results in a tilted relationship between the two spheres of knowledge. The emerging issues viz., biopiracy, equity, & conservation are iconic of the nature of this problem. The paper ends with an invitation to reexamine the nature & elements of globalization as a sociological event & offer several courses of action as to how to mitigate its disclosed & undisclosed consequences by gearing toward a communicative environmental governance.

2006S00588

Eriksen, John & Birkelund, Gunn Elisabeth (NOVA-Norwegian Social Research, 0260 Oslo, Norway [tel: +47 22 54 12 00; fax: +47 22 54 12 01; e-mail: jer@nova.no]), **Normality Enhanced? A Study of the Family Life of Norwegian Patients with Rheumatism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Norms of normality are central to the ways in which people behave towards one another. In a society where norms of independence & self-reliance are strong, as we will claim is the case for Norway, the need for constant care by others may be difficult to handle. This paper explores the ways in which patients suffering from various types of rheumatism present themselves in every day life to their family, neighbours & colleagues. We will explore their perceptions of normal family relations, & how this may have a bearing on the ways in which they articulate & cope with their disease. Given a wish to pass as normal, we will expect many patients to under-communicate the consequences of their disease. Previous research also shows that the marital status of people with various disabilities reflects the average family patterns; thus we will also explore some consequences of the apparent successful adaptations to normality. The paper is based on personal interviews with 74 members of the Norwegian Rheumatism Association, collected from October 2003 to June 2004. Half of the interviewees were aged 30-40 years, the other half 50-60 years; 70 per cent were women.

2006S00589

Eriksson, Maria, Dahlkild-Öhman, Gunilla, Näsman, Elisabet & Sundhall, Jeanette (Dept Gender Studies, Göteborg U, Sweden [tel: +46 (0)31 773 52 24; fax: +46 (0)31 773 41 99; e-mail: maria.eriksson@wmsu.gu.se]), **Witness or Victim or Actor—or All of These? Children with a Father Who Is Violent to Their Mother and Children's Right to Voice in Family Law Proceedings**,

International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ The paper presents preliminary findings from an ongoing explorative project in Sweden on children as social actors in family law proceedings, with particular focus on children whose father is violent to the mother. Since 1996 it is required by law that investigators, unless it is directly inappropriate, seek information about the child's "views" & give information about this to the court. Until now, these encounters between children & family law investigators, & the implications for both children & professionals involved, have not been studied in any great detail in Sweden. The empirical material consists of three sets of qualitative data: semi-structured individual interviews with children; semi-structured group interviews with professionals from three work places; & written documentation (reports) submitted to the court by the professionals. The preliminary findings presented here concern notions of children who see & hear violence as "witnesses to" & "victims of" violence respectively, what such constructions mean for interpretations of children with a violent father, as well as for the professionals' conversations with these children & documentation of the children's perspectives.

2006S00590

Eroglu, Sebnem (School Social Policy/Sociology/Social Research, U Kent, Canterbury CT2 7NF UK [tel:44 (0) 1227 823045; fax: 44 (0) 1227 827005; e-mail: S.Eroglu@kent.ac.uk]), **The Reproduction and Inter-Generational Transmission of Poverty in Turkey: A Household-Level Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ This paper aims to outline some of the mechanisms central to reproduction of poverty in Turkey. It examines these mechanisms at the household-level by drawing on interview data from a longitudinal study of 17 households randomly selected from a squatter settlement in Ankara, with controls placed on household income, size, structure & stage in the life-cycle. The explanatory model used incorporates a) the composition of the household resource portfolio (e.g. social capital, cultural capital & labour), b) household characteristics & c) the wider structure (macro/meso-level economic, social & policy processes). The index developed to measure household poverty levels incorporates three objective dimensions of deprivation (i.e. monetary, consumption & work-related), & weighs them according to subjective perceptions of respondents regarding which items are more critical to deprivation. The paper draws attention to the effects of education, housing, labour market & social policies in reproducing or reducing poverty as well as in the transmission of poverty across generations. For example, it is shown that some households benefited from a policy that gave owners of pre-1985 squatter houses two or more flats in apartment blocks built on their land when it was developed. This group could therefore hand on an advantage to their children. It is also shown that there was no difference between households with primary, secondary or high school education in their experience of deprivation. This is interpreted as due to the fact that higher education is necessary to give households a significantly increased chance of obtaining a better labour market position themselves as well as passing on an intergenerational advantage to their children. Access to higher education involves passing a national university entrance exam & children from poor households are unable to afford the private coaching which is virtually required for this.

2006S00591

Eroglu, Sebnem (School Social Policy/Sociology/Social Research, U Kent, Canterbury, UK [tel: +44 (0) 1227 823045; fax: +44 (0) 1227 827005; e-mail: S.Eroglu@kent.ac.uk]), **Poverty of Social Capital in a Turkish Squatter Settlement: Key Findings from a Study of Household Responses to Deprivation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Previous studies have drawn attention to the positive effects of social capital on urban & rural livelihoods. A central argument maintains that a greater volume of social capital leads to reduced deprivation. My paper calls into question this conventional wisdom about social capital by exploring its significance for the lives of low-income squatter households in Turkey. The aim is to understand how far social capital contributes to the success of household responses in reducing deprivation. By social capital, the study refers to social contacts that recognise each other's durable identity in both market & non-market spheres. The model used to describe household responses identifies four main patterns: income generation, income allocation, consumption & investment-insurance. Based on this model, the study examines the role of social capital for instance in informal job finding & saving mechanisms (i.e. rotating savings & credit associations). Success levels are measured by means of a composite deprivation index, which incorporates respondents' perceptions about monetary, con-

sumption & work-related dimensions of deprivation. This paper draws on interview data from a longitudinal study of 17 households randomly selected from a squatter settlement in Ankara with controls placed on household income, size, structure & stage in the life-cycle. The sample is largely composed of first generation rural-to-urban migrants established in the city. In contrast to conclusions from earlier research, my findings demonstrate that a greater volume of social capital does not necessarily reduce deprivation due to other constraints on the benefit delivery capacity of social capital. General conditions of economic decline are found to play a key role in the weakening of both urban & rural ties & their capacity to provide support.

2006S00592

Errico, Monica (U Milano-Bicocca), **Capabilities and Human Rights: New Challenges for Law and Development Studies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ The law & development movement began in the 1960s when American scholars elaborated a theory of the role of law in state & economic development. On pursuing this end, they assumed as a starting point Max Weber's explanation of the rise of capitalist societies in western Europe & they tried to promote changes in law & legal system to make developing countries more modern by presuming that as these countries developed, they would construct legal institutions & cultures similar to those that fostered economic & political development in the West. Empirical evidences showed the failure of legal transplants, & the law & development movement was stigmatised as 'legal imperialism'. A new interest for the law & development theories emerged from the human rights movement of the 1970s & of the 1980s when the international community made many efforts in specifying human rights norms, creating enforcement mechanisms & suggesting that human rights became a part of the domestic policies & laws. The capabilities approach, in the works of Amartya Sen & Martha Nussbaum, shaped a new concept of development & elaborated a 'scholarly bridge' between human rights & economics. The aim of the paper is three-fold: to describe the importance of human rights within development projects, to analyse the contribution of the capabilities approach in the field of human rights & to assess to what extent the theory of Amartya Sen could be considered a challenge for a new paradigm of law & development studies.

2006S00593

Ertugrul-Apaydin, Gökçen & Apaydin, Halil (Dept Sociology, U Mugla, Turkey 48000 [tel: +90 252 211 2085; fax: +90 252 223 8656; e-mail: egokcen@mu.edu.tr]), **British Expatriates in Turkey: Retirement, Leisure or Migration?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ International migration is generally associated with the migration of people in search of security & jobs from the 'developing' or 'underdeveloped' regions of the East & South to the affluent West & North. However, starting from the 1980s, the migratory movement of the people in the retirement age of 50s from Western Europe to Southern & South Eastern Europe has attracted the attention. These new forms of settlement which have similar motives with the tourism-oriented geographical movements (such as sun, search for authenticity, escape from the routine, etc.) but cannot be strictly defined as tourism have emerged as an important phenomenon. In Turkey, there are increasing numbers of foreigners (mostly British, German, Dutch, & U.S. citizens) who buy property & settle permanently especially in & around touristic regions. The exchange rates which favor the European & US currencies emerge as an economic stimulus & sunny Mediterranean weather & 'exotic' cultural climate promises continuous holidays for mostly retired Westerners. This study focuses particularly on the British expatriates who have chosen to settle in Gökova region of Mugla (within Muğla-Köyceğiz-Marmaris triangle) in Turkey. This paper aims to outline the general characteristics of the migrant population with special reference to their social class, gender, age etc. & to analyse their reasons to migrate & their life in the host country. Furthermore, it will assess how this form of migration & the new identities that it brings about could be understood through the following questions: When the migration flow from the 'developing' or 'less developed' countries to the 'developed' countries is reversed, is the main axis of discussion, namely integration/assimilation still relevant? What forms do the interaction between the Western migrants & the locals take? Which processes of inclusion/exclusion accompany this process? Besides searching for answers to these questions, this study would also provide important data to understand the possible social problems originating from this type of migration. Moreover, this study has implications for understanding the possibilities & boundaries of an integrated European identity & culture through the exam-

ination of the social interactions of EU citizens in Turkey which is in the process of integration with the European Union.

2006S00594

Escobal, Javier & Pereznieta, Paola (Grupo Analisis Desarrollo, GRADE, Lima, Peru [tel: 511-264-1780; e-mail: jescobal@grade.org.pe]), **Children, Time and Poverty: How Do Macro and Micro Level Economic Factors Affect Children's Time Allocation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A number of economic models have studied children's time use, adopting a primarily utilitarian approach emphasising the value accrued by households to children's involvement in labor &/or education. These models are important to understand poor families' decision-making processes when facing economic constraints, including the use of different household members' time for productive purposes, particularly that of children. However, visualizing children purely as economic actors undermines children's basic rights to survival, development, protection, & participation. Children who engage in labour activities (either formal or informal, domestic or external) to complement family livelihoods run the risk of abandoning school, not having time for learning or leisure & in many cases, falling into harmful forms of labour which undermine their physical, emotional or mental development. This paper combines quantitative & qualitative analyses to develop a more robust understanding of the economic conditions that underpin children's role as economic actors, focusing on how economic constraints can alter decisions within households to invest in child development, with potential medium to long term repercussions on their wellbeing & level of human capital accumulation. Additionally, the paper briefly explores the contexts under which children's agency, including combining school with work activities, can be positive for their own development through greater socialisation, strengthening of useful skills, interaction with family members as well as contributions to their household's livelihood strategies. The analysis presented is based on a model using Young Lives quantitative data, complemented by national level household survey data, to understand how factors like credit & liquidity constraints, as well as livelihood shocks faced by households tend to limit their ability to invest in activities with higher medium to long term returns, prioritising lower return, short term gains. A particular focus is families' decisions over children's schooling. This analysis sheds light on economic factors (both micro & macro) that impact children's social & educational development in the short run, with consequences in the medium to long run, relating to intergenerational transmission of poverty. To complement this analysis, insights will be drawn from qualitative research with Young Lives household members, including children, to explore reasons behind such economic decisions & focusing on children's perceived roles as economic actors & how it, affecting their poverty status. The research focuses primarily on data from Peru, but it is complemented by analysis from other Young Lives countries facilitating a broader perspective of the factors that contribute to children's engagement in economic activities. Preliminary results suggest that the choice between children's schooling & work time is influenced by multiple factors including: sex & age of the child, location (rural/urban), access to credit, whether the mother stays at home or is involved in the paid workforce, access to infrastructure, primarily roads & transport & distance to school. Understanding these linkages is essential to identify specific policy measures & compensatory mechanisms that could be put in place to offset the adverse consequences of increased time poverty of children.

2006S00595

Espírito-Santo, Ana (Social Sciences Center Berlin (WZB), Germany [tel: 49-30-25491-238; e-mail: aespíritasant@wz-berlin.de]), **Why the Gender Gap Matters: The Point of View of the Main Portuguese Parties**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Two ideas are shared by the main Portuguese political parties. The first one is related to the common belief that there is a female sub-representation in political participation & the second one regards the fact that they all consider it would be positive to witness a real gender gap decrease at this level. However, they differ on the reasons why the gender gap matters. In other words, they claim different arguments to defend the entrance of more women into politics, which affects the strategies they use. The Socialist Party (PS) & the Left-Block (BE) defend a "parity democracy". This concept suggests that democracy no more counts on citizens as a whole, but, from now on, it relies on men & women. Concerning the highest levels of representation, this means that they should be totally shared by individuals of both genders. The economic & social composition of the Parliament is the most important issue for the Communist Party

(PCP), & not just in terms of the women's representation issue. On the contrary, this party is totally against the argument that states that women bring new values to politics, since what really matters is ideology. This argument is, however, a controversial issue even amongst parties which defend parity (PS & BE). The two most rightwing parties, namely the Social Democrat Party (PSD) & the Centre Democratic Christian Party (CDS), officially argue that it would be positive if more women could take part in the decision-making process, because both genders are complementary. Finally, except for the CDS party, all the parties agree with the justice argument, which simply posits that the absence of women in politics is the result of discrimination & the lack of equal opportunities. All these different arguments lead to different strategies towards women &, consequently, to a different level of female representation for each party. This paper seeks to relate the arguments defended by each party to the strategies they apply. At the end of this paper, it will be discussed which arguments/strategies are proving to be more effective.

2006S00596

Espírito-Santo, Ana (Social Sciences Center Berlin (WZB), Germany [tel: 49-30-25491-238; e-mail: aespíritasant@wz-berlin.de]), **Women's Political Participation in Portugal: The Role of Globalization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Portugal has gone through a remarkable transformation in the last decades. Although the process has been slow & not linear, women's representation in politics has been increasing. Concerning national parliament, while in 1976 not even 5 percent of parliamentarians were women, by 1995 that figure had risen to 12 percent & by 2005 it was almost 25 percent. The main Portuguese political parties have not all contributed in the same proportion to this evolution. Up to now, Communist Party (PCP) has reached the higher rates of female representation in all legislative elections, except the last ones, where it was surpassed by the Socialist Party (PS) & by the Left-Block (BE). The main predictor for PCP strategy towards women's election is its ideology. While the latter is also important for explaining PS & BE strategies, I argue that they have other stronger predictors, such as: the influence of other European parties & the influence of European/International Organizations. As results from last legislative elections show, the strategy followed by PS & BE are proving to be more effective than the one used by BE. This paper seeks to discuss how the international influences—made possible because we live in a globalized world—have contributed (& will certainly contribute more) to change the panorama of women's representation in Portugal.

2006S00597

Evans, Alison R., Wiggins, Dick, Bolding, Graham & Elford, Jonathan (Instit Health Sciences & Sociology Dept, City U, London, UK [e-mail: alison.evans.1@city.ac.uk]), **Exploring the Mode Effect on Item Nonresponse in Web and Pen-and-Paper Surveys of Sexual Behaviour**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While self-completion surveys have been found to facilitate more honest reporting of sexual behaviour, the use of traditional pen-&-paper questionnaires is consistently found to produce item nonresponse. Computerised modes of data collection, on the other hand, are associated with reduced item nonresponse. While self-completion surveys have been found to facilitate more honest reporting of sexual behaviour, the use of traditional pen-&-paper questionnaires is consistently found to produce item nonresponse. Computerised modes of data collection, on the other hand, are associated with reduced item nonresponse. This suggests that web surveys of sexual behaviour are likely to result in less item nonresponse than pen-&-paper surveys. The effect might also be enhanced for questions of a sensitive nature. Respondents were volunteers in the Internet & HIV study, an investigation of high risk sexual behaviour among gay & bisexual men in London. Web respondents were recruited via pop-ups & banners on websites for gay men. Pen-&-paper respondents were recruited from central London gyms with a substantial gay membership. Questions in the web survey were significantly less likely to be skipped than those in the pen-&-paper survey (mean item nonresponse: 1.6 vs 6.7 percent respectively). Item nonresponse for 78 substantially equivalent questions from each survey was highly correlated (0.82), indicating a similar likelihood of skipping particular questions in each survey. Item nonresponse was examined for matching questions on unprotected anal intercourse, a potentially sensitive topic among gay & bisexual men. Item non-response for these questions conformed reasonably well to a linear relationship between modes & was not systematically different from that of other questions concerning sex & sexuality. This study indicates that the Internet mode reduces item nonresponse to a considerable degree but it does not reduce item non-

response to potentially sensitive questions over & above this general effect.

2006S00598

Evans, Alison R., Wiggins, Dick, Mercer, Catherine, Bolding, Graham & Elford, Jonathan (Inst Health Sciences & Dept Sociology, City U, London, UK [e-mail: alison.evans.1@city.ac.uk]), **Comparison of Web-Convenience and Probability Samples of Men Who Have Sex with Men in Britain**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Web surveys are effective for reaching difficult-to-access populations & are increasingly used in surveys of sexual behaviour. This study compares a self-selected Internet sample of British men who have sex with men (MSM) with MSM identified in a British national probability sample. The Internet sample (2,065 MSM) was recruited from two popular web-sites for gay men from May to June 2003. The probability sample (117 MSM, after weights) was drawn from the British National Survey of Sexual Attitudes & Lifestyles (Natsal), conducted between 1999 & 2001. The two samples were reasonably well matched on a range of background characteristics including ethnicity, region of birth, education, social class & geographical distribution about the country. They were equally likely to have tested for HIV but men in the Internet sample were more likely to have had a sexually transmitted infection in the past year & to report recent anal sex. A separate comparison for men living in London revealed greater differences between the samples, particularly for HIV risk behaviour. Our study indicates that the prevalence of high risk sexual behaviour among MSM based on self-selected Internet samples is likely to be over-estimated, particularly in London. Nonetheless, Internet samples have an important role to play in monitoring HIV risk behaviour.

2006S00599

Evans, Graeme L. (Cities Instit, London Metropolitan U, UK [tel: 44-20-7133-5033; fax: 44-20-7133-5123; e-mail: g.evans@londonmet.ac.uk]), **Creative Spaces? Branding the City of Culture**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper focuses on the use of destination marketing & architecture to rebrand 'cities of culture'—firstly through flagship arts buildings & events, & secondly, digital media cities & creative clusters—as a process of urban regeneration. This phenomenon of creative hub place-making is now serially replicated worldwide, raising issues of sustainability, distinction & identity, as well as the relationship between 'art', curatorship & the city. Visual critiques of major art museums will situate them in their host city regeneration sites, & their prime role in 'critically curating' the global city, with examples from major cosmopolitan-theme exhibitions at Tate Modern, MoMa New York, MACBA Barcelona & Pompidou. The work draws on a study undertaken for the UK Culture Ministry on evidence of the role of culture in regeneration, & a recently completed international study of strategies for creative cities. This included city study tours in Europe & North America, interviews with key intermediaries, & economic data analysis. A comparative framework outlines the rationales for these creative city strategies & their impact on underlying social, economic & cultural imperatives. The paper questions the validity of the 'creative class' (Florida) & cultural cluster models of economic development, creativity & innovation.

2006S00600

Evans, Simon, Means, Robin & Fear, Tian (Faculty Health & Social Care, U West England, Bristol [e-mail: Simon.Evans@uwe.ac.uk]), **How Risky? The Views of Relatives and Professionals on Extra Care Housing for People with Dementia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Many western societies view risk along an age-related competence continuum: children need to be protected from numerous risks until, as adults, they have developed sufficient skill & experience to assess risk for themselves & take appropriate decisions, albeit with some state information & support. However, as adults approach later life they are likely to slide back down the continuum & are assumed to be subject to enhanced vulnerability & a reduced capacity to assess risk. These assumptions are invariably greater when the older person is believed to have dementia or significant memory problems, & risk management is now a key welfare service activity & is often given greater priority than meeting need. This paper reports on a longitudinal study exploring the suitability of extra care housing for people with dementia. This is a model of housing & care that is popular in many parts of the world & is becoming increasingly so in the United Kingdom, largely due to significant government financial incentives. In this three year, mixed methodology project a quantitative tracking study

ran alongside a case study based qualitative element. Six extra care housing schemes were chosen as case study sites, reflecting a range of models of design & service provision. Interviews were carried out every six months with tenants with dementia in each scheme. Further interviews were also undertaken with scheme managers, care staff, relatives & managers from health, housing & social care agencies. Over 130 interviews were carried out during the course of the work & these were analysed for thematic content, along with local & national policy documents, using Qualrus, a computer assisted qualitative data analysis software package. Among the range of emerging themes was the issue of risk. In this setting, in particular, managing risk of harm to self & to others, presents a fine balance between promoting independence for individuals & maximising protection for other residents, many of whom are frail. In this paper we examine the views of a range of stakeholders on risk, including health & social care professionals, care staff & relatives. We explore attitudes to risk assessment & management & the implications for carers, relatives & residents in terms of burden of care, independence, & quality of life.

2006S00601

Eveline, Joan & Currie, Jan K. (Economics & Commerce, U Western Australia, Crawley 6009 [tel: 618-6488 3446; fax: 618-6488 1055; e-mail: jeveline@biz.uwa.edu.au]), **E-Technology, Networked Homes and Knowledge Workers in Globalized Economies: Impact on Life Balance**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Globalization affects workers when governments use neoliberal ideologies to make workers more flexible & productive. They introduce industrial relations laws that allow employers to extend hours & intensify work with the use of e-technologies. Some e-technologies can enhance the life of workers, giving them greater flexibility in where & when they work. They may also extend working hours & intrude upon homes. This exploratory study investigated how e-technologies affected the life balance of academics & researchers in one university using the responses of 44 academics & researchers with children under 12 to an online questionnaire. Respondents reported an increased usage of technology at home with almost all having access to computers, email & the Internet at home. These facilitated their work at home whereas the mobile phone, which the majority (75%) had, was seen to be less useful. Most (81%) reported increased hours working at home, 33 checked their emails frequently on a daily basis, most often from 8 to 10 pm. Of those working full-time, about half worked 50 hours plus a week. Extensification of work was a reality for these knowledge workers with young families.

2006S00602

Everatt, David (School Public & Development Management, U Witwatersrand [tel: +2734559466; fax: +27-11-486-4912; e-mail: david@s-and-t.co.za]), **Youth and the Democracy Dividend in Post-Apartheid South Africa: Where's Our Share?!**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ South Africa is widely regarded as a post-Cold War success story, where a long-feared racial bloodbath was avoided by negotiating the end of apartheid. Since 1994, the ANC-led government has sought to democratise both state & economy, in order to enhance black participation generally, & youth (among other target groups) in particular. Current messages from government are very upbeat. Growth in GDP is up, the stock exchange is high, debt is down, expenditure on social services is up, crime is down, & government claims that "South Africa is well on course to meet all Millennium Development Goals & targets" (SA Government 2005: 3). The democracy dividend, it seems, is abundant. But is this true if post-apartheid South Africa is analysed from a youth perspective? This paper uses national datasets to better understand what democracy has meant for & given to youth, & also what it has not done—in short, have young people had a fair share of the dividend?

2006S00603

Evetts, Julia (School Sociology & Social Policy, U Nottingham, University Park, NG7 2RD, UK [tel: +44 115 9515396; fax: +44 115 9515232; e-mail: julia.evetts@nottingham.ac.uk]), **Organizational and Occupational Professionalism: The Challenge of New Public Management**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper considers the contrast between two different forms of professionalism in knowledge-based work: organizational & occupational professionalism. Organizational professionalism is a discourse of control used increasingly by managers in organizations. It incorporates rational-legal forms of authority, standardized procedures, hierarchical organization, managerialism, accountability & externalized forms of regulation. Occu-

pational professionalism is a discourse constructed within professional groups which involves the occupational control of work & is based on practitioner trust by both clients & employers. It is operationalized by practitioners & controlled by professional institutes & associations. The paper will argue that these two different forms of professionalism are currently in competition at both state & international levels where both forms are operating simultaneously in knowledge-based occupational & professional work. New forms of public management & consumer cultures in health, welfare & education, will be used to illustrate current challenges to, & opportunities for, professional workers.

2006S00604

Fafaliou, Irene & Donaldson, John (Dept Economics, U Piraeus, Greece 185 34 [tel: ++30 210 414 2157; fax: ++30 210 414 2328; e-mail: fafaliou@unipi.gr]), **Privatization's Narrative of State-Owned Services: Panacea or Threat to Businesses and to Labour Force Democracy?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper seeks to clarify some ambiguities in the privatization debate & offers a constructive framework suggesting ways forward. The business & social impact of privatization is examined via representative arguments & case studies. The International Labour Organization (ILO) estimates that by 1998, Europe accounted for over half of all privatized assets in the world. Governments in the European Union, regardless of their political colour, claim the necessity of privatization in such fields as railways, postal services, hospitals, telecommunications, water & social security for sustainable competitiveness. Trade unions, various social groups & opinion polls indicate demands that governments guarantee public services of all kinds, emphasizing unemployment & income distribution effects. The debate has concerned: 1) Does privatization merely respond to free market stances or also to real market needs? 2) Is privatization a "quick fix" for the wider society? 3) Do private social services firms perform better than the state-owned ones? Ways forward could include clarification of the objectives & assumptions of particular privatizations, boundaries concerning what is to count as privatization, evaluation of performance, compensation of losers, & when restoration might be appropriate.

2006S00605

Fandl, Kevin J. (George Mason U, Fairfax, VA [tel: 2024985621; fax: 2025586959; e-mail: kfandl@gmu.edu]), **Recalibrating the War on Terror by Enhancing Development Practices in the Middle East**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This research paper suggests that the cart has been placed before the horse, that democratization & open markets in the Middle East are more likely the result of effective development than the catalyst for it. The war on terror has been justified by the United States as an effective means of reducing the possibility of terrorist attacks. This paper analyzes the validity of those justifications by reviewing the linkage between democracy & economic growth & that between democracy & peace. The paper begins by hypothesizing that the war on terror & forced democratization of the Middle East are leading to increased terrorist attacks against foreign targets. The analysis suggests that effective development programs in non-democratically oriented countries, such as those in the Middle East, tend to promote democratization & that when the reverse procedure is applied through the use of force, the result is often destructive both for long-term development prospects & for peaceful relations with the intervener. The central research question this paper intends to answer is whether U.S. efforts at forced democratization in Iraq & Afghanistan are a central cause of increased terrorist activity against foreign targets &, if so, whether a more effective strategy would be to enhance development procedures that tend to foster democratic values & facilitate long-term, sustainable democratic growth.

2006S00606

Fasting, Kari & Knorre, Nada (Dept Social & Cultural Studies, Norwegian School Sport Sciences, Oslo [tel: 47-23262405; fax: 47-23262414; e-mail: kari.fasting@nih.no]), **The Experiences of Sexual Harassment among Different Female Sports Groups**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Most of the research on the prevalence of sexual harassment in sport has been done on elite or former elite level female athletes. Accordingly we have little knowledge about the experiences of non-elite athletes & exercisers. The question asked in this paper is: Does the amount of experienced sexual harassment vary with performance level? Participants in the study were 595 Czech female athletes (mean age 23 years), who were divided

into three groups, elite athletes, non-elite athletes & exercisers. The method used for data gathering was a questionnaire. The results showed that the chance of being harassed from someone inside sport increases with performance level from 33% among the exercisers to 55% among the elite athletes. But one has a much higher chance to be sexually harassed by someone outside sport if one belongs to the exercise group (73%) compared with someone who competes in sport. The results indicate that being a competitive athlete may protect one from being harassed from someone outside of sport compared to those who are merely exercisers. However the best athletes are at the highest risk of being harassed from someone in sport. These results are discussed in relation to the specific culture of elite sport.

2006S00607

Fazito, Dimitri (Federal U Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil 30170-120 [e-mail: fazito@cedeplar.ufmg.br]), **Displacement as Social Drama: The Impact of Public Discourses on the Constitution of Brazilian International Emigration Legitimacy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study focuses the migration social drama experienced in Brazil during 2004 & 2005 when the US government on unprecedented decision expelled nearly 1000 undocumented Brazilian immigrants. Analyzing the media coverage & the public discourses of state authorities & Brazilian migrant & non-migrant communities we intend to explain how the very processes of deportation & repatriation exposed structural patterns of conflict & power relations that regulate the legitimacy of domination in the Brazilian national state & the society. It is argued that the social drama diversely experienced by the actors in the migrant & non-migrant communities corresponded to different positions occupied in the social field where the displacements are manipulated according to the structures of domination. Thus, media discourses tended to go along with official perspective on migration which condemns international clandestine displacements but ignores the vulnerable living conditions in migrant communities. Furthermore, the media strengthened Brazilian society aversion against migrants & reinforced the social national drama of exclusion & the delegitimation of the poorest migrant majority's strategies of survival (i.e., the international migration). The empirical data collection is based on national & regional periodicals, TV news reports & fieldwork in the city of Governador Valadares, in 2005.

2006S00608

Fazito, Dimitri (Dept Demography, Federal U Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil 30170-120 [tel: +55 31 32799166; e-mail: fazito@cedeplar.ufmg.br]), **Migration, Human Rights and Development: The Brazilian Experience of Displacement, Self-Determinism and Otherness**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study focuses the Brazilian migration case as the starting point to think on development & human rights in the context of the contemporary capitalist world displacements. Looking for adequate analysis & to contextualize migration & its associations with human rights & development used are historical & demographic data as well as primary data collected through ethnographic fieldwork research on internal & international migration. The Brazilian contemporary experience of migration shows how the national state implemented development policies incompatible with the human rights of migrants, impelling entire root communities into social exclusion—such a process of exclusion is particularized by intense violence as the key factor that determines Brazilian internal & international displacements. It is argued that the Brazilian migrations have been crucial for the national identity constitution which, paradoxically, seems to be indebted to people's everyday experiences of social distance & otherness, lived violently. Nevertheless, such disruptive experiences may constitute empowerment resources to those social groups pushed to marginality under state policies. In face of the 'legitimate' violence operated by the labor market & the national state, such root communities tend to reproduce a kind of 'social identity in opposition', constitutive of engaged self-determinism that disputes the official citizenship.

2006S00609

Fazito, Dimitri (Federal U Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil 30170-120 [e-mail: fazito@cedeplar.ufmg.br]), **Social Networks and Migration: Nodes and Ties That Matter to the Displacement Projects in a Globalizing World**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since long ago the social scientists have perceived that the migratory phenomena could be analyzed as dynamic social networks. Although, the migration network metaphor is part of the main conceptual frameworks

of the migration theories, this analogical resource has not become into formal model capable to represent the empirical mechanisms of the displacement projects & to evaluate its causal connections objectively. In an intensely globalized contemporary world, where social structures of local & transnational dimensions get connected in growing complexity & diversity patterns, mobilizing large sets of people, collective representations & new social relations, it seems that the methodological application of the SNA to the migratory phenomena is so much as an evident analytical demand as an inevitable unfolding of the theoretical advance of social sciences in this research area. Through the analysis of 5 migration system cases it is proposed 2 methodological alternatives applied to empirical migration analysis: 1) the formalization & structural analysis of generic international migration systems based on the elementary graph analysis; 2) the structural analysis of the intermediate agent's personal networks that facilitate the formation & evolving social networks of international migration. The analysis of case studies is based on literature review & SNA methods.

2006S00610

Fedotova, Nadezhda (Dept Sociology, Moscow State Instit International Relations, Russia 119454 [tel: 7-495-434-94-26; fax: 7-495-434-94-26; e-mail: nadia_fedotova@hotmail.ru]), **Influence of Crisis of Identity on Dynamics and Quality of Russian Social Existence**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The focus of the paper is on crisis of identity caused by both global & local reasons in Russia. Theoretical interpretations of identity are analyzed with regard to dynamics & quality of social existence. Concepts that reduce identity to role behavior are criticized. Pluralism of identity that does not negate the notion of identity is considered. Identity is viewed as an integral factor, as a "sense of oneself" both at personal & society levels, while lack of identity—as a phenomenon close to anomie. Crisis of identity or disability of identification affects quality of social existence the similar way as anomie does. Adaptive, not finished character of society, absence of cultural patterns & certainties of orientation are brought about by crisis of identity. As a consequence marginalization & disintegration get high while socialization is low. It is argued that inevitable changes in identification at personal or social levels however do not undermine necessity of having identity.

2006S00611

Feffermann, Marisa (Health Instit Sao Paulo, Brazil [tel: 011-30316728; e-mail: marisaf@usp.br]), **The Young Drug Dealer**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This inquiry is about young drug dealers in Brazil, the visible side of traffic, which exhibits all its violence encrusted in its illegal economy to those who are an appendix, at a time indispensable & expendable, by the international connections of drug traffic 'industry', one of the most profitable of the present days. Drug traffic is considered an illegal drug industry & a way of illegal insertion from those young people into the 'working world'. Furthermore, the structural unemployment, sharpened by the 'globalization' process, makes the entrance of young people in the legal working world even harder. Drugs traffic, likewise any other industry, functions under the same logic; this way, its 'workers', in all steps of production, are sacrificed, & undergo identical domination & sufferings following the unjust social conditions reproduced within the society. It is hereby suggested that the young 'sellers'-'workers' from the traffic industry have obligations & follow work rules. The existing contract between work's relationships is an oral one. The punishment for the disobedience of one rule may be the death penalty. Those young people are the link between the drugs selling spot's owner & the consumers, the drug's clients, warranting this way its circulation. In the contract, one of the implicit conditions is 'loyalty' to the boss, the silence about the selling spot owner's identity. Young people sell their working force, which includes risk, by the confrontation with the police, as well as with the 'concurrence'. They experience illegality, confidentiality & the necessity to be in a constant alert state. The use of gun is part of the process. In these conditions, they become members of a group, begin to buy consuming goods, what would be almost impossible by other means. Furthermore, because of this, they are acknowledged & respected. Those attitudes are reinforced because of their age, that, along with the risk & transgression, renders those young people the most vulnerable part of this mechanism.

2006S00612

Fei-yu Hsieh, Michelle (Asia Pacific Research Center, Stanford U [tel: 650-724-9747; fax: 650 723-6530; e-mail:

mhsieh17@stanford.edu]), **Industrial Districts Reconsidered: Social Conditions for a Successful Industrial District**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the conditions for upward mobility in the global value chains, using a comparative case study of the Taiwanese & Korean bicycle industries. The bicycle industries in Taiwan & Korea were incorporated into the global bicycle production network in the 1970s & this timing coincided with the international re-division of labour. The industries in both countries started at relatively the same level & same timing, yet they headed along different trajectories: while the Taiwanese firms were able to move upward in the chains continuously, the Korean firms simply lost their competitiveness after having lost advantage based on cheap labour. While the success of the Taiwanese SMEs clustering in a geographical area might quickly lend support to the advantage of an industrial district, the case of the Korean bicycle industry suggests a failure despite an industrial cluster by design. Juxtaposing the two cases allows one to reexamine the conditions for industrial districts to compete in the global context. Essentially, it is a question of how industrial districts turn agglomeration into advantages in moving upward in the global value chains. My findings suggest that the importance of the social interaction among firms rooted in an egalitarian social structure allow such cooperation & knowledge diffusion to take place as can be seen in the case of the Taiwanese bicycle industry. This finding is contrary to the existing argument about industrial districts, which emphasizes the role of geographical proximity in generating trust & facilitating inter-firm cooperation. More specifically, the power symmetry among firms within the industrial cluster, I argue, allows them to cooperate to compete internationally in the Taiwanese case. On the other hand, the Korean case suggests that despite geographical proximity, the power asymmetry among firms in the industrial district further enhances the dependent relationship of the smaller suppliers on one single large firm & locks them into a closed supply relationship & thus created vulnerability.

2006S00613

Feixa Pampols, Carles (U Lleida, 25003 Spain [e-mail: feixa@menta.net]), **From Local Gangs to Global Tribes. The Latin King and Queen Nation in Barcelona**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ On the 28th October 2003, the Colombian adolescent Ronny Tapias was murdered as he was leaving his secondary school, in an attack by a group of youngsters in Barcelona. According to the following investigation, the murder was an act of revenge from the members of a gang (the Aetas) that supposedly mistook Ronny for a member of another gang (the Latin Kings) with whom they had fought a few days before at a disco. This case "unveiled" the phenomenon of "Latin street gangs" to the mass media & awoke a "wave of moral panic" that has not stopped since then. A total of nine Ecuadorian & Dominican youngsters were arrested after a month. Three of them were minors, they were judged & convicted (the alleged material author of the crime was among them). The trial to the other six (over 18), carried out during the two first weeks of April 2005 has been a big event followed with great expectation by media (although it coincided with the Pope's death). Gangs had a constant prominence during the trial, both as a reality & as ghosts. Behind the ghost of gangs there was an ignored presence: thousands of boys & girls of Latin American origin that arrived to Barcelona from the end of the 90s (thanks in part to many family regrouping processes), exiled from their original places & social environments in one of the most critical times of their lives (the always difficult transition into adult life). These young people find in their destination frightened adults (over-occupied mothers, absent fathers, insecure teachers & social assistants, scared neighbours). Behind this worrying presence, a spectre: the new forms of youth sociability that cross geographical & time borders to reconstruct global identities that we still take as traditional gangs; identities with a subcultural past, a nomad present & a future to construct. The aim of this text is to present the first results of a research about Latin American young people in Barcelona, & their presence in the city's public life.

2006S00614

Feldman, Susan (Alma Unit Research on Ageing, Victoria U, Melbourne, 8001 Australia [tel: 61 3 9 362 0332; fax: 61 3 9 687 6073; e-mail: Susan.Feldman@vu.edu.au]), **"Sandwich Generation" Women: Balancing Multiple Family Responsibilities in Multicultural Australia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This presentation will discuss the findings from a survey of 100 Australian Jewish women conducted in 2003-04. The aim of the study was threefold: 1. To gain knowledge about the multiple responsibilities of an under

researched group of Australian women. 2. To develop a research framework for other multicultural communities about family ties & the multiple responsibilities of "women in the middle" & 3. To develop policies & practices that take into account the needs of this group of women. Face to face quantitative interviews were combined with open-ended qualitative questions interviews with Australian Jewish women aged between of 40-69 years. Women were asked about their current family responsibilities, the nature of the care they provide & the impact on them of multiple caring roles. The results of the study indicate that these 'sandwich' or middle generation women have a multiplicity of family responsibilities that impact their health & wellbeing, financial & social circumstances. A major finding indicated that there was significant stress associated with the responsibility of caring & supporting multiple generations. Being Jewish brought an extra dimension to the women's sense of responsibility & ties with older family members who were Holocaust survivors. The study revealed that the participants wanted to protect their parents from any further physical or emotional pain that growing old might involve as they had suffered enough. The study also found that the women regarded it as natural that the family should be responsible for its older members, & that this support was entrenched in their personal values.

2006S00615

Fen-tzu, Chou (Meiho Instit Technology, Neipu, Pingtung, Taiwan 91202 [tel: 886-8-779-9821 ext. 350; fax: 886-8-778-4400; e-mail: chfz4802@ms27.hinet.net]), **When Aborigine Women Flowing into Mainstream Society: The Mechanism of Exploitation and Provity-Study in Taiwanese Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper's study issue is, what is the mechanism to let majority people become more provity? When Paiwan, one tribute of Taiwanese aborigines, migrate from highland to the flat ground, & join into the mainstream capitalist economic system. When they start to search a wage job, join the credit union, face the job-segregation-in-gender in labour market, the network for job-searching... etc. The process of how do they been exclusive in core of social power. How aborigine women been reduced power gradually from the core to periphery, rule by male finally weather the same tribute people or Han tribute people? Then co-construct a patriarchic life style & value. This research will conduct method of participant observation & interview to collect data. Interpretation will dialogue with the sociological theory about aborigine's development, the development of third world women, & provity theory. It attempts to comb the intersecting relations between Taiwanese society & Paiwan women. Furthermore, it points out, the aborigine people, particularly the ethnicity has gender equality culture, in the developing country, a modernizing & capitalization society, the aborigine women's social power constrained by the patriarchic relations, ethnicity relation & the class relation in the meantime.

2006S00616

Fenelon, James V. (Dept Sociology, California State U, San Bernardino 92308 [tel: 909-537-7291; e-mail: jfenelon@csusb.edu]), **Indian, Black, and Irish: Racial Representations of Indigenous Peoples and Autonomy Movements**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses the four epochs of racism from a world systems perspective—the 'Indian' as Savage, the 'Black' as separated racist labor force (contrasting the Indian for elimination), the Irish as 'White' ethnic (contrast with Black segregation, Indian demographic extirpation through reservations), & a current stage of 'civilized' Western (&/or White) in domination of the 'Other' (with Blacks & Indians on bottom in the U.S., Ethnic colonial populations in Europe & globally). Indigenous Peoples are always marginalized & represented as least integrated, uncivilized & most 'different'. Therefore, social movements for recognition or autonomy are viewed as most dangerous to the modern world system, & seen as a threat to forces of globalization. I identify movement struggles within the United States, Mexico, Central & South America, Asia, Israel & Pacific Ocean regions, with reference to Africa, northern Europe, central Asia & the Middle East. Conclusions include the similarities of these movements in respect to struggles over autonomous control over Land, Community, Economy & Leadership, (traditionalist identities & distributive networks), with revitalization & resurgence through resistance to neo-liberalism & capitalist globalization. I find that Indigenous Peoples are racially represented over the past 500 years, & are thereby fully alienated, although they make up a great diversity of societal organization & social movements.

2006S00617

Fernandes, Ana Alexandre (National School Public Health, U Nova Lisboa, Portugal [tel: 00351217512193; fax:

00351217582754; e-mail: anafernandes@ensp.unl.pt]), **Family and Solidarities in Modern Societies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Aging is one of the most complex issues in modern societies. Nowadays, Portugal has one of the lowest fertility rates in the world. Portuguese fertility rates are similar to several other EU countries. Structural changes in Portugal can be precisely dated. A revolution took place the 25th of April 1974, & democracy was established. New values emerged, & new ideas diffused across the Portuguese society. Portugal shifted from an extremely Catholic culture, where contraception was forbidden, to a tolerant society where condoms & other contraceptive methods were allowed; women's access to education increased, & Portugal experienced dramatic changes in fertility, family & marriage models. Family dimension was strongly affected by those changes. Single person households became increasingly frequent, with a 17.3 percent rise between 1960 & 2001. Most of those households are now constituted by people older than 65. In addition, more households have now an elderly person living with them. Fertility behaviour changed over time. Women are now having fewer children; the percentage of women with 4 or more children is decreasing, while the percentage of women with 2 children is increasing. The impact of those changes in the family solidarity network is the main objective of our presentation. Results are based on a European research (FELICIE project) involving 9 countries. We present estimates for the 2000 to 2030 period in terms of needs for formal care, informal care, & institutional structures intended to people older than 75. Those estimates also allow us to formulate previsions in terms of household types among people older than 75, so as the demand for formal care, informal care & institutional structures.

2006S00618

Fernandes, Ana M. (CEPPAC/U Brazilia, Brazil [tel: 55-61-3273-37-10; fax: 55-61-273-37-10; e-mail: anaf@unb.br]), **Scientific and Technological Research in Brazil: Between Two Worlds**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper analyzes the linkage of science & technology in Brazilian research. First, the role of information technology, & specially the role of internet, in the way of "doing science" & accessing & publishing results is considered. Second, the demands of the market, government & civil society to transform academic research in order to obtain results with technological impact. Third, the conflict & accommodation of producing science, following international standards & focus on national needs development, is considered. These tendencies can be observed in government funding policies in Brazil over the last ten years. Various sectoral funds (Fundos Setoriais) corresponding to areas of economic activity such as oil, electricity & telecommunications & funded by royalties or payments from those activities have been created. Research is oriented to solve problems of the specific sector in a very broad way & the protocols require the formation of a network of groups from different academic institutions, different disciplines & with links to industry.

2006S00619

Feroni, Isabelle & Kober-Smith, Anémone C. (U Nice Sophia-Antipolis, Marseille, France [tel: 33-4-91-59-89-00; fax: 33-4-91-59-89-18; e-mail: feroni@marseille.inserm.fr]), **New Public Management Reforms in France and Britain: Towards a Redefinition of the Professional Autonomy of General Practitioners (GPs)?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Based on the study of key health policies over the last twenty years, this paper analyses the impact of New Public Management-inspired reforms on the professional status of GPs in France & Britain. Although the international comparative framework identifies common trends, it also highlights the contrasting impact of New Public Management reforms on GPs in the two countries. Pre-existing modes of governance regulating relationships between the state, the medical profession & the users/insurance companies tend either to weaken or to strengthen the process of reform implementation. Finally, the paper suggests that New Public Management reforms have an impact on the status of GPs & on their professional practice. While they have led to a relative weakening of medical autonomy in both countries, this has been partly compensated—especially in the British case—by salary increases & increased status relative to other sections of the medical profession. However, the changing framework has also contributed to bringing the position of GPs closer to that of other healthcare sector professionals as far as organisational structures & remuneration are concerned. Our study provides an illustration of how the professional status of a traditionally devalued segment of the medical profession—i.e. general practice—is being redefined.

2006S00620

Ferreira, Leila da Costa, Barbosa, Sônia Regina Cal Seixas & Hoeffel, João Luiz de Moraes (Sociology Dept/NEPAM, Campinas State U, UNICAMP, 13083970 [tel: 55/19/37885103/55; fax: 55/19/37887690; e-mail: leilacf@unicamp.br]), **Environmental Issues, Interdisciplinarity, Social Theory and Intellectual Production in Latin America, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ While dealing with both interdisciplinarity & environmental sociology as fields that harbor scientific contentions regarding disputing ideas, practices, institutions & habitus (Bourdieu), this paper aims at providing an account of the multifaceted processes implied in the institutionalization of environmental concerns in Latin American academia & research centers. The paper aims at discussing the extent to which one can legitimately talk about 'a Latin American scientific specificity', supposedly resulting from peculiar theoretical approaches or even from particular socio-environmental features (such as widespread poverty & high rates of social inequality, along with unparalleled levels of biodiversity). Last but not least, the paper seeks to draw a sort of thematic map (via bibliographical review) as well as a consideration of the levels of scientific institutionalization of environmental issues in six different research centers located in Argentina, Chile, Mexico, Uruguay & Brazil.

2006S00621

Ferri, Mascia (Dept Social Sciences, U Pisa [tel: +393387552219; e-mail: masciaferri@inwind.it]), **The Intellectual in the Era of Globalization, beyond Mannheim's "Intelligentsia", International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The extolling of the role of the intelligentsia by Karl Mannheim derives from his consideration that only in the present era has the figure emerged of an intellectual who is relatively independent of social conditioning. The critical & detached attitude of Mannheim's intellectual, in whichever field of human activity they take into consideration, must tend to a 'synthesis' of various positions that can in no way be absolute or definitive. The institutions responsible for research & teaching are, however, no longer able to train the contingent personality, i.e. that configuration of mutable characteristics that enable adaptation to a society in continuous transformation. Moreover, the moral & ideological vacuum bequeathed by postmodern society is under by from neo-prophetic figures emerging under the banner of an alleged pluralism. We are thus placed in the objectively difficult position of having to discern the intellectual in a society that apparently does not enable their training.

2006S00622

Ferreira, Rialize (Dept Sociology, U South Africa, Pretoria [tel: 27-12-4296552; fax: 27-12-4296491; e-mail: ferrer@unisa.ac.za]), **Civil-Military Relations and Human Security in South Africa, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In line with the characteristics of post-modern militaries the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) was democratized during the early 1990s which changed its civil-military relations from a top-down structure to a participatory system with civilian input. A civilian Defence Secretariat was instituted in 1995 & defence policies were democratized accordingly, with the aim to obtain civil control & parliamentary oversight of the military. A redefinition of the national conception of security was made with major focus on human security in conjunction with state security. Human security principles were found on all levels of defence & national policies, eg. the South African Constitution, the Defence White Paper & the Defence Review. Consequently new missions like peacekeeping & humanitarian were embarked upon in a no-threat South African scenario. The aim of this paper is to focus on a new civil-military relationship in a post-modern SA military, based mainly on human security principles.

2006S00623

Fig, David & Kauppila, Jenni (U Tampere [tel: 27833257792; e-mail: davidfig@iafrica.com]), **Towards an Understanding of Environmental Policy Making in the South: Democratic South Africa in the Era of Globalisation, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Are global economic & institutional factors driving environmental change in the South, or are they constraints upon such change? This paper will seek to explore this question using the prism of environmental policy changes in South Africa since the advent of democracy. Our aim will be to review & understand the important policy shifts that have marked the Mandela & Mbeki presidencies. The framework environmental law was passed in 1998, as a result of a policy making process which was regarded

as extremely open & participatory. Subsequently, however, policy changes have largely been made behind closed doors, with minimal public input. How do we account for the closure of such a window, despite South Africa's progressive constitution, its keen hosting of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, & its international commitments to the values embodied in the Rio Declaration & the Johannesburg Plan of Implementation. What can we hope for in the country's recently drafted National Strategy for Sustainable Development? Why does the environmental portfolio continue to be marginalised in various ways when the country depends so extensively on its natural resource base? The paper will attempt (i) to provide the context in which environmental policy changes have emerged; (ii) to map the different social forces which have emerged under democracy; (iii) to track debates on governance, including the highlighting of opportunities & constraints on participatory policy making. Short illustrative case studies will go deeper in helping the reader understand key aspects of the changes alluded to. We will then attempt to account for these changes, making use of contending theoretical perspectives, including ecological modernisation theory (Mol et al.), deliberative policy making (Hajer & Wagenaar), the theoretical work of Boaventura dos Santos, & the field of environmental justice (Bullard, Wright et al.). Which of these theories provides the most cogent explanation of environmental policy change in South Africa? Can these approaches be generalised for the South as a whole? We hope that this paper will extend the debate on the interface between social & environmental change in emerging economies. It will also provide the participants in the congress, & RC24 members in particular, with some insight into local processes, in order for them to make more sense of their experience in South Africa.

2006S00624

Fine, Michael & Ronning, Rolf (Macquarie U, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia [tel: 612-9850-8037; fax: 612-9850-9355; e-mail: michael.fine@mq.edu.au]), **Scenarios for Care: Anticipating the Coming Caring Deficit-and How It Can Be Met, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Planning Scenarios, produced regularly by public authorities, are normally based solely on demographic estimates. When used in the field of aged care a high percentage of the elderly & a prolonged life expectancy are interpreted as implying a high caring ratio, while the opposite results are seen as reducing the "caring burden". The organisation of care is not a variable in this equation but is rather seen as a constant. But as the demand for carers grows & the costs of caring outstrip the supply of care labour & available resources, new ways of organising care will be introduced. We want to stimulate the discussion for solutions to the caring deficit & in this paper seek to do so by discussing the possible alternatives ways that this may be organised. Care for the elderly, we argue, can be a mixture of different models where family, the market & the public services are involved. Using the typology of welfare regimes developed by Esping Andersen, we apply the scenario approach to developments in Norway & Australia to examine models of different forms of provisions.

2006S00625

Finlay, William, Coverdill, James E., Adrales, Gina L. & Melinger, John D. (U Georgia, Athens, GA 30602 [tel: 706-542-3175; fax: 706-542-4320; e-mail: wfinlay@uga.edu]), **Work-Hour Restrictions and the Training of New Surgeons: The Unraveling of the Reciprocity Bargain in U.S. Hospitals, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Physicians in training in the United States—medical & surgical residents—have since July 1, 2003, been limited to eighty duty hours a week. These restrictions were a significant departure from the long hours & culture of endurance that characterized many surgical training programs; in this paper we examine how faculty & residents in nine general-surgical training programs have responded to the new work hours. Our results show that most faculty & residents believed that the restrictions have added to faculty workloads by shifting surgical tasks from residents to faculty (& from junior to senior residents) & have compromised the training of new surgeons. These findings suggest that the pre-restrictions reciprocity bargain between surgical faculty & residents is unraveling. The terms of the bargain were that residents would work long hours—supplying cheap labor & performing menial tasks—in return for informal instruction from faculty. The bargain has unraveled because faculty are annoyed that they now have to carry out low-status & time-consuming tasks. Second, faculty believe that residents are not paying their dues by putting in long hours & mastering basic surgical skills. Third, faculty feel that residents are simply less knowledgeable about patients & are therefore less useful as surgical assistants. Our research demonstrates how a regulatory change may have vari-

ous unintended (& undesired) consequences on the behavior of professionals.

2006S00626

Fisher, Donald (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada V6T1Z4 [tel: 604-822-5295; fax: 604 822 6988; e-mail: donald.fisher@ubc.ca]), **Professionalization and the Discipline of Sociology in English-Speaking Canadian Universities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper has four objects of concern. First is to provide a historical context for the changes in the relationship between State & research universities that I am grouping under the banner of professionalization. Second is to document the expansion & differentiation of Sociology as a discipline in English-speaking Canadian universities. Third is to describe & analyze the changing contours of this field (Bourdieu, 1969 & 1988). The material is drawn from the responses to a national survey provided by academic sociologists working full-time in Canadian English-speaking universities. They were asked three questions about their discipline: to describe major shifts (theory, methodology & content); to provide a narrative of the most significant events in their careers; & to describe what it meant to be "professional." Finally, this evidence will be utilized to further our understanding of the broader relation between professionalization & theoretical & methodological shifts within the discipline.

2006S00627

Fisher, Jill A. (Arizona State U, Tempe 85287 [tel: 480 225-4415; fax: 480 965-2357; e-mail: jill.a.fisher@asu.edu]), **Creating "Ready-to-Recruit" Populations: Medical Neoliberalism in Global Pharmaceutical Drug Development**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper describes the privatization of pharmaceutical drug development & the process by which clinical trials have been outsourced to for-profit research centers & private practice physicians' offices within the United States & around the world. Based on extensive qualitative fieldwork in the United States & on an online survey of those working within the clinical trials industry (N = 307), this research examines a major rationale for privatization: the creation of "ready-to-recruit" populations for enrollment in pharmaceutical studies. This new mode of recruiting for clinical trials has been heralded as faster & cheaper than the previous model of conducting studies within U.S. academic medical centers. The emphasis of the paper is on the participants of these pharmaceutical studies to show how "ready-to-recruit" populations are differentially gendered, raced, & classed. An analysis of who participates globally in clinical trials reveals that the pharmaceutical industry has taken advantage of disenfranchised populations by offering the un(der)insured (problematic & insufficient) "access" to the medical establishment & by offering the poor a source of income to test the safety of new products.

2006S00628

Fisher, Kimberly (Insit Social & Economic Research, U Essex, Colchester, UK [tel: 44-1206-873573; fax: 44-1206-873151; e-mail: kimberly@essex.ac.uk]), **More Than the Sum of Parts: Why Treating Time Diaries as Holistic Units Matters in Time Use Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Some critics of time use research have failed to grasp that time diary data reveal snapshots of typical daily behaviour of populations rather than typical behaviour of specific individuals. Time use researchers, for their part, have tended to forget that each diary tells the story of the activities of a particular person, & instead have focussed on information recorded in variable columns. This paper demonstrates the importance of analysing time diaries as holistic stories rather than as collections of variables, using the process of identifying low quality diaries to exclude from analysis as an example. Taking a holistic approach reveals that respondents can record complete activity information without completing all columns in the diary, making some imputation & some exclusions that researchers have made in the past unnecessary. Such an approach also reveals a need for a more broad definition of what constitutes a low quality diary than simply concentrating on missing main activity time. Similarly, holistic diary analysis introduces an additional element to time use methodology—a need to explain how the researcher extracts variables for analysis. This paper concludes with consideration how the whole diary approach improves prospects for comparing time use results across time & across country.

2006S00629

Fisher, Kimberly, Gershuny, Jonathan, Gauthier, Anne H. & Egerton, Muriel (Insit Social & Economic Research, U Essex,

Colchester, UK [tel: 44-1206-873573; fax: 44-1206-873151; e-mail: kimberly@essex.ac.uk]), **Comparative Time Use Data Resources: The Multinational Time Use Study and the USA Heritage Datasets**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This poster displays the features of a recently compiled harmonised dataset (the American Heritage Time Use Study) of time use surveys collected in the United States in 1965/66, 1975/76, 1985, 1992/94, & 2003. This poster also details the latest features & future development plans of the Multinational Time Use Study, which now includes 43 time use studies from 15 countries. The poster indicates how time use categories have been harmonised & how to access the datasets.

2006S00630

Fontinha, Elsa (Technical U Lisbon, Portugal 1249-078 [tel: 351-213925993; e-mail: elmano@iseg.utl.pt]), **Analysis of Time Use Data Inter-disciplinary Communication Flows between Sociology and Economics Based on Network Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Time use research is an interdisciplinary field of research where sociology & economics have substantial importance. Recent availability of time use data for some European countries by Eurostat (Harmonized European Time Use Surveys—HETUS) & for United States by Bureau of Labor Statistics (American Time Use Survey ATUS) contributes to the increase of time use data analysis with different methodological approaches & from diverse scientific fields, namely sociology & economics. The aim of the research is to identify & examine, relating to time use data analysis, the inter & inter-disciplinary communication of sociology & economics fields by means of citations using network analysis. The main data source is the Social Science Citation Index (SSCI)—Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) digital full text citation database. Other databases complement this, as for example JSTOR digital archives & Google Scholar. Network analysis, from which different centrality measures are computed & subgroups & subgroup densities are identified, is carried out in Sociology & Economics interdisciplinary communications networks, considering last five years.

2006S00631

Fontanez-Torres, Erika (School Law, U Puerto Rico, San Juan 00931-3349 [tel: 787-999-9627; fax: 787-999-9607; e-mail: efontanez@law.upr.edu]), **The Interaction of Meanings: The Irritation of the Legal System in the Categorization of Citizen Participation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ How does Law define & categorize what is citizen participation? The Law establishes categories within certain legal rationalities that create meanings, conceptual frames & limits for citizen participation. But these legal meanings do not always concur with understandings of other social systems. This paper examines the legal discourses, categories, rationalities & meanings that have a bearing on citizen participation, compares those meanings with those 'outside' the legal system & gives a glance to the ways in which communications can 'irritate' the legal system's rationalization. The paper approaches the systemic differentiation for the concept of citizen participation in both the political & legal systems, as well as in their respective 'surroundings'. Through a case study of a community group in Puerto Rico, we will illustrate this approach. The Ciudadanos al Rescate de Caimito (Citizens to the Rescue of Caimito) faced the illegal destruction of a creek by a construction developer & demanded participation in the administrative process against him, especially with respect to the technical remedy to restore the creek. The public agency excluded the Ciudadanos from participating under the argument that only the agency had the expertise & represented public interest. The controversy arrived at the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico.

2006S00632

Fontenelle, Isleide Arruda (Fundação Getúlio Vargas [tel: (5511) 3281.7805; fax: (5511) 3262.3694; e-mail: isleide@fgv.br]), **Fantasy Sandwiches: Image as Value in the McDonald's Case**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This article presents & discusses the current relationship between image & entertainment, based on the results of a doctorate research in Sociology that studied the constitution of McDonald's brand image all over the world. By studying especially the different periods of its history within American society, from when it was established in the thirties to our days, the research examined the historical moment that the brand image moves away from the product or service sold, in order to be offered as a form of entertainment to consumers. In the case of McDonald's, since the begin-

ning of its commercial announcement inserts in the electronic media, the strategy of its brand propaganda aimed to sell not only hamburgers, but a journey to an island of happiness. The great entrepreneur of the brand, Ray Kroc, used to say that he was not in the fast-food industry, but instead in the "show business" industry. Aiming to understand why we became image consumers, the research tried to recover, based on McDonald's history, economic, social, cultural & political events that have led us towards an obsessed image society. The results of the research have indicated that it happened because we have lived in a society with inexistence of form, in which, necessarily, "being in the image is the same as to exist." So, the brand would offer us the necessary illusion of form for a certain identity constitution. Although deeply tragic in its bottom sense, that inexistence of form is compensated to us by amusement & happiness images transmitted by the brands, what has already been defined as a "funny kind of capitalism." The clown Ronald McDonald is the perfect paradigm for a new kind of global consumption, that smiles & waves to us with the promise of happiness presented in its entertainment for consumption basis & that has already conquered cultures considered as antipodes of American culture.

2006S00633

Ford, Michele T. (U Sydney, New South Wales, Australia [tel: 61-2-9351-7797; fax: 61-2-9351-2319; e-mail: michele.ford@arts.usyd.edu.au]), **One for All or All for Themselves? Trade Unions, NGOs and Migrant Labour in Southeast Asia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Over the last two decades, the needs & concerns of temporary international labour migrants in Southeast Asia have overwhelmingly been the concern of non-governmental organisations (NGOs) rather than trade unions. However, in recent years trade unions have been increasingly forced to acknowledge migrant workers as a potentially important trade union constituency. It is not an easy task for unions to accommodate migrant workers even in receiving countries, given their uncertain status as non-citizens & the temporary—and in the case of domestic workers, informal—nature of much contemporary employment of migrants. The challenges faced by unions in sending countries are even greater, as the workers they seek (or do not seek) to organize are employed outside national boundaries, & therefore outside the boundaries of traditional union activity. This paper proposes a theoretical framework with which trade union involvement in migrant labour issues in four countries in Southeast Asia can be analysed.

2006S00634

Fortuna, Carlos & Carvalho, Claudia (Faculty Economics, U Coimbra, Portugal [tel: 351-239-790-523; e-mail: cfortuna@fe.uc.pt]), **Fostering Communities through Arts and Culture**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim of the paper is to put empirical evidence together as to highlight the role of three main variables or dimensions: (i) local community; (ii) local artistic endeavors & (iii) expressions of cultural citizenship. Altogether, the paper attempts at revealing the nature & the role played by cultural & artistic events in multi-ethnic places, neighborhoods & communities. The work focuses upon three case studies carried out in the Boston area (MA, USA), namely, a Puerto Rican community in the city centre (Villa Victoria); an historical, artistic & commercial suburban neighborhood (Union Square, Somerville) & an ethnic & socially diverse neighborhood, characterized by large open air public spaces (Jamaica Plain). The paper uses data related to local artistic & overall cultural experiences. Data is being collected & interpreted using textual, visual & documental materials (i.e. tape recorded interviews, video-interviews; community grounded field notes; community video sessions; neighborhood & community photographs & documental analysis). Cultural & artistic events change the urban image of the neighborhoods, proposing different approaches to socially & culturally rehabilitate urban spaces, & to develop strategies of civic engagement of populations through artistic & cultural activities.

2006S00635

Fourage, Christine, Daré, William & Diop, Gaye Ibrahima (IPSA-U Catholique Ouest, 49008 Angers France [tel: + 33 2 41 81 66 19; fax: + 33 2 41 24 08 91; e-mail: christine.fourage@uco.fr]), **Methodological Issues Arisen from the Involvement of Sociologists in a "Companion Modelling" Approach: Interests and Limits**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Presents the Domino project: stakes of an "involved" research. Interactions between society & their ecosystems, & their dynamic under internal

or external effects need to be considered to tackle land management systems (Blandin et al., 2004; Fraser et al., 2003). In a decentralized management of resources context, the multiplicity of land uses bring regional & local development managers around to thinking about synergies & competition of branches & level of organisations. To understand management systems & help stakeholders to build a sustainable development of their territory we need to tackle interactions between ecological or social levels of organisation (Holling, 2001). A lot of tools useful to represent land tenure dynamics & their impact on natural resources exist (CLUE model, Bellman, 2000; Parker et al., 2003) but few of them are understandable by stakeholders. The Domino project (Démarche Objet Multisite pour l'étude des Interactions entre Niveaux d'Organisation) proposes to develop a 'participatory modeling' approach to help stakeholders to think a land management increasing the resilience of socio-ecological systems concerned. In Domino, researchers of several disciplines & stakeholders (producers of data, managers or decision-makers) altogether build a model used as a media tool (Vinck, 1999). This modeling practice tries to explicate & to encourage information exchanges between protagonists. It was developed by the ComMod group & others researchers (ComMod, 2003; Walker et al., 2002; Argent & Grayson, 2003) & called 'Companion Modeling' approach. Companion Modeling is a scientific posture which characterized a research 'involved' in the development. This approach is based on continuous cycles between field work = modeling = simulation = field work, etc. In this 'post-normal' (Funtowicz & Ravetz, 1993) approach, researchers accompany stakeholders involved in negotiation process. Because they are facing complex situation, researchers are less interested in the quality of the choice obtained than in the quality of the process leading up to it. The sociologist in this approach will focus on modelling social stakes by looking at similar experiments. In the same time, we need to think of sociological stakes of researchers & stakeholders' uses of models.

2006S00636

Fournier, Marcel & Quemin, Alain (U Montréal [tel: 00 33 1 60 95 72 50; e-mail: marcel.fournier@unmontreal.ca]), **After Bourdieu. A Discussion of the Social Stratification of Tastes**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ After publishing *L'amour de l'art, Les musées d'art et leur public*, with Alain Darbel in 1966, Pierre Bourdieu published in 1979 his famous book *La Distinction* which has been the object of many debates in Europe & in the USA ever since. Almost, thirty years later, what is the state of this debate? Recent studies lead us to question whether it is possible, from the apparently undisputed social stratification of statistically observed cultural practices, to deduce the existence of a social stratification of tastes, as stabilized & hierarchically ranked as that proposed by Bourdieu. Based on a comparative analysis of the data related to two different institutions (Musée d'art contemporain de Montréal & Musée National d'Art Moderne—Centre Georges Pompidou also known as Beaubourg in Paris) since the 1970's, the paper offers a critical re-examination of the theory of cultural legitimacy & its contemporary variants.

2006S00637

Frahm-Arp, Maria (Dept Sociology, U Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL UK [tel: + 44 24 765 28270; e-mail: K.M.Frahm-Arp@warwick.ac.uk]), **The Interrelationship between Identity, Religion and Culture in the Lives of Professional Pentecostal Women in South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper draws on 50 in-depth interviews conducted with young professional working women who were members of His People & Grace Bible churches in Gauteng, South Africa, during 2004. Both churches offered a less hedonistic alternative to the popular township & Y cultures. These alternatives engaged with popular trends & sought to find expressions of a 'modern African culture' that not only empowered & celebrated the individual but also encouraged a connectedness to the larger community. The central teaching of both churches proclaimed that each member was gifted by God, with potential to succeed in the world & with a purpose for their life. In realising these gifts they would be blessed materially & spiritually. Within this fellowship the women began to see themselves as having life prospects & to transform their identities. In this paper I will explore this process of re-shaping the self as it impacted on three specific areas in the lives of these women, namely, what it meant to be 'African', to be a professional working woman, & to be a mother.

2006S00638

Frank, Blye W. (Division Medical Education, Dalhousie U, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 4H7 [tel: 902-494-1260; fax: 902-494-2278; e-mail: Bfrank@tupdean2.med.dal.ca]), **In the Ditch or**

on the Information Highway: Issues of Equity and Technological Literacies in the Preparation of Teachers in a Globalizing World, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ This paper presents data from faculty & student interviews in Faculties & Schools of Education in Nova Scotia, Canada. It is part of a larger research study entitled, "Equity and Information and Communication Technology (ICT) among Youth," which explores the ways youth learn to use ICT, (computers, the Internet, educational software), the different ways they use it, their feelings about the technology, & how useful it has been to them. As well, the project examines equity issues in Teaching & Learning Technology, particularly, how ICT can be used to enhance educational & occupational opportunities for all youth. This paper asks: (i) Are we preparing teachers who are technologically literate & who understand issues of equity for teaching in the globalized condition? (ii) What policy ramifications have emerged as a response to technology becoming the new literacy?

2006S00639

Franzen, Eva & Kassman, Anders (Centre Epidemiology, National Board Health & Welfare, Stockholm, Sweden [tel: 46-8-55-55-32-28; fax: 46-8-55-55-33-27; e-mail: Eva.Franzen@socialstyrelsen.se]), **Longer-Term Labour Market Consequences of Economic Inactivity during Young Adulthood—A Swedish National Cohort Study, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The study examines the long-term labour-market consequences of being economically inactive among Swedish youth. We used national register data for more than 560,000 young persons. Two observation groups of inactive young adults in the age range 20-24 years were identified & compared with cohort peers. The observation period was 1993-1994, when youth unemployment peaked in Sweden; the follow-up year was 2001. One observation group consisted of those who had been inactive one year out of two possible, another of young people who had experienced two consecutive years of inactivity. Logistic regression models were used to compute odds ratios for different marginalized labour-market outcomes in the evaluation year, i.e. seven years after the inactivity period. Compared with the majority of population peers without inactivity experiences, our analyses show that individuals who were inactive when they were 20-24 years-old have a significantly elevated risk of having a marginalized labour market position seven years later. Elevated risks were also found in comparison with another subgroup in a problematic labour-market situation. Especially for the two-year inactive group, the odds ratio for remaining inactive seven years later were strikingly high, even after controlling for demographic & socioeconomic background factors & potential health-selection bias.

2006S00640

Fratczak, Ewa, Jozwiak, Janina & Podogrodzka, Malgorzata (Warsaw School Economics Inst Statist & Demography, 0-554 Poland [tel: 00-48-22-5649273; fax: 00-48-22-564-9273; e-mail: ewaf@sgh.waw.pl]), **Changes in Family Formation and Family Status of the Elderly in Poland, 1988-2002, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ During the transition period in Poland significant changes in fertility & process of family formation & dissolution occurred. Main features of these changes are: dramatically decreasing number of births, postponement of marriages & births, extending childlessness & increasing proportion of out-of-wedlock births. These processes have a significant effect on population ageing & intergenerational relationships as well as family status of the elderly. In the paper family status of the elderly (especially of the older women) will be examined on the basis of the Family Status Life Tables in the period of 1988/89-2002. Changes in marital status, parity, number of surviving children, proportion of having surviving mothers & other family status & intergenerational relationships characteristics of older women will be analyzed.

2006S00641

Frediani, Alexandre Apsan (Dept Planning, Gypsy Lane Campus, Oxford Brookes U, Oxford, OX3 0BP [tel: 00 44 7886898619; e-mail: afrediani@brookes.ac.uk]), **The World Bank Urban Policies, From Housing Sector to Sustainable Cities—The Urban Poor of Salvador da Bahia, Brazil, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The current strategy of the World Bank urban policy has shifted its focus on sectors to a city development strategy (CDS) & slum upgrading. The World Bank argues that the 1990s framework for action was too limited

to encourage economic development. Therefore, instead of focusing on the provision of social services or enhancing the productivity of the housing sector, the Bank has expanded its dimensions of intervention with the objective of promoting a sustainable city. Aimed at reforming city governance/management & corruption, the new objective also involves squatter upgrading programmes which are targeted to achieve poverty alleviation policies by tackling not only the lack of infrastructure, but also new dimensions such as freedom, vulnerability & powerlessness. By promoting a sustainable city, the Bank argues that there has been a redirection of its conceptualization of development based on income generation to one based on Amartya Sen's concept of development as freedom. Evidence is inconclusive on the impact in practice of this shift in the World Bank's strategy for its urban programmes. In this context, this paper firstly aims to review current World Bank urban policy to understand its conceptualization of a sustainable city & the impacts of Amartya Sen's writings. Secondly, it will assess the changes of the World Bank's discourse in practice, by providing a preliminary evaluation of a classic World Bank squatter upgrading project in Novos Alagados in Salvador, Brazil. Comparison with another squatter settlement in the same city, Calabar, where improvements took place through organized community involvement, aims at unfolding key practical & theoretical issues of promoting a sustainable city. The initial findings of this research help to clarify the conceptual & practical implications of applying Sen's thinking in an urban development context. Furthermore the paper explores the contradictions & inconsistencies within the World Bank's policy & practice for the promotion of sustainable cities.

2006S00642

Frediani, Alexandre Apsan (Dept Planning, Gypsy Lane Campus, Oxford Brookes U, Oxford, OX3 0BP [tel: 00 44 7886898619; e-mail: afrediani@brookes.ac.uk]), **Sen, The World Bank and Poverty Alleviation—The Urban Poor of Salvador da Bahia, Brazil, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Shortage of housing & increasing expansion of squatter settlements are amongst the key challenges in the urban areas of developing countries. Through squatter upgrading programmes, the World Bank hopes to contribute to the millennium development goal of improving the lives of at least 100 million dwellers by 2020. The writings of Amartya Sen have been increasingly influential to the Bank's refocusing of its efforts towards alleviating poverty. The Bank's conceptualization of development has moved away from one based on income generation to one based on Sen's concept of development as freedom. Squatter upgrading became the mechanism to tackle the lack of infrastructure as well as new dimensions such as powerlessness & vulnerability. However the freedom discourse applied in the context of urban sector is not necessarily a novel concept. John F. C. Turner used the same vocabulary Freedom to Build 30 years ago to elaborate his concept of self-help housing. In this context, this paper contributes to the current discourse by examining the application of Sen's concept to the urban sector in the light of changing development paradigms. By comparing Sen & Turner's writings & their critics this paper also assesses the operational & conceptual challenges of applying the freedom discourse in the urban development context. Then it provides a preliminary evaluation of the impact of Sen's capability approach using research on a classic World Bank squatter upgrading project in Novos Alagados in Salvador, Brazil. Comparison with another squatter settlement in the same city, Calabar, where improvements took place through organized community involvement, aims at unfolding the key practical & theoretical issues of conceptualizing & alleviating poverty in terms outlined by Sen. The initial findings of this research help to clarify the conceptual & practical implications of applying Sen's thinking in an urban development context.

2006S00643

Fridberg, Torben & Kangas, Olli (Danish National Inst Social Research, DK-1052 Copenhagen K [tel: +45 33 48 08 47; e-mail: tf@sf.dk]), **Nordic Differences in Social Capital, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The importance of Social Capital for economic development & democracy has become widely acknowledged by social scientist of all kinds. Economists, sociologists & political scientists all have taken an interest in this concept. For Putnam social capital is defined as connections among individuals—social networks & the norms of reciprocity & trustworthiness that arise from them. The concept of social capital is a multidimensional concept, & the dimensions are not necessarily correlating highly among each other. Therefore it is not easy to operate with aggregated measures of social capital, but the dimensions should be analysed separately. Among the dimensions included in this paper mainly based on European Social Survey data are Relations/contacts within families, Membership of associ-

ations & voluntary work, an indicator of Political participation, Norms of reciprocity & social trust in other people. On the background of the literature we expect the Nordic countries to score highly on all the social capital indicators, & expect the Nordic countries to be very much alike on these dimensions. The aim of the paper is firstly to see if this is the case & secondly to approach the puzzle, which still seems to be why this is the situation. Is it because of individual level characteristics such as education, labour market affiliation, family & household situation, basic value orientations as left-right position & religious sentiments, or are the national differences rather to be explained by country level variables as the wealth of the countries or the level of social security welfare state provisions. So both individual level & country level variables will be included in the regressions.

2006S00644

Friedl, Harald A. (FH JOANNEUM, U Applied Sciences, Bad Gleichenberg, Austria A-8344 [tel: 0043-316-5453-6725; fax: 0043-316-5453-96725; e-mail: harald.friedl@fh-joanneum.at]), **Cybernetic Tourism Ethics—From Ideals to Sustainable Solutions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The value of common ethical discourses in tourism is reduced to discussions at international congresses or in academic papers, but they are hardly supported & applied by the industry or by concerned tourists. The main reason for that phenomenon of academic autism is the traditional normative approach to ethics, ignoring contextual limits, modern discoveries in brain & communication theory, & its implication for the process of Habermas' 'negotiation of validities & values'. If meant to be a tool to make the 'Tourism World' less destructive, more accepted & finally sustainable, modern (tourism) ethics must have to (1) practice a transdisciplinary approach by integrating at least modern theories of communication, system theory, brain theory & cognition; (2) be practiced as a tool to solve dilemma-situations by evaluating contextual situations, integrating all concerned persons & perceived systems, circumstances & consequences; otherwise ethics will go on to create highly abstract norms unable to help find practical answers to practical problems; (3) be conceptualized as a dynamic calculation process to reach contextual balance within perceived systems, but not as an idealistic hierarchy of norms to be imposed on the 'world', ignoring contextual dynamics, values & constraints. Finally ethics have to be accepted as a cybernetic communicational process to reach inner & inter-subjective balance. The crucial objective of those people developing & talking about Tourism Ethics is to maximize the scope of action in order to support the possibility of acting 'the right way' instead of just publishing abstract norms. The concept of 'cybernetic ethics' tries to construct a bridge between abstract discourses of systems like those of values, perception, communication, action, evaluation & standards on the one hand, & individual 'good' acting on the other hand.

2006S00645

Friedl, Harald A. (FH JOANNEUM, U Applied Sciences, Bad Gleichenberg, Austria, A-8344 [tel: 0043-316-5453-6725; fax: 0043-316-5453-96725; e-mail: harald.friedl@fh-joanneum.at]), **The Tautology of "Understanding": Tourism Experience as a Cybernetic Reality Construction Process**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ 'Understanding' somebody is generally seen as the result of an 'empathic' effort to re-construct the way the person thinks & feels. This model seems to work, as long as the communicating persons have a common cultural background. This 'common ground' we miss in the act of comprehension of a person with a foreign cultural background; e.g., tourists don't know anything apart from some clichés about the visited population, who have quite the same problem, knowing nothing about their visitors except what they perceive during the short interaction with them. Interviews with tourists & with Tuareg nomads have shown that their expressed perceptions of each other don't seem to 'fit' with my own perceived 'reality'. Nevertheless they were able to communicate successfully as everybody got what they wanted. This phenomenon, typical for intercultural communication, indicates that the model of 'empathy' is inadequate to explain the phenomenon of 'understanding'. Therefore this paper recommends conceptualising 'understanding' as a self-referring process, related to the personal environment through perceived signals, interpreted as confirmation or contradiction. Only in the second case, a person is forced to 'accommodate' his 'model' of 'reality' through a learning process, 'inventing' a new 'reality' which 'fits' again the 'perceived' environment. 'Experience', though, is always dependent on the specific individual concept of the 'reality', resulting from his personal experience. Communication, though, has to be understood as a process of verifying or falsifying

individual 'reality'. 'Experience', finally, could better be understood as a internal 'reaction' to the feedback process of the social & non-social environment.

2006S00646

Frijtier, Ben & Christis, Jac (Nijmegen School Management, Radboud U, Netherlands, 6800HK [tel: 0031243612028; fax: 0031243611933; e-mail: b.frijtier@fm.ru.nl]), **The Value and Effectiveness of Competence Management in Organizations of Professionals**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ During the last decade many authors (such as Delery & Doty 1996, Bowen & Ostroff 2002, Paaue 2004, Kluytmans 2004, Boselie, Paaue & Peccei [in preparation]) have debated about the strategic contributions of HRM to the (prosperous) development of organizations & the quality of work & what it should & could have been contributing. In particular, both Paaue (2004) & Kluytmans (2004) have recently published their visions on the effectiveness & value of the traditional form & concepts of HRM, introduced by Fombrun et. al. (1984) & Beer et. al. (1984). Paaue (2004) argues that HRM should be more pluralistic, so that it is not just aimed at its economical & strategic role, but also takes into consideration the internal & external environment as the context of an organization. This paper elaborates this modern view on HRM & attempts to describe the features of HRM, especially the advantages & disadvantages of the competence management tool. This description is based on a study in all Dutch universities (Frijtier et.al. 2003).

2006S00647

Fritz, Jan Marie (School Planning, U Cincinnati, OH 45221 [tel: 1-513-556-0208; fax: 1-513-556-1274; e-mail: jan.fritz@uc.edu]), **Mediation in International Settings: Examining the Basics**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Mediation is a non-adversarial, semi-structured, creative process in which one or more impartial individuals help disputants. Some basic elements of the process—creativity, theory, empowerment, cultural competency, participation & control—are identified, defined & discussed. Reference is made to the similarities & differences in the use of these concepts within & between countries.

2006S00648

Fritz, Jan Marie (School Planning, U Cincinnati, OH 45221 [tel: 1-513-556-0208; fax: 1-513-556-1274; e-mail: jan.fritz@uc.edu]), **The History of Clinical Sociology in the United States**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ When sociology emerged as a discipline in the United States after the Civil War & Reconstruction, the nation was struggling with issues of democracy & social justice. The era of Jim Crow was upon us, African Americans were being lynched, women were still without the vote, & there was rural & urban poverty. Farmers & workers could see the centralization of economic & political power in the hands of limited groups of people. Frustration led to public protests & the development of reform organizations. In this environment, it is not surprising to find that many of the early sociologists were interested in solving or at least reducing the pressing social problems confronting their communities. In this environment, clinical sociology was born. This paper traces the development of the field. The contributions of the early clinical sociologists are outlined. Examples of the work of contemporary scholar practitioners are discussed in terms of their approaches to intervention, theories & research methods

2006S00649

Frohlick, Susan E. (U Manitoba, Winnipeg [tel: 204-474-7872; e-mail: frohlick@ms.umanitoba.ca]), **The Fluidity and Regulation of Sex/Love: "Ethno-Sexual" Performances in a Postmodern Market of Global Sex**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Postmodern theories of fluidity are central to analyses of tourism & touristic subjectivities. Ethnographic research on performances of desire between Euro-North American female tourists & Afro-Caribbean Costa Rican males suggests postmodernity be conceptualized in terms of nuanced power & agency attached to consumption & commodification of sex & lust. Selling relies on "the right" performance. Men commoditize & perform their sexuality through knowledge of the market. Women seek out a "primitive" ethno-sexual masculinity offered for a price within bars, beaches, & jungle. Performances of promiscuous, liberated gringa identities enable the flow of sex/love yet at the same time regulate women's

mobility. Within these fluid exchange relations, there are limitations for postmodern tourists & locals alike.

2006S00650

Frykowski, Maciej & Starosta, Pawel (Instytut Filozofii & Socjologii, Akademia Świętokrzyska, Piotrków Trybunalski, Poland 97-300 [tel: 48 44-7327432; fax: 48 44-7327435; e-mail: socjologia@aspt.pl]), **Patterns of Civic Participation and Types of Social Capital in Rural Communities of Central Poland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The main problem of our paper is a question, whether & how social capital is associated with civic participation. It is based on a general assumption that civic participation does not constitute social capital, but is an effect of it. In consequence, particular types of social capital may be treated as independent, & activities as dependent, variables. Authors of numerous theories of social capital agree only in one point that sources of social capital exist among three attributes of social life: network of contacts, shared norms & values & different kinds of trust. There is a need to distinguish different types of social capital according to the clear criterion of classification. Such criterion is the type of agent which benefits of social capital, from an individual to society on the macro level. One may distinguish some hypothetical types of social capital, which exist in a community: 'individual', 'inner group', 'communal' & 'nationwide' social capital. Particular types should encourage specific kinds of civic participation. At the community level it would be electoral participation & actions taken up to improve the quality of life of the whole community or close neighborhood. Voting as the only form of activity may not be an effect of social capital: Putnam & Verba described special reasons, for which the voting is not the element of civic participation but quite different patterns of political culture: parochial (Verba) or patron-client (Putnam) relations. Only part of voters represents 'participant' model of political activity, based on civic norms & shared values such as the common good. So one may distinguish such patterns of participation, as: 'totally inactive', 'informal neighborhood activist or parochial non-voter', 'client-patron pattern', 'local citizen', 'voting specialist' & 'full civic participant'. According to our main hypothesis we formulated, the greater scope of 'communal' social capital, the wider the range of local civic participation. Nevertheless the dominating pattern of political culture, especially in rural communities, is 'non-participant' & 'client-patron', based on individual social capital, or connected with the lack of social capital of any type. Communal social capital, which manifests itself in participation pattern of civic political culture, is a marginal phenomenon. Verification of these hypotheses was one of the aims of our survey. It was run in 2005 on 977 large random sample in rural municipalities in Łódź region (voivodship) of Central Poland.

2006S00651

Fuller, Sylvia A. & Vosko, Leah (Dept Sociology, U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 [tel: 604-822-4837; fax: 604-822-6161; e-mail: fullersy@interchange.ubc.ca]), **Does Temporary Employment Increase Social Inequality? Exploring Intersections of Temporary Work and Gender, "Race," and Migration in Canada**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Using data from the 2002 wave of Survey of Labour & Income Dynamics, this study investigates the consequences of different types of temporary employment; fixed-term or contract, casual, agency, & seasonal employment; for differently situated workers in Canada. Attention to intersecting social locations of gender, race, & immigrant status helps capture the complex implications of temporary work for inequality. Patterns of segregation & polarization of rewards between & within different types of temporary work tend to increase gendered & racialized inequalities, but wage convergence among groups in the most disadvantaged types of temporary employment have the opposite effect.

2006S00652

Funabashi, Harutoshi (Faculty Social Sciences, Hosei U, Machida-shi, Japan 194-0298 [tel: 81-42-783-2386; fax: 81-42-783-2386; e-mail: hfunabas@mtj.biglobe.ne.jp]), **Theory of Environmental Control Systems and Normative Principles for Environmental Policy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ According to the theory of environmental control systems, the progress of environmental policy can be analyzed in terms of the deepening of intervention on the part of the environmental control system into the economic system. I have already presented a five-stage model of this intervention. These five stages are as follows: (O) a harmonious relationship between human society & nature, (A) a lack of constraints on the economic system,

(B) the imposition of constraints on the economic system, (C) the incorporation of environmental concerns as a secondary administrative task, & (D) the incorporation of environmental concerns as a primary administrative task. In order to solve today's environmental problems, we must establish adequate normative principles for environmental policy & various normative principles have already been proposed by policy makers, environmental movements & environmental theorists. Using my five-stage model of the theory of the environmental control system, I have tried to clarify the social & historical contexts in which representative normative principles may be valid. Based on these reflections, I have attempted to identify adequate normative principles that can help society make a transition into the next stage, especially into the last stage, of intervention in the environmental control system.

2006S00653

Fung, Luke Yat-chung (Dept Applied Social Sciences, Hong Kong Polytechnic U, Hung Hom, Kowloon [tel: (852)2766-4695; fax: (852)2775-6558; e-mail: ssluke@polyu.edu.hk]), **Social Network through Street Performances—The Case of New Immigrants in Urban Hong Kong**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Urban life can be frustrating. This is especially true to new immigrants of cities. Subject to sudden change in habitat, new city dwellers are urgently in need of a well-knitted social network to uphold the quality of their social life. This situation is currently evidenced in Hong Kong among new immigrants from Mainland China, which volume increased significantly after the Chinese Government resumed its sovereignty over the city in 1997. Their living environment, as described by Ferdinand Tönnies, is undoubtedly transforming from a Gemeinschaft style of intimate social relationship, to a rather modern & urbanized Gesellschaft style relationship among strangers. Yet, dwelling mainly in remote 'satellite towns' with limited community facilities, these new immigrants actively establish new connections with fellow immigrants & local neighbours through a unique channel adopted in their village hometowns—street performances. These include singing, dancing, & playing musical instruments. Through participant observations & interviews, this paper records a study aiming at an examination on how these street performances have functioned as a means to help new immigrants to develop a social network, which ultimately upholds, maintains & improves their quality of social life in an unfamiliar urban setting.

2006S00654

Furseth, Inger (KIFO Centre Church Research, Oslo, Norway [tel: + 47 23 33 47 24; fax: +47 23 33 47 29; e-mail: inger.furseth@kifo.no]), **Hijab—A Multifaceted Symbol. A Case Study of Immigrant Muslim Women in the Los Angeles Area**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the use & discourse on the hijab among Muslim women in the Los Angeles area. The study is based on in-depth interviews with a small sample of immigrant women. Whereas most of the women wore the hijab on a daily basis, some had never done so, & some had quit. Their discourse on the hijab centers on religious obedience, oppression, identity, & dialogue. This study suggests that women use the hijab to position themselves in the religious landscape, inside & outside the religious community.

2006S00655

Fussey, Pete (School Law, U East London, UK E15 2JB [tel: 0044 (0) 20 8223 2689; fax: 0044 (0) 20 8223 2689; e-mail: p.fussey@uel.ac.uk]), **Blurring the Boundaries of Transgression? Surveillance and Counter-Terrorism in London**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper traces the growing adoption of existing infrastructures & ideas to tackle "conventional" forms of criminality towards averting terrorism in London's public spaces. A central theme here regards the increasing orientation of these controlling strategies around (progressively asocial forms of) technological surveillance. In doing so, the ways in which CCTV surveillance has been utilised during a range of terrorist campaigns in London over the past 15 years is examined. In particular, this applies to CCTV & the reconfiguration of public space following the Provisional Irish Republican Army (PIRA) bombings of the Square Mile & Docklands areas of the city during the 1990s; the use of CCTV during police investigations of the reactionary nail bomber David Copeland (1999); the (failed) attempts to use CCTV to catch the perpetrators of the Real Irish Republican Army (RIRA) bombing campaign of 2000-1; & also the role of camera surveillance following the July 7th bombings of 2005. In assessing the relative merits (& otherwise) of CCTV in these contexts,

this paper argues that the potential efficacy of electronic surveillance is in part contingent on the configurations of different dissident groups. Where reactionary terrorist activity may be amenable to disruption through CCTV strategies, the same cannot be said for the actions of groups structured in more nebulous formations, such as those behind the recent London bombings. Given the limited value of open-street surveillance in preventing & deterring terrorist activity, real difficulties are identified in grafting conventional crime-control surveillance strategies onto counter-terrorism. Moreover, the post-event functionality of such surveillant applications necessarily emphasises the role of the human agent & thus suggests that moves towards asocial strategies are misplaced. Such post-hoc counter-terrorist surveillance measures are also contrasted against trends identified in the urban geographical & "risk society" literature concerning the reconfiguration of urban spaces to manage out deviance & tackle transgression before it happens. Finally, this paper examines a number of unintended corollary effects of such strategies including their likely impact upon the categorisation & potential radicalisation of individuals during the course of surveillant-sorting processes.

2006S00656

Gal-Ezer, Miri (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Mount Scopus 91905 Israel [tel: 972-9-7409042; e-mail: miri-gal@012.net.il]), **"Strike"—A Documentary Representation of Workers in Israel: A Neo-Liberal Discourse or Hope for Labor?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This documentary was directed by Assaf Sudri & Amir Tausinger (2005), & produced by Israeli Public TV "Channel 1" & the "Rabinowitz Fund for the Arts." It depicts "Haifa Chemicals South" workers' long struggle for their right to unite. In spite of their legitimacy by Israeli Labor Union & Labor Court, their strike was brutally broken/crushed. The workers' defeat was represented in their proclamations: 'Money wins' or 'How can one prevail against one's own government?' reflected also in 'Strike's' last frame: a photograph of PM Ariel Sharon, with his two election campaign donors, one being the factory owner, who bought it cheaply after privatization, when Sharon was Minister of Commerce & Industrialization. The public TV Channel 1 Chief Executive demanded that this photo be censored, but the directors refused. The documentary was not aired, & Channel 1 was prosecuted. The main analysis framework for 'Strike' is drawn from Bourdieu's model in "Strikes & Political Action" (1993), & his theory of legitimate symbolic & real violence (Bourdieu & Passeron 1990) in the context of Israel's 'New Media Map' (Nossek & Adoni, 1996), & the state of economic social rights in Israel (Maor, 2004), while discussing whether 'Strike' supports neo-liberal discourse or helps create alternatives for labor.

2006S00657

Galab, Shaik, Madhuri, Mukherje & Mayuri, K. (Centre Economic and Social Studies (CESS), Nizamia Observatory Campus, Begumpet, Hyderabad, 500016 India [tel: +91 40 23415372; fax: +91 40 23406808; e-mail: sgalab@cess.ac.in]), **The Rise of Women's Self-Help Groups in Andhra Pradesh (India): Exploring Potential Tensions between Women's Empowerment and Child Well-Being**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ It is widely assumed that women's empowerment within the family is linked to better child outcomes. Various mechanisms through which women's empowerment may transform children's status have been identified in the literature: Empowerment at the household level may lead to women's greater access to resources & income, & women are in turn more likely to invest in their children than their male counterparts. Women's education is positively associated with better child education & nutritional outcomes. Women's empowerment at the community level may result in greater access to local government decision-makers.

2006S00658

Gale, Naomi (Ashkelon Academic Coll, Israel 78211 [tel: +972 2 5826923; fax: +972 2 5818235; e-mail: ngalelaw@yahoo.com]), **The "Jury System" and the Israeli Judiciary System**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Israeli judiciary system adopted the British judiciary system, its Laws of Evidence; however it abandoned one of the fundamental components of the system—trial by Jury. (1) This paper discusses the history of the jury system; outlines the reasons for the Israeli legal system's rejection of 'trial by jury'; & the advantage of trial by judge as against the disadvantage of trial by Jury as viewed by Israeli lawyers & jurists. One of the functions of the Laws of Evidence is to prevent revelation of inadmissible evidence to jury so it could ideally produce an unbiased verdict. (2) The paper

will debate essential issues such as the neutrality & the objectivity of the judge; his role (active/passive) during the trial; the question of inadmissible evidence & the impartiality of the judge. (3) A few cases will be presented to demonstrate the dangers of injustice that can occur & what has been done to minimize mistakes. (4) A proposal will be made to have a trial whereby beside the judge on the bench there will be a group of professionals & laymen. The study is based on empirical study as a law graduate during a year of practicum in Criminal Law & Small Claims.

2006S00659

Galindo, Jose, F. (U Mayor de San Simon, Plazuela Sucre, S/N, Cochabamba, Bolivia [tel: 591-4-425-1465; fax: 591-4-423-3891; e-mail: fgalindo@supernet.com.bo]), **The Urgency of Reflexivity: Toward a New Pedagogy of Research for Bolivian Sociology**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Bolivian sociology lacks a tradition of reflecting on its own practices. The specific circumstances through which individuals become sociologists & the ways in which they proceed in the creation & legitimization of knowledge have been overlooked. Consequently, Bolivian sociology & sociologists have not been truly reflexive, thus their critique of social reality has rarely turned back toward sociology or sociologists themselves. This is partly related with their socialization process at universities, both at home & abroad—a process, which focuses on products rather than processes, & on the object to be known, rather than on the knower. This paper calls for a pedagogy of research with strong doses of reflexivity. It addresses the following aspects: 1) the historical, social & academic factors that constrained the development of a reflexive sociology, 2) the historical, cultural & academic bases for sociological reflexivity, 3) the practices of reflexivity in sociology, 4) the current features of the teaching & practice of research in sociology at Bolivian universities, & 5) the features of a new pedagogy of research for sociology.

2006S00660

Galvin, Treasa M. (Dept Sociology, U Botswana, Gaborone [tel: 00-267-3552766; fax: 00-267-3185099; e-mail: galvin@mopipi.ub.bw]), **Reproducing or Transforming Past Legacies? Ethnic Relations and National Identity in Post-Independent Botswana**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In contemporary Africa, governments are confronted with the challenge of managing multi-ethnic societies within which ethnic relations have, in part, been shaped & moulded by the colonial process. The colonial era was characterised by a heightened sense of ethnic difference, the emergence of new ethnic tensions & the escalation of existing ones. Additionally, African Governments are confronted with seeking to foster a sense of national identity within nation states whose borders are themselves the arbitrary creation of colonial powers. The nature of ethnic relations & the issue of competing identities are thus two of the key challenges that have confronted post-Independent African governments.

2006S00661

Gane, Nicholas (Brunel U, Uxbridge, Middlesex, UB8 3PH UK [tel: 07841 199097; e-mail: nicholas.gane@brunel.ac.uk]), **New Theoretical Movements: The Challenge of the 'Posthuman'**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The world today is passing through a series of dramatic transformations that, taken together, present a profound challenge to sociological theory, & more specifically to classical understandings of 'the social'. It is no longer possible, for example, to treat social relations as arising simply from human relations (as did Marx & Weber), to confine social interaction to the face-to-face interactions of human 'agents', or to talk of society in the same breath of the social (as was the trend for the majority of the twentieth century). Objects & technologies now exercise an increasing power over our lives, to the extent that we can no longer place humans as all-powerful agents at the centre of all analysis, or even presuppose what it means to be human. In view of this, this paper will draw on recent conceptions of the 'posthuman' (most notably from Katherine Hayles, Donna Haraway, & indirectly from Bruno Latour) to place the future of social theory into question. The following questions will be asked: Is there a discrete human subject that lies at the centre of sociological analysis? Can humans be separated easily from the machines & technologies that structure life today? What might the charge of 'technological determinism', or the term 'agency' mean in a world of so-called 'intelligent' machines? And what might recent interventions in information theory & new media studies bring to the realm of social theory? Such questions, it will be argued, are

pivotal to the development of new, inventive theoretical movements that respond to recent cultural/technological transformations, & to the changing basis of 'the social' today.

2006S00662

García, Marta (Dept Education, U Cantabria, 39012 Santander, Spain [tel: 0034942201190; fax: 034942201173; e-mail: garcia-ma@unican.es]), **Spanish Political Culture: Continuity, Change and Evolution. From the Beginning of Democracy to Nowadays**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In 1975, after forty years of authoritarian government, the dictator Franco died, giving way, albeit after a transitional period, to a democratic regime in Spain. Soon, the country turned into a 'social laboratory', where it was possible to investigate & to analyze the implantation of a democratic political culture after four decades of dictatorial political life. Since then (& even from the late sixties on), a significant amount of research has been carried out & this has made it possible for us to conduct a longitudinal analysis of the evolution of the political culture of Spanish people from that moment up until the present. The paper presented here is based on secondary information obtained throughout this period by diverse groups & social investigation institutions. One of the first conclusions to be drawn is that the democratic culture soon became established in the country, although the majority of the citizens had been socialized in an atmosphere characterized by antidemocratic rules & attitudes of distance, apathy or lack of involvement towards these questions. Features such as ideological moderation, a low level of interest in politics, a lack of political efficacy or a high grade of legitimacy of a political democratic system combined with criticism of how it functioned, etc. characterize the Spanish political culture. My intention is to show how some of these features have remained throughout the period, whereas others have gradually changed as democracy in the country slowly matured.

2006S00663

Gareau, Brian J. (Dept Sociology, U California, Santa Cruz 95064 [tel: 831-359-6709; fax: 831-459-3518; e-mail: bgareau@ucsc.edu]), **The Global Scale: Theoretical Visions of Global Political Economy and Their Application to the Montreal Protocol International Environmental Regime**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The purpose of this paper is to compare & contrast—theoretically & empirically—leading literatures in political economy, political sociology, & other disciplines engaged in global development with global environmental politics, with a particular concentration on ozone diplomacy. My main point in summarizing the macro-sociological literatures in this chapter is to adjoin an analysis of scale with studies of global environmental regulation. Social scientists who engage in analyses of large-scale social changes utilize theoretical approaches able to interrogate socioeconomic activity at various levels of scale, thus investigating the degree to which some institutions & national states are able to influence international agreements at the global level & vice versa. I provide an overview of three approaches in the political economic tradition of macro-sociology—world-system theory (WST), Regulation Theory, & State Theory—that sometimes 'move' from one level of scale to another (WST & Regulation Theory), sometimes stay at a given level of analysis (State Theory). These approaches, when used together, present theoretical visions of the barriers & bridges to effective global environmental governance. These theoretical tools are political economic, & thus are able to provide an historical vision of social change & critical assessments of the link between the state, capital, civil society, local communities, & global political economy.

2006S00664

Garretón, Manuel Antonio (Dept Sociología, U Chile [tel: 56-2-2266571; fax: 56-2-2778415; e-mail: magarret@uchile.cl]), **Sociedad civil, ciudadana y movimientos sociales. Discursos y estrategias** (Civil Society, Citizenship and Social Movements, Discourses and Strategies), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (SPA)

¶ The paper has two parts. Firstly a conceptual debate. The political & sociological language in Latin America tends to replace the concept of social movements by the ideas of civil society & citizenship. We examine whether this tendency is an strategy of technocratic sectors belonging to financial international institutions or of governments or ONG or even of the social movements. And we discuss the contribution of this vision to a critical approach to social movements & the possibilities of rescuing this critical approach. Secondly, we make a revision of the major models of recomposition of the State-society relations in Latin America & its effects

on social movements: the political model either partisan or "caudillista"; the societal model: either grass-root or ethnic; & the technocratic model. We attempt to rescue the idea of social movement behind these practical or historical models.

2006S00665

Gassama, Absa (U Havre, 76086 France [tel: 06 60 97 23 85; e-mail: gassamabsa@yahoo.fr]), **Les travailleuses domestiques et qualité de la vie quotidienne au Senegal** (Domestic Workers and Quality of Daily Life in Senegal), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ In Senegal, domestic work has been transformed quantitatively & qualitatively by new domestic unities inspired by the Occidental world & modified by the distribution of parenting by the reduction of the number of parents who live together. Domestic unity has engendered a change in the distribution of tasks, a reduction in the amplitude of the tasks rather than in their number. Women who are responsible for domestic work now sometimes also turn toward a professional life outside of the home. This results in a disequilibrium, for domestic work is not equally shared between men & women. Depending on the level of the couple, women may resort to hiring others to perform domestic work. Domestic workers can serve as mediators between men & women who are in conflict over domestic work & who can afford to hire others to do this work. The quality of daily life depends on the one hand on domestic workers & is linked to the rapports between employers & domestic workers &, on the other hand, the organization of professional workers that affects the quality of the services that are rendered.

2006S00666

Gautun, Heidi (Research Instit Fafo, NO-0608 Oslo Norway [tel: +47 22 08 87 00; fax: +47 22 08 87 00; e-mail: hga@fafo.no]), **To What Degree Depend Participation in the Labour Market among Women in the Age of 55-67 Years on Public Services for Their Elderly Parents?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The research questions in the project are 'To what degree depend participation in the labour market, among women in the age of 55-67 year, on public care services for their elderly parents?' And, is it possible that this picture will change in the years to come? These questions have never been investigated in Norway. From the year of 2025, the number of elderly people (80+) will increase strongly in Norway. It is reasonable to think that women & men in the age of 45 will become more 'modern' caregivers than today's caregivers. Therefore we want to investigate how people in the age of 45 year think they want/must combine care obligations & work. And also what kind of public services & arrangement they think are necessary to handle the situation. The questions will be answered by using three sources of data: (1) analyzing already registered data covering the whole Norwegian population. (2) design & carry out a survey of woman & men in the age of 55-67 year, & 35-45 year. (3) compare the Norwegian case with Spain & England.

2006S00667

Gazel, Jeanne (Michigan State U [tel: 517-432-5266; fax: 517-432-4698; e-mail: gazeljea@msu.edu]), **Orphan Care and the Public Good(s): Challenges of the Next 25 Years in Sub-Saharan Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There are currently 12 million orphaned & vulnerable children (OVCs) in sub-Saharan Africa. By 2010 this figure is expected to reach over 20 million & continue growing throughout the next decade. This paper addresses 3 major questions. (1) What is an adequate & purposeful definition of public good(s) in the 21st century, particularly in a sub-Saharan African context? This includes a discussion on the macro forces contributing to the continual spread of the pandemic² intergenerational poverty leading to economic & social marginalization disproportionately impacting women & children. (2) What are some examples of how communities have arisen to provide OVC care & what challenges do they face as they build physical & social structures that must be sustainable into an unknown & distant future? (3) How does a community with minimal intervention & increasing OVCs address the daunting crisis in their midst? By using examples of lived experiences of local residents in Zonkesizwe, a Johannesburg township, connections will be drawn between the micro & macro forces that must be aligned for effective intervention. I conclude with the assertion that the severity of the crisis demands that it be understood in light of the public good(s) & failure to do so will undermine basic stability, human rights, & any semblance of a functioning democracy.

2006S00668

Gazel, Jeanne & Muthuswamy, Nithya (Michigan State U, [tel: 517-432-5266; fax: 517-432-4698; e-mail: gazej@msu.edu]), **Democratic Reform in Domestic Work: Case Studies in South Africa and India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper looks at the national reform movements in both countries to legitimize & formalize domestic work. In South Africa, African women make up 95% of the domestic worker sector (approx. 800,000). Relegated to low paying, unstable jobs in private spheres where progressive labor laws are not readily welcomed, SA domestic workers continue to struggle against the legacy of social & economic apartheid. We look at this struggle in light of South Africa's recent past to protect domestic workers through new labor laws in its movement to a more inclusive, egalitarian society. In India, domestic worker reforms are just beginning & only in certain areas of the country. We look at some of the gender & cultural differences & similarities that define the role of women, their work & value in both societies. Through action research case studies we outline responses to survey questions & focus group discussions (2 in South Africa, 1 in India) looking at work environment, fair labor practices, & the role of women's agency in driving reform.

2006S00669

Gear, Sasha J. (Centre Study Violence & Reconciliation, Braamfontein, South Africa 2017 [tel: 27 11 403 5650; fax: 27 11 3880819; e-mail: sgear@csvr.org.za]), **Productions of Sex, Gender and Violence in South African Men's Prisons**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is based on research done by the Centre for the Study of Violence & Reconciliation (CSVr) into the nature & circumstances of sex, sexual violence & coercion in South African men's prisons, which sought to address the general silence surrounding it, & assist in building a basis for addressing violent, damaging & risky sexual practices in prison (Gear & Ngubeni, 2002). The paper attempts to explore discourses & enactments of masculinity that shape & feed sexual (& other forms of) violence in South African men's prisons, & that also bring about oppressive gender divides within the male inmate population as they impose on some men an enforced 'women's' identity. It unpacks some key features of the dominant masculinity in the context of inmate culture-linked but not reducible to the workings of the powerful Numbers gangs-& shows, for example, its connections to economics, violence, activity & control over prison 'women'. It considers the critical role of gender in experiences & identities associated with perpetrators of sexual violence in prison, & looks at how notions of masculinity apparently overwhelm experiences of sexual victimization. In addition, it refers to spurts of public attention that the subjects of prison sex & sexual violence have recently received (when catapulted from their more regular shrouded position), & argues that the treatment in the public arena has often tended to contribute to & intensify oppressive & muddled notions of gender & sexuality. In part, this has been about the tendency to disappear of male victims of sexual violence (echoing in-prison practices), at the same time as creating obstacles for the realization of safe & healthy sex practices.

2006S00670

Geiger, Martin (Dept Geography, Rheinische Friedrich-Wilhelms-U Bonn, Germany [tel: 00491607221705; e-mail: mg.migration@googlemail.com]), **International Organizations and Local Actors in the Management of Migration: A Comparison Focussing on Albania, Bosnia Herzegovina and Ukraine**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ International organizations such as the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as well as smaller organizations (like the International Centre for Migration Policy Development, ICMPD) have become key actors in the formulation & implementation of a new approach in the regulation of migration & refugee movements. Migration management as a new concept emphasises the creation of new/additional arrangements to facilitate channelled legal migratory movements. On the other side, however, this concept remains bounded to a traditional control-paradigm & is further re-emphasizing the need to strengthen national & regional capacities to block, fight & reduce politically unwanted/irregular movements. The paper analyses the often problematic interplay between international organizations, international NGOs & other local actors (local NGOs & government actors) in the implementation of management capacities in the field of migration. Its focus lies on the transition democracies of Albania, Bosnia-Herzegovina & Ukraine. In all three countries, international organizations, against the background of weak government capacities & a retarded devel-

opment of constructive & emancipated civil societies, took the lead in the national fight against illegal migration & human trafficking, as well as in the creation of reception & detention facilities & the drafting of national action plans & legislation. The presentation, based on empirical research conducted in the framework of a doctoral dissertation project (using qualitative methods such as expert interviews & text analysis), intends to critically evaluate the progress made by international organizations in the build-up of 'national management capacities'. The various activities of the international community will be contrasted with the activities of NGOs (both local & international) as well as the actions of national government institutions. The paper concludes by discussing case-specifically how a national ownership of policy development & implementation could be achieved after the initial stages of institution-/state-building have been concluded. As the work of the dissertation is still in progress, the author very much welcomes any comments & suggestions of the audience.

2006S00671

Gelderblom, Derik (Dept Sociology, U South Africa, Pretoria 0003 [tel: 27-12-4296486; fax: 27-12-4296491; e-mail: gelded@unisa.ac.za]), **Durkheim and Human Nature**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Durkheim viewed the human personality as a social product. Against Kant, he asserted that the categories are social in origin: the perceptual & cognitive structures of the mind reflect social structures. The same is true of our moral inclinations. Because there is no fixed human nature, it cannot be taken as the point of departure in our study of society. Instead, social facts need to be studied comparatively & can only be explained with reference to other social facts. Durkheim could however not argue this consistently: he needed a conception of the basic inclinations of individuals for his theory to make sense, which left him with a very confusing conception of human nature. Recent work on the human genome, as well as developments within psychology & linguistics, among others, also make it clear that there are indeed fairly universal perceptual, cognitive & moral structures within the human personality. Although these are always already embedded within a social context, they do have an independent impact on human behaviour & thus society. How do we resolve this problem with Durkheim's theory? I argue that the resolution partly lies with Durkheim's underdeveloped notion of 'physical man'.

2006S00672

Genov, Nikolai B. (Institut Sociology, Free U Berlin, Germany D-14195 [tel: +49-30-52039; fax: +49-30-55206; e-mail: genov@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), **Ethnic Stratification of Life Chances: Reproduction and "Eradication" of Poverty**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Both 'traditional' & 'new' ethnic minorities pose intensive challenges to social policy. They usually deviate from the average patterns of economic, political & cultural integration of individuals & groups in mainstream society. The effect is the concentration & reproduction of poverty among ethnic minority groups. Amplifying the effect of structural exclusion & deprivation, they tend to separate themselves in social & territorial terms. The value-normative implication is the strengthening of particularistic attitudes among the socially isolated ethnic groups marked by limitation or regression of life chances. Typically, this might lead to apathy but also to extremist cultural & political orientations. The result is the vicious circle of deprivation & exclusion. Only well designed long-term social policy could change this stratification pattern which is destructive for excluded ethnic minorities but also for mainstream society. The key orientations of efficient policy are the reduction of barriers in front of the social (economic, political & territorial) integration of excluded ethnic minorities together with the containment of the trend towards value-normative particularisation. The experience of social policies in Bulgaria (traditional minorities) & in Germany (new minorities) shows that the expected result cannot be 'eradication' but reduction of deprivation in the scale of ethnic stratification & the corresponding life chances of minority ethnic groups.

2006S00673

Genov, Nikolai B. (Institut Sociology, Free U Berlin, Germany D-14195 [tel: +49-30-83852039; fax: +49-30-83855206; e-mail: genov@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), **Upgrading Organizational Rationality: What Can We Really Learn from the Eastern European Transformation?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Comparing the variety of Eastern European transformations after 1989, the conclusion is inevitable: They manifest a variety of adaptations to global trends. The major one is the upgrading of organizational rationality.

By focusing on changes in property relations, administrative decentralization & innovations in social policy, the author distinguishes three major patterns of upgrading rationality of organizations in the Eastern European region: First, adaptation of existing domestic organizational structures to the new domestic & global environment. Second, transfer of organizational structures & experience from abroad by adapting them to the local conditions. Third, mobilization of domestic experience & organizational resources in the search for autonomous & authentic innovations. The first pattern is defensive & typically implies a losing strategy for adaptation to the international competition. The second pattern is reproductive & in most cases also implies a losing strategy in the long run. Mostly due to the lack of local resources & the high speed of the processes very often guided by organizations from abroad, truly authentic organizational innovations are rarities in Eastern Europe. This development questions the long-term efficiency of the Eastern European adaptation to the global rationalization of organizations because of the dominance of defensive & reproductive & the missed opportunities for innovative adaptations.

2006S00674

Gensior, Sabine (Brandenburg U Technology Cottbus, Germany 03013 [tel: 0049-355-69-25-44; fax: 0049-355-69-25-51; e-mail: sgensior@tu-cottbus.de]), **Women in Highly Professional Work and Career Environments**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The analysis concentrates on the type of demands confronting women in innovative enterprises. Architecture, Commercial Lawyers, Financial Services, Multimedia & Software, distinguished by a high degree of networking, a flexible combination of products & services, a focus on brokerage & presentations, a reliance on interfacing activities. From a perspective of gender, options for professional positioning conditions for success, mechanisms of exclusion, & of coping strategies will be identified. The presentation aims for an outline of the conditions affecting women, a description of profiles of qualification; an approach to a methodologically grounded understanding of work practice; the identification of development perspectives, & of coping strategies. The description of the features of new forms of work & their different combinations is based on selected professions/sectors. Whilst profiles of qualification & work practice in the fields of architecture, multimedia & software derive from the main focus of such branches on design, planning & development, commercial lawyers & financial service providers are more confronted with the exigencies of specialisation & increasing internationalisation. Methodological approach: Comparative case studies in selected enterprises in three metropolitan areas in different countries. Conclusions: Changing contours in employment relationships & modes of labour regulation, organisational networking & gender relations.

2006S00675

Gensior, Sabine & Bleicher, André (Brandenburg U Technology, Cottbus, Germany 03013 [tel: 0049-355-69-25-44; fax: 0049-355-69-25-51; e-mail: sgensior@tu-cottbus.de]), **Organizational and Personal Networks—Governance Problems in Transition Countries i.e. the Case of East-Germany**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The increasing expansion of company networking is proving a challenge both to the management of the companies concerned & to the interest representation of the workforce at company & supra-company level. With increased reliance on networking, a trend is becoming apparent in which negotiation processes are required not only on the level of in-company interest representation instances, but also cross-functionally on the in-company/supra-company level. Against this background, this paper intends to present an analysis of the management of horizontal & vertical network relationships in the east German energy sector & an analysis of the role played by interest representation in the process of company networking. In particular, the paper will address the question whether the process of company networking has not effected an unequivocal weighting of labour relations to the detriment of employees as against the West German model status of "antagonistic co-operation" which has crystallised out over the years, or whether the process of company networking has not served in fact to give labour relations a new weight & definition which eludes simplistic categorisations such as "better" or "worse." At first glance much seems to speak in favour of the "erosion hypothesis" in which massive company spin-offs marginalise parts of the workforce. There are several key points to be noted here. On the level of employment, more often than not spin-offs prove an indirect means for effecting redundancies. On the level of wages & salaries the switching or opting out of collective bargaining agreements associated with spin-offs adds further impetus to the erosion wages & salaries are already subject to. & on the organisational

level, spin-offs are manifest as a force that steadily undermines the trade union position as a counter-weight in the collective bargaining system, since the transfer from one single-industry union to another gives the employees an opportunity for a complete opt-out. & this is a "window of opportunity" members frequently avail themselves of, especially when the spin-off has been forced through in the teeth of union opposition. Furthermore, the segmentation of the workforce, which resort to outsourcing gives rise to, is proving a major impediment to the efficient safeguarding of workers' interests on both the in-company & supra-company level. On the other hand, there are also grounds for arguing in favour of a "networking hypothesis." The very stresses & strains that the spin-off process engenders may give rise to forms of consolidation & networking on the employees' side which, even though born of necessity, offer tangible perspectives for the further development of industrial relations. This may be seen in instances where "crossfunctional networking" between employees' councils & the representatives of the various single-industry unions allows these actors to participate in, & shape, the spin-off from the very beginning & on all three levels: employment, wages & salaries, & organisation. The paper will be based on an empirical research & will investigate the impact of company spin-offs on employment, labour relations & actors in the co-determination process.

2006S00676

Gensior, Sabine & Bleicher, André (Brandenburg U Technology, Cottbus, Germany 03013 [tel: 0049-355-69-25-44; fax: 0049-355-69-25-51; e-mail: sgensior@tu-cottbus.de]), **How to Close the Deregulated Electricity Market: The Organizational Answer to the Liberalization of the German Electricity Industry**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In Germany the EU-electricity directive has been implemented into national law with the Energy Act entering into force at 29th April 1998. The rationale behind the strong EU liberal policy proposed in the late 1980s for competitive market organization was, of course, the classical aim of marginalistic theory, to achieve optimal allocation of resources & thereby maximize welfare. The Commission's strong liberal model sought to apply modern (de)regulation theory to the electricity sector's realities in a systematic manner, advocating on the one hand monopoly regulation of the grid with transparent pricing & third-party access & on the other hand general competitive regulation of production, wholesale trade & distribution. This paper provides an impression of the developments in the electricity supply industry in Germany since liberalization in April 1998. The developments in Germany deserve close attention, because Germany is the only EU-member-state which opted for a negotiated third party access (pure market approach), whereas the European Commission recently proposed that all member states install a sector-specific regulatory agency with authority to set or approve network access charges (regulated market approach). By implementing the EU Directive on the internal market of electricity in Germany, territorial monopolies were cancelled & a new structure of energy supply emerged. Internal & external competition in production & transmission forces energy suppliers towards a new production behavior. In order to provide a sufficient & long-term cost-effective energy supply by the previous so called "natural monopolies", a guideline was implemented for an undistorted competition in the German electricity market.

2006S00677

Gensior, Sabine & Lappe, Lothar (Economic & Industrial Sociology, Brandenburg U Technology Cottbus, Germany 03013 [tel: 0049 355 69 25 44; fax: 0049 355 69 25 51; e-mail: sgensior@tu-cottbus.de]), **Self-Management of Work in the New Economy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper will be based on comparative case studies & focuses on work practices of innovative projects in the IT-industry, with specific emphasis on qualification requirements at the interface of different areas of work, the identification of new tasks & services, & communication, cooperation as well as participation. It concentrates on the analysis of job design & work practice in front-line projects of the IT industry. It draws on research into the types of qualification required for work in the interface area between various fields of activity, into new types of services including innovative combinations of services & tasks, & into communication & co-operation between actors in the three fields of Business Management Software (CRM, SCM, ERP), Business-to-Business Platform & Multimedia-Production. It focuses on self-organization of work, self-adaptability, & the capability of self-management in these areas. The analysis of Business Management Software investigated actors on all three levels—developers, customisers & end-users. Attention was paid to the processes involved in

customising, including work practice, co-operation, co-ordination & regulation of conflicts.

2006S00678

Geyer, Felix ([tel: 31-35-533-5641; fax: 31-35-533-5643; geyer@xs4all.nl]), **The "War on Terror" and Freud's "The Future of an Illusion": Regression to Fundamentalist Religion as an Inadequate Defense against Growing Environmental Complexity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper concentrates on the religious motives for the war on terror—early on defined as "a crusade" by president Bush—rather than on the more usual pedestrian reasons for this & other wars, like political ideology, profits, access to resources & raw materials (oil), etc. It examines on the Muslim side to what extent the anti-Western forces driving al-Qaeda, Iranian foreign policy, & the Hamas victory in Palestine are indeed motivated by religion. On the Western side it examines specifically to what extent (religious) activities & developments in the Western world have caused these anti-Western forces to emerge. Relevant in this respect is the systematic infiltration of the Republican Party, if not the media & even American society as a whole, by fundamentalist & proselytizing Christian groups. In line with Freud, it argues that both these Christian & Muslim fundamentalists entertain equally unrealistic illusions about the modern world that are an overly simplistic & ultimately ineffective defense against the rapidly growing complexity of the environment, & argues that, to the extent religion & a feeling of transcendence are needed at all in the 21st century, some degree of polytheism might better fit the hyper-complexity of modern environments.

2006S00679

Gianturco, Giovanna (U Rome "La Sapienza," Italy 00198 [tel: 39-064-991-8445; e-mail: giovanna.gianturco@uniroma1.it]), **Playing Together for a Peaceful Society. Face-to-Face: Young Arab-Israeli Citizens and Young Jewish-Israeli Citizens**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This "field case study" (developed on collection & analysis of primary & secondary data) offers a picture of the complex Israeli reality that, up to today, appeared less known & studied. In fact, to a large extent, investigations & reflections on the Israeli context are in regard mainly to the relationship between Israelis & Palestinians. In depth political & socio-political studies, interesting reviews on the Palestinian minority that, however, don't touch the core of the problem—as urgent &, in our opinion, precursor of useful strategies also on the macro-social level—as the one that we explored: the relationship between Jewish-Israeli citizens & Arab-Israeli citizens in Israel. To be considered significant subjects inside the universe of reference of an investigation, represented for both the Arab & Jewish young people the beginning of a mature attitude towards a different "content of cultural belonging," useful in order to give sense to the "formality of their official recognition" (the nationality) within the Israeli society. The evident "invisibility" of the Arab minority resides, however, in a historic development in which, as we saw, the Arab-Israeli collectivity has been subject to a process of cultural assimilation by the Jewish collectivity. The latter is in fact strong of a political power which is possible to recognize everywhere, in the streets as in the institutions &, therefore, in the mentality of the citizens. Confronted therefore with a very complex situation, sports appears as a possible common cultural horizon, through which to "interiorize democracy" (intended as an act of sharing & common responsibility), to become actors & not only witnesses of the development of a "coexistence practice" between the two national groups—the Jewish one & the Arab one—inside the Israeli society. The sports associations movement, if better connected with the local context, could become the ideal terrain to create a privileged observatory & a permanent laboratory in which to elaborate & experiment with a "localized" pedagogy, "on the street", through which to: gather the problems of the young people & "return to them" their experience through the elaboration on the side of the trainer-educator.

2006S00680

Gianturco, Giovanna & Macioti, Maria I. (U Rome "La Sapienza," Italy 00198 [tel: 39-064-991-8445; e-mail: giovanna.gianturco@uniroma1.it]), **To Do Research in a Changing World: A Comparative Study on Italian New Communities Abroad. The Cases of Tunisia and South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We are going to present two case studies about Italian new communities abroad: Tunisian & South African. These case studies were conducted—n a larger international research on 14 countries—with different types of

interview: focus interviews, in-depth interviews, focus groups, etc. The mixed interview modes put into light how—with a different research strategy (methodological triangulation): quantitative & qualitative data—we can inquire our complex society experience, in particular migration processes. We decided to utilize semi-standardized & non-standardized techniques. So, with this paper we would like to discuss how the mixed research logic—utilized in both of these cases—is very productive in terms of knowledge. It seems to us that focus group interviewing techniques (& others) have been used progressively more more over the past years as both a self-contained method for conducting qualitative research & in combination with other research methods. In our opinion, mixed-methods research (or multiple research strategies) represents a smaller literature corpus that is getting increased attention. The essays in our paper are grouped along four themes: a) economic development & globalisation; b) perceptions & discourses; c) new migration phenomenon; & d) fragmentation of identity. We think that rebuilding a *morceau de vie* of Italian emigration helps to analyse better the role of the communities of immigrants in the building national processes. As a result of this, our survey introduces reflections on theorist-methodological logic & concurs to place such aspects in a global & social-structural dimension. However, the universal & social-structural dimension can be extended to the specific case. Our contribution in the first part investigates a variety of linkages of migration to broader processes of social-economic development & social globalisation. That global patterns of migration & the processes of globalisation are linked in various ways has long been recognised. In the second part our paper stresses the meaning of perceptions & discourses linked with the migration phenomenon & underlines the importance of an accurate methodological approach in order to experiment new sociological points of view & appropriate research strategies.

2006S00681

Giarelli, Guido (Dept Sociology, U Bologna, Italy [tel: 39-051-2092878; fax: 39-051-238004; e-mail: guido_giarelli@tin.it]), **Rethinking Health/Health Care/Medical Systems: A Connectionist Framework**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the comparative medical-sociological literature, the concepts of health system, health care systems & medical systems are often used interchangeably with overlapping meanings & a scarce degree of definition. Consequently, there is a significant need of clarification concerning both the different meanings of the concepts employed & the theoretical approach underlying them. Moreover, most of the time medical sociologists have used models by explicitly or implicitly importing them from other disciplines (like public health, health economy, medical anthropology, etc.) without adequately reflecting on their actual implications & on the specificity of the sociological contribution to the field of study. The aim of the paper is twofold: firstly, by analysing some of the most prominent models used in the comparative medical-sociological literature (Anderson, Elling, Field, Light, Mechanic, etc.) their main characteristics in terms of dimensions implied & type of descriptive/analytical approach will be taken into account & their heuristic contribution to Medical-Sociological theory evaluated; secondly, using a connectionist framework whose main epistemological bases will be sketched, a series of three multi-dimensional, analytical & dynamic models will be proposed for health systems, health care systems & medical systems respectively. Their foundations on more general social theories will be put into evidence. Moreover, the heuristic value of the connectionist models proposed will be discussed in terms of the chance they offer of moving beyond simple descriptive typologies to focus on the specific patterns of relationships which characterizes each system & on the conditions under which it changes. Finally, the specific sociological theoretical contribution of these models to a more multidisciplinary comparative knowledge will be suggested.

2006S00682

Giarelli, Guido & Tognetti, Mara (Dept Sociology, U Bologna, Italy [tel: 39-05-2092878; fax: 39-051-238004; e-mail: guido_giarelli@tin.it]), **The Ambivalent Integration. State, Alternative Medicines, Medical Profession and Citizens in the Italian NHS**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The problem of integration of alternative & complementary medicine (CAM) with biomedicine in Western health care systems has been quite debated during the last few years. We can identify two main models of strategic integration: the market-driven integration typical of the American health care system & the state-driven integration proper of the European health care systems. Whereas in the first model the medical-industrial complex (health insurances, private health care facilities, pharmaceuticals

& health technologies industry) is the leading actor playing a substantive role in a demand-led process of integration where the market reasons are affecting all the other social actors involved (professions, citizens, researchers & the state), in the second case it is the state which plays a fundamental role in advancing the process that some scholars call of "mainstreaming" of alternative medicine. In the Italian case, however, this role appears somewhat unclear, since it is strongly conditioned by the medical profession & its vested interests: a bill on regulation of alternative medicines is still on discussion in a Parliamentary Commission since many years & its approval appears quite far away. Besides this, some Regional Health Authorities (Piemonte, Valle d'Aosta, Lombardia, Campania, Emilia-Romagna & Tuscany) have started taking different measures in order to integrate some alternative medicines (homeopathy, herbal therapy & acupuncture) within their regional health care systems, sometimes conflicting with the central government. Finally, the situation appears further complicated by the fact that, even though medical pluralism is not acknowledged by the Italian law, a growing number of citizens according to more recent surveys choose to treat themselves using some kind of alternative medicine. On the whole, the Italian case shows a high degree of ambivalence between chances of an actual pluralistic integration & risks of co-optation of weakened forms of alternative medicines within the formal health care system.

2006S00683

Gibson, Barry (U Sheffield, UK S10 2TA [tel: 44(0)1142717889; e-mail: b.j.gibson@sheffield.ac.uk]), **The Codification of Quality of Life in Medicine and Dentistry: A Systems Theoretical Study**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Existing sociological explanations of the phenomena of quality of life have suggested that it is a 'rhetorical' solution to a political problem. The aim of this paper is to set alongside these arguments an analysis of the codification of quality of life from the perspective of Luhmann's theory of social systems. The analysis presented will establish how the underlying paradox of quality of life is unravelled in medical & dental communications. This codification is organised around the paradox between the quality & quantity of life. This reflects an imperative in medicine not only to save life but also to preserve patient dignity or welfare. Closely related to these forms of meaning are communications on quality of life that consider the quantity of social usefulness versus the quality of social usefulness of persons before & after treatment. Apart from these forms of organisation, communications about quality of life are also important in setting the boundaries of medical systems. In conclusion, by utilising Luhmann's theory of social systems we are able to uncover how the fluid complex of meaning associated with the codification of quality of life has become theatised throughout medical & dental systems. We are subsequently able to expand our understanding of how quality of life has emerged as more than just a political problem.

2006S00684

Gibson, Linda (Criminology/Public Health/Social Policy, Nottingham Trent U [tel: 0115-848-5576; e-mail: linda.gibson@ntu.ac.uk]), **The Mountain behind the Clouds: Alternative Medicine as a Challenge for Developing More Inclusive, Pluralistic Professionalisation Strategies in the UK Policy Context**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The success of alternative medicine in informal health sectors has prompted debate in the UK about how to integrate it into formal healthcare sectors. These debates about integration at a public level focus on structural & technical issues thus reproducing conventional biomedical or allopathic knowledge. Government & other national bodies have increasingly endeavoured to determine which therapies might be legitimately, & selectively, integrated into mainstream healthcare, addressing the evidence base & regulatory structures for integration to occur. This process seeks to formalise & legitimise particular therapies through processes of professionalisation. However, this paper will argue that strategies of regulation, registration & standardisation are drawn from, & replicate, the traditional values & discourse of allopathy & the danger for alternative medicine is that its paradigmatic challenge will be neutralised through incorporation. Drawing on an ethnographic, empirical study of informal networks in alternative medicine in the UK, this paper will challenge those processes of professionalisation & incorporation. I suggest that focusing on how informal networks are used by alternative practitioners allows us to explore more pluralistic, creative & diverse approaches to health. Interviews with practitioners reveal how their work is deeply embedded in a coherent ecological model of health & healing through working in a range of informal & formal sectors, both public & private.

2006S00685

Giele, Janet Zollinger (Brandeis U, Waltham, MA 02254 [tel: 781-736-3871; e-mail: giele1@brandeis.edu]), **New Life Paths of Women and Men and Changing Norms of Marriage**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The issue of gender equality is a leading concern in modern marriage. Rather than explain this phenomenon as primarily resulting from democratic ideology or religious & cultural modernization, this paper points to the changing life course patterns of women & men as the 'engine' behind a quest for gender equity in marriage. Women's typical life course has changed with rising education & wives' employment. New work-&-family roles require re-allocation of time by wife & husband; many seek social policies to make equal sharing between husband & wife more possible. Such actions by modern couples are calling into question the legitimacy of the patriarchal family & the breadwinner-homemaker model. Evidence for the growing expectation of gender equality in marriage comes from secondary data on U. S. families as well as the author's own research on the different life paths of college-educated career & homemaker mothers. Theory to explain these trends can be derived from the work of Durkheim & Parsons; both argued that equalitarian norms are a typical result of increasing structural complexity & functional interdependence.

2006S00686

Gilbert, Leah (U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: +27117174429; fax: +27113398163; e-mail: gilbertl@social.wits.ac.za]), **Delivery of Health Care in the Time of AIDS-The Impact of HIV/AIDS on the Nature and Practice of Health Professionals in South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The magnitude of the HIV/AIDS epidemic is having a profound impact on South African society. In particular, however, it poses specific challenges to its already overburdened health care services by calling for the contribution of all health professionals & increasing workloads for health care workers due to increased prevalence rates & the demand for related treatments that follows. Although accurate data about the number of people in need of treatment are not available, the estimates are that 5 million—about 10% of the population—are already infected with HIV & will eventually be in need of treatment. The aim of this paper is to accentuate the distinctive features of the epidemic in South Africa & analyse the ways in which they are contributing to the transformation of health care delivery modes & power relations between the main stakeholders: the various 'official' health care professionals, on the one hand, & an array of 'emerging lay' health care providers & counsellors, on the other. This epidemic poses unique challenges to the social sciences. The social & cultural context of HIV/AIDS highlights the distinctive contribution of social sciences in understanding & responding to the epidemic. While the initial response to the epidemic has been dominated by the Bio-medical model, it has been slowly supplemented by a broader understanding of the epidemic through the Psycho-socio-environmental (PSE) model. The main argument in this paper is that a shift in the balance of power is taking place from the sole emphasis on 'medical knowledge' & its 'official purveyors'—the health professionals—to other agencies linked to the 'social aspects' of the epidemic such as: community structures, Lay health workers, Psychologists, Sociologists, Social workers, CAM healers, Traditional/indigenous healers, Health promotion/health communication experts, & others. At the same time, due to the urgent need to provide treatment, changes in 'role definitions & boundaries' as well as a realignment of power positions is taking place among the 'official' health care professions.

2006S00687

Ginsberg, Yona (Dept Sociology, Bar-Ilan U, Ramat-Gan, Israel 52900 [tel: 972-3-5318378; fax: 972-3-6350995; e-mail: ginsby@mail.biu.ac.il]), **Separate or Together—Housing Policies regarding Elderly Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since 1989 about one million immigrants arrived in Israel from the former Soviet Union, many of them are elderly. Most immigrants arrived without any financial means, & the State had to provide them with housing. One solution for elderly immigrants was to buy or rent an apartment together with their extended families, generally children, & about 60% used this option. A study was carried out in order to find out which living arrangement seems better from the point of view of the elderly. A sample of 1100 elderly were personally interviewed, 790 of them lived with their extended family—both in rental & owner-occupied housing units, & the rest lived in a household of their own. Most elderly living with the extended family were satisfied with their housing arrangements & so were other

members of the household. On the other hand, only half of the elderly who lived in a household of their own were satisfied with their housing arrangements. Some, mainly the relatively younger ones, preferred a household of their own. Although the findings indicate a trend, it seems impossible to determine which housing arrangements are preferable for the elderly. However, one cannot rule out the "traditional" housing arrangements.

2006S00688

Girón, Alicia (Instit Investigaciones Económicas UNAM, Mexico City, Mexico 52788 [tel: 5255 56230126; fax: 5255 52919829; e-mail: alicia@servidor.unam.mx]), **Merger Movements in Banking Financial System, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Merger movements wave around the World have been a characteristic induced by the deregulation & liberalization financial process. These changes induced crises in the banking sector in different countries which expression were different in countries like Japan & Spain from countries such as Argentina, Brazil & Mexico. In the first developed countries the banking mergers were by a huge national participation while in an under-developed countries the merger process were done by foreigners' financial intermediaries. These merger processes in different monetary spaces articulates different forms of how credit is created in a monetary mature economy & in a monetary transition economy. These processes have different interpretations in economic theory & in the political path. The "Washington Consensus" reforms were the expression of the interest of the transnational sector to expand their power especially in Latin America while the innovation financial transformation in a global market facilitated the financial transnational sector to incorporate new spaces. The objective of this paper is to mark the differences between banking financial systems in these countries after deregulation & liberalization process. The conclusion will arrive to demonstrate why a financial payment system is very important to hold an economic development behavior for society.

2006S00689

Glendinning, Caroline (Social Policy Research Unit, U York, Heslington, YO10 5DD England [tel: (0)1904 321989; fax: (0)1904 321953; e-mail: cg20@york.ac.uk]), **Improving Choice and Control over Social Care for Older People: What Can Be Learned from New Developments in England?, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The social care quasi-market in England frequently offers little choice to older people over who provides their services; when these are delivered; or what tasks are included in their social care services. Against a policy discourse of welfare consumerism, proposals were published in 2005 for Individual Budgets. Individual Budgets bring together a number of funding streams & offer entitlement to a clearly specified level of funding; an older person will then be able to meet her support needs with whatever range of services she chooses, from across the statutory, voluntary & for-profit sectors. Individual Budgets are being piloted in 13 localities in England. This paper will focus on the issues arising from the early implementation of this new approach, particularly whether these new opportunities to exercise greater choice are in fact likely to lead to more personalised services. This evidence will be used to reflect critically on discourses of welfare consumerism & its appropriateness to situations where 'consumers' are very frail.

2006S00690

Glenn, Ian E. (Centre Film & Media Studies, U Cape Town, Rondebosch, South Africa 7700 [tel: 27216502842; fax: 27216895712; e-mail: glenn@humanities.uct.ac.za]), **Fielder's Choice? How Useful Is Pierre Bourdieu's Analysis in South Africa, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Bourdieu's theory of fields offers an elegant & powerful way of analysing artistic production & consumption in South Africa. Drawing on an unpublished interview with Bourdieu & on his analysis of the situation of the Algerian intellectual, the paper examines the situation of South African novelists & how their careers have been affected by the multiple fields (British, North American, European, South African) in which their work has been produced & received. It continues, in the second part of the paper, by using Bourdieu's work to consider the effects of globalisation in South Africa. It examines the major developments in South African artistic & media consumption since liberation, analysing the effect of the more or less simultaneous lifting of internal censorship & external media bans on South Africa & the influx of global media. Sophisticated marketing analyses linking consumption of goods to media consumption have drawn most South Africans into the field of global consumption & restricted the possi-

bilities of a powerful indigenous artistic tradition. The paper concludes with some questions about the relationship between Bourdieu's use of fields & the marketers' use of demographics & trends, & considers what field theory still offers sociological analysis in the era of globalised media.

2006S00691

Gleyze, Emmanuel (U Paul Valéry, Dept sociologie, U Montpellier III, 34199 France [e-mail: gleyze.emmanuel@voila.fr]), **Architecture contemporaine et pensée historique, vers une sociologie de la performativité minérale : l'exemple d'un château fort en Bourgogne (Contemporary Architecture and Historical Thought: Towards a Sociology of Mineral Performativity-The Example of a Stronghold in Bourgogne), International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (FRE)**

¶ Our hope is to use sociological methods to interrogate contemporary stone. The question that we posed to ourselves is how is the world of stone inscribed by the social world? It is in the course of analyzing an architectural work & the actors associated with it (workers, volunteers, & tourists) that we attempt to understand the multiple interactions between stone & people through multiplying the modes of inquiry (direct observation, interviews, participant observation, etc) Guedelon is a workshop that in the 21st century is overseeing the construction of a stronghold using 13th-century techniques. If one accepts the illusion of the historical vision that projects Guedelon into the 13th century, the contemporary stone appears to provide a form of mediation (B. Latour, A. Hennion). This workshop functions not only as a singular object (cf. J. Baudrillard, J. Nouvel), & also as a heterotopical place (M. Foucault), but above all else as a locus of modernity & a key by which contemporary society is revealed.

2006S00692

Goastellec, Gaële (Observatory Science/Policy/Society, U Lausanne, CH-1024 Ecublens [tel: 41 (0)21 692 3700/41; fax: (0)21 692 37 05; e-mail: Gaële.Goastellec@unil.ch]), **Access to Higher Education in South Africa: Reinventing Social Justice, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Higher Education institutions are increasingly confronted to the necessity to legitimate their student's selection. The international comparison reveals that if this dimension is pregnant in an increasing range of institutions, elitists & popular, as well as at the national levels of the systems integrations, the pressure for more social justice is becoming stronger on the more elitist institutions. The South African case is particularly sensible to this issue. One decade after the society formal desegregation, the definition of social justice is permanently redefined by the protagonists of higher education policy. The new directives of the ministry of education are quite explicit: after having financed tertiary institutions on their inputs (their number of entering students), the recent trend is to finance on throughputs (the number of students graduating). The higher education racial desegregation is not the main national goal anymore, & is replaced by efficiency, with, in fine, the perspective of international recognition & new-regional leadership. At the institutional level, a shift is also observed. After having mainly taken race into account to compensate the inequality of access to higher education, the main actors focus on the social backgrounds of their potential students. Social justice is not a matter of race anymore, if not a matter of social handicaps. Depending on the institution, its history, its situation on the higher education market as well as its specific culture, the trends observed between the different kind of institutions are different, as well quantitatively (the visible diversity of the student body) as qualitatively (the procedures used to select the students & the discourses to legitimate it). The local definition of social justice also depends upon the category of actors of the admission process at play. On the basis of a review of primary documents produced by the actors of the South African higher education, of two fieldworks in selective higher education institutions, of interviews with the several protagonists of the admission process, this communication would like to help understanding how the concept of social justice is negotiated by the actors of the South African higher education.

2006S00693

Goh, Daniel (Dept Sociology, National U Singapore, AS1 #03-06, Singapore 117570 [tel: (65) 6516 5080; fax: (65) 6777 9579; e-mail: socgohd@nus.edu.sg]), **Governors, Native Resistance and the Rationalities of Colonial State Formation, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Atul Kohli's "State Directed Development" (2005) & George Steinmetz's "The Devil's Handwriting" (forthcoming) exemplify two competing approaches to explaining colonial state formation. Kohli emphasizes the political-economic rationality of metropolitan interests, while Stein-

metz emphasizes the cultural rationality of ethnographic representations. This paper bridges the approaches by focusing on colonial governors, who wielded extraordinary powers to bend alien societies to metropolitan will. Both approaches neglect the role played by native resistance in "interfering" in the rationalities of colonial governing. Contrary to conventional understanding of resistance as specific events or political action, I argue that native resistance is an undercurrent of anti-colonial practices. This undercurrent has to be interpreted by governors in the frames of both political-economic interests & ethnographic representations, therefore creating contradictory rationalities & political controversies over policy. The rationalities create the field of political conflict, in which the interactions of metropolitan, colonialist & native social actors play out to produce state formation outcomes. I use the cases of two governors' controversial tenure in two colonies that evince contrastive political trajectories: Leonard Wood's failed attempt to reassert centralized American rule in the Philippines (1920-27); Cecil Clementi's failed attempt to rationalize British rule in Malaya through decentralization (1930-34).

2006S00694

Gohn, Maria da Gloria (UNINOVE/UNICAMP/CNPq, São Paulo, 05001-000, Brazil [tel: 55-11-37713167; fax: 55-11-37713167; e-mail: mgohn@uol.com.br]), **Social Movements in Brazil: Manifestations and Researches**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper investigates the following issues on social movements in Brazil: the changes in the collective actions & the new forms of associativism in the civil society. It presents the theories, concepts, categories & the referential authors used by Brazilian researchers in their research. The paper concludes that: in the transition from the military regime to democracy the movements were predominantly analyzed from the Marxist theories. In the last years of the 80s & in the 90s, due to the new stage of the national politics in Brazil, a plurality of new actors arose. The researchers extended their analytical references, incorporated the field of culture & used theories with the identity concept. Authors from Political Opportunities theories were also referenced. In the 21st century, the Social World Forum from Porto Alegre, Brazil, generated new social movements, based on networks of organizations. These movements, together with NGOs & participatory councils, have created a new associativism scenery. Nowadays, the Brazilian researchers seek to understand the social movements in the multicultural world & base their analyses mainly in cultural theories.

2006S00695

Goldstein, Warren S. (Dept Sociology, U Central Florida, Orlando 32816-1360 [tel: 407-823-5059; fax: 407-823-3026; e-mail: wgoldeste@mail.ucf.edu]), **The Critical Theory of Religion: A Paradigm Based on a Conflict Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The sociology of religion has had several frameworks guiding its analysis including functionalism, interpretive sociology, phenomenology, symbolic interactionism, & rational choice theory. What has not been fully developed is a critical approach. The critical theory of religion analyzes religion from a dialectical perspective. It looks at the relationship between religious differences & class differences. It views the ideological divide between denominations in a religiously pluralist society as an expression of class differences. It sees a dialectical interplay between ideology (religion) & material interests (economics). Religious conflict occurs along multiple lines, some of which are the ideological expression of ethnic or cultural conflict (which themselves often have an economic base). At the heart of a critical theory of religion is dialectical theory of secularization. Rather than seeing secularization occurring in a unilinear process, a critical theory of religion sees secularization & religious rationalization as occurring in a dialectical manner. The ongoing conflict between fundamentalism & modernity is part of this dialectic. The critical theory of religion sides with the forces of an enlightened modernity against the rear guard of traditionalism & fundamentalism. It takes the Frankfurt analysis of the authoritarian personality & applies it to clerico-fascism.

2006S00696

Gomes, Rui M. (Faculty Sport Sciences & Physical Education, U Coimbra, Portugal 3040-156 [tel: (00 351)239802770; fax: (00 351)239802779; e-mail: ramgomes@gmail.com]), **Body Self-Representations: Dietary Management, Eating Disorders and Body Images among Youth**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Introduction. There is an important transition in the social significance of dieting from the eighteenth century to the world of mass consumption. In a consumer culture, the body assumes a new individual & social signifi-

cance. It becomes the site of personal strategies of balance, health & quality of life. Jogging, slimming, keep-fit, & dieting programs are designed to promote health. The management & molding of the body has become increasingly central to the presentation of self-image, & this has been backed up by a growing industry catering for dieting & general body care. We analyse consumption in relation to the construction of distinct lifestyles. The stress placed on appearance by advertising, diet industries, fashion & sport icons put forward strong & limited images of what bodies should be. The emphasis is upon the consumption of leisure goods & services which contribute to various aspects of body maintenance & image such as diet, sport, clothes, & health clubs. Methods. We examine how food advertising stresses the importance of body image & how it creates a convincing link between health & body shape. A documental corpus of two advertisement campaigns of bran flakes & yogurt products was used, from which some relevant semiotic materials, including images, concerning the body & health, were selected. We proceed to the discursive analysis.

2006S00697

Gomes, Rui M. (Faculty Sport Sciences & Physical Education, U Coimbra, Portugal [tel: 00351217274304; fax: 00351239802779; e-mail: ramgomes@gmail.com]), **Youth, Leisure and Lifestyles**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The strong emphasis of contemporary culture on an ideal appearance of the body is such that young people are socialized into the myth of a perfect body & healthy behavior. Contemporary "healthism" produces a medicalization of everyday life. Two main groups in the young population can be identified: those whose main goal is to construct & present themselves to others as healthy, & those people who cannot, or who refuse, to come close to the healthy ideal. At the core of this new health management is the association between health & lifestyle. Health promotion obscures individuals differential capacity to purchase the goods related to healthy behaviors. Lifestyle & self-improvement are components of predominantly middle & upper-class status. Illness has increasingly come to be associated with insufficient resolve to exercise more, to quit smoking, to eat well, etc. The purpose of the study was to determine the relationship between the differential use of time, space & sport leisure practices of the students of the University of Coimbra & the corresponding representations about the (no)participation motives on those practices. Methods: A survey of 744 students, between 17 & 28 years, respond to a questionnaire in 2001 (Gomes, 2005). The variables considered in the study are: time-budget including the sport leisure time; perceptions about spaces of sport & cultural practices; characterization of cultural, sport & physical activity; perceptions in relation to the motives to sport participation. Conclusion: The results highlights the importance that individuals place on health & psychological well-being compared to other reasons for participation in physical activity. To keep the body shape, to become thin, & amusement are other reasons with some importance for practicing sport. In addition, females place more importance on weight control, whereas males emphasize the quest for muscularity, which indicates gender differences in concern for body fitness. Those from families with low income & low educational attainment engage less often in regular sport activities. Students from high income families more often emphasize the belief of a connection between exercise & health status. These results suggest an effect of social variables on physical activity & beliefs about health status.

2006S00698

Gómez Quintero, Juan David (Dept Sociología, U Zaragoza, 50009 Spain [tel: 34 654 59 31 21; fax: 34 976 76 10 29; e-mail: jdgozmez@unizar.es]), **El desarrollo del "tercer mundo" y otras metáforas de representación** ("Third World" Development and Other Metaphors of Representation), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (SPA)

¶ In the social life exist several realities that are expressed through geography metaphors that permit the observer to understand the complexity of the world. These metaphors are simple diagrams that show like a binary form. North & South, East & West, First World & Third World are become in this kind of representations. Besides, this geography diagrams are used like basic concepts to explain the economic inequality, the cultural differences of civilisations, the international relations between poor countries & rich countries, etc. However, these ways to represent the world are not a neutral point of view. They are expressions of a specific thinking system. Basically, the eurocentric view was the beginning of this kind of geography, invented concepts to explain the ethnic & culture difference. I want to propose a hypothetical idea that explain the survivor an expansion of the metaphor of geographic representation. Someone who says 'South',

'East' & 'Third World' is thinking in an abstract space that is legitimated by a specific language (discourses) building a kind of social history. Is the development history, who has have like authors an international agencies, special economic missions or nongovernmental organizations who work in this kind of places.

2006S00699

Gonc Savran, Temmuz (Anadolu U, Eskisehir, 26470 Turkey [tel: +90 (222) 335 05 80/6065; fax: +90 (222) 320 61 01; e-mail: tgonc@anadolu.edu.tr]), **The Illusion of Empowerment: A Case Study on the Implementation of Total Quality Management Practices in Turkey**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Total Quality Management (TQM) has been widely implemented at the local & global levels in the last two decades. These implementations have brought forth both hard & soft versions of TQM, which could focus either on the systematic measurement & control of the work process or on training, participation & cultural change. This paper critically assesses one of the prevailing contentions in the mainstream literature that regards implementations of TQM practices as having positive impact upon workers' job satisfaction by reducing the hierarchy in the organizations through encouraging workers' participation in decision making process & empowerment. This paper draws upon fieldwork conducted in a formal sector factory located in Eskisehir, Turkey. The findings of the research reveal that applications of TQM techniques in general fail to reduce the hierarchy in the organization & have had limited impact upon enrichment of workers' autonomy at work. TQM techniques applied in this organization are very much embedded in a certain form of autocratic local culture that helps produce despotic work regimes in a wide range of managerial practices. Findings also confirm that due to the reproduction of the autocratic culture in the organization, TQM fails to overcome so called distinction of 'us & them' between managers & workers & thus is not able to attain worker participation in a true manner. This paper asserts that although TQM techniques may result in an improvement of the quality of the products in workplaces, they do not necessarily create a more democratic atmosphere between workers & managers. Rather, the findings of this research confirm that managers usually tend to become repressive & take advantage of the autocratic elements of local cultures to get more productivity out of workers. Thus, the Turkish case indicates that TQM practices are generally combined with commanding & controlling of labour in a top down manner that has given way to Taylorisation of the labour process rather than empowerment.

2006S00700

González, Jorge A. (LABCOMPLEX-CEIICH-UNAM, Mexico, D.F. 04510 [fax: 52-55-5616-2899; e-mail: tzolkin4@servidor.unam.mx]), **Contesting Digital Divide. Facilitating and Researching Emergent Local Knowledge Communities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Against the normal theorization over the 'Digital Divide', the 'information society', & 'new information & communication technologies' (NICT), the research & development of a different perspective called cybercult@ implies several critical claims & dimensions: 1) Every ICT is at the same time a technology of knowledge. Since the normal conception & usage of the ICT concept never implies the knowledge dimension, every ICT becomes a technology for mis-knowledge. 2) The 'digital divide' notion is a kind of description notion that in depth operates as a 'prescriptive' conception. 3) Giving access to the 'technological poor' to ICTs is not enough for granting them a different way of appropriate ICTs. 4) Developing 'cybercult@' (the '@' means a positive feedback loop) implies a critical growth of three 'cultures', historically neglected to peripheral societies & groups: a) information, b) communication & c) knowledge, d) powered TIC-Ks. 5) An emerged local knowledge community is a part of the subaltern society that generates a new set of attitudes, skills & critical formation that empower (instead of disempower) the extended communities. 6) Some empirical experiences that are currently happening in Mexico will be commented on.

2006S00701

Goodman, James E. (U Technology Sydney, NSW 2007, Australia [tel: 612 9514 2714; fax: 612 9514 2332; e-mail: james.goodman@uts.edu.au]), **Solidarity and Recognition: The "Long Frontier" of Counter-Globalism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In recent years a wide range of social movements have worked together to contest corporate globalism, & in doing so have spawned a wide variety of counter-globalist campaigns, networks & movements. Reflecting deep

geographical divisions emerging under corporate globalization, these movements are themselves deeply uneven. This spatial logic of counter-globalism draws attention to the process of constructing dialogue & mutuality, discussed in this paper in terms of recognition & solidarity. The linkages & connections that result can, it is argued, be thought of as producing a "long frontier" of resistance. The resulting shared consciousness, & the extent to which it is enacted through mutual action, constitutes the core of counter-globalism. Here, it is argued, resides the creative power & potential of counter-globalism.

2006S00702

Goodwin, Jeff (Dept Sociology, New York U [e-mail: jg9@nyu.edu]), **The Logic of Terrorism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ When revolutionaries or insurgents, broadly defined, indiscriminately attack civilians, they generally attack "complicitous civilians," i.e., those categories of noncombatants which the revolutionaries see as benefitting from, supporting &/or having a substantial capacity to influence the states that the revolutionaries are attempting to displace or overthrow. Such "categorical" terrorism will be most extensive when revolutionaries view these states (or complicitous civilians themselves) as perpetrators of extensive, indiscriminate violence against the revolutionaries & their constituents. However, if significant numbers of complicitous civilians are seen by rebel groups as potential supporters (or as capable of being influenced by nonviolent appeals or protests), then they will not be indiscriminately attacked. Whether specific categories of civilians will be perceived as potential allies by revolutionaries depends mainly on the prior history of political interaction & cooperation between these civilians & the revolutionaries. Categorical terrorism is most likely where there has been little such interaction or cooperation, resulting in weak political alliances between the revolutionaries & complicitous civilians—for example, where the revolutionaries & complicitous civilians speak different languages, practice different religions, claim the same land, &/or are territorially segregated.

2006S00703

Gopal, Nirmala Devi & Daniel, Noma (U Fort Hare, Alice, 5700 South Africa [tel: 0406022121; fax: 040602073; e-mail: ngopal@ufh.ac.za]), **Sexual Politics and the Politics of Liberation of Lesbian Relationships among Inmates in Prison: Let Their Voices Be Heard: A Case Study**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper we report on what a group of maximum security women inmates say about their sexuality within the prison environment & its implications on prison reforms in South Africa as advocated in the South African Constitution & Declaration on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women. The paper begins by addressing what is argued to be a gap in women inmates' research in the field of Criminology. It draws primarily on focus group interviews conducted with a group of women inmates in a prison in South Africa. The analysis is organised in six broad themes that emerged from the data, most of which resonate with the rights of women prisoners: understanding lesbian relationships; the lack of co-operation by the prison institution; discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation; precautions observed by the women during sexual engagement; education of females in safe sex practices which is seen as priority; lesbians' sexual identity & the veil of secrecy that accompanies this to avoid conflict with prison officials. The methodology employed was qualitative in nature & the sample was purposive.

2006S00704

Gordon, Monica H. (Walden U, Minneapolis, MN 55401 [tel: 954 424-7777; e-mail: gordon61@bellsouth.net]), **Migration, Globalization, and Social Development in Post-Colonial Societies in the Caribbean: Transformation Issues for the 21st Century**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores migration, globalization & social change in post-colonial Caribbean societies. The particular concerns are: 1) how the colonial legacy influenced social formations & relations in Anglophone Caribbean societies; 2) how international migration contributes to social change in those societies; & (3) how globalization & transnationality are redefining Caribbean migrants' identity & social relations with their home countries. Migration has reintegrated the region into the North Atlantic economies, primarily as supplier of labor, & in the process created transnational networks of family, friends, & other social configurations. These emigrants make contributions to their countries of origin, mostly in the form of remittances & goods & services, which are reported to be significant percentages of the societies' GNP. These societies, however, have

not targeted the vast potential in the human capital assets of these emigrants to advance social development. Using a social capital theoretical approach, this paper examines barriers & opportunities for the utilization of emigrants' human capital assets for social development & transformation in the countries of origin. This paper builds on previous work.

2006S00705

Gordon, Sara (Instit Investigaciones Sociales UNAM, Mexico 04510 D. F. [tel: (525) 56227400; fax: 245/(525) 56227417; e-mail: gordon@servidor.unam.mx]), **Efficacy and Legitimacy in the Centro Mexicano para la Filantropía, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ We explore several factors explaining the performance of CEMEFL (Centro Mexicano para la Filantropía), a civil society organization founded by businessmen whose activities aim at functional purposes according to Messner's typology. Among others, we examine conceptions, organizational management, structure, membership, programs & fostering private enterprises' economic participation in behalf of development. Some activities aimed at stimulating philanthropic values. Those activities imply accomplishing social coordination actions as well as innovation capacity & establishing international networks with affinity organizations. CEMEFL's activities combine market & solidarity logics. In order to explain its successful performance we propose two broad interconnected dimensions: legitimacy & trust capacity building. The legitimacy dimension is explained by its leadership characteristics. Finally, we assess the scope of CEMEFL activities.

2006S00706

Gordon, Tuula O. (Collegium Advanced Studies, U Helsinki, 00014 Finland [tel: +358924509; fax: +358919124509; e-mail: tuula.gordon@helsinki.fi]), **Citizenship and Distributive Justice: Young People's Representations of Equality and Difference, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper explores ways in which young women & men represent social justice & inequality in qualitative longitudinal interview data. There are social dimensions of difference that young people consider evident in the context of their own lives, such as age. Other differences may be thought of as more complex as well as more distant. In a study of transitions of young women & men in Helsinki, Finland (Gordon & Lahelma) we have analysed ways in which they talk about transitions into adulthood. We ask how young people understand citizenship, & have explored what other social differences they evoke. In this paper ways in which young people talk about distributive justice in relation to equality & difference are considered. Inclusion & exclusion in the context of citizenship are analysed. Ways in which young people talk about equality & inequality are considered. In conclusion, implications of their views are discussed with a special emphasis on distributive justice. The focus on representations is based on an approach that combines sociology with women's studies & cultural analysis. The discussion on distributive justice evokes the material context within which the discussions take place. In conclusions the potential flexibility of citizenship practices is examined.

2006S00707

Gorelik, Adrián (Programa Historia Intelectual, U Nacional Quilmes, Provincia Buenos Aires, Argentina 1876 [tel: (54 11) 4365 7100; fax: (54 11) 4365 7182; e-mail: agorelik@unq.edu.ar]), **Art and Life in Latin American Metropolis, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The context of globalization has given special characteristics to the long tradition in Latin American avant-garde of connecting Art & Life in the metropolis. The institutional & market circuit of art gets out of the museum & the gallery & overflows into the city as an everyday practice. The artistic-visual-industrial design gains a growing presence in the city, as much in the competence of brand images for the public space as in the will of governments & enterprises of producing a city 'brand', & finally in the appearance of specific urban districts for fashion, design & art. As a corollary, the new tendencies of thought in urban studies (the so called 'strategic planning', which has had its heyday in Latin America since the 90s, have turned those tendencies into theory: the urban marketing, which proposes art & culture as means of production of urban identities in order to successfully compete in the global market of cities. These new 'global' kinds of relation between art & city look like a cynical application of the avant-garde traditions, but in Latin America they have not cancelled them, so that they have to coexist in the public space with an always renewed political art which appeals to 'local resistance'. However, at the same time, the 'resistant' kinds are globalized too, as is proved by the artistic-urban expe-

riences that international figures like Catherine David, Antoni Muntadas or Rem Koolhaas have been carrying out in cities like Buenos Aires, Sao Paulo or Mexico, or by all the international circuits of 'Art of Memory'. This paper will cover this conflictive coexistence in Latin American cities between 'global' & 'local' artistic practices, & especially their relation to the effective transformation of the city & urban policies.

2006S00708

Gorges, Irmela (FHVR Berlin, 10315 Germany [tel: +49308257678; e-mail: I.Gorges@fhvr-berlin.de]), **Interests, Influences and Relevance of Eurostat from a Historical Perspective, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The paper discusses the phases of development of Eurostat, the statistical office of the European Union, founded in 1952. Especially the impact of national expertise of German & French statisticians & their interest in the beginning, the rapid expansion of tasks & its organisational consequences as well as the expertise of constantly growing staff will be analysed. The function of Eurostat for Europe will be debated in front of the "division of labour" between Eurostat & the Eurobarometer, the office measuring the opinions of the European people.

2006S00709

Gotschi, Elisabeth, Freyer, Bernhard, Delve, Robert J. & Sanginga, Pascal (BOKU, Vienna, Austria [tel: 43-1-47654-3761; e-mail: elisabeth.gotschi@gmx.at]), **The Creation of Social Capital within Farmer Groups: Public Good or Competitive Advantage?, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The creation of farmer groups has been a popular strategy for development projects to work with farmers in an organised way. Working in groups strengthens farmers' capacities, enables them to articulate their needs, or access markets & other resources that otherwise are out of their reach. Further, the group is one way to restructure relations within society after profound transformations & civil war. This paper analyses investments & benefits into social capital in 20 agricultural-based groups in Mozambique. Research revealed that participation in farmer groups leads to a diversification of social relations, increased likelihood of accessing help, information & services. However, while women significantly invest into social capital, research demonstrates that the benefits are not equally distributed over gender, group position or educational levels. Usually, male members or group leaders are in a better position to make use of these social resources. The common perception that social capital is a public good based on equitable access to all members does therefore not stand empirical tests. More systematic research is needed to assess the distributional benefits & outcomes of social capital to different categories of farmers.

2006S00710

Gouraha, Manu (Dept Sociology, Banasthali Vidyapith U. Banasthali Newai, District Tonk, Rajasthan, India 304 022 [tel: +91 9414028791; fax: +91 1438 228365; e-mail: manugouraha@gmail.com]), **Leadership Challenges among Women in the New Millennium: Panchayati Raj Institution in Perspective, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper elucidates my attempt to study leadership role of women in the Panchayat Raj Institution in the state of Rajasthan. Much has been talked about involving women in the developmental process & empowering them by providing 33% reservation in the Panchayat Raj Institution. This paper explores the ground realities the women leaders face in the process of functioning of the Panchayati Raj Institution. The paper deals the problem in three sections. First section provides glimpses of the trends in the emergence of new leadership. Reservation provided avenues for women to fill in the vacuum that had existed through centuries. Caste equation & affiliation rather than qualification is the name of the game. Weber's bureaucracy, wherein he claims that the modern bureaucracy is to be governed by persons having appropriate skills required for the job, seems to fail here. Even disguise leadership in the form of 'Sarpanch Pati' was found in the course of collection of data for this study. Second section concerns the leadership challenges that the newly elected woman leaders face. This section evaluates how traditional values dominate over modern values. A clear case of 'cultural lag' is conspicuous when women's participation in the functioning of panchayats is concerned. This can be observed in their decision making process also. Finally, in the last section, the paper covers the change needed for 'real' empowerment of women. An over-all attitudinal change coupled with awareness & education can bring about environment conducive to change.

2006S00711

Grabka, Markus M. & Frick, Joachim R. (DIW Berlin, SOEP, Germany, D-14195 [tel: 0049-30-89789-339; fax: 0049-30-89789-109; e-mail: mgrabka@diw.de]), **Item-Non-Response and Imputation in Panel Surveys: A Cross-National Comparison of Its Impact on Income Inequality and Mobility in BHPS, HILDA and SOEP**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Using income data on annual individual labor income from three representative panel datasets (German SOEP, British BHPS, Australian HILDA) we investigate the impact of imputation (as a prominent means to cope with item-non-response, INR) on income inequality & mobility in a cross-national setting. First, we find INR to vary considerably across surveys. Preliminary results based on SOEP indicate that individuals with imputed income, c.p., earn above average & leaving those observations aside may introduce selection bias. With respect to the impact of imputation on income inequality we find that bottom sensitive inequality measures yield a mild compression due to imputation, this effect being reverted for higher incomes. Longitudinal analyses show a positive correlation of INR over time & there is evidence of INR being a predictor of subsequent unit-non-response. Robust results show mobility to be understated using observed information only. Concluding, we argue for improved cross-national harmonization of imputation techniques.

2006S00712

Grausgruber, Alfred, Habermellner, Egon M. & Grausgruber-Berner, Rosemarie (Dept Sociology, Johannes Kepler U Linz, Austria [tel: 0043-732-2468-8574; fax: 0043-732-2468-8594; e-mail: alfred.grausgruber@jku.at]), **Deinstitutionalization in Upper-Austria: Problem Solving or Only Transinstitutionalization?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the Sociology of mental health deinstitutionalization of former psychiatric long-stay patients is often criticised as transinstitutionalization. A prospective cohort study of a randomized sample (n=116) of all long stay patients (n=409) discharged between 10.10.1995 & 31.12.1999 from the central mental hospital of Upper-Austria evaluates results of the deinstitutionalization process. The study asks, how former mental long-stay patients do assess their quality of life, which services of the social psychiatric community network they use, if needs are met & what direct costs are connected with the utilization. It compares the direct costs of the new care system with former costs in the mental hospital. At first view results denote, that the decision for deinstitutionalization has been successful & means a win-win-situation: former patients as well as the public profits from this community based model not only in terms of lower costs. But considering deinstitutionalization has been conducted more or less "institutional oriented" & has included most elderly patients, problems like how to organize good care for "new long stay patients" or homeless mentally ill still persist.

2006S00713

Graziosi, Mariolina (Dipt Studi Sociali & Politici, U Milano, Italy 20122 [tel: 0039025468401; fax: 00390250318840; e-mail: mariolina.graziosi@unimi.it]), **Durkheim and the Sociology of Morality**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In my paper I would like to explore the questions related to the origin of morality & the role of sacrifice in the formation of the collective consciousness. I will develop my argument through a conversational interchange with Durkheim's last project of sociology of morality. I share Jones' thesis that the history of sociological theory can be seen as a long conversational interchange (Jones, 1998, 150). The central focus of my work is the analysis of two types of morality: that one whose roots are in the collective & that one whose roots are in the interior life of the individual. Sophocles in the tragedy *Antigone* stages the struggle that might occur between the two types of morality. Recently Zigmunt Bauman, in his book *Modernity & the Holocaust*, argues that Durkheim erroneously thought that morality could be formed only at the collective level, underestimating the danger connected to this type of morality: that is, the absence of individual responsibility. Bauman, taking off from Lévinas' ideas recognizes that the right morality is that one that has its roots in the ontological level, where the relations between I & You is formed. My thesis is that Durkheim was aware that the roots of morality are in the inner life of the individual, nevertheless he wanted to clarify the role played by the group in the formation of morality because his main interest was in showing the connection between the individual & the group. We are left, however, with the necessity to understand how to create those social conditions that allow for the

formation of individual responsibility. The Holocaust is an example of a collective crime committed in a society where the exercise of freedom was not allowed & therefore the individual responsibility was suffocated, with the consequence that nobody felt responsible for the collective crime.

2006S00714

Graziosi, Mariolina (Dipt Studi Sociali & Politici, U Milano, 20122 Italy [tel: 0039025468401; fax: 00390250318840; e-mail: mariolina.graziosi@unimi.it]), **For a Sociology of the Subject. The Contribution of the Classics to the Understanding of Contemporary Man's Destiny**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper I would like to reflect on a series of issues that I consider essential to understand the nature of the social-historical period we live in. I would like, in particular, to address the question of the 'destiny of modern man' in contemporary society. By destiny I mean the 'the personal experience'. From the beginning of modernity until today there have been profound changes that have led some philosophers & sociologists to speak of postmodernity (Lyotard, 1979), or of late modernity (Giddens, 1990, 1991). Even if it is hard to believe that we are at the end of an era & at the beginning of a new one, it is evident that the certainties of early modern man have been lost by contemporary man who lives in a society where risk rather than security is the prevalent condition (Beck, 1986). It is not by chance that Anthony Giddens, serious observer of contemporary societies, has mentioned the necessity to rely on 'ontological trust'. The French sociologist Touraine, an enthusiast of the freedom of contemporary man, makes a claim for a sociology of the subject. He claims that it is necessary to delve into the question of subjectivity so as to discover how to form strong subjectivity. Strong subjectivity means the ability to face yourself & to accept the responsibility for your own actions. It is the opposite of the mass-man who, instead, follows orders & lets himself be manipulated by propaganda. Touraine believes that only strong subjectivity would allow the individual to enjoy freedom (Touraine, A. & Khosrokhavar, F., 2000). The claims of both sociologists bring out the need to reflect upon the link between the ontological & the social spheres. To understand how ontological trust as well as strong subjectivity can be achieved it is necessary to understand the connection between those two spheres. My claim is that in contemporary society, which is characterized by uncertainty, besides freedom, the formation of strong subjectivity requires a process of self-reflection. The society of uncertainty, the society of risk, has once again put the weight of finding security onto the individual, which brings to light the centrality of the existential sphere & the primacy of the link between the ontological & the social spheres. The recognition of such a link, & the analysis of it, is not new in sociology. Classic scholars, such as Durkheim & Weber, have devoted a central part of their work to this issue; Weber, in particular, had already seen the necessity for modern man to re-establish the primacy of the existential dimension as the only way to avoid the iron cage, his metaphor for loss of meaning. In my paper I will first of all define the meaning of ontology & its link to the social sphere; then, taking off from the reflections of Durkheim & Weber, I will move on to consider the drama of contemporary man: being between anomy & freedom. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2006S00715

Greenham, Felicity & Moran, Rhetta A. (Body Positive North West, Lawrence House, Manchester, England [tel: 0161 873 8100; fax: 0161 873 8102; e-mail: holiday4567@aol.com]), **Complexity and Community Empowerment in Regeneration: 2002-2004**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The act of consciously documenting situations at the operational level for the planned purpose of making it possible for people to see how they & others' reflections of what is happening (through pictures & people's storytelling that is then written up for everyone to have as a record) can be used in order to engender change processes for the future. This conscious documentation has been used to identify the patterns of these processes & their relationships to both the tactical & strategic levels of public health delivery, & to ideas or theories about how to create change within the public's health. This paper will discuss how the research approach, that was found to be highly productive & very effective for community development at an operational level, failed to secure sustained change at tactical & strategic levels. This failure, rather than being a reflection of the limits of current forms of participatory action research, is bound up in the absence of an equivalent commitment to learning from, & applying, the action research process on the part of people working at the tactical & strategic levels (Schön, 1983), a characteristic found to be prevalent within the management levels of the health service & identified by the founder

of action learning, Reg Revans, as an institutional form of 'parataxis' (Revans, 1966, p. 266).

2006S00716

Greenstein, Ran (U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 27-11-717-4455; e-mail: rangreen@sn.apc.org]), **Alternative Modernity: Development and Discourse in Post-Apartheid South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the new South African development discourse & its relationship to power. This discourse, accompanied by related institutions, practices & policies, consists in a move from an explicitly political & value-laden approach, to an approach dominated by a technocratic & politically neutral language. It serves as a ground on which officials & activists who worked with & against the apartheid social order come together. This discourse is based on a notion of South Africa as following a distinct developmental path, an alternative modernity, which combines advanced economic & political technology & forms of governance on one hand, with social & cultural forms drawing on African values on the other. Occupying this unique intersection, South African representatives aim to speak on behalf of modernity when addressing Africa, & on behalf of Africa—& other "developing" countries—when addressing the modern world. The paper argues that this quest for alternative modernity is the driving force behind many local & regional policies pursued by the South African government. Conventional social & economic forces are important, but their impact is best analyzed in a context set by the overall development direction that has been followed by the post-apartheid government. Looking at specific policies & initiatives, the paper studies them in their South African context, as well as in the context of attempts to embark on alternative paths to modernity in India, China, & Latin America. Post-apartheid South Africa may illustrate a broader trend towards asserting the local within the global, & seeking to re-shape the global in light of the local.

2006S00717

Greve, Jens (Faculty Sociology, U Bielefeld [tel: ++49(0)521/106-3987; fax: ++49(0)521/106-2988; e-mail: jens.greve@uni-bielefeld.de]), **Actor, Action and Communication**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In sociology there is a long standing debate about the relationship of action theory & system theory. While some authors see a contradiction between both approaches, the alternative view is held by theorists who represent system theory, like Talcott Parsons & Niklas Luhmann. The following considerations take up the debate about action theory & system theory by asking how communication & action are related. I am going to argue that, on the one hand, Luhmann is correct in assuming that communication cannot be derived from action, but that, on the other hand, the role of action in communication is not sufficiently understood by considering it as a self-simplifying self-description of communication. Instead, I am going to argue that the intentions of actors are a constitutive element of communication, even if action is not sufficient to characterize communication. Accordingly, one has to take the constitutive role of psychic systems into account in a way different from Luhmann's perspective. His thesis of the operational closure of psychic & social systems makes it difficult to see how the idea of an interpenetration of psychic & social systems in communication can be conceptualized in a way that accommodates the unity of meaning. Both points can be developed from the communication theory of Donald Davidson.

2006S00718

Greve, Jens (Faculty Sociology, U Bielefeld [tel: ++49(0)521/106-3987; fax: ++49(0)521/106-2988; e-mail: jens.greve@uni-bielefeld.de]), **Max Weber's Distinction between Instrumentally Rational and Value-Rational Action as a Challenge to Rational-Choice Theory**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Max Weber's notion of value-rational action challenges Rational-Choice Theory because Weber's remarks suggest that value-rational action denotes a non-consequentialist variant of rational action. Whereas Raymond Boudon argues that rationality can be non-consequentialist, Siegfried Lindenberg & Hartmut Esser hold the view that rationality is essentially consequentialist. According to Lindenberg & Esser, the reconstruction of value-rational action can be accomplished by a modified theory of subjective expected utility, supplemented by a concept of framing. I am going to argue that Lindenberg & Esser still fail to offer a satisfying account of how value-rational action can be understood on the basis of a consequentialist notion of rationality. Lindenberg's proposal does not sufficiently allow to take into account, first, the difference between tradi-

tional & value-rational action; & second, the claim for justification associated with value-rational action. Esser's model meets these two criteria but still does not specify sufficient conditions for reconstructing value-rational action on the basis of a consequentialist notion of rationality. The paper concludes with considering whether this problem can be solved.

2006S00719

Griera, Maria del Mar (Sociology Dept, U Autònoma Barcelona, 08193 Spain [tel: 0034 935812417; e-mail: mariadelmar.griera@uab.es]), **The Role of Interfaith Groups in Deprivatizing Religion: The Case of Spain**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This article deals with the role of interfaith groups as strategic actors in bringing new religious issues to the public arena. The analysis is focused on the case of Spain, specifically with the public debate around religion as a subject at school. The historical analysis of this particular case shows the metamorphosis of the debate during the last century. The debate around religion at school led to one of the strongest struggles between clerical & anticlerical groups during the II Republic. In order to keep the consensus among different social forces after Franco's dictatorship, the situation of the religious subject at school did not change radically. The debate was then formulated through a religion/non-religion dichotomy, & was analysed in terms of resistance to/promotion of secularization (used as synonym for modernization) in Spain. During the nineties a new context of religious minorities in Spain emerged. It was the time of the creation of new religious groups, of the impulse of others related to the arrival of new communities of migrants & of the agreements between minority religious groups & the State. Finally, the important increase of interfaith networks, as well as their capacity of resource mobilization, gives a new impulse to the debate, thus changing the parameters of the discussion. In so doing, interfaith networks promote the inclusion in the curricula of a new subject called 'religious culture' that should replace 'confessional religion', thus breaking the traditional dichotomy between clerical vs. anticlerical. The role of these groups is seen as strategic to the extent that they contribute to give a new impetus to the deprivatization of religion & to bring it to the public arena. The social legitimacy of interfaith groups allows the debate around religious issues to be perceived as compatible with democratic ideals, thus conferring a strengthened role to the religious groups & their demands.

2006S00720

Gross, Toomas (Dept Sociology, U Helsinki, Finland 00014 [tel: 372-56-916956; fax: 358-9-19123006; e-mail: toomas.gross@helsinki.fi]), **Rise of Protestant Churches in Rural Mexico—Conversion to "Modernity"?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The rapid rise of Protestant churches in many Latin American countries in recent decades is a phenomenon that is believed to have significant social, political & economic impact on these societies. It has even been claimed that Protestantism is for Latin America "a vehicle of modernity." This paper is an attempt to review the link between Protestantism & modernity in the ethnographic example of indigenous communities of the State of Oaxaca in southern Mexico. Based on extended fieldwork done in the region, the paper will argue that although the rise of Protestant churches in rural Mexico has had considerable impact on social, political & economic life of the communities, its role as the trigger of social change is often exaggerated & the process of Protestantization is not necessarily synonymous with the process of modernization. The social changes that Protestantism encourages are often a "collateral" of the Protestant presence rather than an "intended" consequence.

2006S00721

Grossman, Ronit & Enoch, Yael Juliane (Dept Sociology & Communication, Open U Israel, Raanana 43107 [tel: 972-9-778-1720; fax: 972-9-778-0660; e-mail: yaelen@openu.ac.il]), **Writing While Traveling or Traveling While Writing: On-Line Travel Journals Written by Israeli Women**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Many young people from western countries tend in recent years to undertake long journeys, back-packing through Asia or South America. In Israel this has become a near routine step for young adults, filling the moratorium between completion of compulsory army service & the beginning of university studies or on-the-job training. As a result this phenomenon has drawn the attention of a number of Israeli social scientists as well as journalists. The former have mainly analyzed the influence of these trips on the development of the personal & collective identities of the travelers (Uriely et al., 2002; Noy & Cohen, 2005), whereas the latter have focused

on the negative aspects of the trips, such as drug abuse & non-conformist behavior vis-à-vis the host societies. In addition to the conventional mass media, various Internet sites function as virtual communities, enabling past, present or future travelers to conduct an ongoing dialogue sharing their experiences as back-packers in Asia or South America. Some of the travelers post a comprehensive travel journal on the net, adding entries, sometimes on a daily basis as they proceed on their trip. The writing thus becomes an essential part of the travel experience, so that it is not quite clear whether the traveling or the writing is the primary part of the tourist experience. In view of the number of young people who undertake this type of journey one might expect them to be heavily represented also in the category of journal writers. However, a preliminary analysis of weblogs reveals that the most comprehensive journals written in Hebrew by Israeli travelers (up to 300 pages long & including photographs) were those written by "older" (35-60) female travelers. The on-line diaries are an easily accessible medium which allows us to examine the cultural assumptions concerning age & gender in the context of a tourist experience. These journals are the focal point of the present study. The texts of the journals will be analyzed with reference to the non-conventional choice made by their authors from two points of view: firstly, the choice of back-packing, rather than a more established way of traveling. Whereas the young backpackers often undertake this type of travel out of necessity, for the "older" tourist it is a choice, one which defies the social expectations of their age group. Secondly, like many of the backpackers the female journal writers include physically strenuous hikes or treks in their journey. The choice of an essentially masculine pursuit (Elrud, 2001) also marks a break with expectations of female travelers. The choice of format for publishing their journals demonstrates originality. Rather than writing letters or a personal travel journal, these women conduct an ongoing web-based dialogue with an audience back home. This type of extended trip creates for the traveler the possibility of detachment from their home culture & a continuous exposure to "otherness". At the same time, the interactive format of the diaries enables a continuous input from the home culture. The analysis of the diaries will address the question how this ongoing dialogue with an Israeli audience helps to shape the individual's touristic experience, including her attitudes & interpretations of the host society & its culture.

2006S00722

Grotowska-Leder, Jolanta & Warzywoda-Kruszynska, Wielislawa (Instytut Sociologii, U Lodz, Poland [tel: 48-42-635-52-52; fax: 48-42-635-53-09; e-mail: leder@interia.pl]), **Informal Support for the Poor and Its Impact on Poverty Alleviation in Country-side of Poland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The assumption that support of informal groups, particularly of close family (parents, children, siblings, grandparents) & other relatives as well as of neighbours & work mates, may alleviate poverty is widespread in poverty literature. Some authors warn against overestimating its impact due to the fact that the poor live mostly amid people who are not able to provide effective support. It seems to be one of the reasons for the poor to be trapped in poverty (welfare dependency). The paper examines an extent & frequency of informal contacts aimed at providing very poor people (welfare recipients) with some kinds of support (instrumental, emotional, informational) offered by above mentioned groups. Considering the poor as active members of localities they live with it is examined whether relations of providing-receiving support are reciprocal. 330 respondents randomly selected among welfare recipients living in three communes (two of them are rural & one small town) in Poland were interviewed using standardised questionnaire. The main result of the study is that the social network of the very poor is very weak (informal support is delivered rather rarely & members of informal groups are the less well-off) & can not be considered as alternative for welfare benefits.

2006S00723

Grubbauer, Monika (Dept Sociology, Technical U Vienna [e-mail: monika.grubbauer@attac.at]), **Modern Vienna: How Large-Scale Office Developments Shape the Image(s) of the City**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores recent large-scale office developments in Vienna & their representation in the media. Focusing on the architecture of the projects, I look at the function of its iconic qualities & symbolic capital for local place-making strategies. I show how in Vienna, a city with a historic urban fabric & a strong identity of place, the office architecture gains symbolic power precisely because of its uniformity & its global aesthetic standards. Public & private stakeholders use images of the office develop-

ments to present Vienna as an internationally competitive business location & a center for regional headquarters. Moreover, the projects are meant to represent the city's future economic prosperity & envision an ideal of "modern" urban life that is divided along social & functional borders. The paper argues that the discursive production of meaning through this new urban landscape is of greater consequence for the question of urban inequality than its localized spatial impact. Drawing on political economic theory, on the one hand, & discourse as well as image analysis on the other hand, I conclude that the local office architecture plays a normative role in the recent establishment of a hegemonic discourse of urban competitiveness in Vienna.

2006S00724

Guay, Louis (Laval U, Québec, Canada G1K 7P4 [tel: 418-656-2131 ext. 6042; fax: 418-656-7390; e-mail: louis.guay@soc.ulaval.ca]), **Understanding the Environment Globally: The International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme and the Rise of Earth Systems Science**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The process of globalization is economic, political & cultural, but it also is cognitive & scientific. Though science can claim that is subject matter is readily universal & that to reach universal understanding of nature, international collaboration is necessary in particular through invisible colleges, some contemporary scientific practices develop more & more inside large international programmes, such as the International Geosphere-Biosphere Programme (IGBP) which institutionalizes international visible colleges around a science plan & attempts to coordinate research on global environmental change. The purpose of this paper is fourfold: 1) to describe the recent evolution & institutionalization of international & collaborative research programs on environmental global change with special reference to the IGBP; 2) to present the conceptual architecture & practical structures of the IGBP, along with its theoretical & methodological ambition to create an integrated earth systems science; 3) to assess the impact of participating to the IGBP on research practices, choice of topics, & cognitive maps; 4) to show how the IGBP can contribute to policy making on environmental global change. Theoretically, the paper broadly & flexibly uses a co-construction model in the understanding the complex relationships between science, policy & society.

2006S00725

Guerrero, Linda Luz, Sandoval, Gerardo & Calleja, Ramon, Jr. (Social Weather Stations, Quezon City, 1101, Philippines [tel: 632-9264308; fax: 632-9202181; e-mail: guerrero@sws.org.ph]), **National Pride and Confidence in Government in the Philippines**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In 1990, the Philippines joined the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP), a consortium of survey institutes engaged in an annual survey on a common topic for cross-country comparisons. In 2003, together with the other then over 30-member countries, the Philippines replicated ISSP's 1995 survey on National Identity to obtain updated data on measures of national pride & citizenship. The 1995 survey had over 20 countries implementing the module. Two thirds of the items in 1995 were run again in 2003. Both these ISSP surveys were implemented respectively within Social Weather Surveys, which in turn asked the same Filipino respondents their views on the quality of governance they were experiencing. This paper permits tracking of how Filipinos have always been proud of being Filipino even if their ratings of the country as a whole & of government have been critical.

2006S00726

Guevel, Jean-Marie (Development Comparison Research/EHESS, Paris, France [tel: 33 1 69 42 46 89; e-mail: jmguevel@yahoo.fr]), **Global Crisis and Economic Well-Being Quest: A Comparison between Norway and Algeria**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Competition on a world market seems to bring a new table of countries, classified by their ability to cope with requests such as low work costs, stability, weak trade unions, etc. But this global evolution, because of increasing environmental diseases, forthcoming lack of natural resources, inequalities & attempts to override social & cultural patterns & heritages, brings indirectly new questions to individuals & states, particularly on the nature & the level of well-being from now on & for the future. Thus, new indicators of wealth show that global modernity has to be considered as ambivalent, from opportunities to threats. From this base, it seems interesting to have a comparison on the way two culturally, socially & politically different countries like Norway & Algeria are trying to catch what they

consider to be the best from the global trend, & reject or avoid the worst. The comparison of their economic well being, which includes household consumption of goods & services, stocks, equality/inequality & security (& further considerations on gender, environment, education, etc) reveals the pregnancy of their own cultural heritages, with their own advantages & lacks on this topic. This comparison of economic well-being from a cultural point of view is also interesting about the use of the wealth both countries have from oil, in a context of increasing demand.

2006S00727

Guha, Paramita (Jadavpur U, Kolkata, 700 032 West Bengal, India [tel: +91-33-2472-8531; e-mail: paramita_guha2003@yahoo.co.in]), **Socio-Economic Factors and Working Environment of Child Labourers in Slum Areas of Kolkata**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The phenomenon of child labour has become the main concern of developing countries. The literature related to child labour discusses the causes & socio-economic factors contributing to child labour but few studies examined risks for physical, emotional, & sexual abuse among child labour in slums of India. Therefore, the purpose of this qualitative study was to identify the characteristics of working children as well as identify health risks & risks for abuse associated with child labour, particularly in unorganized tanning industry. Convenience samples of 50 children working in the city of Kolkata, India were interviewed by using a semi-structured interview guide. Findings revealed that children who were engaged in child labour were poor & dropped out of school to assist their families financially. The findings also showed that children were exposed to health hazards such as inhaling of toxic fumes & physical injuries. Physical, verbal, & sexual abuses also were present among these children. The findings from this study concluded that child labour creates an unhealthy environment for socially disadvantaged children. Health professionals, NGO professionals, local government & community health care providers have an instrumental role that needs to be focused on protecting children, enforcing policies, & implementing strategies to help socially & economically disadvantaged children.

2006S00728

Guimarães, Antonio S. A. (U Sao Paulo, Brazil [tel: 55 11 30913703; fax: 55 11 30914505; e-mail: asguima@usp.br]), **Globalization, Cultural Imperialism or Analytical Categories: Translating Race Categories Worldwide**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Race categories were constructed in the 19th century in the natural sciences to account for human cultural diversity. Abandoned by the social sciences as imminently racist & non-sociological, these categories continued in the 20th century to impregnate the common sense of a broad range of societies worldwide generating specific derived categories of color, ethnicity or race whose meanings became complex & specific to their societal context. The developments of the race relations approach, first, & the theories of racism, nowadays, continue to face the difficulty of capturing the particularities of discriminatory terms, & the specific systems of national race mobilization & politics mainly because the values & interests at stake in a given national case, are not understandable in a social vacuum, & do have a meaningful appeal to politics & social life in another case. In the globalization era, can homogenization respond for the increasing use of analytical race categories by sociologists worldwide or is this a case of cultural imperialism, i.e., of enforcing specific North American categories upon other societies? Or is it a simple scientific effort of comparison?

2006S00729

Guimaraes, Nadya Araujo, Demaziere, Didier, Hirata, Helena, Pignoni, Maria Teresa & Sugita, Kurugum (U Sao Paulo, Brazil 05.508-010 [tel: (55-11)30913703; fax: (55-11) 30914505; e-mail: nadya@usp.br]), **Les relations des chômeurs aux mondes du travail. Apports de la comparaison internationale** (The Relationship of the Unemployed in the Working World. Contributions of International Comparison), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ Form of affiliation in the working world, reported positions, & beginning relationships are marked by multiple cracks. One of them separates employed workers from unemployed workers. Starting with the double hypothesis that on the one hand, unemployment, even if it is crystallized within a social sphere & institutional registration, offers less & less support for pertinent identification of affected individuals, & on the other hand, that work is a support & a vector of significance more pertinent & mobilizing than the category of unemployment. The authors have

undertaken an inquiry destined to explore the methods of unemployment registration & how they define their situation regarding work. The analysis is based on a comparison between three societies characterized by different regulation methods of unemployment & employment: Brazil, Japan, & France. Biographical interviews were held with selected unemployed workers that corresponded to four different social profiles. The analysis identified regulations that surround the reality of this experience, & whose importance varies depending on the country: primary groups & family networks, public action & coverage mechanism, & economic actors of the labor markets, as principals.

2006S00730

Guizzardi, Gustavo (Dept Sociology, U Padua, Italy [tel: +39-049-8274315; fax: +39.049.657508; e-mail: guizzardi@unipd.it]), **Religion and Marketing, Marketing and Religion: Intersections and Metamorphoses**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The relation between religious offering & modern marketing techniques shows signals of a mutual convergence. Factors internal to the dynamic of the religious world & that of economic enterprise seem to compete, producing areas of intersection & superimposition. The paper gives an account of research that seeks to explore the boundaries in which religious symbols turn in market messages & advertisements, make use of religious codes. Conflicts, compromises & hegemonic factors are disclosed.

2006S00731

Gulias, Max (Truman Coll, Chicago, IL [tel: (309) 287-3696; e-mail: mgulias@ccc.edu]), **"It's Alive, It's Alive": Authorship as Late Capitalist Fetish**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ One unmistakable imprint by ideology on contemporary literature & art is the role, function, & industry of authorship; indeed, one could say that at the fulcrum of politics, society, & literature—and the value & production of aesthetic 'taste'—sits the material & ideological concept of the Author. Despite proclamations of their demise, authors & authorship are more alive than ever, & their death & return emerge in such a way as to determine, structurally, the cultural & historical definition of concepts crucial to the production of culture. One can go as far as to say that readers are reading authors as much as they are reading texts; or, to put it more specifically, authorship has become a sign, alongside other signs of textual mediation, that contributes to the understanding, value, & dissemination of culture. A study of the ideology of late capitalist culture that produces & reproduces authorship uncovers the machinery of the authorship industry crucial to the continuation of the concept. Authorship has reemerged through ideological structures of production, this paper argues, binding the institution of authorship to the production & reproduction of its demise. The aporia created by these conflicting methods of reading & writing has produced the cultural critique by poststructural theory against formalistic aesthetics, along with its concomitant backlash made by traditional scholars of sociology, cultural anthropology, literature, & philosophy, that attempts to defend these concepts against this critique.

2006S00732

Guliyeva, Sveta & Guliyev, Rufat (Dept Sociology, Azerbaijan Pedagogical U, Baku AZ1152 [tel: (99412) 4302960; fax: (99412) 4978330; e-mail: azsocas@azdata.net]), **Court Reform in the Mirror of Public Opinion**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The system of justice existing in Azerbaijan is open & accessible for all people & all enterprises. However, as the results of the survey showed, a number of circumstances limit access to this system in practice, including such circumstances as quantity & location of courts, expenses related to the case processing in courts, weak introduction of the most important laws to the population & their weak understanding of the existing judicial system. One of the reasons for the judicial power not to be able to fully satisfy demand for judicial services is the fact that this demand is artificially lowered because of the distrust by the population of the judicial system. The other reason that lowers demand for the judicial services is lack of economic growth, which doesn't foster growth of the need in resolution of economical arguments. It is evident that the observed tendency for activation of the commercial activity & successful implementation of the economical reforms will foster increase of demand for the services of the judicial system.

2006S00733

Gulshetty, Basawraj S. (Gulbarag U, 58 51 05 India [tel: 91-8472-245503; e-mail: drbsgul@rediffmail.com]), **Leisure and Rural**

Women: A Study of Self Help Group of a Village in Karnataka, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENGLISH)

¶ The study of leisure & rural women is assuming importance all over the world & especially in developing countries. Majorities of Indian women are in villages. Gandhiji rightly said, "if villages perished, India will perish too. India will no more be India. Her own mission in the world will be lost." Essentially, more than 70 percent of the Indian population depend on agriculture & allied activities for their livelihood. Agriculture continues to be a major economic activity absorbing of women in the work force. They form 48.4 percent of the total population & women are important as men as country's resource. It is rightly pointed out the developing countries like India & most of the Asian & African countries largely depend on the labour of its women population. In the present study, an attempt is made to examine the quality of social existence & various aspects of utilization of leisure time activities among women of a self-help group (small economic group organised among themselves) in a village situated in the Karnataka State. The free frank, personal talk with the rural women in general & SHG women in particular is a pleasing experience, when we tried to concentrate on their personal details regarding the use of leisure time. They felt this as different when compared to their usual experience with other agencies. This paper also assesses the leisure & cultural diffusion in the globalising world. The methodology adopted in the study was based on questionnaires, which provide the basic data. Secondary data were collected from official & non-official records & published books. The descriptive & analytical tools have been used in this study.

2006S00734

Gun-Cuninghame, Robert Patrick (Dept de Ciencias Sociales, U Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez, Cd. Juarez, Mexico, 38300 [tel: 52 656 6883800; fax: 52 656 6883812; e-mail: pcuninghame@postmaster.co.uk]), **Globalization, Maquiladoras and Transnational Identities in Ciudad Juarez (Chihuahua) and El Paso (Texas), International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper's point of departure is that the local & global configurations of identity in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, & in El Paso, Texas, are determined by the processes of economic globalization, whose main manifestation is or has been until recently the maquiladora assembly plant. Hitherto, studies on border identities have emphasized more socio-cultural processes & have not analyzed economic processes sufficiently as decisive in the construction of identities. The paper's objective is to identify the salient characteristics of the identities of maquiladora workers & ex-workers on both sides of the border & to ascertain if transnational identities are emerging because of the impacts of globalization. It derives from an ongoing Mexican government-funded research project which has an overall aim of contributing to the improvement of intercultural coexistence & gender relationships within & between the two border cities.

2006S00735

Gun-Cuninghame, Robert Patrick (Dept Ciencias Sociales, U Autonoma de Ciudad Juarez, Mexico 38300 [tel: +52 656 6883800; fax: +52 656 6883812; e-mail: pcuninghame@postmaster.co.uk]), **Resisting Empire: The USA and Social Movements in Latin America, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Focusing on contemporary Latin American social movements, this paper seeks to evaluate critically the concepts of 'empire', 'imperialism', 'multitude' & 'resistance' to understand better the challenge facing the social & political forces, which organize opposition, at the national & global levels, & propose alternatives to the emerging 'Empire', & its 'monarch', the USA. Following a critique of Hardt & Negri's 'Empire' & 'Multitude', the paper examines classical concepts of 'empire' & 'imperialism'. The analysis is brought up to date with references to Agamben, Arendt & Chomsky's writings on totalitarianism. The theoretical frame is completed with a critique of the neo-conservative conception of the USA as a 'civilizing force', comparable to the Roman Empire in the ancient world. In the second half of the paper the utility of the concepts of 'multitude' & global social movements as resistance & alternative to the "Washington Consensus" is considered, with reference to specific struggles. 'Can the nation-state in Latin America become a bulwark against Empire?' is a question that needs to be asked in a continent where Left Nationalism appears still to be the main "anti-imperialist" ideology, despite the emergence of Zapatism in Mexico, the autonomous movements in Argentina, the Sem Terra peasants movement in Brazil & the indigenous movements of South America.

2006S00736

Guogis, Arvydas (Public Administration Dept, Mykolas Romeris U, Vilnius, Lithuania [tel: 370 5 2481286; e-mail: a.guogis@lycos.com]), **On Lithuanian Social Policy Model, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The paper represents one of the few attempts to conceptualize Lithuania's social policy & social care. It gives more or less precise definition of Lithuanian social policy model in the context of European social policy modelling. In general this model can be defined as post-communist conservative-corporative model with increasing tendencies of liberalism & marginal, residual model. The last private pensions reform in Lithuania points to the shift of Lithuanian social policy towards marginal model. Development of social services & charity are the examples of the same direction. The decreasing of decommmodification index & some other social indicators show the strong tendency of marginal model already. However by the part of financial flows this model can still be considered as corporative. But it differs from continental European corporative model by having strong clientelistic elements. Special benefits schemes are the best example of institutionalised clientelism in Lithuania. This fact points to some similarities between Lithuanian & Southern European & Latin American models. In this paper one may find an answer to the question why Lithuania rejected the option of creating Scandinavian-type of social security based on the principles of universality. However European dimension in Lithuanian social security is still not abandoned.

2006S00737

Gupta, Pamila (Dept Anthropology, U Witwatersrand, South Africa [tel: 27-11-717-4401; fax: 27-11-717-4419; e-mail: gup-tap@social.wits.ac.za]), **Tourist as Traveler: Postmodernism in Postcolonial Goa (India), International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ If we think about tourism as imbricated in the historical process of colonialism—& its concomitant decolonization—one opens up a critical space to rethink the application of postmodernism as an academic discourse to studies of tourism & to generate a deeper understanding of tourism itself as an historical act that was always global in nature. In the following paper, I turn to a case of tourism in Goa, India, a former Portuguese colony (1510-1961) to illustrate these theoretical & methodological points. I first position the tourist in Goa today as a traveler in a long line of travelers to Portuguese India, in effect tracing the different categories of "tourists" that have visited this (real & imagined) space, thus transforming it in the process. When historicized in such a manner—that is, when one adopts a perspective that takes into account "change" in terms of both travel & experience—tourism today, more generally, can be seen as less of a radical postmodern "rupture" from the past, but rather as the product of complex (colonial) pasts. Further, the project of historicizing tourism (as in the Goa case) simultaneously reveals something about the object(s) of tourism, reaffirming that we must look at when & why certain types of (ritual) activities—secular or profane, colonial or popular—become foci for different categories of "tourists" at different historical moments, including their historical resonances today. In other words, by way of a concrete historical case, I posit the "tourist" as always imbedded in larger discourses of travel & colonialism, discourses which in turn reveal the historicity of tourism while complicating our understanding of postmodernity as a social condition & academic approach.

2006S00738

Haanpää, Leena, Helinä (Turku School Economics, Finland 20500 [tel: +358-2-4814469; e-mail: leena.haanpaa@tukkk.fi]), **Cross-National Environmental Concern: A Study of Structural Elements of Environmental Consciousness, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Current sociological research of environmental questions has focused on concern for global environmental change, yet mainly concentrating on one country & its citizens. However, worries about environmental hazards are problems of a growing collective consciousness; environment is collective property. Thus, comparative research about between-country variation is needed. In this study both macro- & micro-level effects are explored by analysing concern (perceptions, attitudes, behaviour) of environmental issues focusing on both national level factors (independent variables: GDP, country) & on individual level factors (independent variables: age, sex, social class, income, education). This paper addresses firstly, whether between country variances exist in perception of global & local environmentalism, & secondly, whether macro- & micro-level factors are valid variables to explain the degree of environmental concern & citizen-consumer consciousness towards environmental problems. The data utilized are from the International Social Survey Programme (ISSP) 2000:

Environment (ISSP 2000), which consists of altogether 25 countries around the world. The results suggest that consistent elements influencing environmental consciousness can be found from both macro- & micro-level factors across countries. Particularly education & social class are significant explanatory variables.

2006S00739

Habuchi, Ichiyo (Faculty Humanities, Hirosaki U, Aomori, Japan 036-8560 [tel: 81 172 39 3205; e-mail: ichiyo@cc.hirosaki-u.ac.jp]), **New Media and Peer Relations among Japanese Youth**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the 1990s, new communication media, mobile phones & various sorts of Internet appliances have had significant effects on the relationships among youth. Japanese society often names serious communication disorders, resulting from excess Individualization, the rapid spread of new media or dysfunction in the education system, as a prevalent problem among young people. High profile youth problems such as these, however, attract social attention but blind us from the actual behavior of the average youth. One of the most popular discourses states new media usage hinders Japanese youth from forming true relationships with friends or significant others. These discourses are based on sensational personality images; e.g. otaku, hikikomori & the parasite single, which are linked to the popular deduction that in Japan, deviation from normal development occurs due to unsuitable friendships formed on the web or when using the new media during developmental stages. However, the type of youth mentioned above is uncommon despite the attention they are given by Japanese society; we therefore must discuss the major impact the new media has on the rest of youth. We will use empirical data to examine the relationship between the increase in possible choices of encounters & the small closed society among youth.

2006S00740

Hacek, Miro (Dept Political Science, Faculty Social Sciences, U Ljubljana [tel: +38615805171; fax: +38615805101; e-mail: miro.hacek@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **The Retrieve of the Roma Problems in Slovenian Local Self-Government**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In its Constitutional Charter European Union as a multicultural society advocates & guarantees the protection of minorities & emphasises the establishment of conditions for preserving cultural diversity. Given the large number of different nationalities, which have often not only settled within the boundaries of their motherlands, co-existing in the common European territory, the protection of minorities is especially important. One of the most interesting & most problematic is the displaced Roma community—a minority without a mother country. The fundamental question here is whether the Roma are a national, social or ethnic minority. A minority's specific features are reflected in both the regulation of its legal status at international & national levels as well as in the formulation of appropriate policies for its integration. The rights of the Roma minority are regulated by each individual member country within its borders but always in compliance with the related European Union guidelines. One of the key policies for ensuring protection of the Roma minority is the aspect of guaranteeing the political participation of the minority presenting the only vehicle for its active & quality co-formulation of the policies that influence its existence. In some countries this field is regulated by their constitutions or laws introducing certain forms of positive discrimination through the forming of bodies & institutes of Roma representatives at the state or local levels. In Slovenia the right of the Roma to co-operate in decision-making on public matters at the local level is also guaranteed by the Constitution of the Republic of Slovenia as well as the Local Government Act, leaving, however, the question to one side of how these rights are actually being exercised. The Roma minority in Slovenia is enabled political participation at the local level at least to the same degree as the rest of the population. Accordingly, they have active & passive rights to vote as an (in)direct expression of their will as have other local people in the local self-government system & can, moreover, like other locals make use of the mechanisms for the direct expression of their will. Moreover, Slovenia has also conferred on the Roma the right to be compulsorily & numerously represented by their representatives in the municipal councils of the communities in which they live. The purpose of the paper is to provide an in-depth evaluation of the current state of the Roma's participation at the local level in Europe, & specifically in Slovenia. The authors of the text thereby seek to identify the level achieved in resolving the Roma question based on an empirical analysis of opinions of decision-makers at the local level. Considering the experimental level achieved by such a form of positive discrimination in Europe, the results clearly have an applied

value as they provide the basis for identifying the actual state of affairs, draw attention to specific problems & propose concrete solutions. Although the mechanisms for the Roma's participation in decision-making are specific to each individual country & linked to its special features, appreciating individual mechanisms & their potential to globally resolve the Roma question should not be neglected.

2006S00741

Hacker, Daphna (Law Faculty, Tel Aviv U, 69978 Israel [tel: 972-3-6406385; e-mail: dafna@post.tau.ac.il]), **Children's Exclusion from Divorce Procedures**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper is aimed at demonstrating the gap between the rhetoric on children's right to express their views freely in all matters affecting them & to be provided the opportunity to be heard in any judicial & administrative proceedings affecting them, recognized by the UN Convention on the rights of the child, & the actual perceptions & practices dominating the Israeli legal field governing divorce. The findings reported in the paper are based on data drawn from 360 divorce files & more than 40 interviews conducted with divorced parents & professionals involved in the shaping of custody & visitation arrangements, including judges, lawyers, & social workers. The findings demonstrate that in the vast majority of cases, parents & professionals exclude children from the process of shaping their family arrangements upon divorce. Hence, the new rhetoric of the rights of the child to be heard has not yet evolved into recognition that children have the right to actively participate in the re-conceptualization of the relations within their post-divorce family.

2006S00742

Haeder, Sabine, Gabler, Siegfried & Ganninger, Matthias (Centre Survey Research & Methodology (ZUMA), Mannheim, Germany 68072 [tel: 496211246282; fax: 496211246100; e-mail: haeder@zuma-mannheim.de]), **Sampling for the European Social Survey**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Now the second round of the European Social Survey (ESS) has been finished & the third round has already started. The survey—conducted as face-to-face interviews—will again cover more than 20 nations. It employs the most rigorous methodologies, including sampling strategy. Strict random sampling is a basic requirement. Additionally, three rules for the implementation are set up: full coverage of the defined target population, a minimum target response rate of 70% & the same minimum effective sample size in all participating countries. In the first two rounds the sampling resources, especially the available frames, varied considerably between countries. This led to very different designs from simple random sampling to clustered multistage designs. It is the task of an expert panel to give advice & support in finding workable & equivalent sampling strategies in the different countries. Besides, design effects due to clustering & due to differing inclusion probabilities are predicted based on the results of the previous rounds. These efforts increase the quality of sampling & improve cross-national comparability. In the presentation two members of the sampling expert panel will report on the experience with this project & show predicted & estimated design effects for various variables.

2006S00743

Haila, Anne (Dept Social Policy, U Helsinki [tel: 358919124584; fax: 358919124564; e-mail: anne.haila@helsinki.fi]), **Contracts, Development Rights and Partnerships: Kamppi Mega Project in Helsinki**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The first phase of the Kamppi project, the largest development project in Finland, was completed in June 2005 in the city center of Helsinki. In 2nd March, 2006 the final phase of the project was completed. The Kamppi project consists of underground bus terminals, offices, shopping facilities, restaurants, pedestrian areas & housing. It is a public-private partnership project between the City of Helsinki & SRV Viitoiset, a Finnish construction & development company. Kamppi is part of the city center renewal area planned for almost a century with several city plans, among them a plan by Alvar Aalto, none of them however implemented. Before the Kamppi project started the state & the city made a contract concerning buildings rights & landed properties. The paper will analyze the Kamppi project focusing on the relationship between the state & the city, public space arrangements in private premises & the contract between SRV Viitoiset & the City challenged by other construction companies.

2006S00744

Halgin, Daniel (Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467-3808 [tel:

617-552-2136; fax: 617-552-4230; e-mail: dhalgin@gmail.com]], **The Influence of Legitimacy on Career Trajectories of Individuals in Leadership Positions: Race and NCAA Basketball**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ In this paper I investigate the trajectories of the 306 current National Collegiate Athletic Association Division I Men's Head Basketball coaches to determine the importance of various types of legitimacy on the career trajectories of individuals in leadership positions. I use Cox regression survival analysis to analyze the effect of race, performance, prior affiliation with high status organizations, & compliance with institutional rules on promotion rates. The study period is from 1958 until 2004. Results indicate that even when controlling for actual performance (measured as winning percentage) minority coaches advance at a significantly slower rate than non-minority coaches. Among all variables, prior affiliation with a high status university is the strongest positive predictor of likelihood of career advancement (independent of actual performance). Findings highlight the existence of racial inequalities in the field & also highlight the importance of cognitive factors of legitimacy in determining career progression.

2006S00745

Hall, Peter V. (Dept Geography, U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1 [tel: 519-888-4567; fax: 519-746-0658; e-mail: pvhall@uwaterloo.ca]), **Employment at US Transportation Nodes after Deregulation: Who Won and Who Lost?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ This paper explores the geographical intersection of labour market & transportation deregulation. The deregulation of the United States transportation industry was a sweeping transformation that has been replicated across the globe. The changes affected all major transport modes: air in 1978, trucking & rail in 1980, & shipping in 1984, & they have also had profound implications for transportation workers. Research in the transportation field is dominated by engineering studies, & has, with a few notable exceptions, ignored questions of employment & working conditions. Main-stream labour economists have paid attention to impact of deregulation on employment & wages in the airline, trucking & ocean cargo-handling transportation sectors. However, place & the role of geographic & social difference are absent from this body of writing. In this paper I use data from an annual survey of the United States population from 1971 to 2001 to examine the changing wages & working conditions of workers in the logistics chain industries. The analytical framework employed compares outcomes for workers by geographic location. I argue that the geography of these labour market outcomes reflect both the direct impacts of deregulation, as well as the organized responses of transport workers.

2006S00746

Halley, Jeffrey A. (Dept Sociology, U Texas, San Antonio 78249 [tel: 1-210-458-4670; e-mail: jeffrey.halley@utsa.edu]), **Mondo Vino: Rationalization and Resistance in the Social Use of Wine**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ This is a study of "mondo vino," the wine world, in terms of the relationship of rationalization & the forms of resistance that develop to it, drawing from the critical analysis of Weber, Lukacs, the theorists of the Frankfurt School, & recent work on globalization. Studying culture involves everyday life & those elements that display pleasure & critical discernment beyond consumption. Wine involves a paradigm to explore this. What Lukacs calls reification also allows for the autonomization of sense & sense perception & the growth of the aesthetic that Jameson identifies as a "sensorium." Researching dimensions of reenchantment in "mondo vino" implies a focus on notions of self-actualization, creativity, pleasure, & adventure in cultural practice. In my research with wine producers & consumers, distributors & wine stores in the USA & France, I examine the process of rationalization, & find a number of areas that resist rationalization. Data comes from ethnography & interviews & secondary sources with winegrowers in France & the US.

2006S00747

Halvorsen, Knut (Local Public Administration & Social Work, Faculty Economics, Oslo University Coll, Norway, 0130 [tel: +47 22 45 35 01; fax: +47 22 45 36 00; e-mail: knut.halvorsen@oks.hio.no]), **Ethnic Tensions of Solidarity, Civiness and Egalitarian Attitudes in High-Trust and Lower-Trust Countries in Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ There are fears that a higher influx of immigrants will erode the societal legitimacy & sustainability of welfare states, especially the homogeneous, universal & egalitarian Nordic countries. Based on European Social Surveys, 1st round, this paper sets out to analyse variations in vertical trust, solidaristic & egalitarian values (attitudes towards income equality & attitudes towards immigrants), political participation & civiness between clusters of (horizontal) high-trust countries, medium-trust & low-trust countries in Europe. Of special interest was the study of possible cleavages in such values & attitudes between majority & minority ethnic groups. The overall conclusion drawn from multivariate analyses is that the impact of ethnicity is of limited importance. One cannot describe the differences as cleavages, not even within any of the regime types, when it comes to vertical trust, civiness, political participation & Internet usage. As for attitudes towards equality & immigrants, ethnic minorities are somewhat more positive than the majority population. Regime types matter, but their significance varies, & they are not of great importance in any of the regressions. These findings do not seem to be in accordance with heated media debates about exclusion of immigrants in many countries, & controversies about minorities not accepting Western democratic values. Tentative explanations are discussed.

2006S00748

Hamel, Pierre (Dept Sociology, U Montréal, Canada, CP 6128 Succ Centre-ville, H3C 3J7 [tel: 514-343-6423; e-mail: pierre.hamel@umontreal.ca]), **Towards Deliberative Democracy: Assessing the Impact of Multi-Level Governance on Third Sector Organizations and Social Movements**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ To what extent did the recent deliberative mechanisms elaborated in conjunction with a reconfigured role for the state contribute to change the rhetoric of collective action for actors of social movements? Can we say that these mechanisms, often defined in reference to multi-level governance—including the strengthening of local democracy—have transformed past claims of social movements towards social justice? The paper is an exploratory analysis of the way actors of social movements are coping with the local arenas of public debates recently implemented for improving the functioning of the state. In the light of past contributions from social movements in terms of democratizing democracy, in what terms can we assess their current claims? Does their position converge with the promoters of a deliberative democracy? At the outset, my intention is to go beyond the moral & ethical considerations that are often examined by political sociologists looking at deliberative conditions & deliberative principles, to explore the social & political aspects necessarily involved in deliberative democracy as experienced by the actors of social movements.

2006S00749

Hamilton, Shona Anne (Dept Applied Social Science, U Stirling, Scotland, UK FK9 4LA [tel: 00 44 (0) 1786 466307; fax: 00 44 (0) 1786 467689; e-mail: shona.hamilton@stir.ac.uk]), **Single Fatherhood in Scotland: Developing a Sociological Understanding of Men Who Parent Alone**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ In recent decades, much social research has focused on generating an understanding of the social, economic & emotional consequences of single parenthood. Such research has contributed greatly to our understandings of how single mothers face the demands of single parenthood but relatively little empirical evidence has been gathered on how single fathers adjust to & manage parenting alone. This paper therefore turns its attention to developing a sociological understanding of single fatherhood. In particular, the discussion examines the impact single fatherhood may have on masculinity. The paper draws from qualitative research with 25 single fathers in Scotland—a nation where traditional notions of gender (arguably) persist. Initial results suggest that participants' understandings of what it means both to 'be a man' & to 'be a father' have altered since they acquired their single parent status. For example, single fathers appear to incorporate the necessity to undertake traditionally 'feminised' familial activities into their sense of masculine identity. This is reflected within participants' personal narratives of 'being a man' & 'being a father'. The generated knowledge may shed light on single fatherhood within other national contexts, thus encouraging comparative academic explorations on a hitherto under-researched & hidden group of fathers.

2006S00750

Han, Sang-Jin & Abe, Hiroaki (Dept Sociology, Seoul National U Shillim-dong, Gwanak-gu, Korea [tel: 82-2-8806413; e-mail: hansjin@snu.ac.kr]), **Two Diverging Pathways for Social Trans-**

formation and Collective Action in East Asia: South Korea and Japan Compared, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Taking the mutually structuring relationship between social structures & subjectivity to be one of the main engines of social change, we will undertake a comparative study of diverging South Korean & Japanese experiences of social transformation. To achieve this end, we will frame our discussion through the theoretical insights of a number of different traditions, but with a particular emphasis on the interdisciplinary work of social scientists working in the tradition of culture & personality research, a line of inquiry that we feel is particularly well suited to explicating the relationship between social structures & subjectivity. The historically conditioned institutional nexus obtaining between the spheres of state, market, & civil society seems to dictate the degree of openness of social & political systems to influence from individual & collective actors. Despite many similarities that exist between South Korea & Japan in terms of historical experiences & institutional configurations, we argue, nevertheless, that there exist significant differences between these two countries when we consider their openness to conflictive social action emanating from the realm of civil society. For instance, in Japan, due to the closed nature of the political opportunity structure & the lack of deeply penetrating reforms in structures of governance, societal conflict & resistance to dominant modes of cultural & identity construction have remained largely individualistic & somewhat self-referential due to the lack of open channels of influence linking collective action & cultural activity to the political sphere. This has in turn resulted in the vulnerability of the end products of cultural contestation & innovation to quick & easy appropriation by powerful forces in the state & market. In contrast, in South Korea it seems that a relatively open political opportunity structure prized open from the jaws of authoritarianism through struggle & subsequent democratization, has created more (though still limited) opportunities for the linking together of collective action (& the cultural innovation that this entails) with participation in the political system. Nevertheless, such collective action (especially on the part of young people) is still subject to numerous tensions & paradoxes. In our paper, we will explore the various factors that condition the divergent pathways of South Korean & Japanese development. Furthermore, we will frame this discussion against the background of conditioning factors in the regional, & global environment.

2006S00751

Hanafi, Sari (SBS, American U Beirut, Lebanon [tel: 00961-3414178; fax: 00961-1739973; e-mail: sh41@aub.edu.lb]), **Citizenship and Palestinian Refugees: Toward Extraterritorial Nation-States in the Middle-East, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ In the Bethlehem Fatah communiqué of December 2003, the authors considered the Palestinian state as a substitute for the right of return: "If we must choose between the Palestinian state & the right of return, we will choose the latter." But is there a solution that encompasses the right of return & a Palestinian state? The question is not only one of right or the number of eventual returnees or the technical economic & social capacity for absorption, but is also a question of the nature of both the Palestinian & the Israeli nation-states, the concept of state sovereignty & its inherent violence, & the inclusion/exclusion that the state exercises to determine who is a citizen. The objective of this article is to demonstrate that so far, while transnational strategies adopted by refugees/current returnees/transmigrants themselves are generally flexible, the policies of the nation-states in the region are inflexible. The Palestinian National Authority (PNA), for example, seems to react negatively to the transnational practices of Palestinians rather than facilitate them & this will have implications for the solution of the refugees problem. In this regard, arguably the most instructive discourse is that of Palestine's draft Constitution, which highlights important contradictions between the national Palestinian discourse & practice on the issues of extraterritoriality. The second objective is to demonstrate that the current nation-state model which is based on the "trinity" of nation-state-territory is unadapted to proposing a solution for the Palestinian refugees problem & that a new model of nation state must be conceptualized, based on flexible borders, flexible citizenship & some kind of separation between the nation & state, what I will call the extraterritorial nation state. This model of nation-state is structural & marks a transition between a territorially based nation-state & a "de-territorialized" one. A rethinking of all traditional political-legal categories in the Middle East is not only necessary to resolve the problem of refugees in countries whose refugees constitute sometimes the third of the population, but important for resolving the question of the identity & the mobility of a whole population.

2006S00752

Hanafi, Sari (SBS, American U Beirut, Lebanon [tel: 009613414178; fax: 00961-1739973; e-mail: sh41@aub.edu.lb]), **Spacio-Cide and Bio-Politics: The Case of Palestinian-Israeli Conflict, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ Compared to other colonial & ethnic conflicts (Rwanda-Burundi, Serbia-Bosnia, etc.), the 1948 war did not, relatively speaking, produce many casualties. The notion of al-Nakba (the Catastrophe) is based on the loss of land & refugeehood, rather than the loss of life. Even after five years of Intifada, the number of victims is relatively low, certainly compared to the six weeks of massacre in Rwanda in which some 800,000 people were killed. The Israeli colonial project is not a genocidal project but a "spacio-cidal" one. In every conflict, belligerents define their enemy & shape their mode of action accordingly. In the Palestinian-Israeli conflict, the Israeli target is the place. The Israeli left as well the right employ what it could be called bio-politics to instrumentalize Palestinians using the most sophisticated anthropological tools to divide them into categories, as well as the state of exception for the one objective of appropriating more land. Drawing in the work on Giorgio Agamben, this study will argue that the Israeli state of exception should be understood as a permanent structure of juridical-political de-localization & dislocation aimed at transferring the Palestinian population whether internally or outside of fluid state borders. Otherwise, what I will argue here is that the Israeli colonial project is "spacio-cidal" in that it targets land for the purpose of rendering inevitable the "voluntary" transfer of the Palestinian population primarily by targeting the space upon which the Palestinian people live. This becomes possible by deploying bio-politics to categorize Palestinians into different "states of exception" that render them powerless. However, it is not only the sovereign who uses the state of exception but also the social actors themselves. Bio-politics & the regime of exception are reinforced by the chain of victimization. In a mirror of distorted perspectives & multiple projections, Israelis see themselves as the victims, an exceptionality that stems from the exceptionality of the Holocaust. The Palestinians also see themselves as the ultimate victims (the last colonized people with the largest refugee group in the longest unresolved political conflict) & construct this exceptionality beginning with al-Nakba. In the same vein that Israeli "spacio-cide" is informed by the Zionist myth of "a land without people for a people without land," Palestinian refugees nurture a dream of a land without refugees for refugees without a land.

2006S00753

Hansen, Jessica (Instit Social Science, Vaxjo U, Sweden [tel: 0470-708215; e-mail: jessica.hansen@vxu.se]), **Mobilizing Participation in a Small Local Community, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ This paper is a part of a larger research project which explores an organization & a mobilization process in a small local community. A voluntary organisation is trying to mobilize individuals & local organisations to build a centre of sports & cultural events. The process of raising money & support for the project involves building alliances between different voluntary organisations & mobilizing resources drawing on all kinds of personal network resources. The process also involves a situation where different kinds of institutional logics intertwine when local authorities, corporate businesses & voluntary organisations meet in the process. The research is conducted by participating observations & interviews. To mobilize participation involves building support for the project but also to dissolve resistance in the local context. How this is accomplished is discussed in this piece of work.

2006S00754

Hanstad, Dag Vidar (Norwegian School Sport Sciences, 0806 Oslo [tel: +4723262362; fax: +4722234200; e-mail: dag.vidar.hanstad@nih.no]), **The Role of the IOC in the Fight against Doping, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ This paper examines the response of the IOC & other organisations to the Festina doping scandal in the 1998 Tour de France. The IOC's preferred solution to this crisis was to establish a new anti-doping organisation which would nominally be independent but which, in reality, would be controlled by the IOC. Many governments, disenchanted with what they saw as the IOC's lack of leadership in the fight against doping as well as corruption scandals within the IOC, successfully opposed the principle of IOC control of the new body. As a result, the new body, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA), is now controlled jointly by the Olympic movement & governments on 50-50 basis. Applying the game models of Norbert Elias, this paper examines the changing position & role of the IOC

in relation to anti-doping policy. The game models are used to analyse two phases in the development of anti-doping policy. In the first phase, which lasted from the 1970s to the 1990s, the IOC was the dominant partner in the game & met with little resistance to its policies. Although other participants (national Olympic committees, international federations, governments, etc) in the game may not have been in agreement with IOC policy, they were not unified & not strong enough to effectively challenge IOC policy ('multi-person game at one level'). The 1998 Tour de France scandal, by making public the extent of organised doping in an Olympic sport, radically changed the nature of the game. Many governments now became actively involved in the fight against doping & they were now more organised & relatively unified. Other key players in this new game were National Olympic Committees, international federations, athletes, sponsors, journalists, spectators, etc. This new game was much more complex & involved many more participants ('multi-person game at several levels'). As the complexity of the game increased, so it became increasingly difficult for any single group—WADA, the IOC, the international federations, national governments—to control the moves of other players, or the outcome of the game process itself.

2006S00755

Harel, Ariela & Samuel, Yitzhak (U Haifa, Israel 31905 [tel: 972-4-8249-646; fax: 972-4-8340-819; e-mail: samuel@soc.haifa.ac.il]), **The Organizational Life-Cycle Paradigm and High-Technology Ventures: The Case of Israel**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the organizational growth of new technology-based ventures in the Israeli economy. The paper rests upon the well-established Organizational Life-Cycle paradigm. The life-cycle literature suggests that organizations develop through various stages of growth; in each stage the organization displays a unique set of typical features. Life-cycle stage can be best defined as a unique configuration of variables related to the organization context & structure (e.g. age, size, growth, formality, & functional differentiation). The main hypothesis of this study is that the parameters of an organization's structure—formalization, specialization, hierarchy, & centralization—as well as some contextual features like age & size, are likely to change according to the life-cycle paradigm. The study was based on data collected in a sample of 93 Israeli new ventures in the hi-tech industry. Questionnaires were administered to the CEOs of those firms. The findings of the study provide a partial support to that hypothesis. Some of the variables under study (structural & contextual), but not all of them, displayed the hypothesized pattern. The findings of this study enable one to identify the typical pattern of development, which characterizes the new technology-based ventures in Israel, as compared to those in other countries.

2006S00756

Harnisch, Svetlana I. (Instit Sociology, Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117218 [tel: 7-495-128-86-01; e-mail: rss@isras.ru]), **Technological Networks in a Multilingual Environment**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A spread of new technologies over races & continents has laid grounds for transnational industrial networks with experts speaking different languages. A choice of one international language for professional talks is argued as a challenge of the optional decision-making solutions within the framework of code-switching theories & theories of cross-cultural communication. Three factors of a code choice are essential for cross-cultural communication: code, content & context. Cognitive values of a code prevail in professional exchanges. English is adopted for exchanges in international aviation & navigation. It is also used in electronics by experts for business & professional exchanges on-line under conditions of interaction of technological networks in multilingual environment. It is argued that there are at least three forms of variables of any natural language that can lead to misunderstanding in professional communication: verbal (linguistic) variables; conceptual (terminological) variety; nonverbal (classified) codes. The paper describes some verbal & conceptual forms of misleading variables on the data on English used in professional talks by English, Russian, German, Japan, & Turkic experts. Some practical steps in languages, education & needs in standardization of terminology of sciences are assumed.

2006S00757

Harnisch, Svetlana I. & Harnisch, Joerg-Henner (Instit Sociology, RAS, Moscow, Russia 117218 [tel: 7-495-317-08-16; fax: 7-495-128-86-01; e-mail: rss@isras.ru]), **Languages and Educa-**

tion Policy in a Modern Society, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A modern society is to be capable: to produce & exploit technologies in industry; to train experts to work with new technologies; to make folks aware about well & ill effects of new technologies. Level of a country's attitude to education estimates quality of social existence under conditions of "globalization". Public spending on education as a share of gross national product is rather low in Russia—a merely 3, 6% as compared with 4, 8% in USA. According to the UNO annual reports on Human Development Index (HDI) the USA is ahead of Russia in secondary (95%) & tertiary (73%) education. But ratio of those in primary & higher education to total number of population is higher in Russia than in USA. Social theories based on August Comte's formula of humans as biological individuals in a physical world have discussions about humans abilities to adapt to their natural, social & educative environments. Since neither culture nor technology can be genetically inherited, humans need educational institutions to cumulate & convey three forms of knowledge: know-how, know-why, know-what. Role of language? as a means of instruction & a subject of teaching is emphasized.

2006S00758

Hartmann-Tews, Ilse A. F. (German Sport U Cologne, Instit Sport Sociology, 50927 [tel: 49-221-4982-3770; fax: 49-221-4982-8250; e-mail: i.hartmann@dshs-koeln.de]), **Inclusion in Sport-Social Profiles in a Comparative European Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The European Charter Sport for All relates to a comprehensive sports policy which attempts to extend to all sections of the community the beneficial effects of sport on health & on social, educational & cultural development. With this document the European Council expresses the expectation that all its member-countries should foster inclusion of people into the sport system. The presentation will compare the inclusion of people into sport—based on a representative European Survey (N=25,000)—& will have a closer look at the relation of inclusion with three central factors of sports involvement: age, educational status & gender. The findings indicate a general feature of stratified inclusion & country specific variations of it. The explanation of different paths & levels in the realisation of Sport for All in the European countries has to take into consideration different welfare regimes, variations in sport policies & a broad fabric of individual & organisational agents in the voluntary sector as well as in the state sector. A comparative analysis of some of these factors & interactions will be elaborated with examples.

2006S00759

Hasegawa, Koichi & Broadbent, Jeffrey (Dept Sociology, Tohoku U, Sendai, Miyagi, Japan 980-8576 [tel: 81-22-795-6032; fax: 81-20-4663-4889; e-mail: k-hase@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), **Reframing the Wind: From Idealism to Profitability as Participatory Incentives in Green Energy Movements**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Under recent conservatism, most environmental movements in developed countries have faced serious political barriers. How can they break through this winter age of environmentalism? Our case studies in various countries show a recent trend among green energy movements & politics that we call reframing process from idealism to profitability. Earlier environmental movements, such as the anti-nuclear energy & global warming movements, were strongly fueled by idealism about protecting nature. Such ideal incentives triggered participation by leaders & a conscience constituency as well as some concern from the media & politicians. But as Olson's dilemma of collective action shows, such ideal incentives are not sufficient to motivate ordinary citizens & industry. Our studies of community-based wind turbine projects, with coalition in movement & other sectors, in Minnesota & Japan show that idealistic movement leadership can purposely bring about change in institutional conditions that make it profitable for ordinary people to support wind power. Once profitable, many ordinary people support wind power &, in so doing, promote the goals of the movement. Minnesota & Japan exhibit cases of economically successful community-based wind turbine projects. Many social movement theorists stress contentious politics but another key word for current movement success may be profitability.

2006S00760

Hashimoto, Sayuri, Munakata, Tsunetsugu, Hashimoto, Nobuyuki & Okunaka, Jyunzo (Dept Human Care Science, Graduate School Comprehensive Human Sciences, Tsukuba JGN2 Research Center, National Instit Information & Communications

Technology, U Tsukuba, Japan 305-8577 [tel: 81-29-853-3964; fax: 81-29-853-3964; e-mail: hasimoto@taiiku.tsukuba.ac.jp]), **Effect of Internet Based Remote Counseling to Support Mental Health: Preventing Interruptions to Regular Exercise in Elderly People**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ It is known that people can reduce stress by continuing exercise. However, our research showed that a high degree of life-stress has a negative mental health effect that may interrupt regular exercise. We used an internet based, remotely conducted, face to face, preventive counseling program using video monitors to reduce the source of life-stresses that interrupts regular exercise & evaluated the preventative effects of the program in elderly people. Participants were 22 elderly people in Iwamizawa City, Japan, who regularly played table tennis (male: n=13, female: n=9). IT remote counseling was conducted on two occasions for one hour on each occasion. We conducted three investigations (August 2003, February 2004, March 2005). Results indicated that self-esteem increased significantly, trait anxiety decreased significantly, cognition of emotional support by people other than family members had a tendency to increase, & source of stress had a tendency to decrease after the intervention. Follow-up results indicated that cognition of emotional support by family increased significantly, & interpersonal dependency decreased significantly compared to before the intervention. These results suggest that face to face IT remote counseling is useful to keep elderly people from feeling anxious & to make them confident to continue exercising regularly.

2006S00761

Hassoun, Jean-Pierre (CNRS/EHESS/ENS, 75014 Paris, France [tel: (33)0616722504; e-mail: jphas@wanadoo.fr]), **Tousa Brick: The Modernization of an "Ethnic Enterprise" in a French Suburb**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The presentation will use data collected about a food enterprise (we'll call it Tousa Brick) located in Rousses, a French city of 25 000 inhabitants in a northeast suburb of Paris. Tousa Brick produces a very thin pancake called a brick, which is used traditionally in Maghreb cooking. A few years ago Tousa Brick was a very small "ethnic" enterprise located in a dirty basement of a commercial center in Gorges les Rousses—a suburb much poorer than Rousses. Today, the enterprise is located in a new industrial zone in Rousses which is promoted by the Town Hall team. The factory is clean & modern. It employs one hundred workers in regular conditions. It received funds from the Bruxelles Commission to encourage its development. The enterprise is now leader in the European market for bricks production. In the meantime, bricks are used by a lot of people (not only ethnic groups or those perceived as ethnic) in very "french" cooking & not only "Maghrebian" cooking. In the meantime the enterprise is seen, in a positive way, as a modern "ethnic" enterprise. But we'll not limit ourselves to the ethnography of this modernization & diffusion process. We'll insist too on the political willing according to control the development of ethnic business & to promote "a clean & modern ethnic business" according to the making of the city image.

2006S00762

Haug, Christoph, Teune, Simon & Yang, Mundo (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), 10785 Germany [tel: +49 30 25491-589; fax: +49 30 25491-308; e-mail: haug@wz-berlin.de]), **Participant Observation of Discourse within the Global Justice Movements**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Looking at the Global Justice Movements as 'laboratories' of participatory democracy, this paper presents a research design aimed at studying practices of decision-making in movement groups & networks. We studied activist group meetings using a semi-standardised type of participant observation focusing on discourse practices prevalent in situations of disagreement. Looking at how speakers relate to each other in the discussion & on what power resources they rely we analyse if & how agreement is reached in different contexts & how these practices of participatory democracy relate to theories of deliberative democracy.

2006S00763

Haynes, Amanda, Breen, Michael J. & Devereux, Eoin (Dept Sociology, U Limerick, Ireland [tel: 00 353 61 213151; e-mail: amanda.haynes@ul.ie]), **Telling Us Who They Are: Content and Reception of Media Messages about Refugees and Asylum Seekers in Ireland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the significance of mass media representations of asylum seekers & refugees in Ireland to public reaction to these groups. A quantitative analysis of over 1,000 print media articles evidences supportive & human interest approaches to the framing of asylum seekers & refugees in the press, as well as significant dissemination of othering discourses. The role of these discourses in shaping public attitudes is considered through smaller-scale qualitative analyses of audience reception using an innovative research & teaching technique called the 'news game'. The findings of the primary research conducted by the authors is contextualised through consideration of public opinion data on Irish attitudes to immigration & cultural diversity drawn primarily from Eurobarometer & the European Values Study.

2006S00764

Hedenus, Anna (Dept Sociology, Göteborg U, Sweden, SE 405 30 [tel: +46 (0)31 773 4981; fax: +46 (0)31 773 4764; e-mail: anna.hedenus@sociology.gu.se]), **Lottery Winning and Working Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Studying people's attitudes towards work it has been common to ask the hypothetical question of whether they would quit working or not if they won, or inherited, a large sum of money. In our research we have been taking this question one step further & investigated to what extent actual winners have decided to quit working. Doing so, we have also tried to take into consideration a number of additional factors that might be of importance to the winner's decision, eg, work situation, age, education level, family situation & perception of work-life balance. In this paper I present some early results from a survey of Swedish Lottery winners including 419 respondents. As few of the winners have entirely quit working since the time of their winning, we will focus on other conceivable changes in the winners' work situation, such as diminished working hours or prolonged parental leave. Furthermore, we discuss how these changes may be correlated to the winner's domestic, social & work life situation, what have been the main reasons for them decreasing their time spent at work, & how they have used these extra hours of non-paid work.

2006S00765

Heilbrunn, Sibylle & Samuel, Yitzhak (U Haifa, Mount Carmel, Israel 31905 [tel: 972-4-8249-646; fax: 972-4-8240-819; e-mail: samuel@soc.haifa.ac.il]), **Inter-Organizational Coalitions of Advocacy NGOs in Times of Globalization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the efficacy of nonprofit advocacy organizations (NGOs) in times of globalization. Our argument states that interweaving of interorganizational networks & formation of multi-organizational coalitions is most adequate strategy for gaining a significant impact. Since the contemporary trend in the realm of business is to globalize, then nonprofit organizations & voluntary associations cannot escape a similar process. Advocacy NGOs, dealing with social problems, need to shift their activities towards the global level as a counterforce to the multinationals. The proactive capacity of nonprofits to form interorganizational networks & coalitions has been repeatedly demonstrated by NGOs such as Amnesty International, The Greenpeace. Those NGOs provide social, political, legal, & cultural support at the cross-national level, to alleviate the disadvantage of various populations & communities around the globe. Advocacy is frequently manifested by NGOs in the form of petitions, demonstrations, pleas, press conferences & publication in the mass media. The outcomes of those activities are likely to bring about national & international legislation acts, judicial precedents, UN resolutions, public discourse, & political campaigns. The paper addresses the phenomenon of cross-national coalitions & interorganizational networks comprised by advocacy NGOs as a means of empowerment of disadvantaged communities & needy social groups.

2006S00766

Heineken, Lindy (Dept Sociology, Stellenbosch U [tel: 021-8082132; e-mail: Lindy@ma2.sun.ac.za]), **The New Dynamics of Employee Relations and the Changing Attitudes towards Military Employment**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While numerous studies have dealt with the impact the quest for cost effectiveness, flexibility & increased deployment has on the armed forces, few have focused on how this has influenced attitudes towards military work & employment. This study attempts to fill this void, by referring to the findings of a survey conducted among middle-ranking officers in four different countries, namely the United Kingdom, Canada, South Africa & Germany. The central argument is that organisational change, together

with pressures from the broader domestic & international environment, have obligated armed forces to adapt their approach to employee relations in order to deal with rising problems of recruitment, retention & the renewed interest in some form of military unionism.

2006S00767

Heinrichs, Harald & Grunenberg, Heiko (U Lüneburg, Germany 21335 [tel: 49-4131-6771728; e-mail: harald.heinrichs@uni-lueneburg.de]), **Risk Culture: Different Risk Communication—Different Risk Representation? A Comparative Study of Flood Risk in Two German Cities, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In recent years occurred in Germany several extreme river floods with catastrophic damages. For example the flooding of the river Elbe in 2002 caused damages of 10 Billion Euro in the city of Dresden in east Germany alone. Due to changing land use & the consequences of climate change experts expect a higher frequency of extreme river floods for the future. Therefore preventative risk management is needed, in order to adapt to this situation. Within an interdisciplinary project we analyze for the city of Bremen at the North Sea Coast the risk of extreme river floods, the current risk management of the authorities, the public risk representation, the awareness & behaviour of the population. Based on the observation that the city of Hamburg, due to experiences with extreme flooding 40 years ago, has a significantly more transparent & dialogue-oriented risk communication & management strategy than Bremen, we take Hamburg as a comparative case. Our subproject on 'risk cultures' analyzes therefore the risk communication activities of the responsible institutions, media communication on flood risks within the past five years, & the risk awareness & behaviour with a representative survey in both cities. In this paper we will discuss to what extent the risk awareness & behaviour differ in these cities. At first we will sketch the societal context & present the differences in the 'symbolic environment' (professional & mediated risk communication). Then we will discuss in detail the results of the survey. In order to get a deeper understanding of risk representations & opinions on risk management, the questionnaire includes items about flood behaviour, risk perception on climate change & floods, attitudes & opinion to public & private responsibilities for flood protection & coping, including the topic of environmental justice. In sum, the paper aims at contributing to a better understanding of location-specific risk representation as an important element of societal risk culture.

2006S00768

Helve, Helena M. (Dept Social Work & Social Pedagogy, Mikkeli University Consortium, Kuopio U, 50101 Finland [e-mail: helena.helve@uku.fi]), **Global and Local Perspectives of Youth Research, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The paper is divided into two principal sections, the first introducing the RC 34, sociology of youth, & the second providing a presentation of the concept of youth, & youth research development with trends in youth research both globally & locally (Helve & Holm 2005). A review of the youth sociological research documents that the history of the societies involved is revealed in youth research. The conceptualisation of adulthood & different cultural & social age-specific categories of youth are discussed & also about their meanings in youth sociology & research on youth. The main focus is on globalization & how it creates demands for new theoretical frameworks for youth research & youth sociology. For example many immigrant young people have cultural, social & religious backgrounds different from the host population, & therefore experience problems in becoming integrated into the society. The discussion of global youth research is not illustrated only with analyses of geographically opposed regions of the globe but the globe is seen as a historical, political, cultural, artistic, technological & military entity. This means that the role of the ISA RC 34 should contribute to a cultural environment that should define new strategies for global youth research cooperation. RC34 should be able to have a major role in the growing field of multi-disciplinary, basic & applied, theoretical & empirical, & multi-method field of youth research, building up globally appropriate networks around issues of common interest.

2006S00769

Hendricks, Jon & Yoon, Hyunsook (U Honors Coll, Oregon State U, Corvallis, 97331 [tel: 541.737.6400; fax: 541.737.6401; e-mail: Hendricj@onid.orst.edu]), **The Dynamics of Asian Aging, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Global economic relationships have brought extensive changes to the nations of Asia. Traditionally, a complex medley of cultural & ethnic traditions rooted in Buddhism, Confucianism, & Islam has commingled with Christianity to play a tangible role in idealized views of the elderly. However, these reverential views have come face-to-face with rapid & global economic change. The social transformations associated with modern market economies that are not only eroding utile ideological directives, but imposing competitive claims on social policies & personal practices. With an abiding economic development agenda, there are any number of worthy petitioners for supportive social policies & the needs-based claims of the elderly are among many demanding attention. The economic tigers of the Asian-Pacific region lead the way in formulating market-based public policies applicable to older citizens. Despite the fact that the poorer economies of Asia grew at a faster rate than the more affluent economies of the west, of late the solutions reached during times of economic boom are being reexamined as economies come back to earth, with hard or soft landings. To a large extent the public policies formulated in the past twenty years reflect a model congruent with the World Bank's 1994 three-pillared template for promoting economic growth while protecting the elderly. Part of this presentation will examine these three pillars & comment on their role in ensuring the well-being of 21st century elderly across Asia. Three aspects of the policy environment are examined, the family context, the public policy arena, & shifts in global economic entanglements. Each shifts independently, but in unison they comprise the context in which old-age policies are implemented & legitimated. Interestingly, the absence of broad-ranging retirement provisions with strong vesting provisions permits policymakers a relatively free hand in fashioning new programs, but a challenge looms on the horizon as health-care costs skyrocket & productivity goals are cast in bold opposition. Potential challenges to sustained economic development are incorporated & cast as factors relevant to the formulation of old-age policies in the coming decades.

2006S00770

Hentschel, Christine (Dept African Studies, U Leipzig, 04107 Germany [tel: +49 (0) 341 9737084; fax: +49 (0) 341 9737084; e-mail: hentschel@uni-leipzig.de]), **Making (In)visible. CCTV, "Living Cameras" and Their Objects in a Post Apartheid Metropolis, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ 'Go inside', cries the police officer to the young men drinking outside a liquor outlet on a Friday night in Durban's entertainment mile. Certain forms of 'unsocial behaviour' seem to matter less when they are beyond public visibility, especially in prestigious urban areas. The city's project to cover the central Durban area with CCTV systems indicates the opposite tendency: namely 'the will to see', a logic that is also reflected by the project to initiate crime-mapping expertise for the South African Police Service & the attempt to bring more drinking outlets under better control. There are two completely opposite logics of dealing with social issues, one making invisible (pushing the unruly into the industrial or rural areas or the inside), the other making visible (observing, assessing, classifying). I intend to explore in this paper how these logics interact in the contemporary management of 'crime & grime' (Samara 2005) in contemporary Durban. I outline a spatial organisation of the city according to the notion of visibility. It will be shown that the presence of cameras, guards, policemen also mark a place as worth being watched, while others, less prestigious, 'disfunctional' are neglected or labelled as 'breeding grounds of crime'. This alters the categorisation of people & their being targets of intervention.

2006S00771

Hernández i Dobon, Francesc J., Beltrán Llavador, José & Marrero, Adriana (Dpto Sociología y Antropología Social, U Valencia, Spain 46022 [tel: 34 96 3828454; fax: 34 96 3828450; e-mail: jose.beltran@uv.es]), **Mutaciones del campo educativo: nuevas reglas del juego en la modernidad radicalizada (Mutations in the Education Field: New Rules of the Game in a Radicalized Modernity), International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (SPA)**

¶ The theory of radicalized modernity has entered the field of education by two basic routes. The first route runs from the critic to the 'ghost station' (Beck) of education. This route utilizes the individualization processes (Giddens, Bauman) involved in a series of 'antidotes' of an educative sub-policy, centered around formal biographical didactics (Brater, Alheit). This article judges the conditions for the possibility of these phenomena, particularly within the context of an increase in unregulated implosions, concealed or guarded by the rhetoric of 'quality', which has been interpreted as a certain 'resignation' toward reality. The second route

by which radicalized modernity has entered education has been through cosmopolitan, rather than global, means. In this sense, the article values those phenomena, which, within Bourdieu's framework, have been categorized as the 'misery of the world'. The reconfiguration of such a space into a permanent formation leaves the analysis of educational reproduction open (Torres & Morrow).

2006S00772

Hervik, Stein Egil, Fastang, Kari & Knorre, Nada (Dept Social Science, Norwegian School Sport Sciences, Oslo [tel: 0047-93437688; e-mail: stein.hervik@nih.no]), **Experiences of Sexual Harassment in Sports and Education among Norwegian and Czech Sports Students**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the Czech Republic an amendment to the Czech Employment Act concerning sexual harassment was passed in July 2000. The new provision makes sexual harassment in the workplace illegal. In Norway such a law has existed for many years, & in June 2002 an amendment was passed to the Law for Equal Rights, which stated that sexual harassment is forbidden. This law concerns both the workplace, & all educational & voluntary organizations & institutions. The main questions asked in this paper is: What are the differences in the experiences of sexual harassment in sports & in schools among Czech & Norwegian sports students? The data presented are from a larger study concerning gender relations in sport. The samples were recruited from three universities in the Czech Republic (n=214) & four universities & colleges in Norway (n=193). The method of data gathering was the use of questionnaire. The findings show that the Czech students experienced more sexual harassment than the Norwegian students did. There were however no differences inside the countries between the amounts of harassment experienced in a sport setting compared to an educational setting. These findings will be discussed in relation to cultural differences between the two countries, & with reference to the theory of Pierre Bourdieu.

2006S00773

Hettige, Siri (U Colombo, 3 Sri Lanka [tel: 94 11 2553188; fax: 94112 500452; e-mail: sthetti@webmail.cmb.ac.lk]), **Education and Employment in a Liberal Economic Environment**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Economic regimes impact educational opportunities as well as employment prospects. Post liberalisation experience in Sri Lanka over the last three decades points to significant changes in the economy & the educational structure. While a state dominated economy prior to liberalisation has given way to a private sector-dominated economy, a corresponding private education sector has also emerged catering to the demand for certain skills & attributes in the context of the new economy. Fee levying & expensive private educational institutions cater to the affluent social strata that also dominate the expanding private sector. On the other hand, lower income groups continue to rely on state-funded educational institutions most of which have not adapted to the new economic environment & therefore, are not equipped to impart skills & attributes demanded by the market. The result is that the products of the public education system cannot find desired employment leading to widespread social unrest & political conflict. The paper is based on the data derived from the national youth survey of Sri Lanka & other studies undertaken by the author.

2006S00774

Hieronymus, Andreas (U Hamburg, iMiR Instit Migrations- & Rassismusforschung, Germany 20357 [tel: 49-40-4305396; 49-40-41369620; e-mail: hieronymus@imr.de]), **The Construction of "Whiteness" and "Otherness" among Young Students of an International Masters Course in Hamburg/Germany**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since summer 2003 three international groups of students (appx. 60 persons) of the master programm "European Studies" of the Hamburg University of Economics & Politics took part in the course "Racism in Europe". They all produced protocols about their first experience with racism. Some produced as well protocols about current experiences in Hamburg. During the course they learnt about qualitative-heuristical research methodology & the different aspects of racism in Europe & other parts of the world. In my presentation I want to introduce into the applied research methodology & focus on the construction of "Whiteness" & "Otherness" in those protocols. The protocols highlight the different constructions of belonging (ethnic identities, language identities, class identities, gender identities, etc.) in various parts of the world at different times. In my presentation I am going to analyze the transformation of those constructions over the last 25 years of neo-liberal hegemony & I am going to look at the practices of

dealing with the constructions of "Whiteness" & "Otherness" the students have developed.

2006S00775

Higgins, Vaughan, Dibden, Jacqui & Cocklin, Chris (School Humanities, Communications & Social Sciences, Monash U, Churchill, Australia 3842 [tel: +61351226327; fax: +61351226359; e-mail: vaughan.higgins@arts.monash.edu.au]), **Governing Short Food Supply Chains: The Role of Agri-Environmental Standards**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper investigates whether agri-environmental standards support the development of short food supply chains (SFSCs). While both SFSCs & agri-food standards have received increasing critical academic attention in recent years they have rarely been viewed as complementary. On the one hand, SFSCs are argued to be characteristic of an emerging rural development, food quality & sustainable farming agenda, while, on the other hand, grades, standards & auditing are frequently conceptualised as representing an intensification of 'conventional' agriculture. However, it could be argued that as market-oriented initiatives for sustainable food production expand, & consumers expect more information on the origins of, & practices used to produce, food, standards are likely to assume increased significance in both conventional & short food chains. Through a case study of a group of beef farmers in the State of Victoria, Australia, we seek to draw together these two bodies of literature to investigate how one type of process-oriented agri-environmental standard—Environmental Management Systems (EMS)—is used as the basis for constructing a SFSC. We are particularly interested in the relevance of EMS in the building of a SFSC & the making of claims regarding environmental credentials, issues associated with obtaining—or choosing not to obtain—formal certification, & dilemmas over the use of EMS certification as a mechanism for building consumer trust.

2006S00776

Hinojosa, Adrian P. & Ferreira, Alida (Dept Statistics, Federal U Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil, CEP 31270-901 [tel: (5531) 34995953; fax: (5531) 3499 5924; e-mail: adrian@est.ufmg.br]), **A Study of the Stationary Stratification of Brazilian Social Mobility using Markov Chains**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this work we study the intergenerational mobility in Brazil using Markov chain methodology. We consider the tables of intergenerational mobility, between parents & sons, as the transition matrix of a Markov chain. In order to explain the changes in the tendencies on the formation of occupational classes we study the stationary distribution of the chain. We also consider the speed of convergence of the chain to the equilibrium in order to quantify the mobility between generations, that is, the dependence between parents & sons. For this we use data of social mobility in the years 1973 & 1996. In particular for the year 1996 we use tables desegregated by the color of the individuals (black, white & brown). We found that the stationary distribution for white & black people are quite different. For white people we found an even distribution between the job categories. For black people the distribution is heavily concentrated in the lower job categories. In order to study this, we propose two models of interaction in the social mobility that take into consideration the color of individuals. We found that the model with less interaction between the color of individuals is more approximate to the aggregate model.

2006S00777

Hinrichs, Karl (Centre Social Policy Research, U Bremen, Germany 28209 [tel: 49-421-218-4063; fax: 49-421-218-4052; e-mail: hinrichs@zes.uni-bremen.de]), **Active Citizens or Inactive Consumers? Pension Reforms and the Enlargement of Freedom of Choice**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Recent pension reforms in a number of OECD countries have transferred more self-responsibility for income security in old age to individuals & private households. This move towards active citizenship goes along with enlarged freedom of choice related to the timing of retirement (with corresponding consequences for the level of public pensions) & participation in supplementary, fully-funded pension schemes which are designated to compensate for lower benefits from reformed public schemes. Within such changed framework, individual retirement planning becomes more complex & risky. The larger weight of private components in the future retirement income mix puts higher demands on individual risk management since decisions have to be made about investing contributions, when & how to take out of benefits etc. Empirically, the paper analyzes & com-

compares aspects of enlarged choice in the reformed German & Swedish pension systems. For both countries, the factual behavior of employees within the given range of choice is explored, & individual & institutional hindrances to make active & informed choices are analyzed in the light of findings from behavioral economics. It is shown that the limitations to act as knowledgeable ('financially literate') consumers are difficult to overcome by political efforts.

2006S00778

Hirsch, Anita (National Autonomous U Mexico-CESU, Coyoacan 04510 [tel: 0052 55 56048838; fax: 0052 55 56650123; e-mail: hirsch@servidor.unam.mx]), **Competencies and Features of Professional Ethics in Graduate Students in Valencia University and the National Autonomous University of Mexico, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The paper will refer to the 3 types of activities of the Research Project about Professional Ethics: the construction of a theoretical frame of reference; interviews with university professors in Spain; & the construction & application of an Attitude Scale of Professional Ethics. We describe briefly the principal results obtained. The Attitude Scale was made through the following phases: (1) We asked a single question: Which are the five principal features of being a good professional? It was applied to a small sample (131) of four sectors in Valencia. (2) We extracted 49 items that were analyzed by 10 judges. (3) We constructed 118 items. For the test of items, this second device was applied to graduate students, university professors & professionals (50). (4) The final instrument (55 items) was applied to a small sample of groups of students (Master & PhD) in Valencia University & to a sample of groups of students of all the 40 graduate programs of the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM). Types of Results: (a) Principal features of "being a good professional" in the two samples. (b) Outcomes of the application of the Attitude Scale. (c) The most & the least valued features chosen by the graduate students. (d) UNAM results classified in four knowledge areas.

2006S00779

Hitomi, Yasuhiro (Dept Sociology, Graduate School Letters, Hokkaido U, Sapporo-city, Japan [tel: 81-11-706-3054; fax: 81-11-706-4801; e-mail: hito14@let.hokudai.ac.jp]), **Strategies of Seeking Asylum: A Comparative Study of Vietnamese and Burmese Refugees in Japan, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The aim of this presentation is to describe how asylum-seekers can get the rights of multilayered citizenship, based on a comparative study of Vietnamese & Burmese refugees in Japan. Since Vietnamese refugees were persecuted because of their ethnicity or religion in Vietnam, they sought asylum as a way to flee abroad. They were granted residential rights as settlers in Japanese asylum policy in regard to Indochinese refugees including Vietnamese. Therefore, they can face the next choice whether to naturalize in their host country or not. Meanwhile, since Burmese refugees participated in political movement in Burma, they fled persecution to Japan for their political activities. Compared with the Vietnamese case, they needed to acquire residential rights because they were not granted them automatically. In addition, they had to face the "60-day rule" that asylum-seekers had to make an application within 60 days from their arrival. This condition of "60-day rule" made their asylum application difficult. But, with the help of the supporters, some Burmese refugees sought asylum & actually received residential status. In this process, Burmese recognize that the gate can be open gradually. After acquiring status, they can face the second choice whether to settle or stay temporary in Japan.

2006S00780

Hjelmar, Ulf (Polling & Social, TNS [e-mail: ulf.hjelmar@tns-global.com]), **Determinants of a Strong Trust in Our Political Systems, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ One of the basic pillars in democracy is our faith in the political system, a belief that our political representatives can manage our interests in a fair & balanced way. A recent study made by TNS across 41 countries, TNS Global Reputation Study, has shown that this fundamental belief is eroding & is threatening the very basis of democracy. The paper will analyse the notion of Trust in Political Parties/Candidates on the basis of cross-national data in order to isolate underlying structures or dimensions which appear to have the biggest effect. Taboo, an advanced form of regression modelling will be used in this analysis. These structures or dimensions will be analysed in further detail in a case study selected among the 41 countries participating in the survey. This could prove a valuable step towards understanding what determines a strong trust in our political systems.

2006S00781

Hjorth-Andersen, Christian (Dept Economics, U Copenhagen, 1455 Denmark [tel: (+45)35323072; e-mail: Christian.Hjorth-Andersen@econ.ku.dk]), **The Relative Importance of the European Languages, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Languages are crucial in the transmission of culture from one nation to another. The international transmission of culture may take three forms. It may be due to migration, to translation/dubbing, or to acquisition of language skills. The substance of this paper is focused on the third form, language skills. Language policy has become an important topic in cultural policy in many non-English speaking countries, & a number of countries have formulated specific linguistic policies. On the one hand, there is a major need for commercial & cultural interaction, & on the other, there is a need for conservation of the local language. One part of the paper will take a global view & present figures with respect to the relative strength of the European languages on a global scale. New calculations will be presented indicating the fraction of the global GNP that each of the major languages represents. The argument is that trade & economic power will determine the adoption of international languages, & if, e.g., it can be shown that English & Spanish are commercially important & Arabic is not, it is presumed that the global population will be economically motivated to learn these languages, thus facilitating the adoption of English & Spanish culture. Another part of the paper will take a closer look at the relative language proficiency in Europe. The basic empirical result is a matrix, based on surveys conducted by the European Commission, describing the communication possibilities between the European nations. The Lieberman index of communication between communities, based on the notion of random encounters between individuals, will be presented for all European nations. The major result is that English is on the rise, presumably for economic reasons. To the extent that one may speak of Anglo-Saxon, French or Spanish culture or cultural outlook, this is likely to imply that the culture in many European countries will be dominated by Anglo-Saxon culture many decades ahead.

2006S00782

Hjorth-Andersen, Christian (Dept Economics, U Copenhagen, Denmark [tel: +45-35-32-30-72; e-mail: Christian.Hjorth-Andersen@econ.ku.dk]), **The Relative Importance of the World Languages, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Languages are essential for the international transmission of culture. The hypothesis is that languages are adopted by the inhabitants of the world for economic rather than cultural reasons. The paper presents new calculations of the fraction of the world economy that is dominated by the major world languages. This measure, updating previous work by Ammon (1995), has radically different implications than evaluating the importance of the various languages by the number of people speaking it. For example, the Arab population is increasing but the economic importance of Arabic is declining. In a Eurocentric world, it is interesting to see that Chinese or Japanese are both more important from an economic point of view than the European languages German, French & Spanish.

2006S00783

Ho, Kong-Chong (National U Singapore, Singapore, 117-570 [e-mail: sochokc@nus.edu.sg]), **How Do Mega Projects Fit in Urban Society?, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In "What buildings do", Thomas Gieryn (2002) reminds us that buildings stabilize social life. Gieryn argues that human agency & the configuration of significant actors is necessary to give birth to buildings. However, once such structures are in place, they organize social life. In this paper, I want to use this idea that buildings—through their design & organization of social practices—produce & reproduce a set of meanings, values, interests & relationships & apply this to an analysis of mega projects & their local impacts. & I want to do this by avoiding the more sensational impacts (the debate over iconicity, the protests over costs & displacements of residents & businesses) that mega projects invariably generate. Rather, I will like to move the discussion to an understanding of how mega projects "fit" with other parts of urban society. Three issues are explored in terms of the involvement of local society: (a) If mega projects are built to conform to international standards rather than local sensitivities, how are these projects consumed locally? How is "ownership" produced? (b) If mega projects tend to be mono-functional rather than multipurpose, how do new features seep in? Are such projects disconnected rather than integrated with the immediate environment? (c) Compared to community structures (religious structures, health facilities, schools), mega projects are examples of

tology in Africa to move beyond the linear dialectic 'imposed' opposites of orthodox modernization theory it should appreciate the subjective experiences (narratives) of older persons as well as the multiplicity of their everyday lives. By listening to & interpreting the mini-narratives of historically disadvantaged older persons, a reconstruction of elderliness through their experiences could perhaps contribute towards a more Africa-appropriate gerontology.

2006S00790

Hogan, Daniel J. & Mello, Leonardo F. de (Population Studies Center, State U Campinas, Brazil [e-mail: hogan@nepo.unicamp.br]), **Metropolis, Technology and Risk**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Recent decades have witnessed the very complex process of the restructuring of production which, to a greater or lesser extent, has affected all societies. This process & its impacts over the way we live were & still are strongly defined & influenced by the rapid & intense technological development of the last half century. Production has been disconnected from its territorial dimension, making possible the existence of transnational corporations with offices & production & supply chains sprawled all over the planet, connected & interacting in real time. However, in spite of this disconnection between production & territory, the spatial dimension of human existence is still fundamental, especially for understanding contemporary socio-environmental & economic issues. Even with a major part of their lives & social relationships facilitated & mediated by electronic & telecommunication equipment, people still live & work in portions of space with which they develop or do not develop affective relationships & bonds & in which they are exposed to a series of different risks. These portions of space have undergone profound & systemic transformations. Most of the population already lives in growing & increasingly complex cities, which continue to attract more & more people, in spite of the deterioration of their quality of life. The main objective of this article is to contribute to the discussion & the understanding both of the role of technology in this process & especially, of how the restructuring of production changes the way we occupy space & move through it. The main focus is the contemporary metropolis as the space of exchange & interaction, & technology as the form & medium of this exchange & interaction (beyond mobile phones, personal digital assistants & instant messengers), against the background of the consequences of the acceleration of this process for the new ways we live, work & understand our quality of life & the risks to which we are exposed. The empirical background of our reflections is an ongoing study of two metropolitan areas (Campinas & Santos) in the State of Sao Paulo, Brazil. Campinas, in particular, is one of the major hubs of Brazil's high-tech development. With a metropolitan population of 2 million inhabitants, Campinas personifies the development dilemmas of a poor country, intimately & organically associated with the information & telecommunications industries of a globalized community. Lifestyles imported together with new forms of urban expansion are both unconnected with traditional forms of urbanization & profoundly embedded in these forms. The resulting paradoxes, with their social & environmental consequences, are the raw material of our efforts to understand metropolis, technology & risk.

2006S00791

Hogbacka, Riitta (Dept Sociology, U Helsinki, Finland [tel: 358-50-5478252; fax: 358-9-191-24750; e-mail: riitta.hogbacka@helsinki.fi]), **Constructing Parenthood in Transnational Adoptive Families**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There has recently been a tremendous increase in transnational adoption in Finland, the USA & many other Western countries. An estimated 40,000 children change their country & culture each year through adoption. In most cases the children look visibly different from their new parents. Drawing on in-depth interviews with Finnish parents of transnationally adopted children, the paper will concentrate on strategies of making parenthood in families not based on genetic ties or similarity. Particularly the opposition between kinship as given & kinship as chosen or made will be under scrutiny as well as questions of the two mothers (the birth mother & the adoptive mother).

2006S00792

Hogbro, Kjeld (Instit Local Government Studies, Copenhagen, Denmark [tel: +45 3311 0300; fax: +45 3315 2875; e-mail: keh@akf.dk]), **SIMREB-Towards a Systematic Inquiry into Models for Rehabilitation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper introduces SIMREB as a cultural sociological approach to understanding how rehabilitation programmes are developed, settled & measured in social work practice. SIMREB is a framework for designing evaluations which focus on models in the rehabilitation of persons who are only to a limited extent regarded as being capable of speaking for themselves & who, therefore, are often entrusted to a professional assessment of their needs. The framework identifies a number of recurring elements for such models by looking at both the epistemological level & the praxis level from a professional as well as a user perspective. The framework furthermore defines the strength & limits of different evaluation designs, & by looking at the epistemological level as well as the lived-in experience of professionals & users it opens up towards designs which combine ethnography & traditional effect evaluation. The ethnographic part focuses on the way the training offered is linked to certain conceptions of the problem, habits, traditions & competences while the traditional effect evaluation focuses on measurable criteria for expected gains. Combining these approaches gives a more qualified insight into the premises for the intervention, the relation between theory & practice & the reason why certain effects are gained.

2006S00793

Holm, Gunilla & Daspit, Toby (Educational Studies, Western Michigan U, Kalamazoo 49008 [tel: 1 269 387 3513; fax: 1 269 3876703; e-mail: gunilla.holm@wmich.edu]), **Popular Culture and Schooling in the U.S.: Socialization, Conformity, or Resistance?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Teenagers spend most of their time in school & after school hours on popular culture-related activities. Since these are the two most time-consuming activities for young people, we are interested in the connection between the two. We have therefore analyzed the portrayal of schooling in popular culture sources such as film, song lyrics, & magazines. The portrayal of schools themselves as well as students & teachers is of interest. We have reviewed the research conducted on these issues over the last 25 years in the U.S. with regard to the overall portrayals & attitudes. In addition, we have focused on race-, class-, & gender-related issues.

2006S00794

Holm, Lotte & Kjaernes, Unni (Dept Human Nutrition, Royal Veterinary & Agricultural U, DK-1958 Frederiksberg C, Denmark [tel: +45 35282496; fax: +4535282483; e-mail: loho@kvf.dk]), **Food Consumption, Environmental Sustainability and Trust—An Institutional Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Increasingly, consumers are attributed agency regarding environmental sustainability. Many people are aware of environmental & ethical aspects of consumption, but this is often not reflected in what they do as consumers. The paper is critical to assumptions of agency building on individual choice, implying that these 'inconsistencies' are due to a lack of motivation. In order to understand what people do as consumers & the role they can play in influencing sustainability, we have to recognise that our dealings with food through purchases, cooking, eating & protest are embedded in & expressions of social norms & institutions, influenced by the structure of food provisioning & regulatory systems, as well as public debates. The paper will discuss this theoretical argument underpinned by the authors' empirical studies of food practices & consumer trust in food across countries in Europe. Results from surveys & in-depth qualitative studies show considerable national variation. Trust is a crucial aspect of interrelations between food consumers & institutional actors, but there is no simple relationship between trust & consumer agency. The social division of responsibility for key food issues seems to be a key to understand this relationship.

2006S00795

Holtappels, Heinz Guenter (Instit School Development Research, U Dortmund, Germany D-44221 [tel: ++49-231-7555519; fax: ++49-231-7555517; e-mail: holtappels@ifs.uni-dortmund.de]), **Students' Achievements and Socioeconomic Background—Inequality and Selection in the Educational System of Germany**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The report about an empirical study in primary schools, in connection with the PIRLS-Study in Germany (IGLU), focuses on students' achievements & considers several causal factors in the context of learning culture of primary schools & the socioeconomic background. The assumption is, that there are interrelations between learning culture & social climate on one side & achievements of pupils in reading literacy, mathematics & nat-

ural sciences on the other side. The data are based on teacher survey (n=195) & pupils' survey & tests (n=862) in 26 chosen schools, examining different cultures of teaching & learning by comparison of two different models of time organization in primary school. Methods are mean tests between groups & multiple regression.

2006S00796

Honkanen, Antti (International Business Tourism, Vaasa Polytechnic, Finland, FIN-65100 [tel: +358 6 326 3579; e-mail: antti.honkanen@puv.fi]), **Life Is Boring but Tourism Helps—Novelty, Tourism Experience and Tourism Motivations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ One reason for travelling is boredom of ordinary life. Several studies have also strengthened the hypotheses that novelty plays a role in the decision making processes in tourism (Cohen 1972; Crompton 1979; Dann 1981; Plog 1974). It has been created several scales (e.g. Lee & Crompton 1992; Mo, Howard & Havitz 1993; Yiannakis & Gibson 1992) to measure the level of novelty seeking among tourist which mostly are based on Cohen's typology (1972). However, there are differences between travellers so that one leisure traveller may need a high level of novelty while another may need a very low level. It has been also supposed that the ageing & the growth of tourism experiences would be connected to the needs of tourism. Pearce & Caltabiano (1983) connect a person's experience in tourism to Maslow's hierarchy of needs. Theory is called tourist's travel career (TLC). In the beginning of the TLC the tourist will concentrate on the basic needs, such as on food, rest & sun. When a tourism experience increases, the tourist will move to higher needs of the hierarchy. The writers emphasize the variety of the motivations & stratified nature of them. The motivations of tourism become satisfied in certain order; in other words the growth of tourism experience affects motivations. The paper connects the level of novelty seeking & the travel career theories. It tries to clarify how the level of novelty seeking & the phase of travel career affect travel motivations. The research material consists of survey among 507 students in Vaasa Polytechnic. The questions of survey were about, among other things, tourism experience, level of novelty seeking (see Lee & Crompton 1992) & socio-demographical factors of respondents & their parents. The analysis is done using structural equation modelling programme Amos 5. According to the results, both the level of novelty seeking & tourist's career affect the travel motivations so that they interact.

2006S00797

Hornung, Bernd R. (Data Protection Office Marburg, University Hospital Giessen & Marburg GmbH, D-33037 Germany [tel: +6421 286 6395; fax: +6421 286 6572; e-mail: hornung@med.uni-marburg.de]), **Bits, Bytes, and Other Distinctions Which Make a Difference—From the Laws of Form to a Sociocybernetic Concept of Information**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While bits & bytes are taken for granted in the computer world, the concept of information remains largely unclear. Those who take "information" not simply as a given mostly use the information concept of Shannon & Weaver in spite of its well-known drawbacks. In sociology, dealing with human communication, information, knowledge society, etc., the situation is not different. The paper analyzes how several approaches from a systems background (Shannon & Weaver, Bateson, von Foerster) might fit together & how a sociocybernetic concept of information can be developed. Based on epistemological constructivism several distinctions are used to structure the argument. Complemented by the inside/outside distinction this leads to the concept of observing & observed systems. The constructivist starting point of the argument is strictly inside, i.e. experience, while information/communication-related to matter/energy—are accessible both from an inside & an outside perspective. The underlying phenomena are across all levels, distinctions. This is compatible both with Stonier's concept of information as the internal structure of the universe & with the bits & bytes of informatics. Finally it will be investigated how & to what extent Spencer Brown's Laws of Form relate & can contribute to a sociocybernetic concept of information.

2006S00798

Horton, Khim (European Instit Health & Medical Sciences, U Surrey, Guildford, GU2 7TE, UK [tel: +44 (0) 483 684555; fax: +44(0) 483 686711; e-mail: K.Horton@surrey.ac.uk]), **The Falling Body—Perceptions of Older Men and Women Who Experience Recurrent Falls**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ About one third of people aged 65 & over will fall each year, & this risk increases with age. The person who experiences falls would be familiar

with the sense of embarrassment which is the outcome of being unable to control one's body (McKee 1998). Based on the findings of two studies on older adults who had experienced recurrent falls this paper argues that the experience of having recurrent falls not only leads to a greater sensitivity by older people about their loss of bodily control but also influences the meanings older people attach to their body. Using qualitative approach involving in-depth face to face interviews with a total of eighty older people living in community dwellings in the south-east of England, the findings suggest that older people with recurrent falls become more sensitive to the awareness of their body & view their 'falling' body in relation to the loss of control & their body image. Where a fall occurs (public or private setting) has a bearing in how an older person perceive the loss of bodily controls as social unacceptability. The 'falling' body as one respondent person puts it has led some people to curtail their social activities for fear of being seen as 'at risk'.

2006S00799

Hosking, Sean Robert (School Social Science & Policy, U New South Wales, Sydney, Australia [tel: 02-93851000; e-mail: sean.hosking@student.unsw.edu.au]), **The Aspirational; Neo-Liberal Representations of the Citizen**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The concept of an aspirational class has come to prominence in Australia in recent times as a key demographic concept around which major political parties have formulated & marketed their policies. Prompted by the electoral success of the Conservative Government in winning key Labor Party heartland seats, the aspirational discourse focused on a constituency of young, upwardly mobile Australians: ambitious, determined, independent, self-interested & in a political sense, largely unencumbered by any concerns, expectations or values extraneous to the role of market consumer. Such Australians it was asserted were at the vanguard of an emergent cultural logic. The paper argues that the existence of such a class has little basis in reality & is rather to be seen as a neo-liberal, inspired mythological representation which both affirms & promotes hegemonic values & interpolations. The paper analyses such representations from a critical discourse perspective employing an approach derived from Gramsci's concept of hegemony, & more specifically, the development of this approach by Ernesto Laclau & Chantal Mouffe.

2006S00800

Hossain, Shahadat (U New South Wales, Sydney, 2052 Australia [tel: 61 2 9385 2313; fax: 61 2 9385 1824; e-mail: Shahadat72@yahoo.com]), **Poverty and Vulnerability in Megacities of the South: The Case of Slum Communities in Dhaka City, Bangladesh**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Poverty is conceptualised from both material & non-material dimensions. It is not only a product of material deprivation but of a set of interlocking factors, including physical weakness, social isolation, vulnerability & powerlessness. A 'livelihood approach' focuses on capabilities, assets including both material & social resources & activities required for a means of living. The paper aims to explore poverty & vulnerability of slum communities in Dhaka City, Bangladesh. Primary data have been collected from five hundred poor households living in three different city slums by using a structured questionnaire constructed on economic activities, expenditure & consumption, shelter & environmental services, social services, community participation. To supplement survey data, qualitative data have also been collected through in-depth interviews. Both quantitative & qualitative research reveals their poverty & vulnerability in everyday life. The paper argues that the poor communities invariably live below the poverty line & have little access to urban systems. Their material deprivations make them socially, culturally & politically vulnerable. It further argues that the poor urban communities are very much dependent on household & social networking which works as social capital in their urban adaptation.

2006S00801

Hovland, Jon (Dept Sociology, Norwegian U Technology & Science, N-7491 Trondheim [tel: 0047 73591716; fax: 0047 73591564; e-mail: jonh@svt.ntnu.no]), **Rasputin's Black Box: How Statistics Are Used in Norwegian Municipality Monitoring and Administration**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Norwegian municipality politics & administration is experiencing a downscaling from hierarchies towards two-level-models. With up to 250 divisions on the second level, communication of expectations & reports are simplified through statistical tools & expressions. How is this quantifi-

cation of monitoring affecting the ways of government? The basic assumption is that statistics & methods are historical, social & most of all political constructs, results of conflicts & compromises through the last 200 years. What is quality, how do we monitor it & describe it? Description through numbers - & which way to describe through numbers - are choices of political nature. We believe the consequences of Norwegian municipalities' use of statistics fall into two parallel categories: Changes of ways of seeing political issues, & increased distance in decision-making. The study takes basis in qualitative data of two administrations, & a broad survey of all Norwegian municipality administrations. The part of the study presented here discusses the tools & methods in use, & through discourse- & rational choice analysis we discover how these technologies both change & manifest ideas, values & ways of government.

2006S00802

Hualde, Alfredo (Colegio Frontera Norte, Tijuana, Mexico [tel: 52-664-6316300; fax: 52-664-6316312; e-mail: ahualde@colef.mx]), **Labor Markets in the New Information Industries in Mexico: From Call Centers to Developers in Small Software Factories**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the mid eighties the so-called information industries have expanded in Mexico. Although information industries describes accurately the specialization of these industries, we know that under the perspective of work, heterogeneity is a distinctive trait in labor markets. This paper tries to assess the differences among different types of work: routinized work in call centers, professional work in small software factories & a kind of semiformal work that can be found among freelancers or midtime information workers. The analysis is supported by statistics & interviews in Mexico City & a survey among thirty software firms in the Mexican northern border. Results show that young students can find a part time job in call centers while they continue studying. Labor relations are flexible & not ruled by official regulations. In software most of border firms hire temporary programmers even if stability is an important characteristic of people working in the small software firms. Most work is done by professionals that not always are affiliated to public social security.

2006S00803

Huang, Lang-Wen (Soochow U, Taiwan [tel: 886228819471*6315; e-mail: huang@scu.edu.tw]), **Changes and Consistency of Educational Expectations: The Effects of Educational Tracking**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Educational expectations are regarded as the intrinsic forces toward the educational goals, & demonstrated to be influential on later academic performance. However, the changes or consistency of such goals is rarely deliberately studied. It was pointed out that the educational expectations are adjusted according to the experiences of social world. It is the aim of this paper to examine the effects of educational tracking on the changes & consistency of adolescents' educational expectations, during the transition from junior to senior high school stage. Two ways of educational tracking are developed after the completion of 9-year compulsory education of junior high school in Taiwan. One way is headed for higher academic goals, but facing greater competition & pressure, while the other is toward occupational orientation, with emphasis on the preparation of employment. It is observed that adolescents tend to adjust their educational expectations through such a tracking system. The further question is that whether the tracking system encourages or depresses adolescents' original academic goals? More deliberate analysis will be presented in this study. Using the panel data from Taiwan Youth Project (TYP), the educational expectations at two time points, before & after the onset of educational tracking, are compared & analyzed. It is hypothesized that educational tracking is significant in predicting the likelihood of adjusting one's educational goal. The gender & family SES effects on the changes of educational expectations will also be examined in this study.

2006S00804

Huchzermeyer, Marie (School Architecture & Planning, U Witwatersrand, South Africa [tel: +27-11-7177688; fax: +27-11-7177749; e-mail: huchzermeyerm@archplan.wits.ac.za]), **Slum Upgrading in Kenya within the Wider Housing Market: A Human Rights Concern**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Two high-level slum-upgrading programmes are underway in Kenya with international participation through UN-Habitat & the UN-Habitat/World Bank Cities Without Slums initiative. One is the Kibera-Soweto slum-upgrading project in Nairobi, the main pilot project of the Kenyan

Slum Upgrading Programme (KENSUP). The other is the Cities Without Slums pilot project (also a KENSUP pilot project), which addresses the slums of Kisumu. This paper reflects on the challenges these two projects present for a balanced realisation of the seven internationally recognised elements of the right to housing—security of tenure, access to services & infrastructure, affordability, habitability, physical accessibility, location, & cultural adequacy. Through an analysis of the distortions in the wider urban housing market, which underpin the perpetuation of slum housing & the displacement of the intended beneficiaries of slum redevelopment (often referred to as 'slum upgrading' in Kenya), the paper puts forward three interventions that are required before slum upgrading can fulfil the right to housing & contribute to a reduction in slums. These are the lowering of minimum standards, the promotion of social landlords & the reduction of commodification of land & services.

2006S00805

Hulchanski, J. David (Centre Urban & Community Studies, U Toronto [tel: 416 978-4093; fax: 416 978-7162; e-mail: david.hulchanski@utoronto.ca]), **Global Trends, Neoliberal Social and Housing Policies and Neighbourhoods: Gentrification, Displacement and the Concentration of Poverty in Toronto, Canada**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ As the fifth largest metropolitan area in North America, Toronto's dynamic population growth is driven by immigration. About half of the 220,000 immigrants & refugees who come to Canada annually settle in the Toronto area. Many are poor & some face housing & employment discrimination. In the 1990's the federal & provincial governments ceased funding new social housing, dramatically cut back income assistance funding & eligibility, & introduced large tax cuts for higher income households. Property values, house prices & rents increased as has the gap between rich & poor. The result of these public policy measures combined with global economic trends manifests itself at the neighbourhood level.

2006S00806

Hulterstrom, Karolina (Dept Government, Uppsala U, Sweden [e-mail: Karolina.Hulterstrom@statsvet.uu.se]), **Constraining Ethnicity and Ethnic Constraints**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper examines the perceived role of ethnicity in Kenyan & Zambian party politics. The discussion focuses on differences in the perceived legitimacy of ethnic demands as well as the perceived influence of ethnic relations on political action. Conclusions are based on interviews with 70 Members of Parliament from the two countries. The analysis reveals a substantial difference between the two countries, with ethnic dimension being much more present in Kenya than in Zambia.

2006S00807

Hultgren, Anna Kristina (U Oxford, MCR, St. Anne's College, UK [tel: 44-0-1865-285-251; e-mail: kristina.hultgren@ell.ox.ac.uk]), **Talking in the Call Centre: Entrapped by an 'Electronic Panopticon'?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Call centres have been described as 'neo-Taylorist' because employees are subjected to a high degree of regulation & control, made possible by advances in technology. Regulation & control in call centres extend not only to work practices but also to the language agents are supposed to use in interaction with customers. For instance, they are expected to use the customer's name a pre-specified number of times. There is a polemic debate as to whether agents are entrapped by an 'electronic panopticon' (Ferne & Metcalf 1999) or have the possibility to resist it (Taylor & Bain 2000) but this debate has not yet been underpinned by data from actual service transactions. In this talk, drawing on a corpus of authentic call centre service transactions, I suggest that agents' linguistic practices both comply with & transgress the rules.

2006S00808

Humphrey, Charlotte & Russell, Jill (King's Coll London, England SE1 9NH [tel: +44 (0)20 7848 3646; fax: +44 (0)20 7848 3764; e-mail: charlotte.humphrey@kcl.ac.uk]), **Risk and Clinical Autonomy: The Challenges of Harmonising Regulation across the Public/Private Divide in English Health Care**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the UK, growing links between the national health service (NHS) & private providers of health care & greater movement of patients between the NHS & private sector, together with increasing concern about risks to patient safety, has led to unprecedented government involvement in the

regulation & inspection of private provider organisations. Since 2004, a new national inspectorate, the Healthcare Commission, has been responsible for monitoring standards in both NHS & private sector health care in England & Wales. At the professional level, proposals for revalidation of doctors' competence are currently under review by the Department of Health, but it is probable that any new arrangements introduced will cover both their NHS & private work. This regulatory convergence notwithstanding, the nature of clinical risk & its mediation in the two sectors remains quite different. This is partly attributable to organisational & structural differences between the two environments, for example in the size & scope of hospitals & the make-up of clinical teams. It also reflects the very different scope for doctors to determine the nature, location & quality of the care given to their NHS & private patients. We use findings from an interview study of hospital consultants in south-east England who do private practice alongside their NHS work, to explore their perceptions of, & ways of handling, the potential risks associated with the extensive clinical autonomy which they still retain when working in the private sector, but have not enjoyed for a generation in the NHS. We conclude by reflecting on the challenges faced by any regulatory arrangements that attempt to deal in a unified manner with parallel health care systems incorporating such contrasting patterns of institutional & individually mediated risk.

2006S00809

Humphrey, Michael N. & Valverde, Estela (U New South Wales, Sydney [tel: 61 2 93852398; fax: 61 2 93851824; e-mail: m.humphrey@unsw.edu.au]), **The Politics of Human Rights in Contemporary Argentina and South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper argues that contemporary human rights politics provides an important insight into the kind of individual-state relationship that has emerged in post-transition Argentina & South Africa. The human rights focus on political & civil rights under the Argentine dictatorship & apartheid South Africa has expanded to include second generation rights because both states have failed to deliver or have relinquished responsibility for these through privatization. Contemporary human rights politics critiques the state's failure to achieve an inclusive democratic citizenship. Their concern is with high levels of physical violence, unemployment, lack of basic services & inadequate redistributive measures. In Argentina a 'culture of impunity' has seen a proliferation of victims/families of the victims organizations emerge to make coordinated demands through the courts, media, street demonstrations & political campaigns which critique the state as weak & unreliable. In South Africa human rights are embodied in the Constitution, overseen by the Constitutional Court & embraced by the ANC government which still retains enormous political capital from the 'Struggle'. While individuals, groups & NGOs pursue human rights through the courts a rapidly growing level of social protest reveals the failure of the ANC to effectively address widespread violence (sexual assault, physical assault & robbery, domestic violence, child violence), the public health crisis of HIV/Aids & to deliver on promised basic services as a fundamental social justice issue.

2006S00810

Husu, Liisa (Helsinki Collegium Advanced Studies, U Helsinki, 00014 Finland [tel: +358-9-191 23457; fax: +358-9-191 24509; e-mail: liisa.husu@helsinki.fi]), **Gate-Keeping, Gender and Recognition of Scientific Excellence**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Women are still a minority among researchers & they are particularly under-represented among those who define what is good science, that is, among academic gate-keepers, & those in leading positions in science & science policy organisations. Gate-keepers are undoubtedly in a key position to influence the definition, evaluation & development of scientific excellence. According to the EU ETAN report on women in science (2000), gate-keepers of research funding in Europe consist to a large extent of middle-age male academics. Such male domination also applies to countries such as Finland, despite the fact that the proportion of women among full professors in Finland is among the highest in the EU-25 (21% in 2004). A gender-sensitive approach focusing on gate-keepers & gate-keeping in science & academia—as understood in a broad Mertonian sense—can be fruitfully applied into exploring the gendering of research & academia in a multiplicity of arenas. The dynamics of gate-keeping can be analysed as processes, policies & practices which, on the one hand, exclude & control, but, on the other hand, also facilitate & provide resources & opportunities. The paper presents an ongoing research project where gender & gate-keeping in academia are explored in the Finnish setting in relation to one key academic arena: research funding. A critical

analysis of the dynamics of gate-keeping in research funding & its gendered aspects is important in order to increase understanding of the gendering of excellence. This kind of analysis can also inform science policy in general & policies & practices of specific funding organisations towards greater gender awareness & fairness. As one of the most advanced countries in gender equality development, with very high R&D intensity & relatively high proportion of female researchers, Finland offers an internationally interesting setting for exploring the topic.

2006S00811

Hutchins, Teresa (Edith Cowan U, Joondalup, Western Australia 6027 [tel: 61 08 93045743; e-mail: t.hutchins@ecu.edu.au]), **A Participatory Methodology for Understanding Children's Experience, Understandings and Responses to Migration**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Children are rarely present within the field of migration studies & when they are, the emphasis is largely upon their 'intergenerational progress' & their future adaptation & integration into the host country. Thus, the focus tends to highlight what children will become in the future rather than who they are in the present. This paper will discuss a methodology developed to privilege children's voices while investigating their experience understandings & responses to migration. This methodology is influenced by a particular conception of the child, in which the structural inequalities that shape children's lives result from their different, rather than inferior, competencies. Thus, research methods & techniques must accommodate these differing competencies as well as address the unequal power relations between the adult researcher & child subject. The paper will describe a participatory methodology that encourages children to be actively engaged in the generation of knowledge about their lives & which aims to provide them with the tools to analyse their own situation & develop theories about their experiences. A key to this participatory methodology is that it should be empowering, embrace social justice principles & result in reciprocal learning between the children & adult researcher.

2006S00812

Iarskaia-Smirnova, Elena R. & Iarskaia, Valentina N. (Dept Social Anthropology/Social Work, Saratov State Technical U, Russia [tel: +7 8452 526638; fax: +7 8452 506837; e-mail: soc-work@online.ru]), **The Development of Russian Social Policy: Conflict and Legacy of Modernization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The authors analyze contradictory ways of development of welfare professions in its functions of support & categorization, in the perspective of micro-history of ideologies & practices in changing Russia. The authorities formulated & reformulated definitions of target groups & methods of work, social citizenship & relations between citizens & the state. Legitimization of these, often radical changes by the social service users occurred under the influence of discursive policy as well as in practices of everyday interactions of citizens with workers of institutions & organizations. In Russia in several decades of 20th-century social welfare has been growing into an essential component of state policy, which created new connections between citizens & the state, forged social cohesion & new forms of social exclusion; mitigated against some of the harsh effects of poverty & inequality. The other side of the history is less comforting in that, as guardians of social citizenship, social inspectors & other helping professionals have participated in totalitarian practices & supported policies that effectively delayed emancipation of rural population, ethnic minorities & dissidents. The results of the research on the micro-level of practices of service provision in relation to the service users are reported, as well as formal & informal ways of implementation of the reforms on a local level.

2006S00813

Iarskaia-Smirnova, Elena R. & Romanov, Pavel V. (Dept Social Anthropology & Social Work, Saratov State Technical U, Russia [tel: +7 8452 526638; fax: +7 8452 506837; e-mail: soc-work@online.ru]), **Social Anthropology of Professions in Russia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper is about the development of social anthropological studies of profession in Russia. By the anthropology of professions the authors mean the studies of implicit social interactions, informal relations, cultural practices of occupational groups, which are hidden from the eyes of outsiders. Ethnography of professions in narrow sense is understood as a method of data collection & genre of describing cultures, while in broader sense it is a synonym of anthropology, when a researcher develops theoretization of the observed various practices & phenomena, including politics of pro-

professional identity, professionalization of work, institutionalization of new professions, power of professionals, everyday life of working place, rites & traditions, folklore, inside life of the communities of the professionals. Several research groups conduct their projects based on the analysis of field research data of various professional communities & occupational groups in aspects of the structure of everyday life experience & forms of professional knowledge, identity, culture & language of a group, processes of professionalization. They are focused on different sides of professional life in contemporary society in a context of social transformations, changes in sphere of labor relations.

2006S00814

Iarskaia-Smirnova, Elena R. & Romanov, Pavel V. (Dept Social Anthropology/Social Work, Polytechnicheskaya 77 Saratov Russia 410054 [tel: +7 8452 214063; fax: +7 8452 506837; e-mail: soc-work@online.ru]), **Professionalization of Social Work in Russia: International Impact and Local Knowledge**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The arrival of social work as a new educational discipline & an occupation in 1991 in a period of significant political, economical & cultural changes, it was considered as an inevitable component of the formation of democracy & welfare state. The reforms have been conducted in concert with the main principles of the Western welfare policies, & the first social work university curriculum was constructed under the influence of both international & post-Soviet legacies. The curricula, structure of programs & modes of teaching in social work in many cases have been developing under the conditions of intensive national & international exchange. However, the effects of the investments made by international donors into the development of social work in Russia have to be studied thoroughly. The paper analyzes the degree of international collaboration impact within the national socio-political, professional & educational context in explaining the dynamics of changes in Russian social work. The research questions are concerned with the advantages & limitations of adopting foreign ideology & experience to Russian universities in breaking the Soviet traditions of academic work; the outcomes of international exchange in practices of social workers. Critical social theory helps author to revise power hierarchies & recognize socially constructed nature of knowledge about the profession, which is illustrated with the comparative examples of Russian & Western paths of the profession's development. Hermeneutical perspective promotes better understanding of the immediate experience of the professionals & frames of their everyday experience. The authors show how tacit knowledge is formed in daily routine & how it can be accessed & reconstructed in the ethnographical research.

2006S00815

Iervese, Vittorio (Dept Language & Culture, U Modena & Reggio Emilia, Modena, Italy, [tel: +39 59 2055922; fax: +30 59 205931; e-mail: viervese@unimo.it]), **Conflict and Dialogue: Dealing with Participation in Elementary and Middle Schools**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This presentation illustrates some results of sociological researches, involving children & teachers in elementary & middle schools of Modena (Italy). Through a composite methodology, which implied the use of written texts, focus groups, & videotaping, these researches observed the cultural forms that prepare, accompany & follow a conflict, justifying it & making it meaningful & continuous. This research avoided the reference to the violent behaviour in itself (e.g. the act of "bullying"), in order to identify the ways in which specific cultural forms, expressed in communication processes, support the reproduction of actions aiming at denying respect. The purpose of the presentation is to illustrate the connection between forms of participation & forms of conflicts in school. The presentation introduces the main results of the part of research carried out with children, concerning the forms & the dynamics of conflicts & of dialogue among peers in relation with the social participation. Through the aid of some significant audio-visual materials recorded in the classes involved in the research & presenting the children's perspectives, the presentation will show how the communication processes among peers & between children & teachers can facilitate the reproduction of conflict or dialogue.

2006S00816

Imdorf, Christian (Dept Special Education, U Fribourg, Switzerland [e-mail: christian.imdorf@unifr.ch]), **The Selection of Trainees in Small and Medium-Sized Enterprises: Integration and Exclusion of Migrant Youth at the Transitional Stage between School and Vocational Training in Switzerland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Successful admission into small & medium-sized enterprises as part of the Swiss vocational training system is essential for integration of migrant youth into work. It is assumed that taking over the companies' perspective allows for better understanding why specific migrant groups are excluded from vocational training, taking into account the operational logic behind selection criteria & procedures in the trainee selection process. Referring to 70 semi-structured interviews with organizational gatekeepers selection processes in small & medium-sized enterprises are analysed using interpretative methods based on an explorative research design. The results show the complexity of logics structuring trainee selection processes: Both operational & personal characteristics of the enterprise & its gatekeepers respectively are used to justify the exclusion of migrant youth from vocational training, showing the sociological challenge to appropriately conceptualize the topic under study. As the study aims to increase companies' awareness for measures to promote integration, the potential success of inclusive policies depends on adequate theoretical insights. Not to prematurely accuse enterprises & its gatekeepers of being racist but rather to discuss their operational & personal anxieties seems to be a promising strategy to increase vocational chances of migrant youth.

2006S00817

Ingham, Valerie (School Public Health, Charles Sturt U Bathurst, NSW 2795 [tel: 61 2 63384639; fax: 61 2 63384993; e-mail: vingham@csu.edu.au]), **Multimodal Decision Making**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ I conjecture that somatic & aesthetic awareness are vital & essential to the decision making processes of incident commanders in emergency situations. The current theory of emergency decision making (Naturalistic Decision Making) although acknowledging the importance of intuition based on experience, typically draws on the cognitive sciences as a basis for framing research (Flin, Salas et al. 1997; Klein 1998). The embodied incident commander, using all the senses to inform their decision making, is typically omitted. I interviewed Inspectors from within a large Australian fire fighting organization & interpreted the data from the perspective of the artist, richly framing the core problem & initiating a new theory termed Multimodal Decision Making. Multimodal Decision Making has a holistic approach to recognising the importance of artistic perception in decision making when contradictory & incomplete information has to be processed quickly. Explorations through the multidimensional layers of spatial awareness, pattern recognition & the reading of differences, reveals parallels between art & firefighting with which I challenge the prevailing attitude that these somatic & aesthetic forms of awareness are unsophisticated & inferior sources of knowledge. Understanding the concept of a decisions-maker during an emergency as a 'whole' body, using all the senses to evaluate & act, should aid us as community members, researchers & emergency service professionals to better understand alternative ways of conceptualising decision making behaviour.

2006S00818

Inglis, Christine B. (Multicultural & Migration Research Centre, U Sydney, NSW Australia 2041 [tel: 61 2 9351 3161; fax: 61 2 9555 7093; e-mail: cinglis@mail.usyd.edu.au]), **Australian Transnationalism: A Comparison of the Forms among Turkish, Hong Kong and PRC Groups in Australia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper presents the findings from research which has examined the different transnational involvement of three Australian migrant groups who have come from Turkey, Hong Kong & the People's Republic of China. Common to all three is that each has a significant empire as a historical reference point although, since the end of these empires in the early 20th century, each state has undergone major political changes. Part of the comparisons between the groups will be the role of the state & other transnational practices & linkages including those related to family, economic activities, religion & heritage. Also considered will be the impact of the different Australian cities in which individuals live.

2006S00819

Inowlocki, Lena & Bernstein, Julia (Dept Social Sciences, J. W. Goethe-U, D-60054 Frankfurt/M, Germany [tel: 0049 69 556 740; fax: 0049 69 955 24028; e-mail: inowlocki@soz.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Perhaps You Could Tell Me More about the Fact That You Are a Quiet Man: Communicating Disease and Strangeness in a Family Interview**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Migration is mostly seen as a transition state, which is accompanied by many changes & modifications. Migration research literature accordingly focuses on the difficulties, problems & crises connected to settling down

in the new society. However, migrants are also active & creative social agents, able to design & influence their own life even under restrictive circumstances, as biographical studies in (trans-)migration research show. In our paper, we address what happens when a person's life is not primarily defined by the sharp transition of migration, the 'before' & 'after'. In the case of the interview with Juri Baumann, who suffers from an incurable disease that can interrupt his life at every moment, we try to analyze his reconstruction & presentation of the migration process. The 'normal' & almost taken for granted necessity to cope with the feeling of strangeness that is often articulated by immigrants acquired in this special case a new meaning because of the disease. He presents & constructs his life story before & after migration as interwoven with permanent tragedies connected to the disease that is transmitted to several family members. The interviewer has a special position in this case & the family members who are present during the interview process take active part in modifying the tragic self-presentation. Dimensions of suffering & agency, of individual & family biography appear as part of the migration process.

2006S00820

Isaev, Kusein (Bishkek Humanities U, Kyrgyzstan 720044 [tel: (996 312) 48-40-35; fax: (996 312) 54-14-05; e-mail: kusein@elcat.kg]), **The Globalization Process and the Destiny of a Small National State**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Owing to modern communication, the processes of globalization, globalism, antiglobalism, democratization, crisis & disaster phenomena worldwide as a whole & in some local zones are in the centre of attraction of mass conscience, the world & national discourse. Precipitation & inconsistency of current social processes, continuity & novelty of social changes in society are compounded by comprehensive globalization processes. Never before social space & social time of an independent state, character of on-going social changes did depend that much on global processes taking place in the world community. Globalization is linked with global threats formation, main of which are demographic, ecologic-resource & social-political ones. Aside from these there are other threats able to result in a global catastrophe, for example, a nuclear war, a HIV-AIDS mass epidemic, etc. These dangers are real, but according to many sociologists, are mostly of derivative character. However, there is no consensus among authors regarding consequences of globalization for the world & for independent states. Still, negative estimations do prevail. Recently, several sociologists after analyzing the phenomenon of globalization discovered an interesting peculiarity of it, namely the renaissance of nation & national states. All over the world continue processes of founding, formation & development of national states, which are considered a new trend of the world globalization process. An examination of social significance of intellectual, scientific, material products & values created in national life takes place nowadays. The further globalization is impossible without creating new values socially significant for the whole mankind in national life. But it provokes increase of national apperception of peoples & significance of national identity for every human being. Moreover, nowadays the meaning of the national identity increases especially for collective & for every person. It performs integration & normative, cognitive & adaptive, defensive & spiritual-psychological functions. Not only old & large states contribute to globalization, but young & small national ones do too. Thus, "unity in diversity" is formed in the world. The Kyrgyz republic is a young (founded in early 1990's of XX century after the USSR collapse) & small-by its territory & population-state. It strains after democracy, freedom, social equality & civil society. According to sociological researches, reforms taking place during 15 years of independence did not result in expected socially-positive outcomes. Social well-being & material welfare have decreased significantly, social differentiation has aggravated, values & principles of democracy have been violated. Majority of population show persistent negative attitude towards reforms' results, the process of total social-political alienation from power takes place, & citizens don't consider themselves as participants of events in the republic & are not able to influence it. The process of alienation resulted in qualitative changes in trust of population in executive, judicial, & legislative branches. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2006S00821

Ishikawa, Eunice A. (Dept International Culture, Shizuoka U Art & Culture, Hamamatsu-city, Shizuoka, Japan 430-8533 [tel: +81-53-458-9131; fax: +81-53-458-9131; e-mail: eunice@suac.ac.jp]), **Cultural and Language Barriers inside the Families-The Case of Japanese-Brazilian Families in Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The international migration from Brazil to Japan started at the end of the 1980s. Most of those migrants were Japanese-Brazilians who came to Japan looking for better incomes. At present over 270,000 people live & work in Japan, mostly as non-qualified manufacturing laborers. In Brazil, where the largest population of Japanese immigrants & its descendants live today, approximately 1.3 million people, most of the Japanese descendants' families are immersed in the Brazilian culture & society. The children neither speak the Japanese language nor have they visited Japan. So at home many of the parents who emigrated from Japan try to sustain the Japanese culture, such as language, foods, beliefs & so on, however the children don't readily accept the culture. On the other hand, at present, the opposite situation is happening in Japan. That is, most of the young Japanese-Brazilians who migrated from Brazil to Japan after the 80s speak only Portuguese. Now they are facing the same divergence at home between themselves & their children. The Japanese-Brazilian children raised in Japan speak primarily Japanese & are more familiar with the Japanese culture than their parents, who, in Japan, try to maintain their Brazilian cultural ethnic identity & traditions.

2006S00822

Islam, A. K. M. Shafiul (Dept Sociology, Rajshahi U, 6205 Bangladesh [tel: +880-721-751066; fax: +880-721-750064; e-mail: akm.lilon@lycos.com]), **Emaciated Rural Elderly in Bangladesh**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The study aims to explore the overall conditions of the rural elderly in Bangladesh. They are becoming more vulnerable due to social & economic marginalization. With increasing age, the rural elderly suffer from a number of health problems, most of them chronic in nature. It mainly focuses on the socioeconomic conditions & hazardous health conditions of the elderly during the last phase of their lives in rural settings. The rural elderly are found to suffer from various diseases & adverse economic conditions. The findings of the study suggest that both elderly men & women have limited opportunity to maintain themselves financially. Elderly women are more likely to spend their later days of life without a spouse having no assets such as education, material possessions or social status. Widowed women frequently suffer from a wide range of problems, arising from discrimination on account of old age & social settings. This study also focuses on the elderly women who are suffering more from health problems as compared to their male counterpart. Finally, the findings show that socioeconomic variables have significant correlation between health condition & marginal position. Keeping this scenario in mind, an attempt has been made in the present paper to examine (I) socioeconomic conditions, (II) health conditions & (III) living conditions of the rural elderly. This study is based on a sample of 122 elderly (60 years & above) through survey & participant-observation methods from two selected villages in the northern part of Bangladesh.

2006S00823

Ismagilova, Roza N. (Instit African Studies, 123001 Moscow, Russia [tel: 7(495) 203-25-10; fax: 7(495) 202-07-86; e-mail: roza.ismagilova@inafr.ru]), **Ethnic Conflict Management in Traditional African Societies. Can It Be Used in the XXI Century?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Ethnic conflicts in Africa as well as over the world became more virulent & destructive. Researchers & political figures are trying to work out effective conflict management strategies. As the situation in different countries shows the international efforts in many cases have proven ineffective. In contemporary African states the traditional institutions concerning interethnic relations play twofold role: the continuing ethnic stratification, ethnic stereotypes & prejudices, attitude to some professions (smith, pottery, etc.) as humiliating, the remnants of cast system, domestic slavery – all have a strong negative impact on interethnic relations & may generate conflicts. At the same time there is ubuntu concept in South Africa, there are such institutions as gacaca in Rwanda, gada (political) & kallu (religious) in Oromo society, etc. All these mean the participation of local people in search-for-peace process. The role of mediators – elders, political figures (dunku by various names), so called African ombudsman – is very important nowadays as well. The aim of this paper based on the field research & observations in more than twenty African countries is to draw attention to the necessity of the analysis & further research of authentic ways of resolving ethnic conflicts. Traditional system of conflict solution needs to be incorporated into modern ethnic conflict resolution & prevention efforts.

2006S00824

Ivanov, Dmitry (Dept Sociology, St. Petersburg State U, 193060 Russia [tel: +78122741562; fax: +78127100077; e-mail: dvi2001@rambler.ru]), **The Past, Present and Future in the Perspective of Dialectical Theory**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Critical theory developed by H. Marcuse provides us with model of the future vision through dialectical negation: the marginal radical values & utopian movements contradicting the present society are conditioning future dominant structures & patterns of agency. Negation & utopia have enabled critical theory to reveal the direction of the modern society change. Utopia of 'Post-technological rationality' (open multidimensional society) formulated in the 1960s was extracted from radical movements: antimilitarist, feminist, ecologist, for civil rights of minorities. By the end of the 20th century the negative concept of post-technological rationality became affirmative discourse for postindustrial & postmodernist capitalism. The social present for critical theory—a reified society is now the past. Our present is de-reification—virtualization of society. In a virtual reality of any kind a person deals not with a real object, but with a simulation. The speculative economy & mediated politics exemplify current human activities aimed at images rather than at real things. Under conditions of virtualization the dialectical negation of the present can be related to new movements which violate the order of simulations. Hackers & 'pirates' violate intellectual property rights & therefore undermine the post-industrial mode of image-production. Fundamentalists & anti-globalists violate democracy as political rights of majority & therefore undermine the postmodernist regime of image-making power. These movements represent new utopia: struggle for authenticity against virtualized society.

2006S00825

Ivekovic, Rada (Coll international philosophie, 75005-Paris, France [tel: 0144414681; fax: 0144414686; e-mail: rivekovic@hotmail.com]), **Partition and Exception: The Yugoslav Example**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The "example" of the former Yugoslavia is not in itself exemplary or in any way particular. There are similar examples everywhere. But it is certainly a bad example, considering the amount of trauma & depoliticisation involved. The year 1989 is usually thought to be the demarcation line of the end of socialism, & the date of embarking on the post-socialist "transition" which was never clearly defined, but is clearly neoliberal under the auspices of one power. The general loss of universal, or its corruption since 1989, seems to point to some search for a new totality through such attempts as the enlargement of Europe & also the constitution of new mini-nation-states, etc. Such a configuration sprang to the fore in the events of the last decade of the 20th century in the Balkans (& it is not over yet), where the partitioning of Yugoslavia was a constitutive part of the integration of Europe (appearing as its flipside) being constructed complete with its colonial heritage unquestioned: the micro-national projects were not only gendered (as any national project is), but were carried out through an extremely forceful process of reconfiguration & renegotiation of the ruling gender hegemony. Women are made to incarnate the nation & national (male) honour; they are constructed as borders with the enemy & treated as such. The process of partition & "nation building" is not intended to allow women to be subjects or agents of change, but to confine them to the position of an instrument for the transmission of messages from one community or nation to the other (a double-bind).

2006S00826

Iwata, Koh (United Graduate School Education, Tokyo, Japan [tel: 81 42 329 7705; fax: 81 42 329 7705; e-mail: FZX04573@nifty.com]), **New Media Usage and Identity among Japanese Youth**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the relationship between the use of new media by Japanese youth & changes in both their interpersonal relationships & identity based on empirical data. In particular, it focuses on the influences of mobile phone usage. First, possible influences of mobile phone usage on interpersonal relations—especially whether it might promote diversity in interpersonal relations—are examined. Second, if they promote diversified interpersonal relations, it is examined whether such relations might develop diversification within a person's self. The data are drawn from the survey conducted in 2001 by 'The Group of Mobile Communication Studies' in which author participates. The data are based on samples of Japanese people whose ages range from 12 to 69. A two stage stratified sampling procedure was applied & 3000 samples were selected in 200 areas. As a result, 1878 responses were acquired. The main findings are

as follows: (1) Mobile phone usage is correlated to the diversity in interpersonal relations & the multiplicity of the self. (2) The level of the correlations between mobile phone usage & the interpersonal relations as well as the nature of the self is in some cases stronger than that between PC-based Internet usage & these elements.

2006S00827

Jackson, Steven J. & Scherer, Jay (U Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand [tel: 64-3-479-8943; fax: 64-3-479-8309; e-mail: sjackson@pooka.otago.ac.nz]), **New Zealand "haka": Indigenous Culture between the Global and the Local**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Within the context of globalisation, transnational corporations (TNCs) are under increasing pressure to develop new strategies in order to insert into, & locate within, local/national cultures. One consequence of this pressure is that TNCs & their key promotional arm, the advertising industry, seek out new cultural themes & artefacts in order to repack them for "the world bazaar" (Morley & Robins, 1995: 113). Arguably, the advertising industry's driving compulsion to seek out new signs & excavate fresh cultural territory has led to a situation where "no meaning system is sacred, because the realm of culture has been turned into a giant mine" (Goldman & Papson, 1996: v-vi). Thus, the 'local', the 'exotic', & the 'authentic' become vulnerable to appropriation & exploitation. In light of such a forecast the outlook for maintaining authority over the ownership & representation of indigenous culture will be increasingly difficult. This paper examines the New Zealand Maori *haka* as one specific example of indigenous culture that has become a contested terrain both locally & globally. Tracing its historical origins & contemporary meanings, this presentation examines the politics of identity in relation to the political, cultural & commercial use of the *haka* both locally & globally.

2006S00828

Jacob, Marita & Kleinert, Corinna (U Mannheim, Germany 68131 [tel: +49 (621) 181-2044; e-mail: mjacob@sowi.uni-mannheim.de]), **Does Unemployment Help or Hinder Becoming Independent? Unemployment and Path Dependencies in the Transition to Adulthood**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In many Western countries a lot of young people experience unemployment in their early working careers. Although there is a vast literature in sociological & economic research related to school-to-work transitions, only some of these studies extend their focus to other domains & key events in that phase of life. Only a few tackle explicitly the consequences of unemployment on different aspects of the life course that are embedded in the whole transition process to adulthood, & even more rarely these domains are combined into a joint transition framework. In research on the transition to adulthood leaving home, becoming economically independent by joining the labor force, partnership & family formation are important indicators of becoming an adult. The role of youth unemployment in this process was only rarely analyzed. In this paper we want to look at the different consequences of unemployment in that transition process, taking into account that unemployment can happen at all stages & between different key events on the pathway to adulthood. The effects of unemployment on occurrence & timing of these events can be different, dependent on which step has been already taken. For instance, theories stressing the importance of family resources & (financial) parental support would predict that unemployment slows down leaving home. However, if the young person has already been working for some time & is entitled to unemployment compensation benefits, that argument may not hold any longer & we may observe no or even a positive effect of unemployment on leaving home. In addition, gender & class background of young people also affect the transition process & the impact of unemployment. In our paper we want to elaborate these path dependencies in particular. Theoretically we build on a life course framework that combines domestic, housing & employment spheres in their joint importance for the transition to adulthood. That allows us to analyze the interplay of unemployment & other life domains. In our empirical analyses we use recent German life history data.

2006S00829

Jacobi, Pedro (Graduate Prog Environmental Sciences, U Sao Paulo, 05508-900 Brazil [tel: 55-11-3091-3235; fax: 55-11-3091-3235; e-mail: prjacobi@usp.br]), **Social Capital and Institutional Performance—Methodological and Theoretical Discussion on the Water Basin Committees in Metropolitan Sao Paulo, Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper presents an overview of the theoretical debate & the main outcomes of a survey with all members of the five subcommittees that compose the water basin. The background is the institutional transformations that have taken place in the environmental management process in Brazil since the 90's, specially in the field of water management. The focus is on the water basin committees, an institutional engineering that has become one of the references of institutional innovation in the water management process in Brazil that emphasizes the decentralized management by watersheds & community participation in the management & preservation of water resources. The research developed in 2004 in the water basin of Alto Tietá that covers the Metropolitan Region of São Paulo is based in the framework of social capital, as a tool to evaluate the institutional development of these democratic spaces. Water basin committees are the appropriate arenas to develop a comparative study of institutional performance & its relations with cooperative practices linked to preservation & spatial & environmental management. The analysis based on the conceptual framework allows to evaluate the level of associativism, trust, reciprocity & cooperation that enables the consolidation of an effective performance.

2006S00830

Jacobs, Therese & De Koker, Benedicte (U Antwerp, Belgium [tel: 003224529950; e-mail: therese.jacobs@ua.ac.be]), **Determinants of Informal Care: On the Different Dynamics of Informal Care Given inside and outside the Household**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Increased numbers of dependent oldest old urge policy makers & academics to "forecast" the future volume of informal care. Knowledge of the determinants is necessary to develop sound estimations. To work out hypotheses on the prevalence of giving informal care, we organised a representative survey of 25-64 years old. Another dataset is representative of informal carers (25-79 years old) of very frail persons. This paper considers whether determinants of informal care are operating differently in a coresidential & non-coresidential context. The underlying idea is that if a member of the household is in need of care, there is not much room for choice. On the other hand, if a person not living in the household needs help, circumstances (eg, the presence of children in the household, performing paid work) can relieve people from their care-responsibilities. Our analyses show that the take up of neither co-residential care nor non-coresidential care can be adequately explained by personal factors. The intensity of the care however can better be grasped. As opposed to the hypothesis, personal characteristics also make a difference for the amount of co-residential care given. However, the way these determinants operate in both contexts is divergent.

2006S00831

Jain, Rashmi (Dept Sociology, U Rajasthan, Jaipur, India 302015 [tel: 01412361759; fax: 01415105051; e-mail: rushme14@yahoo.com]), **Access to Leisure-A Case of Socially Disadvantaged Groups in India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The real wealth of a nation is its people. The aim of every nation is to create an enabling environment for people to enjoy long, healthy & creative lives. Working beyond the need of one's own maintenance no longer reflects the pursuit of the above aim. Disenchantment with the work approach has forced the populace to look at leisure as an alternative. The social structure & the cultural ethos of a society are responsible for the development & sustenance of leisure in the society. Indian society continues to be stratified, with patriarchal pushing of certain groups to socially disadvantaged positions. The triumvirate processes of Liberalization, Privatization & Globalization have on one hand opened new opportunities (trade, technology, foreign investment, disappearing borders, shrinking time) but on the other hand, have created newer forms of inequality & further marginalized the already disadvantaged. It has led to widening of the schism between those who have access to the world's knowledge & power & those who are pushed to the margin. Their leisure choices are also reflective of the same trend. Leisure of the socially disadvantaged is affected by the sources & conditions which shape their lives. The paper attempts to examine the impact of Liberalization, Privatization & Globalization on the leisure choices of the socially disadvantaged groups in India.

2006S00832

Jairath, Vinod K. & Sajja, Srinivas (Dept Sociology, U Hyderabad, India [tel: 040-23545330; fax: 040-55617985; e-mail: vinodkjai@yahoo.com]), **Social Capital Is Dead: Long Live Political Capital**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is based on a study of three villages in Amangal mandal of district Mahbubnagar in Andhra Pradesh. The main objective of the study is to understand the nature of participation in the management of natural resources. The key concept to be investigated in this context is 'social capital' as used by Robert Putnam & later popularized by the World Bank & several development funding agencies. The region in which the three selected villages are located is characterized by severe groundwater shortage & deforestation. Most of the landowning households are indebted due to digging of borewells. The failure rate of the borewells is very high. All the three villages have watersheds & Joint Forest Management schemes. Under such conditions, did the farmers mobilize their traditional networks & associations to come together to collectively solve the problems of groundwater depletion & deforestation? In order to study this question, we examined the formation & working of the relevant committees, including the gram panchayats. It is seen in this study that while the upper caste households continue to deploy their traditional social & cultural capital in keeping control over development projects & funds, others, comprising the majority, accumulate & use political capital in vertical networks in the context of modern 'democratic' party politics to achieve the same objectives as the upper castes. Simple use of the concept of 'social capital' brushes aside the issues of power, control & structural contradictions & therefore, it is necessary to bring in additional concept of political capital. What is accumulated & deployed by the new 'political entrepreneurs' is instrumental political capital, without building up any capacity to alter structural political capital. This is contrary to the impression given by the recent study of Anirudh Krishna in his 'Active Social Capital' that the 'political entrepreneurs' operate in an open society which rewards competence based on education.

2006S00833

Jakubowicz, Andrew (FHSS, U Technology Sydney, NSW Australia 2007 [tel: +61295142298; fax: +61295142332; e-mail: A.Jakubowicz@uts.edu.au]), **This Mongrel Breed: The Australian Empire Project in Crisis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Australian empire project has entailed three trajectories of control & development—defence against competing empires (of culture & politics); subordination of Indigenous resistance & incorporation of the residual peoples; & the "normalisation" of incoming settlers into the hierarchy of cultural & social power. Lenin spoke of the challenge to imperialism of turning populations into a people. In racially marked (colonial settler) societies, race carries a powerful legacy, manifested in emergent loci of cultural conflict. Mongrelisation has been a significant anathema in Australian history, so that multiculturalism as a policy of empire has had to manage a range of contradictions—especially those that challenge the political economies of cultural domination. This paper offers a model for understanding the imperial crises of Australia in the current global environment of terror, pending ecological catastrophe & nation-state fragilities. The model is then applied to the specific tensions associated with Muslim settlement & the perceptions of some that their very presence announces a politics of subversion.

2006S00834

Jankie, Dudu (U Botswana [e-mail: jankied@mopipi.ub.bw]), **When Researcher and Language Teacher Educator Meet: Challenges in Researching and Teaching about Sensitive Issues in Higher Education in Botswana**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Preparing teachers to teach students from diverse backgrounds is an issue of concern to educators & researchers who are committed to social justice & equity pedagogy. Drawing on my professional experiences of teaching the course "Foundations of multicultural literacy education" for three academic years, interviews with five students, researcher's journal, the research literature on multicultural education & critical ethnography, this paper examines the ethical & methodological challenges I encountered in researching & teaching about issues of diversity. I explore the questions: Is it ethical for teacher educators to engage in-service & pre-service teachers in discussing issues of diversity that they feel uncomfortable with? What 'borders' are teacher educators crossing & re-crossing as they prepare teachers for teaching diverse students? In what ways do the professional, personal & community experiences of teachers inform their responses to issues of diversity? How do these intersect with teacher educator as researcher's commitment to issues of social justice & equity? The findings of the study suggest that, whether & how teachers would embrace multicultural education as part of their professional practices depends largely on their perspectives regarding specific issues of diversity. Like-

wise, parallels exist between teaching about multicultural education & researching sensitive areas in education.

2006S00835

Jansen, Zanetta Lyn (Dept Sociology, U South Africa, Pretoria [tel: +27 (12) 429 6322; fax: +27 (12) 429 6491; e-mail: janse-zl@unisa.ac.za]), **Imbalances in Global News Flows Revisited**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines whether we can still speak of imbalances in information exchange & news flows in a now globalized world. The basis for this inquiry is that the existing data on global news flows are dated & do not reflect important changes in the post-1990s when dramatic increases in news flows have occurred, particularly in developing world nations. It re-visits the argument of imbalances in global news exchange through in-depth face-to-face interviews conducted with the bureau chiefs at the various news agencies located in Southern Africa. These include the global news agencies, the continental news agency in Africa, & the South African based privately owned press association. It finds that related processes of globalization including commercialization, privatization, hybridization & technological advancements have altered the context & conditions in which news is exchanged & vice versa.

2006S00836

Japp, Klaus & Kusche, Isabel (Faculty Sociology, Bielefeld U, Germany [tel: 0521-106-3867-69; fax: 0521-106-6019; e-mail: klaus.japp@uni-bielefeld.de]), **Risk and Systems Theory**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Systems theory regards risk as a constitutive feature of modern society instead of attributing it to new technologies, globalisation or individualisation. Modernity is characterized by contingency & therefore there is a constant need for decisions in modern society. Systems theory argues that risk is not a feature objectively associated with certain objects or developments but a special mode of observation. When observing something as risk one attributes possible (often negative) future effects to a decision & not to external causes. Systems theory thus distinguishes between self-attributed risks & externally attributed dangers. Both forms of attribution are ways to observe the irreducible uncertainty of the future. This theoretical perspective implies the impossibility of safety. Furthermore, it points to the social consequences of differences in attribution. Self-attribution as risk also means that one assumes responsibility for possible negative outcomes. In contrast, external attribution may involve blaming others for those results. In risk research, this distinction is particularly relevant for explaining conflicts between decision-makers & those affected by the decisions, but not involved in the decision process. Whereas the former deal with risks, the latter regard themselves as exposed to dangers caused by the decision-makers & tend to oppose the decisions. As the conflict is rooted in different modes of observations it cannot be overcome by referring to expert opinions or other supposedly rational arguments. This theoretical framework does not only allow to link the analysis of classical topics of risk research with a general theory of modern society, but also to extend the concept of risk to various situations that involve decisions, e.g. international conflicts or the 'war on terror'. The paper will present the main aspects of the theoretical approach & illustrate its potential by referring to these & other examples.

2006S00837

Järviöskoski, Timo, Karjalainen, Timo Pauli & Sulkala, Tommi (Faculty Education, U Oulu, Finland [e-mail: timo.jarviokoski@oulu.fi]), **Glocalization of the Environmental Discourse: A Comparative Analysis of Northern Finland and Northern Russia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ It has been argued that a global environmental discourse, which emphasizes global environmental change, is taking shape in the world. Western industrialized countries lead this process as they lead in creating, designing & governing environmental institutions. In this paper, we explore to what degree this discourse has reached northern Finland (Oulu) & northern Russia (The Komi Republic). Our research material consists of interviews with managers, teachers, workers & environmental experts. The framework of global environmental change has thus far only partly homogenized public perceptions & opinions. This holds for northern Finland as well as northern Russia, although Finnish people & institutions seem more prone to subscribe to the global environmental discourse. In Oulu, most people consider climate change a global issue, whereas in Komi it is often seen as a local phenomenon, which affects health & welfare. In Oulu, unlike in Komi, people also notice some improvement in environmental matters,

particularly concerning local pollution problems. In Komi, environmental problems are regarded as part of societal transformations. The idea of globalization—the simultaneity of universalizing & particularizing tendencies—seems relevant here. Engagement with the surrounding environment, local conditions & socio-political contexts shape perceptions of environmental change. Local perceptions & local knowledge are still a crucial basis for concern & action.

2006S00838

Jasiukaityte, Vaida (Instit, Dept Political & Social Sciences, European University Instit, Italy [e-mail: vaida.jasiukaityte@iue.it]), **Discontinuity vs. Continuity in Élite Formation: Former Komsomol Cadres in the Period of Post-Communist Transition in Belarus and Lithuania**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper compares the pathways of social mobility of the last cohort of Komsomol cadres, young communist elites, under the changing circumstances in Lithuania & Belarus. Lithuania & Belarus, two neighbouring countries with a common Soviet past, represent different contexts for biographical trajectories of former communist cadres. Lithuania represents a context of discontinuity, Belarus, on the other hand, represents a context of continuity. By reconstructing the ways members of the former communist elite represent themselves over time the paper maps & compares the different patterns of 'image management' that accompanied the individual trajectories through the transformation of society. The paper draws on recent life history interview data with former employees of the central committee of the Youth Communist League ('The Komsomol') in the two countries.

2006S00839

Jasper, James M. (Contexts Magazine, New York, NY 10011 [tel: 1-212-645-4667; e-mail: jmjasper@juno.com]), **The Emotions of Morality: Microfoundations for Justice and Values**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ I argue, with Spinoza & against Kant, that morality motivates us via its accompanying emotions rather than through calculations about impacts. Sometimes fear propels us to do what we consider right: we hope to avoid guilt & shame & punishment. But there are positive feelings of "deontological pride" that accompany taking a stand, doing the right thing. I attempt to describe these feelings. More generally, the study of collective action desperately needs new microfoundations such as these. The dominant paradigms rely on broad social structures or theories of history without seriously attending to the motivations, passions, & interpersonal dynamics of participants. Typically, the result is that they smuggle in assumptions about the pursuit of interests from economic traditions which, if evaluated directly, would be rejected as unrealistic. I propose three families of microfoundations as a more realistic alternative: cognitive mechanisms, emotions, & strategic choices. Each has a psychological as well as a social-psychological aspect. Microfoundations keep us honest, they prevent our relying on abstract terms such as the state, movements, or networks, which may or may not have concrete referents. I also suggest methods for building back up to the macro level with these new foundations: aggregation across large numbers of individuals, careful specification of the scope of any mechanism, & tracing the symbolic & strategic effects of key individuals.

2006S00840

Jaspers, Eva & Lubbers, Marcel (Dept Sociology, Radboud U, Nijmegen Netherlands [tel: +31 (0)24 3612023; fax: +31 (0)24 3612399; e-mail: e.jaspers@maw.ru.nl]), **The Apple, the Tree and the Fertilizers: Successes in Attitude Transmission from Parents to Children**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper we investigate which family characteristics contribute to successful attitude transmission from parents to children. We take attitudes toward euthanasia, toward homosexuals & toward ethnic minorities into account. We hypothesize that more parental affection & attention improves the transmission of attitudes. We use data from parents (N=408) & children (N=1993) of the Dutch Family Survey 2003 & employ OLS regressions. Both the children's perception of the parents' attitudes & the attitudes the parents report have a significant effect on the attitudes of the children. The attitude toward ethnic minorities is transmitted less successful than attitudes toward euthanasia & homosexuals. We find that caring parents are more successful in transmitting attitudes. The influence of the parents diminishes as children age. Whether or not the attitudes were discussed in the family home did not affect the extent of attitude similarity between parents & children.

2006S00841

Jauk, Daniela (Dept Sociology, U Graz [tel: +43 600 10497004; e-mail: dani.jauk@uni-graz.at]), **Why Careerists Have No Chance in the Austrian Transport Labour Union**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The proposed paper is based on findings of a broad qualitative inquiry investigating semi-professional & professional union activists during all career stages within the Austrian railway transport union (GdE, Gewerkschaft der Eisenbahner). Firstly the general Austrian situation should be sketched: Within the overall tendency of declining union membership & decline of the Social Democratic Party in general the GdE is the union with the highest organization rate in Austria. It is characterized by a peculiar model of double functions, which means that individuals are trained in the union as well as in the party system within comparatively long professional socialization periods. While studying this interwoven & particular "biotope" one exciting fact emerged in the narratives of the interviewees aged 16 to 56: With increasing professional rank narratives of individual career concepts were completely disappearing, respectively denied. Based on elaborations of theories by Merton & Hughes I explain why this particular secret is necessary within the role set of a position between peeks & pikes & argue that this coping strategy is the 'social glue', which is able to balance the contradicting demands of the different reference groups around the central concept of "availability" in union (political) careers.

2006S00842

Jelin, Elizabeth (CONICET-IDES, Buenos Aires, Argentina [tel: 54 11 4831 7423 fax: 54 11 4804 5856; e-mail: elijelin@fibertel.com.ar]), **Societal Actors in the Global Scene**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Contemporary global processes involve the emergence of global actors who define their action in a variety of public spaces & scenarios. Concentrating attention on actors & movements that take up the wellbeing of people as the focus of their action, & taking a medium-term historical perspective, the paper presents the analytical framework for understanding a) the dynamics involved in the combination or shifts in the scale of action of diverse social movements & groups (including the linkages between local-community up to the global); b) the shifting frames & understandings of issues & demands concerning wellbeing, including citizenship rights & belonging; c) the formation & consolidation of global public arenas, spheres & spaces; & d) the emergence of new actors & players.

2006S00843

Jelin, Elizabeth (CONICET-IDES, Buenos Aires, Argentina [tel: 54 11 4831 7423; fax: 54 11 4 5856; e-mail: elijelin@fibertel.com.ar]), **Contested Memories of Repression and Political Violence**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Based on the experience of political violence & state repression in the 1970's in the countries of the Southern Cone of South America (particularly Argentina, with some comparative notes on Chile & Uruguay), the paper deals with the transformations of the boundaries between private & public life. The violation of intimacy by politically driven repressive practices (raids of private homes, torture, clandestine detention, & the like) implied a major violation of culturally shared definitions of the private-public line. As part of the truth & justice processes in transition periods, the testimony of victims, survivors &, when possible perpetrators, are required & expected. The paradox lies in the fact that such public testimonies imply also a new invasion into intimacy & private life. In spite of the significance of personal testimony both at the political & personal levels, currently—when the mass media are bent on making private lives public through talk shows & reality shows that flatten sentiments & intimacy by making them banal—the testimonial genre runs the risk of being turned into a banal & overexposed spectacle of horror. State terrorism & repression violated the human bodies & intimacy; the reconstruction of identity after such turmoil requires that private & intimate spaces also be rebuilt. In this context, the testimonial "fads" (often modeled by the mass-media) pose additional dangers that should not be ignored.

2006S00844

Jelusic, Ljubica & Juvan, Jelena (Faculty Social Sciences, U Ljubljana, Slovenia [tel: +38615892358; fax: +38615892202; e-mail: ljubica.jelusic@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **Peacekeepers' Families in Slovenia: Challenges and Trends**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Slovene Armed Forces is participating in peace operations since 1997. Since then more than 1700 Slovenian soldiers took part in several peace operations all over the world. In spite of almost a decade long experiences

of participating in peace operations, since first military families were faced with separation due to deployment, the military is just starting to develop family support programmes for peacekeeper's families who are left behind for the time of the mission. The paper examines the concept of family support program & official promises at one side, & soldiers' perception of this support at the other side. Slovenian military families are more tied to traditional social network (broader family, friends), than to the military institution, while expecting some help or support during the deployment. The survey among military families conducted in 2005-2006 shows that they have some requests, but they think that the military would not be able to fulfil them. The peacekeepers' families suffer from not having reliable information on what is happening in the area of operation where family members in uniform are working.

2006S00845

Jelusic, Ljubica & Pograjc, Bojan (Faculty Social Sciences, U Ljubljana, Slovenia [tel: +38615892358; fax: +38615892202; e-mail: ljubica.jelusic@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **Sociological Aspects of Cooperation among Italian, Hungarian, and Slovenian Soldiers in Multinational Land Force Unit: Diversities for Better Efficiency or Not?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The multinationality of military formations after the end of the Cold war has become basic organizational principle of bigger military units, although multinational structure of armed forces has been known in European history for centuries. The readiness to become part of the multinational military environment was shown also by Slovenia in 1997, when Slovenian military entered the Italian-Hungarian-Slovenian Brigade of Multinational Land Force. The unit met some typical sociological problems of multinational military formations during nearly decade of its development. The paper examines parameters of social relations in the unit, such as official language, operational procedures, level of unit integration, personal & professional relations among members of the unit, especially military culture, national military tradition, democratic principles in donor states, military discipline, common trust among unit members. The soldiers are from three different states with three different military histories & tradition, & authors tried to find out how much these differences & cultural diversities influence the operational readiness & efficiency of the unit. Empirical verification of the thesis was done through quantitative analysis among officers of the units & with qualitative analysis (interviews) on problems of language, procedures, working cultures & personal relations in the period between 2001 & 2006.

2006S00846

Jennett, Victoria (Policy & Research Dept, Transparency International, Germany [e-mail: vjennett@transparency.org]), **Corruption, Human Rights and Conflict Transformation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper analyses the impact of corruption on human rights in post-conflict reconstruction & conflict transformation. How are human rights compromised & the pursuit of a peaceful & just society impeded by corruption? And what are the long term dangers of failing to tackle corruption when negotiating peaceful settlements to conflict? The paper argues that in pursuing an end to conflict anti-corruption standards should be mainstreamed into peace negotiations & settlements in order to build a sustainable peace.

2006S00847

Jennett, Victoria (U Deusto, Bilbao, País Vasco, Spain), **Peace Processes, Human Rights and Transparency**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper I seek to examine mechanisms to foster human rights & assist the transition to justice in post-conflict peace processes, & to assess the validity of those mechanisms from the perspective of the achievement of human rights. Further I analyse how transparent those mechanisms are, in an effort to understand how public support for—or public opinion against—human rights goals are fostered. The often necessary secrecy of peace negotiations in peace processes results in compromises being made to achieve peace which results in a compromised 'justice' or 'democracy'. Often these compromises are made in pursuit of the 'greater good': in real terms, the cessation of violence & the end of the killing of human beings. This paper looks at one issue in peace processes—that of how to treat political prisoners—& examines & balances the human rights of political prisoners with the rights of victims & the security of the greater public. Transparency is an essential feature of fostering trust & obedience to democratic institutions. This paper also examines how transparency aids public support for difficult steps in building peace. In particular the role of interna-

tional institutions & civil society in monitoring, using good offices, & raising the human rights & transparency standards of locally negotiated peace settlements, is examined. To explore these issues examples will be drawn primarily from the peace processes in Northern Ireland & Colombia. Each region draws on different sets of international institutions to achieve & maintain peace & offers interesting points of contrast & comparison.

2006S00848

Jensen, Knud & Walker, S. A (Danish U Education, Copenhagen [tel: +45 88889432; e-mail: knud@dpu.dk]), **Managerialism and the New Middle Class in the Public Services**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the analysis of data we collected some years ago on the restructuring of teacher's professional work & identity in the modernised State, (Walker & Jensen, 1998 Out of Chaos, Magister No 4, UNESCO, Moscow), we found that an influential element in the destruction of professionalism was the insertion of what we called 'neo-managerialism' into the processes of schooling. At the time, like many other commentators, we viewed this as little more than the 'borrowing' of management concepts, practices & rationalities from commercial & industrial organisations. We have now come to see this transformation as part of a series of much more intensive & radical discourse shifts in the State formation of modernised economies & in the provision of public services in these formations. Neo-managerialism has become central to the operational discourse of both politicians & their agents, the directors of health trusts, schools & social welfare organisations. It unites public service goals & public sector organisation within market principles. It penetrates the consciousness of both policy makers & practitioners. Hierarchical in terms of its internal logic & assumptions & in its modes & models of implementation, it is profoundly alienating. In this paper, we will explore the discourses which enable & restrict the work of public sector managers. We view this stratum as the new middle class of public sector provision & in the paper will explore the dynamics of this group as a social class segment. We will also use this investigation as an opportunity to refine our theories of how the sets of discourses used by groups like this one, which have emerged in the modernised State, connect social structure & social agency.

2006S00849

Jensen, Mette & Blok, Anders (Dept Policy Analysis, National Environmental Research Instit, DK-4000 Roskilde, Denmark [tel: +45 46301234; fax: +45 46301114; e-mail: mje@dmu.dk]), **Pesticides in the Risk Society: The View from Everyday Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Ulrich Beck's diagnosis in his already classical book 'Risk Society' addressed, when it was first published in 1986, a number of new & important issues concerning environment & society. In spite of the weight of the theoretical contributions of the book it appears, however, somewhat unsubstantiated in empirical terms. Similarly, the 'macroscopic' level of Beck's analysis often seems insensitive to variations in risk concerns within & between different countries, regions or localities. These interrelated characteristics of the 'risk society' discussion serve as the background for our approach: to discuss central theoretical propositions related to the 'risk society' diagnosis by drawing on an empirical 'case' study of pesticides risk perceptions. Pesticides are by nature 'designer toxins' & as such a 'risky' technological development, detectable only by experts' 'sense apparatus'. Moreover, they are surrounded by expert disagreements & multiple interests, have become central to the environmental movement since the 1960s, & are subject to substantial media attention. In other words, our 'case' study can be said to be 'paradigmatic' & may hence be given wider interest within 'risk society' debates. Similarly, our empirical material allows us to include both lay & expert perspectives, enabling us in particular to focus on issues pertaining to the lay-expert relationship in Beck's theory. In that way, we link our study to theoretical & empirical discussions raised by authors such as Alan Irwin, Brian Wynne & Stephen Yearley.

2006S00850

Jeppsson-Grassman, Eva (National Instit Study Ageing & Later Life, ISV, Linköping U, Norrköping, Sweden [tel: +4611 36 33 66; e-mail: evagr@isv.liu.se]), **Informal Helping and Care in Sweden—Patterns, 1992–2005**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Characteristic of the welfare discourse in European countries in the past 15 years has been an increased focus on the unpaid care work carried out by citizens. The background to this is ideological, on the one hand, & caused by economic problems of the welfare state, with budget deficits, on the other hand. Unpaid welfare work not only can fulfil a complemen-

tary role to paid care work, in many situations it is the only care available. Informal help & care may, however, also be interpreted from a civil society perspective, as an expression of a vital social capital of a country. It is an area where systematic research has often been missing. The discussion will be based on results from repeated Swedish surveys, carried out between 1992–2005, which investigated the scope & character of informal care, from the perspective of the caregiver & with a broad methodological approach. Regular helping outside your own household as well as informal care to frail relatives or friends was explored. The results indicate that, in spite of cuts in & new priorities of the Swedish welfare state in the 1990s, the levels of informal care remained rather stable during that decade, while a marked increase in this type of work has been seen in the 2000s. There are several plausible interpretations, & the patterns can be understood from different perspectives. One interpretation maybe have to do with a lagging effect from the 1990s, with an ongoing informalisation of the Swedish welfare state, where informal care compensates for cut downs & new priorities in the availability of formal care-needing people. Another interpretation, which seems plausible for some of the results, is that people in general tend to help each other increasingly, contrary to some prevailing arguments concerning declining social capital in Swedish society.

2006S00851

Jeppsson-Grassman, Eva & Whitaker, Anna (National Instit Study Ageing & Later Life, (NISAL), ISV, Linköping U, Norrköping, Sweden SE-601 74 [tel: +46 (0)11 363366; fax: +46 (0)11 10 55 90; e-mail: evagr@isv.liu.se]), **With or Without Faith: Spiritual Care in the Church of Sweden at a Time of Transition**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The frame of reference of the presentation will be the changing role of the Church of Sweden after its separation from the State, & in modern society. The context of the analysis will include the idea of a more pluralistic Swedish welfare state & increased emphasis on the role of civil society. The main argument of the presentation will be that the spiritual care offered by this Church to people in the last phase of their lives & to those bereaved, is an area which illustrates the—partly contradictory—expectations & ambitions connected with a Church of Sweden in transition & its "new" welfare role. The presentation will be based on results from a study in which the scope & character of spiritual care offered to dying parish members, on the one hand, & to bereaved members, on the other, in two middle-sized communities was explored. A result of the study was that the languages used in regards to the two populations were of strikingly contrasting character: faith-based to those dying, while of a "second-hand", de-spiritualized nature to those in bereavement.

2006S00852

Jha, Munmun (Dept HSS, IIT Kanpur, India 208016 [tel: +91-512-2597615; fax: +91-512-2597150; e-mail: mjha@iitk.ac.in]), **Caught on the Wrong Foot: Ideological Violence and the Human Rights Movement**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim of this paper is explain & analyze violence committed by Naxalites, an armed ideological & political group in relation to human rights non-governmental organizations, & more broadly to the human rights movement in India. It seeks to answer two main questions: (1) What is the attitude of rights organizations to Naxalite violence, & why is it so? (2) What are the implications or consequences of this for the organizations & the movement? It is suggested that the particular dilemma of responding to Naxalite violence remains problematic as the attitudes of the rights organizations are shaped by: (1) their distinct histories, implying a link with the Naxalite movement; (2) adherence to an ideological position that emphasizes 'democratic rights', & (3) & practical or grassroots realities that has to do with resources & priorities. It is argued that the question of Naxalite violence has various implications for the rights movement. These are discussed under three non-exclusive categories: (1) lack of autonomy in activism, (2) lack of legitimacy with the government & law enforcing agencies, & (3) organizational problems, both within & with other organizations.

2006S00853

Ji, Lili (Observatoire sociologique changement (OSC), Paris, France [tel: +33 (0) 664305604; e-mail: lili.ji@sciences-po.org]), **Today's Young People's "Disaffection" with Science Study: A Comparative Survey Conducted in France and China**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ All countries are paying more & more attention to the issue of educating future scientists. While some developing countries continue to devote their

efforts to overcome the lack of funds needed to support scientific & technological education, a number of developed countries are facing the peculiar problem of young people losing interest in the study of science. Carrying out an analytical & comparative study may shed some light on available research related to the "scientific vocation crisis." My own cultural & educational background led me to choose China & France as my first choice for samples. Taking into account the theories & methodologies of contemporary research in Education, Sociology of Education & Youth regarding the two countries (in particular research results of authors such as Bourdieu, Convert, Dubet, Duru-Bellat, Epstein, Sun Keping, Deng Xiaoli, Van Zanten, etc.), we designed a combined quantitative & qualitative field survey. Through this survey, we hope to get information on value orientations—with regard to questions on science study—of high school & university students from different social backgrounds: gender, age, place of residence, social milieu & educational background. So far, I have conducted this survey to a total of about 2,500 young people in six different administrative regions in the two countries. The information collected so far, including official statistics, responses to the questionnaire & recorded interviews, has initially reflected the following trends: in France, the "disaffection with scientific disciplines" seems only to be part of a more general phenomenon, that young people are becoming less interested in getting higher level degrees. On the other hand, the majority of surveyed students consider scientific researchers insufficiently remunerated compared to the effort they make, which seems to strongly discourage them from choosing this career path. In China, where university admissions are in an expansion phase, the "disaffection" does not clearly show in available statistics. However, in the country's economic development process, some disciplines related to foreign trade have gained more popularity; the way these disciplines may affect the status of scientific disciplines is worth further examination. Additionally, in today's China, where family economic status does not necessarily correlate with family cultural status, the relationship between education & students' social origin seems to be somewhat more complicated than that found in France. Moreover, in both France & China, while the vast majority of people deny any difference between boys & girls in their abilities to study science, a major gap still remains with regard to the number of students opting for sciences courses. Therefore, the study & analysis of the survey's first results, integrating deeper historical circumstances such as changes taking place in the two countries in the areas of economy, politics, education system, education policies, people's lifestyle, etc., may contribute to answer the following questions: how does the problem of "disaffection with science study" exist & manifest itself in different countries/regions? Which disciplines are facing greater crises? To what extent & for which reasons do boys & girls still differ in opting to study scientific disciplines? How is young peoples' educational streaming affected by variables related to their family's social status? How does the popularity of some non-scientific disciplines manifest itself, & so forth?

2006S00854

Jobs, Patrick C. (U New England, Armidale NSW Australia 2530 [tel: 02 4472 2676; e-mail: pjobs2@pobox.une.edu.au]), **Factors That Influence the Submission and Success of Research Grants in Criminology: An Analysis of Grant Applications to the Criminology Research Council**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Criminology Research Council has recently completed an assessment of research proposals to the CRC between 1989 & 2002. This paper summarizes analyses of that evaluation. The analyses describe the characteristics of the proposals & their interrelationships with institutional & investigator demographic characteristics. Information regarding publications generated through the proposals was collected through two sources. A mail survey of all persons listed as investigators on the proposals was complemented through a bibliographic search through electronic library sources. The findings compare applications that were funded & that were not funded. Institutional research in criminology is relatively rare. This documentation provides empirical foundation & interpretation for examining whether criminological research proposals are representative of the disciplines, whether funded proposals accomplish the goals of national research organisations & how the research granting process can be improved.

2006S00855

Johnson, Jessica K. M. & Williamson, John B. (Graduate School Social Work, Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467 [e-mail: mccabejc@bc.edu]), **Do Universal Non-Contributory Old-Age Pensions Make Sense for Rural Areas in Low Income Nations?**,

International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ The need for old-age security coverage in rural areas of many developing nations is rapidly increasing for several reasons, including population aging & the weakening of family support networks. This trend has generated intense interest in policies that might help respond to this need. The focus of our analysis is on one of the most promising alternatives under consideration, universal non-contributory old-age pensions. This model has some limitations & it is not appropriate for all nations, but it would be of potential benefit to far more nations than the six that have already implemented variants of this approach.

2006S00856

Jokinen, Marika (Survey Unit/Statistics Finland, Helsinki [tel: +358-9-1734 3628; fax: +358-9-1734 2750; e-mail: marika.jokinen@stat.fi]), **Home and Technology: Potential of Technology in Domestic Domain**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Technology use has grown rapidly in the past twenty years in home environment. Technological appliances have spread all over the house, in general, but the focus of increasing of new technology has been on entertainment & communication. A typical feature of the development concerns the nature of appliances or the use context: it is highly private. People are more independent from space & time because of new possibilities of technology. Life is therefore easier than before. But it also means that the physical relation to home & to people there has changed. Individual interests are more likely today linked with technology manipulating the way people spend time in home & the way they communicate with each other. Personal devices are located in private spaces in domestic domain, & that has a clear effect on social reality & social relations between family members. In fact, people are more & more alone with technology in home—either by themselves or spending time with someone not present e.g. through Internet. According to several case studies (qualitative & quantitative) on technology use in home (smart home research) conducted in Tampere University of Technology in Finland there is a clear sign that people at the same time cherish so called traditional family values & are highly interested in possibilities of new technology solutions (e.f. ubiquitous computing) in home environment even though the development so far seems not only to have produced what was expected, more free time, & less haste & stress. Routines can be seen to have a tremendous significance, (more e.g. Tolmie et al 2003), & that is one of the core issues discussing technology use in domestic domain. Current way of life is extremely exhausting & demanding. Technology seems to offer people one kind of potential salvation to be able to control one's life him- or herself & keep up with the life. But is it relevant at all to believe that there is chance to combine basic human needs & traditional values with potential of technology resulting a socially sustainable & comfortable home life for everyone? It is a huge challenge but not impossible to accomplish as long as the priority is the man, not to contribute to the ethos of technological determinism (e.g. Williams 1975; Airaksinen 2003).

2006S00857

Jonckers, Danielle (CNRS GSRL Anthropology ULB, F-75849 Paris, France [tel: 0033140251094; fax: 0033140251235; e-mail: danielle.jonckers@wanadoo.fr]), **Power Stakes of Mali's Islamic Association. From Identity Affirmation to State Contestation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Islamic associations appear in Mali with the democratic government in 1991. They are not limited to religious questions but have political, economical & social dimensions. Some of these associations are present in South of Mali, a country where, during centuries, religious plurality was common & where for most of people the religious identity was not Muslim. One of these is especially preoccupied with modernity, social justice & autonomy of Africa. This association seems not subordinate to economic or political structural forces on the contrary & people use the association as a factor of contestation of such dominations coming from Mali or from Europe or Arabic countries. In the city members are graduates; some are teachers, others traders. I try to understand the motivations of villagers to join the association, which promotes religious fundamentalist principles. The young farmers who became Muslim around 1980 did it to escape usual family & religious budgetary constraints. But they were not fundamentalist. It is really a dilemma to discover that today members of such associations claim Islamic law in place of secularity & pluralism which exist & make possible their own existence. What is especially not common is that these purpose come from young people & women who choose freely to join this association. Different religious cultures have

coexisted even under strong state government in the past &, today, the majority of Malian people don't contest pluralism & multiculturalism but protest against the bad quality of the secular institutions & the immorality of political authorities. These associations not only echo these complaints but try also compensate for state failures & secular institutions in medical & education fields. I study the transformations working in the city & the country.

2006S00858

Jones, Adele D., Bifulco, Antonia & Gabe, Jonathan (Dept Behavioural Sciences, U West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad [tel: 868-662-2002 ext. 2403; fax: 868-663-4948; e-mail: ajones@fss.uwi.tt]), **The Implications for Family Life of Current Economic Migration Patterns: The Case of Caribbean Nurses Migrating to the UK**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The present migration rate for the Caribbean is one of the highest worldwide with a notable resurgence in the exodus of health workers. Poverty & gender inequity within the Caribbean, among other 'push' factors, & the gendered nature of some current labour shortages in the UK has led to a growing trend towards the feminisation of migration, with increasing numbers of women emigrating to work in the health sector. The impact of migration is a well-researched subject however little is known about the impact of current international nurse recruitment drives in the UK on family life, despite the fact that economic & legal factors make family separation more likely now than in previous periods of migration. In the Caribbean, women have primary responsibility for the upbringing of children; there are therefore differential consequences for the migration of mothers than for fathers. The impact of separation, re-location & resettlement can profoundly transform family life & without adequate support may adversely affect the wellbeing of women & children. Policy on economic migration & international recruitment must therefore take account of the effects on family structures & the inter-relationship of social, economic & psychological factors.

2006S00859

Jones, Gareth A., Thomas-de-Benitez, Sarah & Herrera, Elsa (London School Economics, UK [tel: +44 20 7955 7610; fax: +44 20 7955 7412; e-mail: g.a.jones@lse.ac.uk]), **Being in Public: The Multiple Childhoods of Mexican Street Children**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper reports on the conceptual background & early results of a two-year project into the identities of street children in Puebla, Mexico. Using street ethnography, the project aims to uncover how street children construct identities in worlds that most would perceive to be threatening & traumatic. The research adopts the concept of "multiple childhoods" as a metaphor to understand how young people produce meanings about their lives in relation to the world around them & these meanings are constantly formed & contested. We believe the notion of multiple childhoods opens opportunities for research enquiry by challenging views of street children as a 'group' & denying the multiplicities of experience mentioned by children themselves. Yet, given their exclusion & propensity to keep meanings of 'self' hidden, we are intrigued by an idea of street children unable to make up their minds just who they are. What implications do unstable identities have for them & for those who need children to have damaged but normatively stable identities in order to intervene 'for their own good'? We also want to understand how the children relate to identities such as Mexican-ness, with 'modern' ways of being in the city or with consumption, & to position their identities against those of other 'street' children but notably the consumer chic & counter-culture youth. How do street children 'act up' & discriminate against others?

2006S00860

Jones, Ian Rees (U London [tel: +44(0)20 8725 5492; fax: +44(0)20 8725 3426; e-mail: irjones@sgul.ac.uk]), **Periodization and the Interpretation of Social Change: The Case of Health and Medicine**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Periodization is a key component of attempts to develop historical & sociological descriptions & explanations of continuity & change in society. It both underpins & problematises attempts to make truth claims about the past & present. In this sense periodization is double-edged. It helps to illuminate patterns of development & identify points of transition. At the same time it can cloud our vision with respect to large-scale macro-historical generalisations. Periodization is necessary & useful but it is a process that is socially constructed & subject to critique. Our reading of periodizations should therefore acknowledge the possibility of the co-

existence & development of ideal types during the same historical epochs. The danger is that the privileging of particular historical periods can lead to generalisations that hide more than they reveal. One way of addressing these problems may be to emphasise the heuristic nature of periodizations while developing comparative analyses that focus on pathways & transitions between different epochs. To illustrate the discussion, the paper will consider the question of periodization in relation to medicine, health & the historical sociology of welfare.

2006S00861

Jones, Nicola & Pham Thi, Lan (Save the Children UK, London [tel: +44 020 7012 6799; fax: +44 020 7012 6964; e-mail: n.jones@savethechildren.org.uk]), **Children's Political Participation in Vietnam: Children Speak Out on Poverty**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The UNCRC recognizes children's right to participation & to be consulted on issues that affect them. This principle challenges traditional paternalistic models of addressing children's welfare, & since the World Fit for Children UN meeting in New York in 2000, national governments have paid increasing discursive attention to child participation. However, the existence of spaces for children to speak out does not guarantee that children's citizenship will be effectively exercised. Instead important politico-cultural shifts are needed so that community & political leaders listen & take heed of children's—especially poor children's—views. This paper draws on a case study from Vietnam to illustrate these challenges. Vietnam was the second country in the world & the first in the South East Asia region to ratify the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) in the early 1990s. Strong political will, notwithstanding, the implementation of the UNCRC has not been holistic. Considerable policy attention has been paid to the other three core groups of rights enshrined in the UNCRC (survival, development & protection) but child participation has been relatively neglected. This lacuna stems from a general dearth of understanding about the importance of children's participation (among both adults & children), a traditional & deep rooted attitude of shaping child related policies based on adults' experiences & limited skills among officials in engaging with children. In order to address this weakness, Young Lives Vietnam has provided children with opportunities to express their concerns & those of their families & communities to local policy makers. Children's fora entitled "Children Speak Out on Poverty" have been organised in diverse parts of the country so that policy can better reflect & address children's realities. The focus has been on provincial leaders as they have been granted greater responsibility for budget & policy decision-making due to recent political & fiscal decentralization in Vietnam. The aims of the fora are multi-dimensional: For children to meet & share experiences about the manifestation of poverty in their lives & feasible solutions to improve their well-being. To raise awareness among children about their rights & thereby contribute to the effective implementation of the Vietnamese Grassroots Democracy Decree (2001). To inform policy-makers & to create opportunities for children, especially poor children, to directly communicate their views. To channel the ideas generated from these dialogues into the formulation & implementation of Vietnam's 5-year Social & Economic Development Plan. This paper explores the impact the fora have had at the provincial & national levels in terms of civic engagement processes & policy formulation, as well as on the child participants. It pays particular attention to issues of sustainability & what this implies for initiatives that promote children's political participation more generally.

2006S00862

Jones, Nicola & Villar, Eliana (Save the Children UK, London [tel: +44 020 7012 6799; fax: +44 020 7012 6964; e-mail: n.jones@savethechildren.org.uk]), **Bridging Research, Policy Analysis and Advocacy to Tackle Childhood Poverty**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Poverty research & assessment have attracted considerable international attention & resources over the last decade, as exemplified by international initiatives such as the United Nations Millennium Development Goals & the Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP) framework. During the same period, a series of UN international conferences & conventions have highlighted & significantly expanded the concept of human rights beyond the civic & political spheres to encompass economic, social & cultural rights. These dual developments have provided the discursive & political space for researchers & activists to draw attention to the particular marginalisation & deprivation of women, children & indigenous or ethnic minority peoples living in poverty. However, notwithstanding a growing body of research, there is still much to be done with respect to effectively disseminating research results & strengthening relationships between NGOs,

research networks & policy practitioners to ensure substantial policy change. Our knowledge of the most effective types of partnership strategies & how these can best be adapted to diverse, political, social & cultural contexts, is still limited. This paper explores efforts to bridge multi disciplinary research, policy engagement & practice to improve poor children's life quality within the context of Young Lives an international longitudinal policy research project on childhood poverty. Young Lives is tracing 12,000 children between the years 2000-2015 (8000 children from birth & 4000 from age eight) in four diverse transforming societies (Ethiopia, India, Peru & Vietnam). Beginning with a discussion about the importance of mapping the policy context, it supports policy making as a non linear dynamic process involving multiple actor networks with varying interests & informed by competing policy narratives (local & global). It suggests that opportunities for influencing policy are more varied, but perhaps also narrower & more incremental than conventionally perceived. This is particularly important in under researched polities at different stages in democratisation, decentralisation, & economic development processes, & that Northern derived models of advocacy are likely to be context inappropriate. The second half of the paper focuses on Young Lives (YL) experiences to identify common factors that either contribute to or thwart evidence based pro poor child focused change. It focuses in particular on three key aspects: quality of evidence; partnership & networking; & communication of messages. Two examples from Ethiopia & Peru are used to illustrate this discussion: efforts to mainstream children's rights into Ethiopia's second PRSP in 2005-6 & a community radio initiative in Peru focusing on childcare practices. The concluding section reflects on the particular challenges involved in bridging policy & research in a project informed by children's rights.

2006S00863

Jones, Paul K. (Sociology & Anthropology; U NSW, Australia [tel: 61 2 93853746; e-mail: P.Jones@unsw.edu.au]), **Culture & Public Sphere: Some Redeemable Features of the British Tradition**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the relevance to this sessions's theme of the 'British' trajectory usually associated with the now internationalised field of cultural studies. Its configuration was different from the US case given the stronger role played by literary studies & 'mass culture' than 'mass society' theses. However, a particular negative understanding of the mass society thesis—taken to include the Frankfurt School & heavily influenced by Leon Bramson's the Political Context of Sociology—did strongly inform the Birmingham project under Stuart Hall. Habermas's earliest formulations of the public sphere thesis also took Britain as the paradigmatic historicisation of the development of a bourgeois public sphere with a literary public sphere playing the crucial emergent role. The paper will build on negative & positive features of these links, including related ones between news & popular culture. It will suggest that these & the parallels between Habermas's original thesis & the work of Raymond Williams offer fruitful grounds for further theoretical development.

2006S00864

Jönsson, Ingrid (Dept Sociology, Lund U, Sweden [tel: +46-46-222 88 31; fax: +46-26-222 47 94; e-mail: Ingrid.Jonsson@soc.lu.se]), **Family Values and Family Obligations in Changing Societies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim of the paper is to discuss the impact of social, economic & demographic change on the care of elderly & its implication for gender relations. In Western countries, current demographic trends, changing family patterns & increased employment among women have an impact on the responsibilities taken by the state, the market, the family & the community respectively. Today & in the near future, the care of the elderly in China is of equal importance when population is ageing, when family changes similar to Western countries is starting to occur & the effects of the one-child-policy become noticeable on family solidarity & gender relations. The paper starts by introducing the concept of social care followed by an exploration of the concept of filial piety as a family value. The role played by the family in the care of elderly among urban & rural families in China since 1949 will be discussed from research findings reported in books & scientific journals. The paper will discuss contemporary trends of changing intergenerational relations & their consequences for social policy in contemporary China. Finally, the paper addresses gender aspects of changing intergenerational relations.

2006S00865

Joshi, Arvind Kumar (Dept Sociology, Banaras Hindu U, Varanasi, U.P., 221005 India [tel: +91-542-2570413; e-mail: arvindvns@satyam.net.in]), **Where Is the Rural Elderly Population in the Emerging Health Policy Regime of India: Grass-Roots Realities?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper, based on empirical data, both qualitative & quantitative, from five selected villages from Sewapuri block in the not-so interior & urbanizing zone of Varanasi, is an attempt to profile the emerging health needs of the elderly population, & juxtapose it against the scale & quality of services available, both in the public & growing private sector, & thus bring out the degree of unmet needs & the resulting deprivation. The health policy planners have their own perception of community & community health, which generally overlooks the reality of differential access to public health facilities. The paper, therefore, also analyzes how the socio-economic, cultural & power status factors influence access not only to public institutions, but family-based health care & well-being. As an issue of immense topical importance, the paper also examines the manner in which the largely World Bank driven health sector reforms are affecting the access, whatever it was, of the rural elderly to the public sector health facilities & what corrective measures would be necessary.

2006S00866

Jozwiak, Janina & Podogrodzka, Malgorzata (Instat Statistics & Demography, Warsaw School Economics, Poland [tel: 48-225648710; fax: 48-225648643; e-mail: janina.jozwiak@sgh.waw.pl]), **Ageing in Europe. Opinions of Europeans on Population Ageing and the Elderly**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Population Acceptance Survey which was carried out in 14 European countries included, i.a., questions on population ageing. Respondents were asked about their opinions on the ageing process itself & also about attitudes towards the elderly, their position in the society, policy measures aimed at care of the elderly & satisfying their needs as well as opinions on transition to retirement. In the paper a comparative analysis of individuals' opinions on ageing & the elderly in these countries has been carried out using both descriptive method & logistic regression models in which individual characteristics of respondents (age, sex, education) were taken into account. One of important findings from the analysis is that level of education is the most significant variable differentiating opinions & attitudes in all the countries under study & that differences between countries may be assigned to social & economic context.

2006S00867

Jungar, Katarina (Inst Women's Studies, Åbo Akademi U [tel: +358 2 2154848; fax: +358 2 215 4668; e-mail: kjungar@abo.fi]), **Activism, Globalization and Health**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper I argue that activism needs to be one of the main focuses for researchers in health studies. I will show how an analysis of AIDS activism, & especially women living with HIV who are mobilized & struggle for antiretrovirals (for themselves, but maybe also for their children & unborn babies) can highlight the effects globalization has on health, illness & mortality (see also Robins, 2004). Their struggle for access to health for poor people has provoked an international discussion on the ethics of international trade laws & multinational pharmaceutical companies, but also locally a discussion & development of useful health policies. This research is based on an ethnographical study of the South Africa AIDS activist group the Treatment Action Campaign collected January until June 2003 & November 2004 until June 2005, although the study has been an ongoing process since 2000.

2006S00868

Kaasch, Alexandra Michaela (Dept Sociological Studies, U Sheffield, UK S10 2TU [tel: 0044 114 222 6480; e-mail: sop04amk@sheffield.ac.uk]), **Actors and Opinions in Global Health Policy—Who Has Got the Say?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Studies in the field of global social policy or global health policy have shown a variety of global actors (international organisations & others) trying to influence national health policy by producing ideas on desirable policy models. This paper is concerned with the set of global actors specifically addressing the question of 'best' health care systems. The research reported here looks specifically at views of actors concerning the role of the state in health care provision, financing, & regulation. Documents (reports, websites, working papers, etc) of international organisations within & outside the UN system (e.g. WHO, World Bank, OECD), as well as INGOs & think tanks (e.g. Global Health Watch, NERA) are analysed

& compared with each other. This data shows that in a rather fragmented way alternative comprehensive health service policy models are being developed, expressed & discussed within & between policy actors at the global level.

2006S00869

Kahancova, Marta (Amsterdam School Social Science Research, U Amsterdam, Netherlands [tel: +492212767194; e-mail: M.Kahancova@uva.nl]), **Local Solutions to Global Needs: Human Resource Management, Employee Participation and Effects on Employee Welfare and Factory Performance in a Multinational Company**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Despite a global challenge to increase organizational performance, evidence from four factories of a Dutch multinational firm in Belgium, France, Poland & Hungary suggests that high factory performance is not always achieved via coordination of best practices throughout the firm. Instead, each factory benefits from local conditions & the specificity of local workforce. This paper documents the diversity of human resource practices & forms of employee participation in each factory, discusses their origins & variation & evaluates their effects on workers' welfare, productivity, & the factories' performance. The focus is on coordination between factory managements & local workers & the distinct attributes of this coordination, including work-related employee participation, motivation schemes, & informal interaction. The study reveals that the multinational's practices are not merely rational & profit driven, but socially responsive to workers' needs in different countries. Through this, an enhancement of factory performance is achieved. This finding is based on a qualitative analysis of original data collected in the factories using semi-structured interviews with employee representatives & managers at various organizational levels.

2006S00870

Kahanec, Martin (Institut Study of Labor, Bonn, Germany [tel: +49-228-3894-529; fax: +49-228-3894-510; e-mail: kahanec@iza.org]), **Two Faces of the ICT Revolution: Desegregation and Minority-Majority Earnings Inequality**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social interaction is the primary vehicle through which advancement of information & communication technologies (ICT) affects socio-economic outcomes. In the context of minority-majority relations, social distances & segregation determine the benefits individuals gain from social interaction & from improvement of its efficiency. In the general equilibrium framework, this paper argues that ICT advancement disproportionately increases the efficiency of social interaction in ethnically integrated social networks & that of majority individuals, thereby causing desegregation & increasing interethnic earnings inequality at the same time. The argument thus explains the concurrence of two seemingly contradicting developments in the lives of Black & White Americans since the late 1970s—rising interethnic earnings inequality & desegregation of Blacks. Furthermore, I establish that there is a threshold level of ICT below which all minority individuals prefer segregated neighborhoods & above which some minority individuals choose to integrate, thereby reaping the efficiency benefits of social interaction with the larger society. I interpret the reversal of the segregation trend that occurred in the late 1970s as a consequence of advancement of ICT beyond this threshold level. Finally, I suggest an explanation of why typically no desegregation occurred in extraordinarily segregated areas & in the case of recent immigrants.

2006S00871

Kaipainen, Päivi (Sociology Education, RUSE, U Turku, Finland [tel: +358 2 333 6682; fax: +358 2 333 6524; e-mail: paikai@utu.fi]), **Analysing Biographies of World-Renowned Scientists and Scholars: Bourdieuan and Latourian Approaches in Comparison**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In biographies, it is customary to create a myth of exceptional creativity & talent around heroes of science. The question is how to read these biographies from some other perspective as stories of heroes. This paper presents two alternative approaches that are being tested in an ongoing doctoral thesis to the biographies of two philosophers (Bertrand Russell, Ludwig Wittgenstein) & two scientists (Marie Curie, Albert Einstein). It is to be assumed that the two fields with quite differing working habits will leave their mark also in their heroes. According to Pierre Bourdieu scientific actions originate in an interplay between habitus & field. The first approach, drawing on Bourdieu's ideas, traces trajectories of the persons by analysing changes of field, formation of habitus & the social, cultural

& symbolic capitals developed over the life course. The second approach leans on Bruno Latour's actor-network theory. According to Latour it is misleading to attribute scientific breakthroughs to individual heroes because such achievements can always be attributed to a collective involved in it. The latourian approach reveals actors that have assisted the person in his/her achievements tracing also the points of 'translation' where actors are being transformed as well as changes in position.

2006S00872

Kaiser, Mark (Center for German and European Studies, State U St. Petersburg, Russia [tel: +7 (812) 324 0885; fax: +7 (812) 324 0885; e-mail: kaiser@zdes.spb.ru]), **Development through Knowledge: A New Global Knowledge Architecture**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper draws attention to the emergence of a new architecture of global knowledge, which aims to induce development through the access to knowledge. On the basis of modern Information & Communication Technology (ICT) new knowledge networks evolve. They help to bridge the knowledge gap between developing/transformation countries & industrial countries by closing the digital divide. Meanwhile the culture of planning & of knowledge production within development organisations is gradually changing. In this paper I focus on the homogenisation of knowledge in development cooperation while paying attention to local knowledge & the plurality of local cultures which continue to persist.

2006S00873

Kalekin-Fishman, Devorah (Faculty Education, U Haifa, Israel 31905 [tel: +972-4-8123605; fax: +972-4-8240911; e-mail: dkalekin@construct.haifa.ac.il]), **'For Their Own Good': Pedagogical Ideologies That Perpetuate Alienated Ethnicities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Among the causes of a school failure for many members of ethnic groups are benevolent pedagogical ideologies. These ideologies are given expression in learned discourse on "what the pupil needs," "what the pupil wants," "what the pupil is accustomed to," & "what is for the pupil's own good." A careful examination of how this benevolence is translated into ways & means of organizing education & imparting knowledge in some Israeli schools, demonstrates how low achievements are legitimized over time. Benevolent pedagogical ideologies combine with (macro) inequity, interactional bigotry, lack of cultural & social capital, & a false consciousness to perpetuate an alienated status quo.

2006S00874

Kalekin-Fishman, Devorah (Faculty Education, U Haifa, Israel 31905 [tel: +972-4-8123605; fax: +972-4-8240911; e-mail: dkalekin@construct.haifa.ac.il]), **Concerns and Consequences: Can Researchers and Policy-Makers Find a Common Ground?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Policy-makers & researchers are different in their (a) claims to elite status; (b) organizational functions; (c) mandates; (d) orientations to causality & time; (e) ritual behaviors; & (f) output. From another point of view, we can see differences in their material location, the relations of production that rule their activities, relations to their products, & their contribution to the production or the reproduction of society. Examples will be cited from attempts at collaboration between researchers & policy-makers in one country of immigration—Israel. We conclude that only with stringent self-monitoring at best, does it make sense for policy-makers & researchers to collaborate.

2006S00875

Kalleberg, Arne L. & Mouw, Ted (Dept Sociology, U North Carolina at Chapel Hill, NC [tel: 919-962-0630; fax: 919-962-7568; e-mail: arnekal@email.unc.edu]), **Changing Occupational Structure and Career Mobility in the United States, 1970s-2000s**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There has been considerable economic & organizational restructuring in the United States during the past thirty years. Many of these changes are reflected in transformations in the occupational structure, as some occupations have declined & others have grown. These occupational changes, in turn, help to explain the dramatic increase in earnings inequality observed during this period (especially between high- & low-educated workers) as well as other aspects of career mobility. This paper provides an overview of how changes in the occupational structure have affected career outcomes in the United States since the 1970s. Using data from the Census & Current Population Surveys, we first describe some of the main

changes that have occurred in the occupational distribution during this period. We then use data from a longitudinal panel study of individuals (the Panel Study of Income Dynamics) to illustrate how workers in growing & declining occupations experienced different career outcomes, such as wage mobility & patterns of job stability & turnover.

2006S00876

Kamal, Azza M. (Dept Architecture, Tanta U, Egypt [tel: 2 (010) 5052 119; e-mail: azzakamal@hotmail.com]), **Acquaintances and Shaping Housing Identity in Informal Settlements: Case Study from the U.S-Mexico Border Colonias**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim of this paper was to investigate the phenomenon of population growth in the migrants/informal settlements along the Texas-Mexico border, known as Colonias, & to test the acquaintances roles in housing process & preserving the vernacular values in housing production in the region. To test these relationships, group-administered, structured, questionnaires as well as image-based research, were utilized to obtain the data from the subjects that are mostly Hispanic. The investigation focused on analyzing settlers' motives of moving to the settlement, construction phases, & identity of the builders of self-help housing in the region. The study not only identified the builders' impact on house construction, but classified the vernacular components of the elements included in the morphological components of house fronts as well. In spite of the methodological challenges in the Colonias because of its informal nature, the study deduced the significant role played by acquaintances in shaping the vernacularity of housing identity in the three investigated communities in Webb County, Texas.

2006S00877

Kamau, Winifred (Law School, York U, Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel: 416-650-4162; e-mail: wkamau@yorku.ca]), **Law, Pluralism and the Family in Africa: Which Way Forward?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The assumption in conventional legal scholarship & policymaking in Africa is that there exist two separate regimes of family law, namely the customary system & the state system based on western type law. The two regimes are set up as discrete & closed systems operating independently of each other, with pre-determined rules which supposedly govern behaviour. It is expected that individuals will choose one of the two systems to regulate their marital & familial relations. However, in reality, these "systems" do not operate independently but interact in various mutually constitutive ways. Further, customary law, far from being a pre-determined body of law which existed from a pre-colonial past, is itself the subject of negotiation & its content is fluid & constantly shifting. Moreover, apart from the two ostensible "systems" of law, there operate in society other normative fields in relation to the family, which produce their own sets of norms that impinge on the two "systems". This is visible in the actual practices of people, who do not fit themselves into neat categories but constantly traverse the boundaries of law & custom, thereby blurring the distinction between traditional/modern, customary/legal. I explore these themes in the Kenyan context, tracing the development of family law through the colonial period to the present day. I argue that attempts to reform family law in Kenya have been unsuccessful largely due to the continued bifurcation of law & custom, & the failure by policymakers to take into account socio-economic transformation in the African family & its impact on normative ordering. There is need for more empirical research into people's perception of their normative context, & how such perception shapes their attitudes & actions.

2006S00878

Kan, Man Yee (Instit Social & Economic Research, U Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester CO4 3SQ [tel: 44 1206 873897; fax: 44 1206 873151; e-mail: mkan@essex.ac.uk]), **Gender and Time Use over the Life Course: Evidence from Calibrated Time Use Estimates in the British Household Panel Survey**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper reports an exercise on calibrating time use estimates for the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS). The BHPS is a strong panel that contains repeated measures of time spent on paid work, housework & leisure activities. However, research has shown that questionnaire-based estimates of time use are less accurate than estimates derived from diary records. But the diary method is usually not practical within a panel study framework. This exercise attempts to combine the strengths of panel survey studies & time diary studies. We have a time-diary data set, the Home-on-Line Study (HoL), which shares the same questionnaire-derived time-use predictor variables with the BHPS. We use regression of the predictors

on the time diary data in HoL to calibrate time use in the BHPS by multiplying the resulting regression coefficients with the same predictor variables in the BHPS. We then get a calibrated index of individuals' time-use patterns based on the BHPS questionnaire items. These calibrated estimates will be used to chart changes in women's & men's use of time on paid work, unpaid work & consumption over the life course. The implications of time use for the gender differences in labour market earnings will be discussed.

2006S00879

Kaneko, Manabu & Munakata, Tsunetsugu (Research Center Sustainable Communities, CTIEngineering Co, Ltd, Japan [tel: +81-3-3668-4566; fax: +81-3-5695-1968; e-mail: m-kaneko@ctie.co.jp]), **Development of the SAT-Based Public Policy Marketing System**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ With over 30,000 cases of suicide per year, & with the number of sufferers of depression, cancer & lifestyle-related diseases on the rise, health problems resulting from hidden malignant stress in Japanese society represent a societal issue that goes beyond being merely a private health concern for the afflicted individual. According to the research findings of Munakata (1996), it has become clear that a cause of this malignant stress is the feeling of helplessness & emotional dependency brought about by the behavioral characteristic of self restraint possessed by many Japanese. As a result of this behavioral characteristic, Japan's conventional 'social system based on the collection & application of the intentions of citizens' itself can be considered analogous to being a cause of present-day malignant stress. A marketing web system which uses an algorithm based on SAT (Structured Association Technique) counseling studies is developed in this research as one approach towards solving these problems. The effectiveness of this system in improving health through increasing awareness of emotion is analyzed, & the utility of the narrative information that can be gained from the system with respect to social planning is investigated.

2006S00880

Karagiannis, Evangelos (Instit Social Anthropology, U Zurich, Switzerland [tel: 0044 41 635 22 47; fax: 0044 41 635 22 49; e-mail: karagiannis@access.unizh.ch]), **Religion and Nationalism in the Balkans: The Challenge of Democracy and European Integration**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The entanglement of religion/denomination & nationalism is typical of all Balkan nations with Christian Orthodox majority. The formal representations of the faith have historically proved to be of decisive importance for national affiliation & consequently the constitution of minorities in this part of the world. This deep connection of religion/denomination & nationality is a result of the strong entanglement of political & religious institutions in the history of the Balkans, the main characteristic of which has been the mutual political support of state & church: While the church had to provide legitimacy to political power, the latter's task was to guarantee the hegemonic position of the church within its territory & to protect her against every penetration from outside. Images of modernity either of purely nationalist or even communist shape, have never seriously questioned this configuration of power or the religious foundations of nationality. The democratization process in the Balkans & the consolidation of the European integration seem, however, to constitute two serious challenges for this centuries-old tradition. Since, on the one hand, democratically legitimated power will be less & less dependent on the support of institutions like the church &, on the other, the EU will not allow the continuation of state protectionism in the European religious market, the Orthodox churches see the main resource of their power position in these countries disappearing. Against this background, having lost almost all their material & spiritual resources through their traditional subjection to & collaboration with the state & being unable to meet the challenge of transnational religious movements in a globalized world, the Orthodox churches have developed into the main supporters of nationalism & critics of globalization in these countries.

2006S00881

Kåreholt, Ingemar, Ahacic, Kozma & Thorslund, Mats (Aging Research Center (ARC), Karolinska Insttit, Stockholm U, Gävlegatan, Sweden [tel: +46 70 2403060; fax: +46 8 6906889; e-mail: ingemar.kareholt@ki.se]), **Analyses of the Causes for Declining Health in the Oldest Old in Sweden 1992-2002**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ **PURPOSE:** The health among persons 77 & older in Sweden has declined 1992-2002. The purpose is to study possible causes for this. **METHOD:** Two Swedish national random samples 77 & older were used for quantitative analyses of health changes over the 10-year period 1992-2002 (n=537/561). The studies had similar design, included the same questions, & the proportions living in institutions, interviewed by telephone & proxy was similar. Non-response was low (4.6/11.4%). Ordered logistic regressions are used to analyze both objective (from tests) & self-reported health. **RESULTS:** Health was worse 2002 than 1992, for all objective & self-rated health indicators (lung function, cognition, physical performance, hearing, pains & aches, mobility, ADL-grooming, circulatory problems, global & age-referential self-rated health, & fatigue), except vision. The differences are not due to changes in age &/or sex composition, different smoking habits, drinking habits, change in economic resources, nervous & sleeping problems, earlier work situation, socioeconomic situation, non-response rate or study design. **CONCLUSION:** Since health was worse 2002 than 1992 for both objective & self-reported health, the decline is not due to reporting differences or changes in aspiration. None of the factors controlled for explains the change. Other possible causes are discussed.

2006S00882

Karlsson, Anette (Dept Sociology, Goteborg U, SE-405 30 Sweden [tel: +46 (0)31 773 47 90; fax: +46 (0)31 773 47 64; e-mail: anette.karlsson@sociology.gu.se]), **Identity and Change in Administrative Service Work: The Aspect of Carefulness**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The purpose of the paper is to present some empirical findings from a Swedish study of occupational identity, putting them into the broader perspective of women's work in a globalising world. The study focuses on the occupational identity/ies of medical secretaries & post office employees in Sweden in a theoretical context of modernity, gender & class. These are occupations which can be seen as typical of the conditions of administrative service work today, being heavily female-dominated & regularly called into question with reference to new technological possibilities, needs for downsizing, &/or to what is considered the subordinate character of the tasks. A total of about 40 persons in both occupations (mostly women but also some men) have been interviewed. The interviews are complemented with other types of text material & documents. In the interviews, concepts of carefulness, thoroughness & accuracy (in Swedish "noggrannhet") have stood out as one important part of occupational identity. The paper therefore focuses on the ambiguous, often gendered meanings of these concepts as sources of identity, with an eye both to contemporary working life as a whole, the conditions (past & present) of the occupations in question, & the individual working lives of the interviewees.

2006S00883

Karuna, Jain & Vandana, Sharma (SJM School Management, Indian Instit Technology, Bombay, [tel: +91-22-25767785; fax: +91-22-25722872; e-mail: kjain@som.iitb.ac.in]), **Globalization: Impact on Technological Advancements and Intellectual Property Management**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Scientific creativity & expression have always been recognized as life enhancing contribution to the economy & society. Today innovation is termed as the driver for economic development & wealth creation. Innovation leading to technological advancements in global context is providing challenges specifically to the developing nations for moving towards an innovation & growth oriented perspective. Field of intellectual property awareness & protection too is growing with the knowledge & technology intensive advancements. Intellectual Property Rights (IPRs) are known to be the emerging currency of the global, knowledge-based economy. IPRs enhance diffusion of innovations by providing strong protection to the technologies to be commercialized. The emerging global trends of IP enforcement, IP commercialization & harmonization, such as technology transfer & strategic alliances are making the role of Intellectual Property Management (IPM) crucial & important. Management of intellectual property is a multifaceted discipline concerned with IP development, protection, & exploitation of IP, which cater the needs of fast changing market demands across the globe. Well-managed intellectual property provides an organization mainly with two kinds of value namely, monetary & strategic values & this basically helps in policy formulation, & designing the strategies for acquiring, protecting & exploiting the innovations. IPM is examined specifically from the intellectual capital, intellectual asset, knowledge management & technology management field paradigms. This paper aims

at a focused literature review to examine the state of technological advancement & correspondingly socio-economic impacts of intellectual property regime in post liberalization era. Fields such as intellectual capital management, knowledge management, innovation management & technology transfer are making IPM stronger & beneficial for research organization, academic institutions, & industry. We evaluate the role & advantages of IPM with reference to intellectual capital management, intellectual asset management, knowledge management, innovation & R&D strategy, & technology transfer. This paper also attempts to investigate how strategically managed intellectual property helps in encouraging innovation, technology transfers, joint collaborations, alliances, & joint ventures activities.

2006S00884

Katz, Jeanne T. & Holland, Caroline (Open U, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA UK [tel: 441908654263; fax: 442075869884; e-mail: j.t.katz@open.ac.uk]), **Extra Care Housing: Is It an Attractive Prospect for British Jews**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Extracare housing or 'very sheltered' housing is being developed in the UK in the private sector primarily. Developments range from complete villages with extensive facilities to single buildings in urban areas. Like other middle-aged Britons considering prospective housing options as they contemplate retirement? Despite various tax initiatives which make transferral of house ownership to heirs well in advance of one's demise attractive, it is unclear that many people plan for decrepitude & dependency. Like other providers of facilities for older people, charities providing care for older Jews in the UK need to know what models of housing may appeal to this age group. Commissioned by 4 organisations, the authors have conducted 16 focus groups in 10 different localities in South East England. Participants are informed about different models of housing & invited to comment on the financing, care packages, locations, & nature (privately or charitably owned; Jewish or not Jewish) of these prospective facilities. This paper will focus on the policy issues that have driven the expansion of very sheltered housing in the UK & use the findings from this study to begin to understand attitudes to 'newer' forms of lifelong care in comparison with traditional residential & nursing provision.

2006S00885

Katz, Ruth & Katz, Elihu (Hebrew U Jerusalem, Israel 91905 [tel: (9722) 563-1873; fax: (9722) 563-3967; e-mail: msrkatz@mscc.huji.ac.il]), **Evaluating Culture: Vocabularies of Criticism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The problem of how to adapt criteria of evaluation to stylistic change will always be with us. Our current era of multiculturalism, postmodernism & globalism, however, confounds this problem almost beyond recognition: multiculturalism asks us to withhold evaluation; postmodernism insists that all subcultures are equal, & deserve to be analyzed only from within themselves; while globalism promotes a mix-&-match of elements from a medley of cultures. How do critics cope? Examples are drawn from music, films, & foods.

2006S00886

Katz-Fishman, Walda (Howard U Project South, Bethesda, MD 20817 [tel: 301.367.1079; e-mail: wkatzfishman@igc.org]), **Developing Shared Consciousness and Vision: A Strategy for Conflict Resolution and Organizational and Social Transformation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In analyzing the process of social transformation, we developed a model of the overlapping stages of consciousness, vision & strategy (CVS) & popular education tools to understand & talk about these stages & processes in our daily work within the big picture context of social history. The CVS model of movement building (see Project South's The Midnite School, 2004) refers to the realities of growing consciousness about systemic root causes of our problems & crises & the creation of a bold vision of our local communities & the global society & planet. For the theoretical foundations of the CVS model, see Marx & Engels (1986) & Lenin (1978). Our movement is locally grounded in the soil of the U.S. South & in grass-roots, labor, indigenous, people of color, immigrant, women, youth & sexually diverse communities & organizations across the United States. Our movement is nationally networked & is globally connected, & intends to be an equal partner with our sisters & brothers in struggle in the global South & world over. We will discuss both the organizational context & the movement context for using the CVS model & popular education tools for conflict resolution & transformation.

2006S00887

Katz-Fishman, Walda (Howard U Project South, Bethesda, MD 20817 [tel: 301.367.1079; e-mail: wkatzfishman@igc.org]), **A Globalizing World as a Challenge to Social Identity, Democratic Participation and Social Existence**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The context of this panel presentation is globalization, neoliberalism, social destruction, & growing bottom-up struggles around the world & in the USA. It will look at the teachable moments of the Katrina catastrophe, rising immigrant struggles & the US Social Forum as an opportunity for deepening a shared political analysis, vision & strategy for social transformation in the USA. Methodologies of popular education are presented as essential tools for bringing diverse & historically oppressed, exploited & divided communities & peoples into relationship, democratic participation & movement building for fundamental change.

2006S00888

Katz-Fishman, Walda (Howard U Project South, Bethesda, MD 20817 [tel: 301.367.1079; e-mail: wkatzfishman@igc.org]), **Teaching for Transformation: Putting Activism and Movement Building at the Center**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The context of this interactive presentation is that we live in a critical "teachable moment" of deepening crises & renewed activism, organizing & movement building. The challenge to scholar activists & educators is to understand this moment & to transform curriculum to prepare students as activists. We offer teaching strategies & teaching & learning tools for classroom & for personal & social transformation. We will examine & reframe assumptions by asking: "What are the assumptions about society, history, social problems & solutions, & social change & social movements found in traditional scholarship & teaching & what are the assumptions found in scholarship & teaching for social justice & fundamental social change?" We will discuss popular education as a pedagogical strategy for creating a community of learners with a vision of social justice & social change. We will present two teaching & learning tools we use as activists & educators in Project South & in our courses the social history timeline & the consciousness, vision & strategy model of the movement building process—focusing on social history, social movements & lessons learned for building today's bottom-up social justice movement. We will conclude with next steps in curriculum transformation.

2006S00889

Kawulich, Barbara B. (Educational Leadership Dept, U West Georgia, Carrollton 30118 [tel: 678-839-6135; fax: 678-839-6070; e-mail: bkawulich@westga.edu]), **Beyond the IRB: Conducting Ethical Research with Indigenous Populations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In recent years, American Indian scholars have addressed the need for researchers to view the ethics of research with indigenous peoples from a native stance. This viewpoint differs from that required of most institutional review boards (IRBs). Mihesuah (2003, 2005), Fixico (1996), & Smith (1999) have stressed the importance of viewing research with indigenous communities in ways that go beyond what IRBs require. Aspects they mention that should be addressed include differences in how one interacts with indigenous peoples, gaining appropriate entry into the community, reciprocity, using technology in data gathering, gaining permission to conduct research, conducting research that is of benefit to the community, & sharing of results. In my own research over the last ten years with the Muscogee (Creek) people of Oklahoma, I have been told horror stories of how researchers have invaded people's privacy & acted in ways that were deemed by community members as being disrespectful, all in the name of research. On a more positive note, however, conducting ethical research with indigenous peoples can provide beneficial information to communities & can give voice to a marginalized sector of our population.

2006S00890

Keeling, Sally (Dept Medicine, Christchurch School Medicine & Health Sciences, Otago, New Zealand [tel: 0064 3 3377932; fax: 0064 3 3377975; e-mail: sally.keeling@chmeds.ac.nz]), **The Changing Language of Family Relations in Later Life: Considering Help, Support and Care**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Exploring the patterns & experiences of family carers of older people in New Zealand has a relatively recent history, despite this field of social gerontology having been well-worked in many other comparable countries. This paper will draw on three local projects working with different groups of family carers, & taking an interpretive approach to transcripts

from focus groups & interviews, will consider how family relationships are socially & culturally constructed & evolving in these different contexts. Particular attention will be paid to how family carers talk about what they do, through analysis of narratives & discourses of care such as "I wouldn't call it care as such," "I just do the basics," & "she really relies on me." In light of these emerging discourses, national public policy approaches to supporting family & community care of an ageing population are also considered.

2006S00891

Keil, Roger (York U, Toronto, Ontario M3J1P3 [tel: 416-736-5252; fax: 416-736-5679; e-mail: rkeil@yorku.ca]), **Metabolizing Toronto: Rethinking Urban Political Ecology in the Global City Region**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Globalizing urban regions are under enormous pressure from globalization & neoliberalization worldwide. The effects & multi-scaled interactions with these pressures have been subject to much research, especially in terms of social, economic, cultural & political change. More recently, an explicit urban political ecology has entered the fray, which has examined the changing urban metabolisms of cities that are globalizing. This paper is situated in this literature & examines the ways in which the Toronto urban region is currently remade in ecological terms. Working through three case studies of the Toronto area—new Greenbelt legislation, urban waste, & transportation—it will be argued that new, complex & contested societal relationships with nature—a new metabolism—are emerging. These relationships are contradictory as they articulate diverging agendas of development, growth & social justice in the city. Reading the "globality" of Toronto through these relationships adds to our understanding of how urban regions fare under these conditions in the field of ecological relations.

2006S00892

Keim, Wiebke (Dept Sociology, Freiburg U, Germany [tel: 0049-761-406147; e-mail: wiebke.keim@web.de]), **International Sociology—Centre, Periphery and Counter Hegemonic Currents**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper in sociology of science argues for an analytical centre-periphery model for the international social scientific community. Empirical indicators, like data on international publication strategies, reception processes & visibility in international databases confirm that on a global level communication flows & international scholarly contacts are still strongly hierarchical & unequal. The paper will develop several interrelated factors for the persistence of the centre-periphery-structures, such as infrastructural & institutional development problems & dependency on overseas scholarly production as well as on postgraduate & doctoral programs at prestigious foreign universities. However, the marginalization of the Southern production through power positions determining the sociological mainstream—bibliographical databases, editorial committees, & the eurocentric disciplinary division of the social sciences—seems to be decisive in keeping the global South out of the core disciplines & in canalizing its discourses, books & personnel into ethnology, anthropology or area studies. The evolutionism inherent to sociological thinking is another factor in the marginalization of Southern sociologies. In a second step, we will develop the concept of counter hegemonic current as a challenge to the present North-Atlantic domination through locally relevant social scientific practice.

2006S00893

Keim, Wiebke (Institut Soziologie, U Freiburg, Germany [tel: 0049-761-406147; e-mail: wiebke.keim@web.de]), **North-Atlantic Domination and Counter Hegemonic Currents—The Position of African and Latin American Social Scientific Communities within International Sociology**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper in sociology of science deals with the historical & recent developments in the social sciences in Africa & Latin America. In the first place, it argues for a centre-periphery model to characterize the position of a given scientific community within the international science system. In a second step, we will develop the concept of counter hegemonic current. In recent years, several theoretical attacks have been launched against the North-Atlantic domination in the social sciences, but these reclamations from the global South haven't had a decisive impact on the hierarchical communication structures within the international social science community. Concentrating on the level of theories & texts, they haven't attacked the steering media of domination: institutions & finance.

2006S00894

Kelty, Ryan, Woodruff, Todd & Segal, David R. (Dept Behavioral Sciences & Leadership, US Military Academy, West Point, NY 10996 [tel: 845-938-6457; fax: 845-938-2236; e-mail: ryan.kelty@usma.edu]), **Relative Salience of Family versus Soldier Role Identity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ Individuals' identities are based on social characteristics & are influenced by the normatively defined role behaviors associated with a given identity. Identities & the role commitments associated with them are important because those that are high in salience for an individual are more powerful predictors of an individual's behaviors. The US Army recognizes the need to forge a strong, common military identity among its soldiers, but must compete with alternative identities for high saliency. The family also vies for high identity saliency & is often viewed in direct competition for the service member's time, energy, & commitment. This paper examines the relative saliency of military & family identities among American combat soldiers. Our study indicates that a majority of soldiers preference a family identity over a military identity. This pattern is most pronounced among soldiers who are married &/or have children. Additionally, time in service is significantly related to preference of family versus military identities among our sample of soldiers. Logistic regression analysis revealed that age, presence or absence of children & two categories of marital status are significant predictors of identity preference. Implications of the relative salience of military & family identities for the Army are discussed & recommendations are provided to maximize positive outcomes for the Army.

2006S00895

Kemp, Stephen (Dept Sociology, U Edinburgh, UK EH8 9LL [tel: 0131 650 3895; e-mail: s.kemp@ed.ac.uk]), **Complexity Theory: A Post-Postmodern Paradigm for Sociology?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Responding to postmodernist critiques of sociology, some have argued that we should see the social world as a complex place. This paper clarifies the background for this move, & cautions against the wholesale adoption of complexity analysis as a way beyond postmodern critiques. The first part of the paper distinguishes between two main sources of the invocation of 'complexity' in social science: approaches which draw primarily on post-structuralist social theory, & approaches which draw on complexity theories developed in the natural sciences. The paper then cautions against taking complexity theory as an all-embracing paradigm for sociology. Firstly, it argues that the invocation of complexity in some social theory-derived approaches can function as a cover for conceptual confusions within sociological analyses, masking a failure to coherently theorise some phenomena. Secondly, it argues against the assumption that all social phenomena are necessarily complex in character, suggesting that the complexity or otherwise of any particular phenomenon is to be settled through empirical investigation. This challenges complexity enthusiasts from both kinds of backgrounds. However, I suggest that an empirical emphasis is more prevalent in natural-science derived approaches, which tend to have a stronger demand for evidence, including quantitative evidence, to support claims about complexity.

2006S00896

Kempe, Thomas (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada V6T 1Z1 [tel: 604-822-3579; fax: 604-822-6161; e-mail: kempe@interchange.ubc.ca]), **Allegories of Translation: Weber, Franklin, and Luther on the Narrative Arts of Sociological Writing**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper addresses the formation of the sociological canon as a problem concerning the irreducibly allegorical dimension of social theorizing. That is, sociological thought advances through the construction of narratives that operate simultaneously on the semantic levels of: a) denotation (literal meaning) & b) connotation (symbolic significance), as well as at the pragmatic level of: c) translation (performative signification). Max Weber's *Protestant Ethic & the Spirit of Capitalism* constitutes an exemplary instance of this three-fold allegorical dimension of sociological writing with respect the way it reframes texts from early modern religious, scientific, & economic history. In particular, Weber treats Martin Luther's translation of the Bible in the 16th century & Franklin's Autobiography in the 18th century as complementary sociological allegories that can be received, recited, & "translated" across historical & cultural contexts in

ways that may exceed authorial intention while expanding readerly understanding. Weber's treatment of these source documents as narrative arts of conceptual casuistry & cultural translation therefore offers an exemplary model for the project of what he later called "interpretive" sociology.

2006S00897

Kempe, Thomas (U British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada V6T 1Z1 [tel: 604-822-3579; fax: 604-822-6161; e-mail: kempe@interchange.ubc.ca]), **The Cybernetic Casings of Observational Systems: From Parsons to Luhmann via Weber**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper argues that Max Weber's famous characterization of modernity as a closed but also malleable assemblage, or "steel-hard casing" (stahlhartes Gehäuse), offers a useful starting point for a new theoretical insight into the development of systems theory from Talcott Parsons to Niklas Luhmann. Weber deployed this suggestive figure first to characterize how the "value-rational" principles of the Protestant reformers were superseded by the technological spirit of occidental capitalism, & later to dramatize how the charismatic ideals of political action in Wilhelmine Germany were contained by the bureaucratic ethos of the nation-state. In the decades after World War II, however, Weber's dual perspective on the machinations of the capitalist economy & the bureaucratic state was partially eclipsed in explanations of how the carceral boundaries of the social system form a kind of permeable "iron cage" (Parsons's famous translation of Weber's metaphor) or a flexible cybernetic net of communication & information processing (Luhmann's revision of Parsons's action theory). The "detour through Weber" brings into sharper focus the economic & political structure of social systems, the potential for ethical & cultural transvaluation, & the critical vocation of reason that may otherwise be obscured by later systems theoretical perspectives.

2006S00898

Kendrick, Lorna (Tennessee State U [tel: 615-963-7615; fax: 615-963-5593; e-mail: lkendrick2@tnstate.edu]), **Justice versus Peace: Perceptions of Young African American Men**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ As citizens of the world there are certain assumptions humans make about justice & peace. For African American men the attainment of justice & peace often seems to be difficult & challenging. This constant struggle for something that is offered freely to others can be disheartening for young men of African descent. The mental health of many African American men suffers as a result of this constant struggle. Twenty-eight young African American men 18-25 years old were recruited for this participatory ethnographic study through a snowball method. The young men were given an opportunity to discuss their perceptions about depression. This dialogue led to several discussions on justice in the U.S. for African American men. From the discussions we began to see how these young men believed they experienced stress not peace & racial profiling not justice. Categories identified from group & individual interviews included stress, police, difference, chilling, coping, & depression. The participants believed feelings of depression for African American men were directly related to the injustice & the lack of peace they experienced as a result of their African American identity. Study results point to possible transforming mechanisms for diminishing the inequalities identified by the participants.

2006S00899

Kenny, Bridget C. (Dept Sociology, U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 27-11-717-4445; fax: 27-339-8163; e-mail: KennyB@social.wits.ac.za]), **Restructuring Local Labour Markets, Remobilising Retail Workers: The Changing East Rand (South Africa) and Retail Workers' Geographies of Militancy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores changes to the East Rand as a "local labour market" of retail sector workers between the 1970s/1980s & the present. It does so in order to explain changing geographies of worker militancy over this period. In the 1970s South Africa's first massive hypermarkets located on the East Rand as retailers saw this region as the ideal emerging market, bolstered by growing white working- & middle-class residents, & a small but expanding black working-class market. This consumer market related directly to the development of the East Rand as the centre of South African manufacturing by the 1970s. The independent retail union was one of the most militant unions in the region at the time, joining manufacturing workers in what became known as South Africa's "social movement unionism." By the 1990s, the local economy had changed with de-industrialisation &

the spread of mass retailing developments. Region-wide militant organisation that spearheaded workers' struggles under apartheid devolved to fragmented, localised battles at the workplace. The paper explores several reasons for this shift: sectoral changes, increases in contingent employment, corporate retail restructuring, increasing social reproductive vulnerabilities, & changes in the institutional role of the trade union. While the story of the demobilisation of trade unions in South Africa follows the trajectory of democratisation, the local labour market also becomes crucial to explain workers' changing collective political imaginations & actions, which in turn condition the "geographies of power."

2006S00900

Kenny, Bridget C. (Dept Sociology, U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 27-11-717-4445; fax: 27-11-339-8163; e-mail: KennyB@social.wits.ac.za]), **"Us, We Are Just Nothing": Contracting Out and the Increasing Marginalisation of South African Casual Retail Staff**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will consider the effects of contracting out of former casual employees of three branches of a major supermarket on the East Rand, South Africa. I conducted research with retail sector workers in these stores between 1998 & 2000, & have described the processes of casualisation of labour of these service workers elsewhere. Since then, the casual staff of these stores have been contracted out to one labour broker just as new sectoral labour legislation brought "casual" employees under basic conditions of employment. Based on new research (2005-2006) with these workers, the paper will examine the effects of contracting out on forms of control, workers' wages & conditions, & workers' sense of collective political identity. It will focus on workers' expectations & formulations of political inclusion in South Africa's emergent democracy after exposure to multiple & serial processes of changing employment contract. Finally, it will explore the implications of these experiences for labour organising.

2006S00901

Kenyon, Susan (Centre Transport & Society, U West of England, Bristol, BS16 1QY UK [tel: 00 44 (0)117 328 3996; e-mail: susan.kenyon@uwe.ac.uk]), **The Prevalence of Multitasking and the Influence of Internet Use Thereon: Results from a Longitudinal Diary-Based Panel Study**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Multitasking has traditionally been a 'forgotten dimension' of time use research. The phenomenon has long been recognised as important, yet it is only in the past decade that time use researchers have begun seriously both to record & analyse related data. Multitasking, defined as 'the simultaneous conduct of two or more activities during a given time period', can provide a more fully informed understanding of the true extent of time use & activity participation. This, in turn, can present a more accurate picture upon which measures of change in time use can be assessed. Conversely, not accounting for multitasking may perpetuate an incomplete & potentially misleading understanding of time use & thus activity travel behaviour & of change therein. This paper presents evidence from a longitudinal, diary-based panel study with c. 100 participants, which supports the prevalence & importance of multitasking. The study, principally into the impacts of Internet use for travel & social participation, has revealed clear implications of Internet use for multitasking. Multitasking is seen to be highly prevalent during Internet use, because of the Internet's role in facilitating co-presence of multiple activities in space & time. This, it is suggested, has important implications for both travel & social inclusion, reducing & increasing each, respectively.

2006S00902

Kharkhordin, Oleg (European U, Saint Petersburg, Russia [tel: 7-812-2755137; e-mail: kharkhor@eu.spb.ru]), **New Positivism: Latour's Theory of Truth as Fairness**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Positivist social science was classically conceived as a way of mimicking the indisputable achievements of natural sciences. However, instead of following what the natural scientists were really doing, positivists followed what the natural sciences were telling they were doing. For example, positivists' emphasis on verification, falsification, operationalization & the like did not reflect the actual major practices observed in the labs by the latter-day anthropologists of science. By contrast, Latour described these major practices, pointing out that science is a new system of convincing, which replaced the previous system (religion). In doing so, Latour developed a theory of truth as fairness. I propose this title on the model of Rawls' "justice as fairness": Latour wishes to establish fair rules for the game of truth, potentially acceptable by all in the original position under

the veil of ignorance. This theory of truth looks at the pragmatic aspects of making a credible statement (say, that a scientific phenomenon X exists) & claims that the costs to produce such a statement should be honestly accounted for.

2006S00903

Khelfaoui, Hocine (Centre Recherche Économie Appliquée Développement, Algiers, Algeria [tel: 213 21 94 11 74; fax: 213 21 94 17 16; e-mail: hoci_khelf@yahoo.fr]), **Les pratiques de recherche liées au développement en Algérie: cas des filières scientifiques et technologiques** (Research Practices Linked to Development in Algeria: The Case of Scientific and Technological Procedures), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ This article relates to research practices regarding the development in Algerian universities during the past decade. Investigations realized in this domain reveal important transformations within scientific research practices. First, an increasing interest for useful works can be observed that competes with the traditional orientation of university research in favor of academic production destined primarily for education. Within this new activity there are studies & expertise for local enterprises, collection of data for investors, & more scientific works revealing the need for publicly financed research projects. The beginnings of this diversification are ancient but the amplitude that they have taken during the past years will qualitatively transform university research practices. The goal of this intervention is: 1) analyzing the means of this orientation; 2) evaluating the degree of change pertaining to institutional & individual research strategies; & 3) evaluating the impacts on collaboration practices between universities & business.

2006S00904

Khelfaoui, Hocine (Centre Recherche Économie Appliquée Développement, Algiers, Algeria [tel: 213 21 94 11 74; fax: 213 21 94 17 16; e-mail: hoci_khelf@yahoo.fr]), **L'usage des TIC dans les universités algériennes** (The Usage of TIC in Algerian Universities), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ Despite appreciable access in terms of equipment & information, TIC (information & communication technologies) have hardly transformed the institutions & the conditions of educational & research professions. The usages of these technologies have a tendency to consolidate the existing practices rather than promote new possibilities implicit in these mediums. Thus, the expected promotion of teamwork & networks is impeded by conduct & social norms that concerned institutional or individual actors are not interested in removing. This inquiry shows how these practices are at variance with the essential social functions normally associated with TIC, by assigning them an individual rather than a collective, an informational rather than a communicative usage. These technologies are enclosed in a somewhat negative system, being based on the retention of local information & the obstruction of communication, the shielding of individuals & the fear of professional networks.

2006S00905

Khodyakov, Dmitry M. (Dept Sociology, Rutgers U, Piscataway, NJ 08854 [e-mail: dkhodyakov@sociology.rutgers.edu]), **Does a Conductorless Orchestra Take a Chance?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The goal of this paper is to answer the question about the conditions under which an orchestra can successfully perform without a conductor. Conductorless performance increases the risks of failure for the orchestra, because it is the baton-holder's responsibility to ensure that all musicians perform together & are given a coherent interpretation of music. Playing under conductor's close supervision, however, may not be very rewarding for high-caliber musicians who may feel that they are micro-managed by the person with a stick & that their talents are underutilized. Two world-famous orchestras, one in Soviet Russia (PERSIMFANS) & another one in New York City (Orpheus chamber music orchestra), decided to take a chance of performing without conductors to allow their musicians to experience artistic freedom & be directly involved in music making. Although PERSIMFANS tried to move away from control-based governance strategies typical of conductor-led orchestras, it was not able to overcome conductor's legacy. In contrast, Orpheus orchestra was able not only to accept the risks of equally sharing conductor's responsibilities among musicians, but also found a way of successfully managing them. Its success depends on the leadership rotation on a piece-by-piece basis, which underscores the role of trust & informal control.

2006S00906

Khodyakov, Dmitry M. (Dept Sociology, Rutgers U [e-mail: dkhodyakov@sociology.rutgers.edu]), **Trust, Control, and Optimal Distinctiveness in Creative Organizations: Insights from a Qualitative Analysis of a Conductorless Orchestra**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Using qualitative approach, I study how both trust & control are used to achieve 'optimal distinctiveness' in creative organizations, which is the ability to successfully couple artistic creativity & idiosyncrasy with isomorphic business strategies intended to provide long-term stability. I analyze the complexity of trust-control relationships by focusing on the Orpheus orchestra—the world's largest contemporary conductorless orchestra. I discuss how this orchestra rehearses & performs without a baton-holder & divides the typical conductor's responsibilities. Instead of having one leader, Orpheus uses the system of leadership rotation on a piece-by-piece basis, which allows the orchestra to benefit from the creativity & talent of each musician. As a result of high levels of musicians' participation, Orpheus performances are more passionate, energized, & allow for a direct relationship between audiences & orchestra musicians.

2006S00907

Khondker, Habibul H. (Zayed U, Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates [tel: 971-2-407-9850; fax: 971-2-443-4847; e-mail: Habibul.Khondker@zu.ac.ae]), **War, Peace, and Development: Comparing South Asia with Southeast Asia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Despite recent growth of Indian economy, as a region South Asia has lagged behind Southeast Asia in economic growth rate. This paper will compare economic growth in South Asia as a region with Southeast Asia. The main arguments are that South Asia has lagged behind in the rate of economic development compared to Southeast Asia due to the fact that a huge amount of public money was spent on militarization compared to Southeast Asia. Apart from direct economic benefit, Southeast Asia has also experienced a culture of regional peace which has contributed to the creation of a regional economic bloc which in turn aided in the promotion of economic development. In South Asia, militarization & war have created a culture of violence & mutual suspicion which has failed to create conditions for regional peace & mutual trust thus rendering economic development based on regional cooperation ineffective. While Southeast Asia has been quite successful in leaving history behind, South Asia remains trapped in history fuelled by mutual suspicions.

2006S00908

Kilian, Reinhold (Dept Psychiatry II, BKH, U Ulm, Guenzburg, Germany D-89312 [tel: 0049-8221-962861; fax: 0049-8221-9628160; e-mail: reinhold.kilian@bkh-guenzburg.de]), **Quality of Life in Mental Disorders. Current Developments in Theory and Research**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The examination of the quality of life of people with mental disorders revealed a large body of unexpected & confusing results. While it was expected that subjective quality of life would be positively related to objective indicators of good living circumstances, most studies found only weak associations between objective living conditions & subjective quality of life. Moreover, the improvement of objective living conditions was not found to be related to an improvement subjective quality of life. Based on these results & also on existing psychological & sociological theories some authors started to develop more comprehensive theoretical models of subjective quality of life in mental disorders. Currently, subjective quality of life is regarded by many authors as an equilibrium process by which people adjust their aspirations & their environmental conditions. In this presentation the consequences of this theoretical developments for research will be discussed & the fit between new theoretical concepts & recent research results will be examined. Furthermore, it will be discussed to which extent subjective quality of life of people with mental disorders can be expected to be sensitive to interventions by mental health services.

2006S00909

Kim, Hanjoo (Sport Science Instit Seoul National U, Korea [tel: 82-11-9073-0585; fax: 82-2-872-8151; e-mail: hanjoo7@snu.ac.kr]), **New Hero in Post-Pure Bloodism: A News Framing Analysis of Hines Ward TV Coverage**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In last February 6th, Korean-American Hines Ward received MVP in Super Bowl. Hines Ward is a mixed blood, whose father was an U.S. Armed Force in Korea, Hines Ward Senior, & mother was a Korean, Young-Hee Kim. Hines Ward's MVP is an invaluable award because his

mother, Young-Hee Kim who was discarded by her husband, overcame all the distinction & difficulties in America. After Ward was selected as a MVP, the enthusiasm of media was enough to make "Hines Ward Syndrome." Every mass media reported Ward's every action, concentrated on him & his mother's adverse situations in their lives. On the other hand, TV news has a high influence on consumers because it delivers the most important truth fact impartially & objectively in a given time. Accordingly, it has very important meaning to find out about the point of view national major broadcasting stations has, & the way they organize & reports the news on Super Bowl MVP Hines Ward. Therefore, this study analyzed the news on Hines Ward through news frame analytic approach. Focused on main agency & issue composing Hines Ward news, I derived the agency frame & issue frame. Also in order to analyze what is the news ideology in the above frames, I derived the subject frame & the results are as follow. First, the agency frame of Hines Ward news is "devoted son" frame, "great player" frame, "traditional Korean mother" frame. Second, the issue frame of Hines Ward news is "hero making" frame, "mixed blood accepting" frame, "displeasure of life" frame, "pride Korean" frame. Third, the subject frame of Hines Ward news is "heroism" frame, "post-pure bloodism" frame.

2006S00910

Kim, Mun Cho (Dept Sociology, Korea U, Seoul 136-701 [tel: +82-2-3290-2073; fax: +82-2-929-1957; e-mail: muncho@korea.ac.kr]), **Dialectics of Security Need and Risk Awareness**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While 'security' has long been regarded as an ordinary concept describing the state of physical, material, institutional or psychological comfort, 'risk' represents an analytical term that enables us to discuss the negative aspects of our life condition. After the seminal work of C. Perrow, Normal Accidents: Living with High-Risk Technologies in 1984, 'risk' has become one of popular topics of academic discourse. Moreover, thanks to the accomplishment of several leading scholars of reflexive modernity, 'risk' emerges as a keyword that can account for many malfunctions of 'high modern society.' In contrast, 'security' remains to be a simple denotative term lacking analytic implications. Due to this pragmatic disparity, the interplay between 'security' & 'risk' has not been fully explored yet. As to a selection of risk disputes ranging from natural disaster through nuclear plant, GMO to high-tech medical treatment, a case study to investigate the dialectical trajectory of security & risk is conducted. Just as the developmental process between detection & labeling in labeling theory of criminal behavior, so does the association of security need & risk awareness tend to produce a strong confluent effect of exponential growth. Thus, advanced surveillance/sorting technologies are taken to be effective means to cope with increasing demand for 'societal security' in the age of high-risk society.

2006S00911

Kim, Mun Cho (Dept Sociology, Korea U, Seoul 136-701 [tel: +82-2-3290-2073; fax: +82-2-929-1957; e-mail: muncho@korea.ac.kr]), **IT and the Shaping of New Social Order**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Passing the turn of the millennium, human society is undergoing a process of profound restructuring. Unlike in the previous transition driven by labor-saving mechanical technology, IT is playing such a significant role in the current social transformation that 'information society' has become a catchword of our time. Social transformation driven by advanced information technologies never occurs in a smooth or homogeneous fashion. It is widely open to sectoral, functional, temporal variations. Taking all those variations into account, four-stage model of social informatization is proposed. Computerization stage is a state characterized by the construction of technological infrastructure including the installation of computer hardware. The effect of computerization lies in automating repetitive tasks & saving time & energy. But, IT at this stage remains instrumental in so far as it involves the enhancement of job efficiency without influencing other aspects of human activities. Network stage is the point where & when computing & telecommunication functions merge. At this point, cheap information processing & information storage techniques result in their extensive distribution & significant impact in the area of telecommunications. In flexibility stage, the most prevalent characteristic is the phenomena of 'borderlessness.' Extraordinary increase in social circulation of information via Internet (network of networks) tends to soften the divisions between groups, institutions, sectors & nations since massive flow of information breaks down all those boundaries. The pinnacle of the informatization process is cyber-stage, an outcome of convergence power of digital technology. Compared to the previous three stages, this cyber-stage seems to be far more epochal, since it rests upon the cyberspace, the time-

less-spaceless locale of infinite degree of freedom. Based on this four-fold developmental model, types of IT-led society are identified as follows: automation society, network society, flexible society & cybersociety. Then, their characteristics, dynamics, problems & responses are to be discussed in term of STS (Science, Technology & Society) perspective which emphasized the reciprocal interaction between science technology & their socio-cultural contexts.

2006S00912

Kim, Sang-Wook & Mueller, Charles W. (Dept Sociology, Sungkyunkwan U, Seoul, Korea [tel: 82-2-760-0412; fax: 82-2-744-6169; e-mail: swkim@skku.edu]), **How Do Organizational and Occupational Commitments Vary by the Professional Characteristic of an Occupation: Evidence from the 2005 Korean General Social Survey, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ Previous studies tended to focus almost exclusively on the way organizational & occupational commitments vary by the bureaucratic characteristic of an organization at the expense of the professional characteristic of an occupation. A natural consequence of this slanted focus was to study only a few organizations, thereby producing research findings that are highly specific to some organizations. To rectify this imbalance, this study sheds lights on the occupational professionalization in investigating the levels of & relationships between the two forms of commitment. Further, unlike previous studies, this study treats occupational professionalization as a multicategory. Two working hypotheses are tested: (1) the more professional an occupation is, the more the employees are likely to commit themselves to their occupations than organizations; (2) the more professional an occupation is, the lower the correlations between the two forms of commitment become. Both the mean levels & correlations are analyzed without (unadjusted) & with (adjusted) controls for most salient correlates & predictors of the two forms of commitment. Use of the 2005 Korean GSS data provides an overall support for the hypotheses.

2006S00913

Kim, Taekyoon (Dept Social Policy, St. Antony's Coll, Oxford U, OX2 6JF UK [tel: 1-703-403-6048; e-mail: taekyoon.kim@sant.ox.ac.uk]), **The Great Famine, Nationalism, and Regime Survival: A Comparative Study of China and North Korea, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ The fundamental aim of the paper is to reveal the role of national collective identity invented by communist regime in the face of the great famine: how nationalism bridges the crisis management of communist regime & its impacts on the regime stability in the post-famine period. The invention process of national identity for regime survival is investigated by a comparative study of China (1959-1961) & North Korea (1996-1998), both of which experienced severe catastrophe of the famine. Interestingly, against the assumption of the potential unrest that would be ignited by the famine, communist regimes faced no serious social protests & succeeded in maintaining political legitimacy in spite of the nationwide catastrophe. During & after the period of the famine in China, the famine-stricken society was totally controlled by the Mao regime both through mass mobilization & the ideological purge. Likewise, despite the expectation of its total collapse, North Korea has been successfully muddling through in managing economic disasters under strong control over the society. In this context, the paper explores how national identity invented by the political regime shapes justifiable causes for legitimacy maintenance in the domestic realm & influences foreign policies in the external dimension. Furthermore, it deals with how different paths of socialist development between China & North Korea were formulated by different functions of nationalism for the preparation of the post-famine societies.

2006S00914

King, Debra (Dept Sociology, Flinders U, Adelaide, Australia [tel: +61 8 8201 3164; fax: +61 8 8201 3521; e-mail: deb.king@flinders.edu.au]), **Success, Creativity and More Meaningful Lives? Problematising the Promise of Passion, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ A frame analysis conducted on the use of passion in the popular management literature examines how passion is being conceptualised as the latest way of 'being' within an enterprise. Drawing on data from 30 books, 39 business journal articles & 114 business magazine articles this research highlighted some of the dilemmas of pursuing passion in order to find success, creativity or meaning. The analysis identified two master frames: a) where passion is conceptualised as an intrinsic quality, as an end in itself where meaning, satisfaction & success emanate from being passionate; & b) where passion is conceptualised as an extrinsic quality, as a means to

an end with that end being enhancing competitive advantage. With these two framings of passion in mind, this paper explores the inter-relationships between passionate individuals & passionate organisations. It is evident that while mutual passion can indeed be advantageous & lead to enhanced levels of success, creativity & meaning, there also exists the potential for exploitation, burnout & chaos. In delineating these differences it is possible to re-vision the ways in which enterprises can develop their competencies, both in achieving their goals & in being more meaningful for the people who work within them.

2006S00915

King, Peter S. (Social Policy Research Unit, Family Centre, Wellington, New Zealand 6009 [tel: 64-4-5866623; fax: 64-4-5866624; e-mail: king.p@fc.org.nz]), **Social Capital, Social Networks, and Employment, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ This paper presents findings from a study of the barriers to employment faced by single men & women in New Zealand. Life history & social network methods were used to identify & examine the structures & contents of the social networks of 45 single Maori, Pacific, & Pakeha (New Zealand European) women & men; & investigate their abilities to mobilise the social capital embodied in these networks to get by, & get ahead in obtaining & sustaining paid market employment. Qualitative life history data provide a social, historical & cultural context to the network data & provide a basis for identifying & understanding culturally-based differences among the three ethnic groups. Complete network data were obtained for up to 20 social & employment-related contacts for each participant. Network data were analysed with Ucinet 6, focusing on network density, constraint, brokerage, E-I index, the identification of primary & secondary networks, & the identification of "weak links." Increasing labour market attachment is associated with a clear gradient of decreasing within-network brokerage & increasing between-network brokerage. Increasing labour market attachment is also associated with increasing access to job information from contacts associated with secondary networks.

2006S00916

Kitto, Simon C., Villanueva, Elmer V., Petrovic, Ana, Waxman, Bruce P. & Smith, Julian A. (School Rural Health, Monash U, Victoria, Australia 3825 [tel: +610351281008; fax: +610351281080; e-mail: simon.kitto@med.monash.edu.au]), **Surgeons' Attitudes toward and Usage of Evidence-Based Medicine in Surgical Practice: A Pilot Study, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ Within surgery, the debate about evidence-based medicine (EBM) has focused on its nature & compatibility with surgical practice, with the inevitable polarisation of opinion. However, medical curricula & surgical training programs are adopting EBM techniques wholesale. The Department of Surgery at Monash University undertook a pilot study to explore current knowledge, attitudes & behaviours of practicing surgeons toward EBM techniques. This paper provides a descriptive overview of the survey results which demonstrate ambivalent & contradictory attitudes toward EBM in surgical practice. The results from the surgeons surveyed suggest that surgeons believe the following: (1) EBM marginalizes patient involvement in decision-making; (2) EBM generated knowledge is useful & used commonly in daily clinical decision-making; (3) Ignoring this information does not adversely affect their daily clinical decision-making; (4) Surgeons have high confidence in their own judgment & low confidence in clinical practice guidelines as compared to other evidentiary sources; & (5) Peer reviewed journal summaries of the latest research & results of clinical trials are the most useful resources in clinical practice above clinical practice guidelines. These results are discussed in the context of sociological literature on the culture of surgery & the nature of surgical practice.

2006S00917

Kivinen, Osmo, Hedman, Juha & Kaipainen, Päivi (Research Unit Sociology of Education, U Turku, FIN-20014 Finland [tel: +358 2 333 5878; fax: +358 2 333 6524; e-mail: osmo.kivinen@utu.fi]), **Evaluation of OECD Indicators: The Matching of Female-Dominated Tertiary Education and Male-Dominated Labour Markets, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ According to the OECD (Education at a Glance 2004) one trend in the labour markets of the developed world is a growing demand for a highly educated & skilled labour force. To the national economies the growth-ideology promises that the higher the rates of entry to tertiary education the better the country is able to meet the shifting labour demands of the developing market economies. To individuals the growth-ideology prom-

ises that the higher the educational level one achieves, the better the salaries & higher the status one gets, not to mention protection against unemployment. In Nordic countries, the growing rates of entry to tertiary education are specifically due to the increase in the number of female entrants; however, women's salary level is lower than men's & women are characteristically placed in part-time or temporary work. This paper tests the female-male situation in both education & the labour market with a case study utilizing Finnish census data. The OECD growth ideology reflects, in Martin Trow's terminology, the premises of the elite university model even though people are already living in the era of mass higher education.

2006S00918

Kivinen, Osmo & Piironen, Tero (Research Unit Sociology Education, U Turku, Finland, 20014 [tel: +358 2 333 6540; fax: +358 2 333 6524; e-mail: osmo.kivinen@utu.fi]), **Do Social Sciences Need Philosophical Ontologies: A Pragmatist Answer**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper suggests action-centered, pragmatist methodology of social sciences that manages without metaphysical ontologies. The only "ontology" needed is a community-specific agreement on what the case is & what is to be done. It is suggested that social scientists are conducting strictly focused case studies aimed at solving specific problems; it is emphasized that this problem-solving is always done in a specific social context, from a specific actor's point of view, responding to specific problem-settings. The research results are justified through discussion & debates in the relevant social scientific field, in terms of the relevant language game. None of this requires laying ontological foundations for social scientific inquiries; indeed these points are taken to suggest that the objects of social scientific inquiries should not be thought of as something metaphysically intransitive, as something independent of all human descriptions & purposes. Furthermore, the pragmatist position is elucidated through comparing it with John Searle's type of realist, ontologizing theory of mind & society. Especially illuminating is to contrast the way Searle understands the implications of Darwinian thinking as regards conceptions of human being, mind & language, with the way pragmatists understand those implications.

2006S00919

Kleemann, Frank & Matuschek, Ingo (Dept Sociology, Chemnitz U Technology, Germany D-09111 [tel: +49-371-240-5759; fax: +49-371-531-4452; e-mail: frank.kleemann@phil.tu-chemnitz.de]), **"Style" as a Concept for Analyzing Communication Work**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In order to increase efficiency, there is a general management tendency to standardise media-based communication work & work communication. For example, pilots use a highly standardised set of formulae & routines when communicating indeed. On the other hand, media-based communication of call center agents with customers—though also characterised by high degrees of management control of work in general, & communicative performance in particular—cannot be performed in a completely standardised manner. Rather, call center agents must (voluntarily or involuntarily) bring into work, & continuously develop a particular individual mode of communication & work performance. A holistic concept of "style" allows best to grasp the underlying "modus operandi" of both the communicative & work practices of the agents. An empirical analysis—employing procedures of conversation analysis & documentary method—of 89 transcribed recordings of original telephone interactions in a German telephone bank shows that call center agents, while following the organisation's specifications of communicative conduct, display distinct elements of individual communication & work styles. As a contrast, we identify the uniform, standardised communication style of pilots on the basis of workplace observations presently conducted, & discuss why standardisation fails in non-routine settings.

2006S00920

Kler, Balvinder K., Tribe, John & Graham, Miller (School Management, U Surrey, Guildford, England GU2 7XH [tel: +44 1483 682117; fax: +44 1483 686346; e-mail: B.Kler@surrey.ac.uk]), **Discover SCUBA: Experiencing Dive Destinations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ SCUBA diving is a popular form of underwater visitation. According to MINTEL (2003), the international dive tourism market is changing & no longer dominated by experienced, rich divers. Dive certification is more affordable, & dive tourist numbers are growing in the major tourism gener-

ating markets of North America & Western Europe. Despite this potential, specific knowledge on the experiences of dive tourists is absent within tourism literature. Incorporating Tuan's concept of topophilia (1974) & Kaplan's Attention Restoration Theory (ART) (1995), this paper presents preliminary findings which discuss the experiences of dive tourists. Tuan coined 'topophilia' to include all of the human being's affective ties with the environment, which differ greatly in intensity, subtlety, & mode of expression. Whereas ART discusses how the components of 'being away', 'fascination', 'extent', & 'compatibility' enhance a restorative experience in natural environments. Additionally, Holden (2005) proposes five modes of how tourists experience the environment. Qualitative interviews were conducted with five participants, each with over ten years of international diving experience. Phenomenological analysis of interview data (Hycner 1999) was carried out to identify the essence of a restorative environment for dive tourists. Findings discuss the significance of affective dimensions of the environment including aesthetic, kinaesthetic & sensory features. This paper supports 'environment as emotional territory' amongst dive tourists, & contributes to wider tourism research on people-place experiences.

2006S00921

Knapp, Gudrun-Axeli (Institut Sociology & Social Psychology, U Hannover, Germany 30167 [tel: 0049-511-762-4973; fax: 0049-511-762-5435; e-mail: axeli.knapp@sozpsy.uni-hannover.de]), **Social Theoretical Perspectives on Intersectionality**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In recent years the discourse on inequality & differences among women, namely the paradigm of intersectionality, has been welcomed by more & more gender sociologists as not only broadening the scope of theory but also as offering a new perspective for a critical project. Initially brought into the debate by black feminists in the United States who criticized racial & class bias in feminist theorizing, the triad of race, class & gender has inspired a transnationally growing quest for a renovation of social theory apt to deal with complex inequalities. My paper will discuss the theoretical challenges that have been put on the agenda by this debate against a European/German background of experience. Posed as a systematic perspective of study, the categorical set of race/ethnicity, class & gender calls for a re-inspection of European modernity. An integrated socio-historical analysis could help correct the false assumptions & self-deceptions underlying many theories of modernization. Dealing with the methodological & theoretical implications of intersectionality brings to the fore the importance of context & history, including the contextuality & historicity of the categories of analysis.

2006S00922

Knowles, Caroline (Goldsmiths Coll, London U, New Cross, SE14 6NW UK [tel: +44 (0)207 9197729; fax: 919 7713; e-mail: c.knowles@gold.ac.uk]), **British Lifestyle Migrants in Hong Kong**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Hong Kong lies in the intersection of empire & globalisation; a migration magnet, it is a thriving Pacific Rim economy & the most recently settled chapter of (the British) empire. This paper is concerned with the comportment of a small, privileged segment of lifestyle migration; British expatriates who migrate to improve their circumstances & not, like refugees, to escape persecution. Using visual & biographical data from the Landscapes of Belonging Project this paper explores the spatial practices, social relationships & activities of British expatriates revealing subtleties in their relationship with Chineseness both through their encounters with Chinese people & the urban landscape of Hong Kong. It argues that the social production of racialized & ethnicized privilege in migration leans on an engagement with the locale which is both limited & highly structured in ways that work against fuller versions of participation & which compare poorly with versions of migration & settlement offered by South & South East Asians in Hong Kong.

2006S00923

Knudsen, Morten (Dept Organization & Industrial Sociology, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark [tel: +45 38152898; e-mail: mk.ioa@cbs.dk]), **Autolysis—An Operation-Analytical Observation of "Noise Out of Order"**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper demonstrates how systems theory as developed by Niklas Luhmann can be opened to empirical analyses of noise & noise-creating mechanisms. The basic analytical strategy of the paper is to observe the operations that make up social systems. The paper argues that this makes the analysis sensitive to lack of connectivity & to the active creation of

noise (defined as operations not gaining connectivity). In other words, that this opens the analysis to systemic autolysis (self-dissolution). An operational analysis of organised communication is carried out using the "Leit-differenz" operation/recursivity. A single case is analysed & four mechanisms that actively create noise instead of communication are identified. The paper is divided into five parts: An outline of the basic concepts used for the study of noise (I). A case study of decisions in a health care organisation provides examples of organisational noise (decisions that lack connectivity) (II). The case study shows an active creation of noise & four noise creating mechanisms are identified (III). It is discussed how the organisation observes the noise it creates (IV). Finally, we discuss the fruitfulness of the study of operations & autolytic mechanisms (V).

2006S00924

Knudsen, Morten (Dept Organization & Industrial Sociology, Copenhagen Business School, Denmark [tel: 45-38152898; e-mail: mk.ia@cbs.dk]), **Standards as Media for Polyphonic Functionality**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The development of both local & global standards within different welfare-areas is on the increase. This paper uses a second order observation perspective (observing observations) & focuses on the ascription of functions to standards in health care. Main trends in the international debate on the functions of standards form the empirical basis of the paper. The paper argues that standards succeed because they fail. They fail because they are unable to control the functions ascribed to them. They succeed because this failure makes it possible for different kinds of systems to ascribe their own functions to the standards. Quality-oriented communication-systems may use the standards, but so may political, judicial, economical, management, & scientific (etc.) systems. Standards may be seen as a medium, which connects decisions in health care to a variety of different functions associated with different systems. Standards thus seem to be an important element in the emergence of a polyphonic health care system in a polycentric, boundary-crossing steering-regime.

2006S00925

Kober-Smith, Anémone C. & Feroni, Isabelle (UFR Monde Anglophone, U Sorbonne Nouvelle & laboratoire GTM (CNRS), Paris, 75006 France [tel: +33 142524688; fax: +33145874259; e-mail: kober-smith@univ-paris3.fr]), **The Ageing of the Nursing Profession in France and Britain: How International Comparisons Can Challenge the Concept of Profession**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Based on the analysis of workforce data & relevant public policies, we argue that differences in the age distribution of nurses in France & Britain highlight the importance of public policy analyses compared to generic professional models in the study of professions. Cross-country comparisons are associated with methodological problems, such as lack of data comparability, or a cultural or universalising interpretative bias. The common notion that professions share similar organisational forms can also lead to subsuming divergent national realities. In the case of nursing in France & Britain, similarities—such as the predominance of a horizontal career structure & the existence of regulatory mechanisms to control entry—support the theory that a common professional model exists. However, the paper suggests that observed differences in the age structure & career patterns of nurses in France & Britain are related to divergent national policy models, which have an impact on nurses' ability to have uninterrupted careers. This hypothesis challenges the notion that professional work is linked to continuous, long-term activity whatever the national context. The paper then suggests the adoption of a mixed interpretative model, which would refer both to the status of salaried occupations & to professional activity.

2006S00926

Koch, Max (U Ulster, School Sociology & Applied Social Studies, Londonderry, BT 48 7JL, Northern Ireland [tel: 00442871375202; fax: 00442871375402; e-mail: m.koch@ulster.ac.uk]), **Deregulation and Re-Regulation of European Employment Regimes: The Role of the State**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The debate on 'internalization' & 'globalization' has led many authors to assume a diminishing role for (nation)-states in socio-economic regulation, one that is largely reduced to transmission belts of global 'constraints' resulting in a 'race to the bottom' with regards to social & ecological standards. This paper suggests an alternative view by, first, showing that, in some institutional settings, the role of the state does not diminish but indeed expands; secondly, it attempts to understand current changes &

diversity in the role of the state by applying state theories to recent developments in the governance of European employment regimes. It is a hallmark of the European Employment Strategy that while the general benchmarks are set centrally it is left to (nation)-states to implement these benchmarks through particular employment policies (National Action Plans). The paper starts by looking at a selection of west-European countries (Sweden, Germany, the Netherlands, the UK & Spain) & how their employment policies have changed over time. The conclusion from this is twofold: while there is some convergence in relation to the goals of national growth strategies that can be attributed to developments in the international division of labour & the European Union in particular, there is at the same time a remarkable & path-dependent diversity in employment strategies in relation to the ways in which these goals are realized. The roles national governments played in these transitions are likewise diverse. The second part of the papers asks how this diversity of state strategies within European employment strategies can be understood theoretically. This appears to be necessary as the debate on the European Employment Strategy & the Open Method of Coordination has as yet mainly been descriptive: Social theories & state theories in particular have so far not been applied to current developments in the governance of European employment relations. As a first step in this direction I examine theories of the state both from a regulation theoretical & neo-Gramscian perspective.

2006S00927

Koenig, Alexandra (U Wuppertal, Germany [tel: 0202 439 2292; e-mail: akoenig@uni-wuppertal.de]), **Which Clothes Fit to Me?—The Self-Presentation in Biographical Development**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In an individualized society the clothing, the entire appearance is seen as a hint at the personality of the wearer. To understand the meaning of clothing for girls & boys—and for their interaction partners—to understand their aesthetic strategies, empirical results will be presented from a qualitative study. The research is based on interviews with 41 girls & boys between 12 & 23 years talking about their experiences with their clothing, strictly speaking: with their 'vestmentärem Handeln'. Some of the respondents are on the way to put off their childlike clothes, others look back on a learning process, talking about their strategies of forming & mirroring themselves. The decision of one's own clothing is an important step on the way out of the childhood. But it is not only a new right; it also has to be understood as a social expectation. Leaving the childhood behind the young people have to deal with two social expectations concerning their presentation: On the one hand they have to present themselves as individuals, who follow their 'own tastes'—the individual uniqueness is to be indicated. On the other hand aesthetic strategies are bound to the social order & indicate the social position of the person.

2006S00928

Koettig, Michaela (Center Research Methods Social Sciences, U Goettingen, Germany 37073 [tel: ++49 (0) 551 39 14206 fax: ++49 (0) 551 39 12286; e-mail: michaela.koettig@gmx.de]), **Biographical Interviewing with Juveniles from Disadvantaged Social Settings**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Within the context of our empirical research "Biographical case studies of young persons in the transition from school to vocational training" at the University of Göttingen, I conducted biographical-narrative interviews with young persons from a lower class background who are mostly drop-outs from school & who participate in a pre-vocational training. Besides reconstructing the social & life-historical constellations supporting or hampering the development of these youths, we developed an empirically grounded interview guide for a type of biographical-narrative interviewing that facilitates a practice of counseling & anamnesis in the context of integration into the job market that is focused on the individual case. The interviews reveal that the young interviewees are not used at all to talking about themselves & their live experiences. At the same time, we found that the use of narration-generating techniques of interviewing, if applied consistently, induces the interviewees to become more involved in the interactive setting of the interview & thus to produce increasingly detailed presentations of particular situations or phases in their lives. The paper will demonstrate how an interviewer's consistent use of a narration-generating approach facilitates increasing details of self-presentations & how this type of interviewing lends itself to practical professional concerns.

2006S00929

Kohli, Rita (Graduate School Education, U California, Los Angeles [tel: 917-806-8901; fax: 917-806-8901; e-mail: rkohli@ucla.

edu]], **Constructing a Racial Hierarchy: Urban Teachers and Internalized Racism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Internalized racism describes the conscious & unconscious acceptance of a racial hierarchy where whites are consistently ranked above People of Color. Using a Critical Race Theory framework, this conceptual piece establishes the need for evaluating the racial perceptions & internalized racism of students within an urban Teacher Education Program (TEP). Through a survey of existing literature around race & racism in schools, this paper identifies ways that teachers have constructed racial hierarchies within the culture & curriculum of their classrooms. In addition, it explores scholarship that demonstrates the potential damage that this racism can have on the self-esteem & worldviews of Students of Color. Understanding the relationship between racism, internalized racism & teachers is a fundamental step in deconstructing educational inequality, as well as in advocating for a more racially conscious teacher education.

2006S00930

Koivumäki, Jaakko & Mamia, Tero (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology, U Tampere, Finland 33014 [tel: +358 3 3551 7643; fax: +358 3 3551 6080; e-mail: jaakko.koivumaki@uta.fi]), **Reciprocity as a Source of Vertical Trust at Workplaces**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Reciprocity is often considered a key mechanism in the creation of trust & maintaining social networks. According to exchange theories, reciprocity is embedded in every human interaction. Mauss, for example, argued that gifts are never completely free: the act of giving creates a social bond with an obligation to reciprocate on behalf of the recipient. Not to reciprocate results in loss of status & honour. In our empirical study based on survey data (N=1177) & qualitative interviews of managers & shop stewards in 104 workplaces in Finland, we examined how employees' trust in the management reflects managerial practices. In concordance with exchange theories, our results show that autonomy at work predicts trust. Our interpretation is that employees consider autonomy as a sign of management trusting them ("The management relies on me to do my job responsibly," etc.) & reciprocate with trust in management. However, we also discovered examples of "controlled trust" in which case management trust was viewed as fraud (not genuine) & merely a more subtle form of control.

2006S00931

Koloi, Setlhomok (U Botswana, Gaborone [tel: 267-3555185; fax: 267-3185096; e-mail: setlhomok@yahoo.com]), **Ethical Considerations When Conducting HIV/AIDS Related Studies in Botswana**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There is a tremendous amount of social & scientific pressure not only to find cure to the HIV/AIDS itself but also to find the most effective ways & means of alleviating its associated problems as well as determining & controlling the social, economic, cultural, educational, etc consequences of the pandemic. An attempt to contribute solution to a problem like the HIV/AIDS pandemic through research oftentimes constitutes a problem itself. The process of carrying out related studies may impinge on the basic human rights of the infected & affected. The need to satisfy the tremendous yearning for solution to HIV/AIDS & its related problems has turned many people, qualified & unqualified, into HIV/AIDS-related researchers. Research work on HIV/AIDS is dependent entirely on the human subjects. In most cases research on human subjects often raise ethical concerns such as issues of informed consent, research designs, objectivity, confidentiality, provision of debriefing as well as community involvement. Ethical concerns fit into four models: (1) the duty ethics, (2) the utilitarian ethics of consequences, (3) the virtue ethics of skills & (4) the care ethics model. The paper analyses the Botswana Health Research Guidelines in the context of the four models as well as three national HIV/AIDS related research studies to investigate the application of these models to HIV/AIDS research in Botswana. The main argument in the paper is for the advancement of ethical standards that go beyond standard ethical practices to ethical protocols that are sensitive to gender, social class differences, ethnicity or race. These ethical protocols are contextual, situational, embedded in the cultural & value systems of the people & are informed by a dialogue that creates space for the production of other ways of knowing.

2006S00932

Konecki, Krzysztof T. (Sociology Organization & Management Dept, Instytut Socjologii, Lodz U, 90-214 Poland [tel: 48-42-6355263; fax: 48-42-6355309; e-mail: konecki@uni.lodz.pl]), **Identity Work, Redefinitions of Self and Self-Confidence in the Narratives of Polish Entrepreneurs. The Paradox of Individu-**

alistic Collective Identity, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper deals with a problem of entrepreneurial activity in Poland. When founding & managing their firm entrepreneurs are faced with images of negative attitudes to entrepreneurial activity in Poland. Their identity work, which consists of two sub-processes which can be further specified, is a permanent biographical process during their whole career. The process consists of dealing with emotions, such as shame, & with moral considerations. The analysis also focuses on the problem of how entrepreneurs identify with the social group carrying the same name. The 'collective identity' of entrepreneurs is not built on a collective image of the group because of the lack of common 'positive' vocabularies of motives. The collective identity of entrepreneurs is based on individual identity work referring to a very individual & exceptional situation of a subject. The collective identity of entrepreneurs is a very individualistic one. The paper is based on a research project "Entrepreneurship & Unemployment. The Mirrors, Commonalities, & Discrepancies" in Lodz (Poland, 2004-2006). The main method of collecting data was the narrative interview & the methodology of grounded theory was the main source of analytical procedures.

2006S00933

Konstantinovskiy, David (Dept Sociology Education, Institut Sociologii, Moscow, Russia [tel: 7-095-1286901; fax: 7-095-7190740; e-mail: scan21@mail.ru]), **Education, Globalisation and Russian Youth**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Globalisation in Russian education shows in different aspects. Public opinion intensively discusses ways of modernization in education, at the same time in hope for combining best of Russian practice with world progress. Interest towards lifelong learning raises, whose necessity is understood by youth. Interest of youth to social & humanitarian disciplines grows, according to our surveys. Universities provide joint programs with foreign universities, work to raise standard of education. Great help in this job comes from international organizations & funds. Globalization, really seen in Russian education, meets real difficulties. They are conditioned by general situation in the country & sharp problems in the educational sphere itself. Changes provoke optimism & fears both for educational actors & the population. Arising problems are for the most part related to increasing (as our research shows) social differentiation of accessibility of quality education. Elite, & social groups close to it, reproduce themselves, & lower classes are pushed aside to the margin of society.

2006S00934

Konstantinovskiy, David (Institut Sociologii RAS, Moscow, Russia [tel: 7-495-719-09-71; fax: 7-495-719-07-40; e-mail: scan21@mail.ru]), **Sociology of Education in Russia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The present-day changes in Russia have impact on all social institutions, in particular, or maybe especially, on the sphere of education. A program of education modernization has been developed. Society & educational community discuss possible consequences of the reform, its advantages & shortcomings. The reforms & public response to them are a challenge for sociologists. The current researches cover the following main aspects. First of all, this is the problem of accessibility of high-quality general education. Social polarization along with diversification of educational institutions led to the situation where lower strata of population have less access to quality education. Another important subject for sociological research is quality of professional education & its ability to meet the needs of economy & the labor market. The third problem is development of modern system of lifelong professional education. All this makes it necessary to establish an advanced system for sociological monitoring of the educational sphere in accordance with international standards. Only then a genuinely scientific approach to modernization of education will be proposed, & society will be kept informed on the actual situation in education.

2006S00935

Konttinen, Noora M. (Work Research Unit, Statistics Finland, Helsinki 00022 [tel: +358 9 1734 3612; e-mail: noora.konttinen@stat.fi]), **Educational Differences in Exiting Late from Work: Mediated by Adult Paths or Labour Market Context?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although educational differences in patterns of exiting working life are widely reported, a better understanding is needed on the mechanisms behind these differences & how they reflect gender inequalities in retirement. In this paper, educational differences in exiting late from work are

analysed within the life course perspective. The aim is to evaluate the extent to which education affects the risk of late exit indirectly through various adult paths (work, family, material conditions & health) & labour market context. Further aim is to analyse gender differences in the effect of education & in the mechanisms that mediate it. The data consisted of 67,072 Finnish employees aged 50-64, employed at the beginning of year 1997. The follow-up study used official record data on work exits from years 1997-2000. Odds ratios of late exit were estimated separately for men & women aged 50-56 & 57-64 years. The overall risk of late exit was greater for women than men in the older age group. In the younger age group the gender made no difference. In both age groups educational differences were greater among women than among men. However, for women the labour market context was the most important factor mediating the effect of education whereas for men the most decisive factor was work path.

2006S00936

Kontos, Maria (Institut Social Research, J. W. Goethe U Frankfurt, Germany [tel: 0049 69 75618337; fax: 0049 69 749907; e-mail: kontos@soz.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Transnational Spaces in Migrant Women's Biographical Narrations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The focus of the paper will be on transnationality as a biographical process. The question under discussion is the development of transnational orientation in the framework of biographical processes & biographical planning. I will analyze transnational orientation in the biographical narrations of migrant women of two different migration waves, the old one, the so called "guest workers" migration to north European countries & the new one: the recent mass migration from the former socialist countries to South Europe. My argument is that transnational orientation is strengthened by socioeconomic & policy-related obstacles in acquiring an appropriate occupational status. Thus, different preconditions for integrating in the receiving society produce different transnational orientations. Women belonging to the "old" immigration groups in northern Europe, mostly second or third generation, acquire a legal status that enables integration to society, even if the frame conditions deteriorate. The transnational orientation of these women is related to ethnic myths embedded in family discourses, & is directed towards the country of origin. The transnational orientation is one between two distinct geographical spaces. The transnational orientation of the new migrant women in South Europe is in contrast diffuse & multi-targeted. The social integration offered to these women is the one in the informal marginal sectors. Labor market conditions & institutionalized racism do not allow the prospect for an appropriate occupation. The biographical planning of these women is related to further individualized migrations, decoupled from family networks, as the economic situation in the country of origin does not allow a return & at the same time, the migration regimes of the wealthier economies do not enable legal immigration.

2006S00937

Kontula, Anna (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology, U Tampere [e-mail: anna.kontula@uta.fi]), **Sex Work-Sex or Work?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Prostitution is usually described as either gendered or capitalist exploitation. It is common for both viewpoints that the prostitute is seen as acting in a paid sexual relationship hurting herself & therefore losing—at least temporarily—her ability to 'real' intimacy & sexuality. On the other hand, in a broader view prostitution is seen as an institution that produces & maintains both forms of exploitation. That way it comes close to the phenomenon of alienation both on the individual & the collective level. My data is collected in Finland where the level of social security benefits is high & the prostitutes are in relatively good position. When analyzing my interviews of prostitutes at least three characteristics come up that make the image of alienating impact of prostitution more complicated. Firstly, a part of the prostitutes I have reached have started sex work for other than economic motives, for example personal sexual pleasure or excitement. In their case, it is impossible to talk about working in order to make a living. It deals at least partly with self-fulfilling, & thus is an opposite to alienation. Another group of sex workers chooses prostitution to be as little time as possible at work. They consciously aspire to settle outside capitalist employment & succeed in it better than would be possible in other jobs, usually low-paid & hard. They emphasize that short working hours (in Finland, less than one hour a day is enough to ensure reasonable earnings) increase their freedom. Thirdly, also in the case that the sex-worker doesn't like her work or does it only for money, she usually tries to minimize in every way those characteristics of her work that we associate with alienation. These methods include efforts to have control over working

conditions, choosing the clients, deciding the working hours, aspirations to get better in work & professional pride.

2006S00938

Koopmans, Ruud (Free U Amsterdam, The Netherlands [tel: 31-20-598-6845; e-mail: r.koopmans@fsw.vu.nl]), **How Policies of Citizenship Shape the Collective Identities of Immigrant Minorities: A Comparison across Five European Countries**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Two currently prevalent theoretical perspectives on the political identities & claims-making of migrants can be distinguished. The first, popular in many ethnographic studies of migrant groups & in recent work on transnationalism & Diasporas, emphasizes the cultural, ethnic & political characteristics that migrants bring along from their places of origin. This perspective draws attention to differences between migrant groups, for instance between those with stronger or weaker ties to the homeland, or a greater or smaller cultural difference from the host society. Such cultural group characteristics are seen as resistant to host society attempts at assimilation. A contrasting explanation focuses on institutional & discursive political opportunities that are provided by national citizenship & integration politics. Migrant identities & patterns of organization & participation are in this view not predetermined by migrants' cultural background, but are shaped by the receiving society's discourse & policies with regard to migrants. I will propose an integrated theoretical framework that assesses the combined impacts & relative importance of political & cultural factors, & of homeland & country of residence attachments. This framework is applied to the analysis of migrant claims-making in five countries (Germany, France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, & Switzerland) on the basis of data on public debates during the 1990s. The evidence points at the continued relevance of national integration policies. Striking cross-national differences remain even when we control for differences among migrant groups.

2006S00939

Koopmans, Ruud (Free U Amsterdam, The Netherlands [tel: 31-20-598-6845; e-mail: r.koopmans@fsw.vu.nl]), **Better Off by Doing Good: Evolutionary Origins of Collective Action and Altruism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Evolutionary game theory & models of emergent rationality have importantly advanced our understanding of the evolution of dyadic & small-group cooperation (i.e., what biologists call reciprocal altruism). However, these approaches have not offered a convincing explanation for those types of other-regarding or group-regarding behaviour in which humans excel & that seem to have been crucial to the evolutionary advance of human societies, namely collective action & non-reciprocal altruism. I argue that both "trigger" & "metanorm" solutions to collective action problems in larger groups are untenable. Furthermore, many forms of human helping & group-sacrificial behaviour cannot be explained by reciprocity, e.g. when suicide bombers choose certain death to advance the cause of their group, or when people help others who are in no position to ever pay the favour back. I will discuss two explanatory approaches that have been developed in evolutionary biology, which provide promising avenues for solving the problems of human collective action & altruism. While group selection is unlikely to be an important force in genetic evolution, the different system of inheritance that characterizes cultural evolution makes group selection on cultural traits more plausible. Similarly, we may consider a cultural form of kin altruism, which gives people a stake in the welfare of others who hold similar cultural traits.

2006S00940

Koroleva, Ilze & Snikere, Sigita (Institut Philosophy & Sociology, U Latvia, Riga LV-1940 [tel: +371 7227920; fax: +371 7210806; e-mail: Ilze_k@lza.lv]), **Who Are We? Typology of Latvia's Youth Social and Territorial Self-Perception**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Any social change, as a rule, raises a concern & initiates discussion about threats to a person's identity; this is also true for Latvia after joining the EU. The present paper discusses the formation of young people's social, ethnic & regional identity & its underlying factors. The theoretical approach employed by this study views identity as belonging to & a sense of belonging to a certain locality, ethnic, civic community, etc. Their sense of belonging is dynamic & constantly evolving. The paper offers the typology (derived from factor analysis) of young people's sense of belonging. The objective factors that influence the formation of young people's identity were established by testing the hypothesis that the development of

identity in a multicultural environment, as in Latvia's case, is determined to the highest degree by ethnicity. The underlying factors that influence the formation of Latvian identity are family, culture, school, social-political & natural environment. However, for Russian youth in Latvia the formation of the sense of belonging is a more controversial process. Their civic identity is not an integral part of the development of their ethnic identity.

2006S00941

Korres, George & Tsobanoglou, Georgios Odysseas (Geography Dept, Aegean U, Mytilini, Lesvos, Greece GR81100 [tel: +30 210 9228611; fax: +30 210 9228611; e-mail: gkorres@hol.gr]), **Entrepreneurship, Innovation Activities in SMEs and the Effects on Growth**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Small Medium Enterprises need to access external sources of information, knowledge, know-how & technologies, in order to build their own innovative capability & to reach their markets. Governments need to take a more pro-active approach to: promote collaboration among SMEs involved in R&D-intensive innovation; increase SME participation in public-private partnerships for research; & close gaps within global innovation networks & strengthen linkages between the innovation & marketing processes. All firms must be connected to the most prolific sources of new knowledge & expertise, either directly or through multi-layered innovation networks that link the most research-intensive &/or innovative firms to others at regional, national & global levels. For the vast majority of SMEs creating or reinforcing innovation capacity & promoting their involvement in innovation networks are closely interrelated policy objectives. Government support should focus on early stages of network formation & operation, to correct information imperfections in order to raise awareness about networking opportunities & benefits, & facilitate the search for partners.

2006S00942

Korvajärvi, Päivi (UTACAS, U Tampere, 33 014 Finland [tel: +358-3-3551 6921; fax: +358-3-3551 6502; e-mail: paivi.korvajarvi@uta.fi]), **Cultural Gender Lock-Ins in Work Organizations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Gender understood as doing gender has opened up ways to conceive gender as locally & contextually created & mobile phenomena. However, my research results, based on ethnographies in various service sector workplaces, show that dichotomous & hierarchical differences between women & men are continuously created & maintained through symbols & self-definitions in interaction. Dichotomous gender matters are embedded in technology, occupational skills, service & interaction styles, life outside work, or sexuality in work. At the same time, my research results show that explicit gender aspects appear to be silenced in discussions & interaction in work & that gender is a kind of subtext within other matters. In addition to the analysis of cultural gender lock-ins, the aim is to discuss the impacts of the new global economy on the local gender orders in service work organizations.

2006S00943

Korvajärvi, Päivi (UTACAS, U Tampere, 33 014 Finland [tel: +358-3-3551 6921; fax: +358-3-3551 6502; e-mail: paivi.korvajarvi@uta.fi]), **Gender and Social Capital in Work**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim of the paper is to understand how social capital & trust are created & prohibited in work communities from the perspective of gender relations in service work. Thus far gender topics are defectively discussed & they lack empirical evidence in the research of social capital in work. At the same time, feminist scholars have expressed serious doubts whether it is possible to analyze social capital & trust from the point of view of gender or gendering practices. My aim is to contribute to the discussion in this contested field. Empirically, the paper focuses on the work of customer service representatives in female dominated call centers. The data consists of interviews & observations in several different call centers. The continuous creation & maintenance of trust relations in call centre work takes place both within the social communities of work & in the interaction with the customers & clients. The aim is to analyze the contents of the interactive processes in which gender & gendering practices are intertwined with the creation &/or prohibition of trust relations at work.

2006S00944

Kosminsky, Ethel V. (Sao Paulo State U, Marilia, Brazil, 01307-010 [tel: 55-11-32599267; fax: 55-11-31594822; e-mail: ethelkos@uol.com.br]), **Brasil como um país de emigração** (Bra-

zil as an Emigration Country), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (POR)

¶ The aim of this paper is to discuss the 1970s Brazil integration in the global market of people circulation. This migration movement differs from that one of the 1800s, in which people, even families, settled permanently in another country, as for example, Portuguese in Brazil. Starting in the 1980s Brazilians leave the country in a transnational migration keeping their social ties with their own country & the host societies, especially the United States & Japan. Therefore the Portuguese language, food, songs & habits are found in non-Portuguese speaking countries.

2006S00945

Kosminsky, Ethel V., Santana, Juliana N. & Rodrigues, Josimara A. (Dept Sociology, Sao Paulo State U, Marilia, Brazil 17525-900 [tel: 55-14-3402-1347; fax: 55-14-3422-4797; e-mail: ethelkos@uol.com.br]), **Growing Up as Domestic Servants in Marilia City (Sao Paulo State, Brazil)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Until recently, the subject of the domestic labor of girls in Brazil has been little studied, perhaps because it consists of a kind of invisible labor, performed within family homes. This paper discusses the results of qualitative research of domestic labor in the city of Marilia in the Brazilian state of Sao Paulo. We demonstrate the introduction of children in the workforce in a society as profoundly unequal as is Brazil's, while exploring the categories of childhood, generations, gender, ethnicity, neighborhood, labor relations, & school. We compare the results of this case study with the nationwide results produced by research from the Brazilian Institute of Geography & Statistics (IBGE) & from other case studies supported by the International Labor Organization (ILO), paying special attention to the similarities & differences related to the particular case of Marilia's child domestic labor force. Although most of the Marilia population is white, most of the Marilia girls who work as domestic servants are African-Brazilians. We conclude that although the Marilia girls attend classes at school longer than do girls in most other cities, their future are similar: to keep working as stigmatized & devaluated domestic servants, & to live in favelas.

2006S00946

Koster, Ferry (U Amsterdam/AIAS, The Netherlands [e-mail: f.koster@uva.nl]), **Globalization and the Supply of Social Capital: The Effects of Economic, Personal, Technological, and Political Factors**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Solidarity within society may be present at different levels. At the individual level informal kinds of solidarity, such as help provided to vulnerable groups of people, can be found. Within the literature different hypotheses are put forward that hold that globalization affects solidarity within society. At the individual level, it has been argued that globalization can threaten solidarity because of decreased social cohesion while others argue that levels of solidarity are positively related to globalization. This paper investigates the effects of economic, personal, technological, & political openness on welfare state effort & informal solidarity. Different indicators are used to measure different aspects of globalization & to investigate their influence on the supply of social capital. The information about globalization is based on the Foreign Policy Magazine's Globalization Index. Data from the European Values Study are used to study the level of solidarity that citizens show. By combining these two sets, a dataset is created with two different levels of analyses where individual are nested in countries that differ with respect to their openness. Multilevel regression analysis is applied to deal with this kind of data structure. This study includes 26,600 people living in 20 European countries.

2006S00947

Kosut, Mary (Purchase Coll, State U New York 10577 [tel: 718-599-7750; e-mail: mary.kosut@purchase.edu]), **Embodying the Extreme: The Lived Body in the Age of Extreme Culture**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the 1990s, the notion of "extreme" has pervaded mainstream culture as illustrated in various embodied practices, lifestyles, consumer products & popular media forms. For example, we have seen the emergence & commodification of extreme sports, extreme body modification subcultures, & American television programs such as Extreme Makeover, wherein a mass audience is invited to observe the radical & curious transformation of real bodies from the comfort of their living rooms. While the idea of the extreme holds entertainment value due to its spectacular nature & rhetorical currency as a marketing strategy, the "extreme-ing" of the mainstream suggest a larger cultural shift that is even more significant. As

extreme practices & behaviors become more normative, conceptions of the body & self-identity are challenged & pushed beyond limits that were historically viewed as acceptable. As a construct, extreme is a means to situate & theorize divergent practices that highlight the relationship between the body, identity, media, & consumption. This presentation will engage current issues surrounding the nature & significance of extreme cultural practices & embodiment within this context.

2006S00948

Kovacheva, Siyka K. (Dept Sociology, U Plovdiv, Bulgaria [tel: (+359 32) 44 88 90; fax: (+359 32) 64 97 57; e-mail: skovacheva@mbox.contact.bg]), **Empowerment of Young People in Their Transitions from Education to Employment**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper addresses the challenges that youth policy faces in assisting young people's social integration under the conditions of growing risks & insecurity. How can the patterns of disadvantage be broken, so that young people get engaged more actively in the process of their own labor market integration and wider social inclusion? The paper attempts to answer this question on the basis of a study of unemployed youth & active employment policies in two local labor markets in Bulgaria, carried out in the autumn of 2005. The research made use of a survey of registered unemployed aged up to 29, biographical interviews with disadvantaged young women & men & interviews-in-depth with experts working in public, private & non-for-profit organizations offering programs in support for youth transitions. The results show that activation can have the desired lasting effect when widening access to educational & training options & relying on positive incentives & young people's intrinsic motivation.

2006S00949

Kraan, Karolus, de Leede, Jan, Kwakkelstein, Tobias & den Hengst, Mariëlle (TNO Work & Employment, Hoofddorp, The Netherlands 2130 AS [tel: 00-31-23-5549-482; fax: 00-31-23-5549-305; e-mail: Karolus.Kraan@tno.nl]), **Virtual Work: New Insights into the High Road**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The availability of ICT is increasing the virtuality of our world of work. Virtual teams differ from traditional teams on two characteristics: geographical dispersion & technology-mediated communication. This article focuses on the conditions for high road virtual teams: high performance & low stress. Based on a review of recent studies on virtual teams, we present a number of key conditions: degree of virtuality, job demands, autonomy, social support, team leader support & use of communication tools. We collected data on virtual teams in a global software company. Based on a multiple regression analysis, including the interaction effects of high versus low virtual workers, we found that high job demands are critical for virtual teams: they lower efficiency & increase the likelihood of job stress. Furthermore, a better use of communication tools is only positive for the efficiency of high virtual workers. Finally, we found that approachable team leaders are positive for only the low virtual workers, not for the high virtual workers.

2006S00950

Kraan, Karolus & Oeij, Peter R. A. (TNO Work & Employment, Hoofddorp, The Netherlands 2130 AS [tel: 00-31-23-5549-482; fax: 00-31-23-5549-305; e-mail: Karolus.Kraan@tno.nl]), **Do New Production Concepts and a New Management of Employment Relations Yield Higher Employee Performance and Lower Job Strain?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper old versus new production concepts (NPCs) & employment relation instruments, are studied, separately & in combination, to find out which yield high employee performance & low job strain. Therefore, in 2005, TNO conducted coupled surveys among 149 supervisors & employees. In the past decades, in reaction to dysfunctions of Tayloristic & professional bureaucratic production concepts & employment relations, several new forms of employment relations & NPCs, appeared. Examples are the Socio-technical New Production Concept & customised employment relations. In this study both this NPC & customised performance targets demonstrate positive associations with employee performance. According to Socio-technical theory the design of employment relations is relatively unimportant, as human resources are mobilised primarily by the production concept. Our results for this NPC show the legitimacy of this assumption, because its high employee performance is irrespective of the employment relations. On the contrary, in the other NPCs & in professional bureaucracies, respectively employment relations characterised by an increased period needed for learning the job & customization of perfor-

mance targets, can compensate for their lower employee performance. Furthermore, the results do not show increased job strain, due to new production concepts, or new employment relations.

2006S00951

Kraus, Vered & Yonay, Yuval (U Haifa, Mount Carmel, Israel [tel: 972-4-8320380; fax: 972-4-8240819; e-mail: kraus@soc.haifa.ac.il]), **Women Labor Force Participation in the Middle East**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Despite the increase in the share of Middle Eastern women in the labour force, their standing in the paid market is still very low compared to women in other regions of the world economy. In order to understand the roles & status of women & their changes, it is necessary to examine culture, economic development, & political factors. We plan to compare the standing of Israeli Palestinian women with Palestinian women with other Middle Eastern countries. Given the high level of industrialization in Israel & its advanced social services, we would expect that Israeli Palestinian women would have better labour opportunity structure than women in other Middle Eastern countries. Yet we should not forget that they have faced those opportunities from an extremely disadvantaged position of political subordination to the Jewish state.

2006S00952

Kravchenko, Sergey A. (MGIMO U, Moscow, Russia 119454 [tel: 7-095-434-94-26; fax: 7-095-434-94-26; e-mail: sociol@mgimo.ru]), **Game-ization as a New Form of Alienation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Modern world is characterised by a peculiar process—game-ization—that is the introduction of game principles & heuristic elements into pragmatic life strategies. It helps to master the neodeterministic character of new social realities. At the same time, the game-ization as a new form of alienation enslaves a man. The game-ized individual as if keeps aloof from himself. It stands to reason that the game-ization has required actors with the adequate game habitus, who are able to use uncertainties & risks to their advantage, that is, to act swiftly & unpredictably for opponents. It is a very important factor in producing "nonplaces, non-people, & nothings" (G. Ritzer). Thus, the game-ized individual has become the symbol of success & wealth. No wonder that masses of people all over the world want to be a part of it. But the alienated man produces new idols for himself that is simulative happy chances.

2006S00953

Kravchenko, Sergey A. (MGIMO U, Moscow, Russia 119454 [tel: 7-095-434-94-26; fax: 7-095-434-94-26; e-mail: sociol@mgimo.ru]), **Sociology in the Changing World: Game-ization as a New Approach to the Problem**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The modern world acquires new qualities. One of them is game-ization. Under it I subsume the following: (1) Introduction of game principles & heuristic elements into pragmatic life strategies. Such introduction enables individuals by means of self-reflection to adapt to new uncertainties & to perform efficiently their actual professional & social roles in a constantly changing society. (2) New paradigm of rationality, typical for modern conditions of indefiniteness & the expansion of institutional risks in which order is born from chaos. (3) The factor of contracting & reproduction of virtual reality of imbalance type. People are becoming game dependent thus forming a game-ized 'chorus', which is manipulated by others. The game-ized practices are 'just trifles', not serious things. But it is a very important factor in erecting crosscutting social circles as well as in producing 'nonplaces, non-people, & nothings' (G. Ritzer). (4) And last but not least the game-ization can be a new sociological paradigm with a set of theoretical & methodological instruments suitable to analyse the rhizome discourses, explain paradoxes of the postmodern society.

2006S00954

Kravchenko, Sergey A. (Sociological Dept, Moscow State Inst International Relations, Russia [tel: 7-495-434-94-26; fax: 7-495-434-90-66; e-mail: socio@mgimo.ru]), **Postmodernity and the Game-ization of Political Life in Russia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Under game-ization I subsume the introduction of game principles & heuristic elements into pragmatic life strategies that enables individuals by means of self-reflection to adapt to new uncertainties. The game-ization in politics manifests itself in the diluted structures & actions. The very idea of politics as a purposeful activity, that according to M. Weber presup-

poses 'three preminent qualities' for politicians: 'passion, responsibility, & a sense of proportion' becomes the phantom of the past. Nowadays politicians are in on the game. The game practices become a necessary part of political summits & meetings. In Russia rather many politicians offer their programs through playing tennis, skating or arranging meetings with musical shows. All these 'performances' help political actors function more efficiently with no responsibility for their real actions. The very sources of power may be substituted with game-ized simulacra: there appear especially in modern Russia virtual parties & movements some of them do not carry out a purposeful activity at all, they are not orientated to the essence of the matter, even to the struggle for power, but produce the symbols of struggle. But these symbols being skillfully manipulated give quite real advantages to some political parties before others in their competition for power.

2006S00955

Kreissig, Volkmar (Management, WIESO-europa, 09116 Chemnitz, Germany [tel: +49 371 4004770; fax: +49 371 4004772; e-mail: ieb.chemnitz@chemonline.de]), **Participation and Privatization in Germany, Russia, Bulgaria and Belarus—an International Comparison**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Privatization is one of the main goals in countries & economies in transformation with the change from planned economic system to a system of market economy. Majority of politicians & researchers mean that private property guarantees more efficient economic system & democratic society too. Privatization is realized by sales of state property as well sales of shares, to other private companies, by management by out, by communalization, by voucher distribution to the stakeholders, to the employees, re-privatization. There are different results & experiences in Germany, Russia, Bulgaria & Belarus.

2006S00956

Krumm, Silvia, Kilian, Reinhold & Angermeyer, Matthias C. (Dept Psychiatry II, U Ulm, Guenzburg [tel: 00498221962860; fax: 0049-8221-9628160; e-mail: silvia.krumm@bkh-guenzburg.de]), **Childlessness in Women with Mental Disorders—Subjective Views**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Background: Although people with severe mental disorders show higher rates of childlessness than people without mental diseases, not much is known about the subjective meaning of childlessness in their lives. Results: None of the women traced back her childlessness to a voluntary decision against having children. Eight out of 15 women constructed an interrelation between their childlessness & their mental disorder respectively: While some women excluded the possibility of having children from having a mental illness, some women constructed the mental disease as a result of their involuntary childlessness. Discussion: Professionals should be aware that, irrespective of being a parent or not, reproductive issues may be of substantial relevance for people with chronic mental diseases.

2006S00957

Kuhlmann, Ellen (Centre Social Policy Research, U Bremen, 28209 Germany [tel: 49 421 218 4404; fax: 49 421 218 9567; e-mail: e.kuhlmann@zes.uni-bremen.de]), **From Women's Health to Gender Mainstreaming and Back Again: Linking Feminist Agendas and Reform in Healthcare**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper links experience from the women's health movement to gender mainstreaming approaches & feminist agendas. The aim is to assess options & limitations of gender mainstreaming & the connecting links with currently dominant models of health reform. Coronary heart disease serves my analysis firstly, to highlight an urgent need for gender approaches & the benefit for quality of care (literature review). Secondly, I choose new models of healthcare in Germany to empirically map out new options as to how gender mainstreaming can be linked to reform processes. I argue the need for feminist agendas in order to mainstream gender approaches into health reform processes & counteract neoliberal concepts which shape the health policy debate. Linking the experience of the women's health movement to gender mainstreaming & feminist agendas may serve as a powerful strategy to improve both quality of care for women—& also for men—& a facilitator of transformations of health systems towards empowered service users & a collaborative health workforce.

2006S00958

Kuhlmann, Ellen (Centre Social Policy Research, U Bremen,

28209 Germany [tel: 49 421 218 4404 fax: 49 421 218 9567; e-mail: e.kuhlmann@zes.uni-bremen.de]), **Medical Governance and User Power: Unravelling the Knowledge-Power Knot in Professionalism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Medical governance attempts on tighter control of providers through the twin forces of managerial control & improved user participation. This paper contextualizes the making of legitimate knowledge. Reform processes in the German health system with a strongly self-regulating medical profession serve my analysis to assess the impact of new managerial tools & its potential to improve user power, & the role of the state to target interest-based strategies of the professions; my empirical material covers the provider & user side. The findings highlight that new models of standardizing & monitoring knowledge challenge but do not necessarily threaten professional power. Although medical governance plays out differently in different countries, governments of all western countries allow for an ongoing "colonialization": they nurture the production of standards & evidence targeted by the medical profession. Bringing a broader range of health professions & treatment options as well as diversity of interests of the service users into the equation may provoke deeper fissures & more sustainable shifts in the balance of power in healthcare.

2006S00959

Kulkarni, Jayashree V. (JSW Foundation, JSW Steel Ltd., Toranagallu, Karnataka, India 583 275 [tel: 00 91 8472 245839; e-mail: jaya1581@rediffmail.com]), **Transnationalization, MNCs and Participative Management**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The most conspicuous manifestation of the process of globalization has been the emergence of multinational corporations with operating jurisdictions across the continents. Economies world over have come to experience structural changes in their work organizations to suit the emerging trends. Such structural changes are assumed to be of significant negative implications for the participative management which has been in vogue as a positive intervention in production process & has been accepted as a welcome managerial principle in practice. An attempt is made in this paper to ascertain empirically the structural changes in machineries of Workers' Participation in Management (WPM) as a response to the transnationalization process & the implications of such changes for the process of participative management in Indian context. India has been viewed as prime receptor of the multinational business endeavours & prime destination of investment in business industry, trade & commerce from across borders owing to reasons obviously known to all. Six MNCs operating in different sectors of economy located in Karnataka, India, have been studied using organizational information schedules & interview schedules to ascertain the nature, extent & levels of participation of employees in the management of their respective firms. The findings reveal that the erstwhile structures & machineries of WPM have not been able to adapt themselves to the changing economic & socio-cultural milieu brought into being by the multinational business operations & are required to be restructured, reconstituted & redefined keeping in view the changing priorities, strategies & scope of work organizations. These adaptive measures are more pertinent & requisite to Indian work context owing to its being wedded to the policy of Welfare State & the principles of workplace democracy on the one hand & its traditional social fabric on the other.

2006S00960

Kulkarni, Jayashree V. & Hiremath, Siddharamesh L. (JSW Foundation, JSW Steel Ltd., Toranagallu, Karnataka, India 583 275 [tel: 00 91 8472 245839; e-mail: jaya1581@rediffmail.com]), **Globalization and Changing Focus of Academic Research**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ It is hypothesized that owing to change in human resources requirements of firms that are required to operate on a global scale, offering new products & services, there is a commensurating shift in the focus of research being carried out in the institutions of higher education. It is further hypothesized that in a globally competitive academic world, research is required to be of applied orientation & implications to be supported & funded. An attempt is made in this paper to ascertain empirically the recent trends in academic research vis-a-vis those of the past in terms of nature, focus & applications. The findings are based on a comparative study of nature, focus & outcome of doctoral research at two different points of time in three universities in the State of Karnataka, India. A content analysis of doctoral research proposals in diverse disciplines in the years 1980-81 & 2003-04 was undertaken to ascertain the differential trends of research in terms of content, classified as pure or basic & applied. Further,

based on the design of research & framework of analysis, the approach was classified as descriptive, diagnostic, exploratory & experimental. Taking into consideration the personal goals of researcher in terms of its outcome, the research was further classified as intrinsic, instrumental & ameliorative. In all, 1168 research proposals were studied & the findings indicate to a significant shift in the nature, focus & orientation of academic research rendering it more applied, diagnostic & instrumental in its orientation. However, significant variations could be observed across faculties & disciplines with research in science, management & technology turning to be more applied, experimental & instrumental than in social sciences where research has become more diagnostic & ameliorative.

2006S00961

Kullaya, Padmavathi & Kasi, Eswarappa (U Hyderabad, Central U (Post), Hyderabad [tel: 91-40-23133050; fax: 91-40-23110145; e-mail: kulapadma@yahoo.com]), **Migration as a Basic Means of Livelihood-Selected Life Histories of a Tribal Community from South India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The term 'Migration' is referred in the context of a life situation of an individual. It is considered as a basic tool of an individual for his survival in a given circumstance. Further, it also considered as the one of the basic means of livelihood for most of the disadvantaged sections of the society in the world in particular & in India in general. Livelihoods are differentiated through the onset of migration in different parts of the world. It is further seen in terms of non-availability of opportunities & resources, which resulted migration in rural areas. Migration has both positive & negative ramifications on people & society. Studies on migration so far concentrated at theoretical level & some studies also based on the field level realities. It is in this context, the present study was carried out among the Sugali Tribe, a nomadic community, to capture their life histories both at the theoretical as well as at the field level situations. The study was carried by using both quantitative & qualitative tools in different mandals in Anantapur district of Andhra Pradesh, South India. The study aims to highlight the local level situation of migration & also tries to analyze the selected life histories of Sugali. Finally it also traces the roots of migration & how for Sugalis used migration as a livelihood strategy for their survival in the rural areas of Andhra Pradesh, South India.

2006S00962

Kulogly, Ceyda (Dept Sociology, Middle East Technical U, Ankara, Turkey 06531 [tel: +90 312 210 5976; fax: +90 312 210 1284; e-mail: ceyda.kuloglu@gmail.com]), **Violence against Women in Conflict Zones**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper, violence against women in conflict & post-conflict situations will be examined. Women are said to be the most victimized by war. Negative impacts of war on women, such as women's mental & reproductive health, trafficking, sexual slavery & other sex-associated vulnerabilities of women, domestic violence & displacements will be evaluated in the first part of the paper. In addition to these adverse effects of war on women, the paper will address the issue of women's active involvement & participation in informal fighting forces & consequences of this participation on women. The second part of the paper addresses the experiences of women in post-conflict situations, such as ongoing domestic violence, continuation of sexual assault & the changes in women's social life & relations, & the women's roles in the peace-building & peace-keeping processes, especially within the context of the UN Security Council Resolution 1325, which is a product of the international women's movement. In each part of the paper, examples from different countries of conflict zones will be given.

2006S00963

Kumar, Kamlesh (Dept Criminology & Correctional Administration, Tata Instit Social Sciences, Deonar, Mumbai, India [tel: +91-022-25563290; fax: +91-022-25562912; e-mail: kamleshkumar73@yahoo.co.in]), **Dynamics of Police Criminality and Its Impact on Indian Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The phenomenon of police criminality is not new in India but is growing considerably in magnitude & dimensions in recent decades, & now seems a disturbing factor in society. The lawlessness of police behavior has manifested in varied forms such as involvements in corruption, extortion, robbery, dacoity, fake encounters, brutality, custodial deaths, rapes, torture & nexus with underworld criminals. Despite Legislative efforts, recommendations of various Commissions & Committees, Judicial & Quasi-Judicial interventions, NGOs initiatives & Civil Society participations to curb the

menace & reform the police in country but it could not be controlled. The present paper seeks to explore the dynamics of phenomenon of police criminality & its multifaceted socio-economic & political impact on Indian society. The paper further suggests measures for reforms to transform effective police service for society as well as good governance & development.

2006S00964

Kumar, Pratap (U KwaZulu Natal, Durban, South Africa [tel: +27-31-260-7539; fax: +27-31-260-7286; e-mail: penumalap@ukzn.ac.za]), **Urbanism and Death of Religion: Strategies of Religious Manifestation in Modern Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Some scholars have argued that as modern society becomes more & more complex through urbanization & technological advancement there would be greater deviation from the traditional forms of social cohesion. The rise of secular life style is linked to this modern phenomenon. That is, traditional belief systems & religious institutions will become less relevant. Others have argued that secularism did not result in the demise of religion in modern society. However, in recent times scholars, such as Steve Bruce, have argued that modern society makes it difficult for the transmission of religious & other traditional forms beliefs, eventually leading to the demise of religion. Generally, it is true that in modern & technologically developed societies such as Britain, Continental Europe & North America, religious practice has been drastically affected in that there are less people attending churches, less people raising their children with religious upbringing & so on. Although there is a simultaneous rise of spiritualism & new age sects & movements, scholars do not believe that there is any guarantee that those religious values are passed on to the next generation as in the case of conventional forms of religious transmission (e.g., taking children to Sunday schools & other church related programmes). These new forms are more centred on individuals & their personal spiritual quest & everyone has to find his or her own spirituality. If the trend of modern society's inability to transmit religious values continues & even if there is a rise of individual based spiritualities, it should be a cause for concern to those who are optimistic about secularism's failure to completely remove religion from modern life. Since the assumption that religion will eventually hit the level zero is based on the observation that in modern society transmission of conventional forms of beliefs is gradually breaking down, it is important to test this transmission thesis in other contexts & see if there is global trend in this regard. Steve Bruce's analysis is largely based on the data from Britain & North America. In the present paper, I wish to take two case studies among the Hindu diaspora in Natal & analyse the various strategies that they have used to transmit their religious values to the next generation. I will argue that the transmission thesis, before it is accepted on its face value, has to take into account the subtle strategies social groups engage in with a view to perpetuate their age old traditions.

2006S00965

Kumpuniemi, Sirpa (U Lapland, Rovaniemi, Finland [tel: +358 016 341 2903; e-mail: sirpa.kumpuniemi@ulapland.fi]), **Strengths and Weaknesses of Two-Dimensional Technique on Web-Questionnaire**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The focus of the paper is to examine graphical & two-dimensional technique as a part of an internet-based questionnaire. The basis of the technique is the two-dimensional chart, where the questions can be divided into a detailed list of properties or statements. These properties or statements can be examined in two dimensions such as desirability & impressiveness or credibility among many other possible dimensions. Aims are to analyze interaction between two-dimensionality of the application program & respondents & provide information about how data collection & new interpretative environment can be controlled. Does 'controlling' mean interactive research process & dialogue between researcher & respondent or researcher's powerful control & interpretation over respondent's ideas? We need developing new methods to catch processes & complexity of knowledge. Two-dimensional way of asking seems to pose a challenge for data collection. Would the two-dimensional technique offer possibilities to gather data without leaving individuals outside? Would it be possible that researchers can gather data not only from isolated individuals as abstract category, but also between individuals-dialogically. Or is that new method only the facile technique which needs other methods for instance interviews to strengthen it?

2006S00966

Künzler, Daniel (Sociological Instit, U Zurich, Switzerland CH-

8050 [tel: 0041 44 635 23 27; fax: 0041 44 635 23 99; e-mail: kuenzler@soziologie.unizh.ch]), **Hip Hop Movements in Mali and Burkina Faso: The Local Adaptation of a Global Culture**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Across sub-Saharan Africa, Hip Hop movements based on Rap music are very popular. Hip Hop movements are politico-cultural movements & part of civil society. As the examples of Senegal & Kenya show, they can have a mobilizing effect on young voters & contribute to the change of power. This paper is focusing on African Hip Hop movements in Burkina Faso & Mali as examples for the local adaptation of a global culture. It is based on the analysis of 18 tapes & CDs & additional written documents, including scientific literature, covers & information on the Internet. Rap music started to boom in those countries rather delayed in the late 1990s. It is used to construct identities & cope with modernities. Rap music is waking agency & thus a medium of empowerment. It is giving a voice to a marginalized group, the young (male) urban. While it is critically discussing political, socio-economical & cultural topics, it is generally limited to this corrective function & not presenting a counter-concept.

2006S00967

Kurczewska, Joanna (Instytut Filozofii i Socjologii Polskiej Akademii Nauk, Warszawa, Poland [tel: 048-501345614; e-mail: jotabe@chmielna.pl; e-mail: pts@ifispan.waw.pl]), **The Role of Historical Policies of Post-Communist Newcomers to EU-Blockades or Stimuli**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The strategies of inclusion to the "common" Europe of the "post-communist newcomers"—largely depend on whether the newcomers define themselves by the categories of "the new valuable newcomers" or of "unwanted intruders." Most important is, what role in these categorization is played by the cultural patterns not only from the national, or state past but also their present political instrumentalizations on local & regional level ("inventing heterogeneous traditions"). The analyses of those choices of the self-perception cannot be reduced solely to the macrosocial & state level. Mezzo & micro-level should also be recognized. The historical policy of society should be treated similarly as the outcome of relations between various relatively autonomous types of "local & regional policies" in relation to the past. On the basis of the empirical data—the strategies of self-perception of the "newcomers" from the Central-Eastern Europe in the EU, depend, in particular on the degree & range to which their various historical policies generate new & reproduce old cultural inferiority & superiority complexes of the newcomers towards Europe or toward its pattern-creating representatives.

2006S00968

Kuriakose, Benny (Dept Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Instit Technology Madras, Chennai 600036 [tel: 919444388779; fax: 914422578430; e-mail: bennykuriakose@gmail.com]), **Experiences in the Study of the Village of Chinnangudi and Tarangambadi in Connection with the Housing Reconstruction Project for the Tsunami Victims**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is based on a habitat mapping study carried out by a team of architects, sociologists, engineers & planners in the Chinnangudi & Tarangambadi villages in Nagapattinam District, Tamil Nadu, South India. The study shows the importance of integrating the local knowledge of the community with the scientific & technical data; as well as the peculiarities of the settlement in terms of land use, circulation, hierarchy of spaces, its usage, socio-cultural aspects etc. The need for willingness of scientific community to work closely with people in the community has become very evident & the results of the study should be reflected in the design of the new habitat for the settlement. Some of the conclusions of the study are given below: (1) The villagers had many wrong conceptions regarding issues of safety against the natural disasters. (2) Almost everyone wanted a RCC roofed house with access to the terrace through an outside staircase. (3) Storage, water & firewood storage in particular are very important issues for the villagers. (4) A separate room is required for prayer & it should be exclusively used for this or storage only. This room should always face east. (5) The people prefer kitchen as a separate structure detached from the main house. The person cooking at the firewood stove must face east in all the houses (6) Only 4% of the existing houses have toilets, but women & girls have lost the privacy because of the clearing of the bush & other vegetation after the tsunami. (7) Common facilities such as an auction centre, memorial for the dead, fish drying yard etc. are being demanded.

2006S00969

Kusche, Isabel (Dept Soziologie, U Bielefeld, Germany [e-mail: isabel.kusche@uni-bielefeld.de]), **"Media Democracy" as a Description of the Relation between Media and Politics—Self-Observation of the Media System and Its Consequences**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Political communication research in Germany has diagnosed a massive transformation of the political system due to mass media. The political system attempts to keep its dependence on the mass media under control by increasing public relations activities. The result is supposed to be a loss of political substance & a surge in business for political consultants. The paper analyses the rise of political consultants using the idea of operationally closed autopoietic function systems, thereby denying direct causal effects between media & politics. Diagnoses stating a lack of political substance are not new. New is the attention they receive, especially within the media system. On the level of first-order observation, the media system takes a special interest in political consultants with a media background. On the level of second-order observation, the old formula of 'public opinion', describing the relation between politics & mass media, is partly replaced by the fashionable idea of 'media democracy'. The paper shows that this description is primarily anchored in the mass media system, but has effects on the political system. It fosters the political interest in the potential of political consulting. The result is a self-reinforcement of the idea of media democracy as the mass media (and social science) observe this interest.

2006S00970

Kutting, Gabriela M. (Political Science & Division Global Affairs, Rutgers U, Newark, NJ 07102 [tel: 973 353 5101; fax: 973 353 5305; e-mail: kutting@andromeda.rutgers.edu]), **Bringing the Social Side to the Global Political Economy of the Environment**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The global political economy of the environment focuses on the study of regulatory regimes &/or the relationship between environment & production. This paper argues for a more inclusive view that incorporates the study of nature-society relations, consumption & social equity as crucial elements of the global political economy. Bringing the social & historical dimension to the study of the global environment illustrates clearly that a techno-centric or neoliberal institutionalist view of global environmental problems does not reflect the challenges social inequality brings to solving environmental problems.

2006S00971

Kwok, Hong-kin & Lam, Richard Cheung (Dept Politics & Sociology, Lingnan U, Hong Kong [tel: 852 - 26167188; fax: 852 - 28917940; e-mail: kwokhk@LN.edu.hk]), **Population Aging and Its Impact on Elderly Care in China: A Study of Guangzhou**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Population aging in China is not only a problem to the family; it also impacts on the social security system. At present, social security system is under stress from an upsurge in demand caused by a higher number of elderly & the longer life expectancy of each. This paper is based on in-depth interviews with elderly citizens, elderly care workers & government officials in Guangzhou City in China. It studies the financial stress that the government is facing, & how it impacts on the family & the elderly in terms of elderly care. The change of philosophy of elderly care has been reviewed, & how individual elderly people & their families have reacted to the changed situation has also been discussed. The authors point out that the current policy on elderly care seems to cover a large range of elderly needs, but it cannot meet the urgent need for medical care for the elderly. The elderly, their families as well as the government also face difficulty in the growing expenditures on long-term medical protection. Some ways to balance the responsibility of the government & the individual, & the adaptability of the elderly has been discussed in detail.

2006S00972

Laaksonen, Helena T. (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology, U Tampere, Finland [tel: +358 50 5917334; fax: +358 3 3551 8520; e-mail: helena.laaksonen@uta.fi]), **Youth Employment Situation and Policy Reactions to Labour Market Crisis in Finland, Sweden and Germany in the 1990s**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper follows policy choices in Finland, Germany & Sweden during the 1990s. In all three countries, changes took place in young people's school-to-work transition, due to the economic & political developments.

The paper describes statistically what happened during the decade. It then looks at the choices made in labour market & educational policies directed particularly to under-25s. Comparisons are also made with overall European developments. The discussion is put into a theoretical framework of the social citizenship rights & the welfare regime debate. Age & generation are seen here as one form of social closure. The paper is based on official statistical publications, legislative documents & secondary sources.

2006S00973

Laczko, Leslie S. (Dept Sociology, U Ottawa [tel: 613-562-5800 x1255; fax: 613-562-5906; e-mail: laczko@uottawa.ca]), **Religious Attendance and National Identities: Exploring the Connection in Cross-National Context**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In recent years scholars have come to view nationalism & national identity as multidimensional concepts, & there has been an increased interest in understanding the ways in which ethnic & civic factors combine to shape national identities. This paper explores the relationship between an individual's level of religious attendance & his/her views on the most important components of national identity across a range of national contexts. Does religious attendance have a positive or negative impact on the judged importance of various attributes of national identity? More specifically, does religious attendance reinforce or weaken the importance attached to ascriptive or ethnic criteria? To achieved or civic criteria? Is its impact the same across all attributes? Is the relationship the same across national contexts, or does it depend on the macro-political context of relations between church & state? These questions are addressed by examining the International Social Survey Programme 1995 data set on national identities.

2006S00974

Laczko, Leslie S. (Dept Sociology, U Ottawa [tel: 613-562-5800 x1255; fax: 613-562-5906; e-mail: laczko@uottawa.ca]), **Quantitative Indicators of Ethnolinguistic Diversity: A Comparison of Simple and Composite Indices**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ It has become increasingly well known among scholars & the general public that most states in the contemporary world system are not ethnically or linguistically homogeneous, & that the homogeneous nation-state is very much the exception on the world stage. Indeed, in a world with thousands of distinct ethnic groups & languages & fewer than 200 independent states, we should expect most states to be heterogeneous to some extent. Over the past few decades several attempts have been made to quantify the volume of ethnic & linguistic diversity within states. Some of these indices are composite measures that take into account various dimensions of ethnolinguistic diversity. Examples include the early ELF index & the more recent one proposed by Vanhanen. Other indices, such as those of Kurian, are basically single-item overall estimates of the relative size of a country's non-majority population. The proposed paper will briefly compare & contrast these measures (a) in terms of their overall level of agreement & (b) with special reference to their classifications of the Canadian case.

2006S00975

Lafontaine, Céline (Dept Sociology, U Montreal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel: (514) 769-2730; fax: (514) 343-5722; e-mail: celine.lafontaine@umontreal.ca]), **From Cybernetics to Nanotechnologies, the Issues Associated with an Informational Definition of Human Beings**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Cybernetics, a true techno-science matrix, has launched an epistemological, scientific & technical revolution, the scope of which we are only just beginning to measure. Whether through computer networks, genetic engineering or nanotechnologies, the informational model developed by Norbert Wiener at the end of World War II seems to have become the paradigmatic horizon. With concepts such as entropy, information & feedback, cybernetics has, it is true, been broadly disseminated, while its origin & initial purpose have been practically forgotten. By theoretically erasing human, animal & machine barriers, cybernetics constitutes a new way of viewing human beings, the consequences of which are still poorly understood. Through an analysis of the epistemological, scientific & technical consequences of cybernetics, this is demonstrating issues associated with the informational model developed in the late 1940s in the post-war period in the United States. The ethical, cultural & social issues tied to the informational model will be broached from the standpoint of a complete reversal of the symbolic framework of classical humanism.

2006S00976

Lagestad, Pål & Fasting, Kari (Norwegian School Sport Sciences, Oslo [tel: 004795086305; e-mail: pal.lagestad@phs.no]), **Gendered Views of Some Skills Necessary for Police Work**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Police work has traditionally been men's work, & physical skills & strengths have been looked upon as very important in solving conflicts. Sport & physical training therefore, has always been & still is an important part of the education of police officers. Over the last years great emphasis is also put upon verbal skills & communication in conflict solving. Physical skills & good verbal skills are often viewed as gender stereotyped qualities. The question asked in this paper is therefore whether these gender stereotypes are mirrored in the police students' attitudes of today. The data presented is derived from a questionnaire answered by 360 police students who started their education at the police academy in Norway in 2005. The results show that both sexes believed that men were best suited for police work which demanded physical skills, while women were best suited for police work demanding the use of verbal communication. More men than women reported that they had sufficient abilities to solve conflicts demanding physical skills, although the female students participated as much in exercise & sport as the males. The results are discussed in relation to Bourdieu's conception of symbolic power & physical capital. Women & men seem to be placed under a symbolic power, where men are physically superior, & where women bring with them less physical capital into police work. However, women seem to carry with them other forms of capital such as verbal skills & cultural capital into their police work, capital that better fits the ideal of good policing.

2006S00977

Lago, Luciana C. (IPPUR/U Federal do Rio de Janeiro, Brasil 21941-590 [tel: 22 25981932; fax: 22 22597466; e-mail: lucianalago@terra.com.br]), **Labour, Housing and Immobility in the Brazilian Metropolis: The Perverse Decentralization of the Informal Sector**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper intends to analyze the territorial dimension of the social inequalities, confronting the mechanisms of access to housing & to the labour market with the location strategies of the low income groups in the metropolis. The economic crisis & the retraction of the social & urban politics in Brazil have modified, since the 80's, the relation between the mercantile & non-mercantile forms of housing production & consumption, of which main evidence has been the diffusion of the informal market through all urban area. The changes in the work relations have also been significant, in view of the reduction of the stable job & of the capacity of indebtedness of the families, & the consequent increase of the contingent of low qualified workers in permanent search of activities that generate some income. The paper main idea is that the poor residential location starts to have a more central role in the definition of the field of possibilities of work for this social segment. The accessibility between house & workplace, especially the transport costs, is today a central criterion of choice of the housing place, not only for the abusive increase of these costs but for the increasing instability of the workers income. It is evident, thus, the increasing spatial & social immobility of the low income groups, who have transformed their precarious housing areas into space of precarious work. It is the perverse decentralization of the economic activities in the metropolitan territory.

2006S00978

Lahiri, Parthasarathi (U Maryland, College Park, 20742 [tel: 3013145903; fax: 3013147912; e-mail: plahiri@survey.umd.edu]), **The Design Effects-Its Role in the Design and Analysis of Complex Survey Data**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper begins with a critical review of different design effects formulae & their current applications. We then extend the usual design effects formula to incorporate stratification & clustering caused by different stages in a stratified multi-stage sampling. Various extensions of the usual design effects formula to incorporate clustering caused by the non-sampling errors such as interviewer effects & clustering due to inherent population structures such as within household correlations will be considered. The utilities of different formulae & results will be illustrated using simple examples.

2006S00979

Lai, Chia-Ling (Graduate Instit Futures Studies, Taipei, Taiwan 251 [tel: 00886939960721; e-mail: lai_chialing@yahoo.co.uk]),

The Politics of Global Mobilities: The Transforming Forms of Capital in the Rising Global Museum Field, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Many attempts in the arena of sociology of art had been made to explore the museums by drawing upon the concept of "field"—either of Pierre Bourdieu or of Paul DiMaggio (Fyfe, 1995, 1996, 2000; Prior, 2002; DiMaggio, 1991). However, neither of these influential theses pay enough attention to the power-laden relationship between museums nor to the complicated relationship between museums & current globalisation. This paper aims to critically draw upon Bourdieu's concept of field to explore the politics of museum world in the age of global mobilities (Urry, 2000).

2006S00980

Laitinen, Irmeli & Ettorre, Elizabeth (Dept Social Policy, U Helsinki [e-mail: eettore@plymouth.ac.uk]), **Writing of Sadness and Pain: Diary Work with Depressed Women in Time Limited Professionally Guided Groups in the Finnish State Funded Health Service, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ Diary comes from the Latin word, "dies," meaning "day," "time" or "continuity." A diary or a personal journal is a day by day documentation of one's life. It is often employed as a way of expressing one's feelings & finding one's voice. In therapeutic environments, diary work has been used as an important method for the growth & integration of consciousness as well as for personal development. Diaries are used to identify links between symptoms & other factors & to help clients learn self-reflection, express their feelings & react to them. By retelling & reclaiming the events of their lives, diarists become experts in their own depressive experiences. In depression narratives, their voices in sadness become visible through the healing pen. For depressed women, diaries can be used as therapeutic tools that provide a feedback mechanism for capturing embodied experiences of doing depression & doing pleasure. Women, in particular, learn through diaries to chart their passages through depression encounters side by side their involvement in psychotherapeutic processes. The primary objective of this paper is to describe how intensive diary writing can be used as a psychotherapeutic tool for depressed women involved in time limited professionally guided groups in Finland.

2006S00981

Laitinen, Irmeli, Ettorre, Elizabeth & Sutton, Carole (Dept Social Policy, U Helsinki [e-mail: eettore@plymouth.ac.uk]), **Finding Pleasure through Healthy Embodiment in Groups for Depressed Women, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ The paper explores the effect of group participation on depressed women's "doing depression" & "doing pleasure" over three time periods. Quantitative data & qualitative data are analyzed. To statistically assess between the time periods, the Wilcoxon matched-pairs signed-ranks z-test is applied to the quantitative data. Moving towards pleasure rather than depression characterised women's activities: they learned to embody health, while envisaging hope for the future. The findings advance an understanding of how the experience & duration of depression can be altered, if the public & private boundaries of depressed women's embodied routines are broken down & self-isolation is challenged.

2006S00982

Lalich, Walter F. (Croatian Studies Centre, Division Humanities, Macquarie U, Sydney, Australia NSW 2109 [tel: 61-2-9850-7040; tel: 61-2-9560-2360; fax: 61-2-9850-7054; e-mail: walter.f.lalich@alumni.uts.edu.au]), **Ethnic Collective Action and the Quality of Social Existence, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ Immigrant communities undertake collective action to appropriate needed social resources, places of worship & diverse secular communal places, to satisfy collectively perceived social needs. Ethnic collective actions differ in orientation, capacity to mobilise human & material resources, intensity & in symbolically defined outcomes. Immigrants from non-English speaking countries, have encountered social, cultural & spatial constraints during intensive demographic & cultural structural changes in Sydney since 1948. More than 450 ethnic collectives mobilised scarce resources to create collective goods as they appropriated needed communal facilities & developed visible elements of built infrastructure that are now an integral part of the transformed social & urban environment. The effects of these fragmented ethnic collective actions are projected from data collected from a majority of ethnic organisations that manage their own communal places. Collected data reflect human participation, investment patterns, developed capacities, established functions & activities,

engendered sense of place & attachment & linkage effects. This settlement experience is indicative of immigrant capability to undertake collective action despite adversity to satisfy their own social needs, to facilitate the transfer & maintenance of culture & values, & to enhance communal well-being in a structured society.

2006S00983

Lam, Richard Cheung & Kwok, Hong-kin (Dept Sociology, Hong Kong Shue Yan Coll, North Point, China [tel: 852 - 25707110; fax: 852 - 28068044; e-mail: rclam@hksyc.edu]), **The Difficulties Encountered by the Hong Kong Sandwich Generation in Their Caregiving Performance, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ The sandwich generation has been classified as a role overloaded generation in that its members are caught between the demands of caring for elderly family members & raising their own children. This research aims to find out what difficulties they encounter in performing their caregiving & the factors affecting their perception of these difficulties. This study adopts a CATI survey to select a random sample of 503 sandwich generation respondents in Hong Kong. The findings contradict the common perception of the role overload of the sandwich generation in that almost half of the respondents did not experience difficulties in providing caregiving to their elderly family members, while the other half experienced difficulties mainly in providing symbolic care including economic, emotional & information caregiving. In comparing their caregiving performances for the first & third generations, over half of the respondents perceived that it is more difficult to take care of the younger generation than to take care of the elderly while only 14% of respondents felt that the care of the elderly is more difficult. The contradiction between the common perception & these findings is explained primarily by the sandwich generation's dynamic perception of the difficulties they face at different stages of the family life cycle.

2006S00984

Lan, Pei-Chia (National Taiwan U [tel: 886-2-33661230; fax: 886-2-23683531; e-mail: pclan@ntu.edu.tw]), **Globalization at Home: Migration, Domestic Work, and Homemaking, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ Globalization does not simply operate on Export Processing Zones or the market floor of international trade. Globalization takes places in our kitchens & living rooms; the boundaries of home & family are open borders reconstituted by global forces in everyday lives. My recent publication, *Global Cinderellas*, examines how Taiwanese newly rich employers & migrant domestic workers negotiate with the disjuncture between 'family' as a circle of intimacy & 'home' as a physical residence. I view the boundaries of family & home as elastic frames that are contingently defined & situationally constructed. The performance of domestic labor, in particular, is a crucial activity for the maintenance of family ties & the reproduction of private domesticity. The presence of foreign workers at home intensifies the tendency among employers to safeguard the domestic territory from the perceived pollution & danger in the outside world. Female employers, in particular, are in charge of the invisible work of constructing flexible family boundaries through the distribution of food, the ritual of eating meals, & the layout of home space. The departure of migrant women from home leads to the formation of a transnational family. Despite their physical absence, migrant mothers engage themselves in the practice of "transnational homemaking," participating in the routines of household reproduction with the transnational flows of affection, care, goods, & money.

2006S00985

Land, Kenneth C., Lamb, Vicki L., Meadows, Sarah O. & Taylor, Ashley (Dept Sociology, Duke U, Durham, NC 27708-0088 [tel: 919-660-5615; fax: 919-660-5623; e-mail: kland@soc.duke.edu]), **Measuring Trends in Child Well-Being: An Evidence-Based Approach, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ This paper first describes the current state of knowledge with respect to the founding goals of this field. The focus then turns to the topic of measuring changes in child & youth well-being in the United States over the past few decades. In particular, the evidence-based approach used in the construction of the recently developed composite Child & Youth Well-Being Index (CWI) is described. Some findings from the CWI regarding changes in child & youth well-being in the period 1975-2004 are reported. Trends in the CWI then are compared with data on trends in subjective well-being of high school seniors—similarities of trends in these two series provide validating support for the interpretation of the CWI as an index

of changes in the quality-of-life of children & youth. Using data on some additional indicator series, most of which were initiated in the 1990s, an Expanded CWI is described. The qualitative pattern of change in the expanded CWI is shown to be similar to those of the basic CWI, except that the expanded CWI shows a more pronounced decline in the early-1990s & a slower rate of improvement into the early-2000s. The paper concludes with some possible directions for future work.

2006S00986

Landsheer, Johannes A., Oud, Johan H. L. & van Dijkum, Cor (Dept Methodology & Statistics, FSW Utrecht U, Netherlands, NL3584CS [tel: +31 30 2534438; fax: +31 30 2535797; e-mail: j.a.landsheer@fss.uu.nl]), **Modeling Feedback Relations in the Development of Delinquency during Adolescence and Early Adulthood with an Auto-Regressive Growth Curve, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Research of time dependent behavior such as the development of delinquency requires the collection of longitudinal data over the complete period of interest. In the practice of longitudinal survey design, data is collected that often covers a shorter period than the full period of interest. In this study an accelerated panel study has been used with multiple age-cohorts to overcome the fragmentation of such data. The data are analyzed with an auto-regressive growth model on the basis of discrete & continuous time, using the structural equation-modeling (SEM) program Mx. We have tried to reconstruct the time-varying process of the development of delinquent behavior, commonly depicted in the age-crime curve, differentiated according to gender, & in a feedback relation with another time-varying variable: the changing attitude towards delinquency.

2006S00987

Lang, Tim, Rayner, Geof & Kaelin, Elizabeth (City U, London, UK [tel: 44-20-7040-8798; e-mail: t.lang@city.ac.uk]), **Big Company Responses to Global Food and Health Problems: Report of a Study Auditing 25 Top Global Food Companies, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ 1. Background. In 2004 the World Health Organisation approved a global strategy on diet, physical activity & health (DPAS), requesting food companies to help tackle worldwide incidence of diet-related non-communicable diseases: heart diseases, cancers, diabetes, obesity. A policy debate exists about how health goals can be operationalised & audited. 2. Methodology. The world's largest 10 food manufacturers, 10 retailers & 5 foodservice companies were studied. Using the WHO's DPAS, a template of issues was created. This was used to search company reports, accounts & websites to review corporate response in 2005. Tables summarizing whether companies did or did not provide information or positions on 34 relevant characteristics were compiled, allowing a profile of overall company & sectoral performance to be produced. 3. Findings. Performance varied considerably between companies & sectors. Overall performance was patchy. Manufacturers seemed more engaged with health agenda, retailers least, foodservice partly. The companies most active seemed to be high profile & externally criticised. Food TNCs are immense; the smallest studied here has sales five times the entire WHO's annual budget. Questions are raised not just for health governance but for civil society & social science about how to audit complex organisations.

2006S00988

Langman, Lauren (Dept Sociology, Loyola U Chicago, IL [tel: 773 508 3463; fax: 773 508 7099; e-mail: Llang944@aol.com]), **Alienated Citizenship in Global World, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ When the bourgeois classes ascended the world stage, they were highly dependent on the aristocracy & royal armies & navies. But eventually, with their growing wealth & power, the bourgeoisie would seek direct control of the State. To secure allies & ideological justifications for their authority claims, they began a 'war of position' in which their 'organic intellectuals' (Enlightenment philosophers), began an assault on the legitimacy of dynastic rule & offered instead 'popular sovereignty'. To entice other classes to join them, a new political ideology—nationalism—promised that the 'will' of the heretofore 'suppressed people' would gain control of the State. Eventually, bourgeois Nation States became the most powerful actors on the world stage. Bourgeois schools now taught standardized language, invented 'histories', traditions & culture. With ideologies of liberté, fraternité & égalité, the bourgeoisie gained 'willing assent' to fashion a 'national popular will' where citizens, members of 'imaginary communities', could find community, pride & meaning. In their quest for profits, there were transformations of international markets & a new, globalized, de-territorialized market emerged. The Nation as a community has become

delinked from the State as administrative apparatus. The result is often the erosion of nationalism as a hegemonic ideology. For many others, the alienation due to global capital fosters a passionate embrace of traditional anchors of self such as religion & nation.

2006S00989

Langman, Lauren & Moghadam, Valentine (Dept Sociology, Loyola U Chicago, IL [tel: 312 944 1681; fax: 773 508 7099; e-mail: Llang944@aol.com]), **Cyber-Democracy: The Challenge to Domination, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Globalization, as the latest instantiation of global capital, has created vast wealth for the global bourgeois classes, the TCC. And while it has fostered new forms of direct, indirect & ideological domination, at the same time, dialectically understood, it has also created new forms of agency & channels of resistance. More specifically, the Internet has enabled the emergence of 'virtual public spheres', as well as new kinds of organizing & mobilizing through the various networks of cyberspace. This has, in turn, enabled new kinds of agency & empowerment—and the capacity to challenge the hegemony of global capital thought Internet-worked Social Movements. This can be seen in at least two new expressions of mobilization. The World Social Forum has become the major stage in which hundreds of thousands of people can gather & exchange ideas. Similarly, we can also note new kinds of transnational feminist organizations, for example, in the Middle East. These new types of movements & mobilizations have become major players in the global struggles for freedom, justice & equality. Thus we might note the major leftward move in Latin America, just as we see growing demands for gender equality in many of the Muslim States.

2006S00990

Langman, Lauren & Selod, Saher (Loyola U Chicago, IL 60626 [tel: 1 773 508 3463; fax: 1 773 508 7099; e-mail: Llang944@aol.com]), **Papyrus, Paper and the Public Sphere, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ As Habermas argued, the emancipatory ideas of the Enlightenment were circulated through books, letters & pamphlets & debated in the 'bourgeois public spheres' from salons to coffee houses to pubs. Following notions of 'popular sovereignty', the bourgeois revolutions would become 'world historical moments' when the masses became citizens of the new bourgeois nations, & the citizens became soldiers spreading bourgeois hegemony—aka imperialism. But the 'public spheres' where 'undistorted' communication might be possible, contracted & all but disappeared, colonized by commercialism. Globalization is highly dependent on advanced Computer Mediated Communication. But dialectically understood, this has enabled new forms of communication & mobilization in face of impoverishment, environmental despoliation & human rights abuses. In response, we have witnessed counter-hegemonic, progressive Internetworked Social Movements, organizations that are better considered 'flows of flows' (Castells). The growth of cyberspace has encouraged a great deal of research & theory—unfortunately, little has been done from a sociological standpoint. 'Virtual public spheres', as sites of an emancipatory moment in the face of the 'colonization of the life world' by rational-technical interests, is foundational for a sociological theory of CMC. CMC suggests an emergent, autopoietic system in which untainted information, dependent on democratic expressions of agency, has transformative value through the setting of new goals.

2006S00991

Lappe, Lothar (Berliner Instit Sozialforschung, Germany 10707 [tel: 0049308818587; e-mail: lotharlappe@t-online.de]), **Comparing Youth Unemployment and Unemployment Policies in Different Countries, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The extremely uncertain transition from school to the vocational instruction system leads in most European countries for many young people to precarious conditions of employment. The pre-vocational & vocational socialisation process, the attitudes of young people to the work, cultural influences like family relations & embedded therein the occupation role of parents is an important explaining variable for high youth unemployment in some regions of Europe. In addition the development of regional-specific selection criteria (specific aptitude tests) in the context of operational recruiting strategies of enterprises brings certain (ethnic) groups of young people necessarily into unemployment. Finally I present in my paper the programs & measures for the fight of youth unemployment in individual countries & on the level of the European Union. The implementation of the programs for the fight of youth unemployment on European

Union level can generally be described as development from the passive, compensatory to the active fight of youth unemployment as well as transition from a occupation-political based measure to the fostering of the educational & social-security aspects.

2006S00992

Latcheva, Rossalina (Work & Equal Opportunity, Centre Social Innovation (ZSI), Vienna, Austria 1150 [tel: ++43 1 49 50 442 36; fax: ++43 1 49 50 442 40; e-mail: latcheva@zsi.at]), **Cognitive Pre-Testing and Structural Equation Modelling: Mixed Methods to Meaning and Validity of Survey Questions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the possibilities of method triangulation between two methodological approaches to validate survey items: cognitive pre-testing & structural equation modelling. Both approaches attempt to show whether a measure corresponds to a theoretical (latent) concept (e.g. patriotism versus nationalism) & to what extent, i.e. both are concerned with the question if an indicator measures what it is supposed to measure. However, their means of doing so differ. Although we can never prove validity, the combination of both approaches may increase validity. Based on 20 cognitive interviews which were conducted within the period of two years (2003-2005) & two representative samples for Austria (data gathered within the framework of the International Social Survey Program on National Identity in 1995 & 2004) the paper shows the considerable advantages of using mixed methods for ensuring the quality of survey items, such as the indicators used to measure national identification & related concepts in Austria.

2006S00993

Lau, Raymond (Open U Hong Kong [e-mail: rlau@ouhk.edu.hk]), **Modernity and Rationality in the Contemporary World**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Modernity has been understood in various ways by different thinkers. One of the most useful is Weber's cluster of concepts of (formal, instrumental) rationality, rationalization, & disenchantment-intellectualization (disenchantment refers to the belief that humanity can, in principle, master all things by calculation, which above all is what intellectualization means). Clearly, disenchantment-intellectualization, being part & parcel of rationalization, echo the Enlightenment belief in the utility of human reason. The usefulness of Weber's concepts in understanding modernity is highlighted by the fact that claims of the arrival of postmodernity directly or indirectly make reference to them: the disbelief in meta-narratives & the rejection of the possibility of truth in postmodern theory deny the epistemological capacity of human reason; the anti-intellectual character of postmodern culture, the abandonment of rational functionality in postmodern architecture, the rejection of universal standards in post-modern art, & so on are seen as everyday life's counterparts to postmodern theory's skepticism.

2006S00994

Lauer, Sean R. & Yan, Miu Chung (Dept Sociology, U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 [tel: 604.822.1609; 604.822.6161; e-mail: sean.lauer@ubc.ca]), **Working My Way though School**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The number of Canadian youth who work in part-time & temporary jobs while attending university is increasing. A good job can ease the financial burdens of university, but demanding employment can lead to negative consequences such as absenteeism, poor performance & dropout. Currently there is little research on differential access to part-time & temporary employment during university. This paper addresses this with a comparison of the job search strategies of immigrant & non-immigrant youth as they look for temporary employment to supplement their university education. The paper contributes to contemporary research on social capital in the job search & research on immigrant enclave labor markets. Findings are based on the first wave of survey research from a representative sample of students from a major Canadian university.

2006S00995

Lavric, Miran (Sociology Dept, U Maribor, Slovenia 2000 [tel: 00 386 (0)40 517 477; e-mail: miran.lavric@uni-mb.si]), **The Role of Culture in the Relationship between Religiosity and Psychological Well-being**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ Several measures of religious belief, practice & religious orientation (intrinsic/extrinsic/quest) & two measures of psychological well-being (positive affect & negative affect) have been employed in a cross-cultural survey of undergraduate university students from five different cultural religious environments: Slovenia, Bosnia & Herzegovina, Serbia, the United States of America & Japan. Results suggest that measures of extrinsic, intrinsic & quest religiosity are not entirely applicable in most of the observed cultures. Nevertheless, it was possible to discern abbreviated cross-culturally valid scales for each dimension. The strength & direction of the correlation between psychological well-being & a particular type of religious orientation proved substantially to depend upon culture. More importantly, the cultural environment plays a crucial role in shaping the relationship between general measures of religiosity & psychological well-being. According to the data, higher general levels of religiosity at the societal level are linked to more positive correlations between religiosity & psychological well-being.

2006S00996

Law, Alan J. (Dept Sociology, Trent U, Peterborough, Ontario K9J 7B8 [tel: 705 748 1011; fax: 705 748 1213; e-mail: alaw@trentu.ca]), **Cultural Citizenship, Idleness and Belonging in Gentrifying Rural Tourism Regions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper presents the preliminary results of research conducted in the Byron Shire district of NSW Australia during 2006. The paper explores the ways in which 'idleness' operates as a moral filter to simultaneously engage & disrupt 'belonging' in rural regions undergoing gentrification & heavy tourism growth. In addition to approximately 14 months of residence & observation in the research area, approximately 60 semi-structured interviews were conducted in addition to the analysis of photographs & official documents surrounding three linked sub-projects: 1. The role of invisibility in invoking "idle" landscape, 2. the dissolution of community following land price & rent increases, 3. moral revalorization of sport icons. The first, & primary, focus of this paper centers on historical & contemporary meanings of idleness in the hills read "invisible hippies" & explores the idleness-productive binary as an "othering" social filter. The project involves a series of biographical case studies of residents & their houses set deep in the hills, explicitly so for the purpose of making spatial community. Designing, building, & modifying houses are simultaneously private & highly negotiated projects through which embodied identities are overlaid on landscape.

2006S00997

Leccardi, Carmen (Dept Sociology & Social Research, U Milano-Bicocca, Italy 20126 [tel: +39-02-64487537; fax: +39-02-64487561; e-mail: carmen.leccardi@unimib.it]), **New Biographical Constructions in the "Risk Society"? About Future and Planning**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ If the "first modernity" construed the meaning of future as a time of experimentation & possibilities, the "second modernity" defines it rather as an uncertain dimension, as a potential limit rather than as a resource. This new semantic framework also deeply shapes the ways & forms in which young people's biographies come to be defined. While in an age that is as "present-ified" as the contemporary one, a life plan constitutes less & less the principle capable of structuring biographies, new ways of relating with the future & time are delineated. Particularly visible in the biographical constructions of young people, these forms of temporalization do not imply however the pure & simple loss of the future, or the giving up of a plan tout court. Rather, as recent research would indicate, at least a part of the world of young people appears to be actively involved in the construction of forms of mediation between the need for subjective control over future time & the heavily risky & uncertain social environment of our days.

2006S00998

Lee, Jo-Anne (Dept Women's Studies, U Victoria, British Columbia V8W 3P4 [tel: 250-472-4278; fax: 250-721-7210; e-mail: jalee@uvic.ca]), **Participatory Action Research with Racialised Immigrant Girls: Citizenship Identity Formation in a Predominantly White, Urban Canadian City**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Little research has been undertaken on immigrant girls in smaller urban centres in Canada. Using feminist participatory action research (PAR)

methods, this study examines processes & practices of citizenship identity formation & draws attention to the need to theorize cultural localities in mediating racialised immigrant girls' complex negotiations over inclusion/exclusion in a white settler nation. An open, dynamic & emergent research design combined PAR & community development to gather data. These included, individual & focus group interviews, participant observation, photo journals, popular theatre, & the organization of a girl's conference over a two-year period. Girl participants, from 13 ethnic groups, aged 10 to 23 years of age were involved in creative forms of action-based data analysis with research assistants & researchers. One action outcome has been the creation of an ongoing network of racialised minority girls & young women in an organization 'Anti-dote' (www.anti-dote.org) to support themselves & others. This article highlights methodological issues for PAR in settings where racialised immigrant girls are isolated & relatively invisible to service organizations. Girls were found to be creative & highly knowledgeable in negotiating social boundaries of belonging.

2006S00999

Lee, Kerry (Dept Sociology, City U, London EC1V 0HB [tel: 00 44 207 359 5373; e-mail: K.J.Lee-1@city.ac.uk]), **Fatherhood across the Life Course: Paternal Careers and Generational Change**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper presents an analysis of the paternal careers of 2,184 British men using longitudinal data drawn from the British Household Panel Survey. There are two objectives. Firstly, to establish the number & type of family forms & parental roles men experience throughout their life course. In short the "paternal careers" (Juby & Le Bourdais, 1998) of male parents. Secondly, to examine how the paternal careers of contemporary fathers differ from those of previous generations. The sample was divided into three cohorts according to year of birth. Retrospective & prospective relationship & fertility data was used to construct the paternal career of each sample member. Transitions in & out of different family situations & different paternal roles over the life course are described. A comparative approach was adopted to establish both changes & continuities in parenting & partnering behaviour over time. There is evidence for both change & continuity. Whilst the current generation of fathers are more likely to have begun their paternal careers as either step or non resident parents, the majority of fathers in all cohorts began their paternal careers in a biologically intact nuclear family. The proportion becoming lone parents has remained stable over time.

2006S01000

Lee, See-Jae (Catholic U Korea, Wonmi-ku, Bucheon-shi, Kyunggi-do, Republic Korea [tel: 82-2-2642-4326; fax: 82-2-2642-4326; e-mail: seejaelee@catholic.ac.kr]), **Cross-Border Resource Mobilization for Anti-Desertification Project**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Korea Federation for Environmental Movements (KFEM), Korea's leading environmental NGO, Jilin Provincial Government of China, & Hongri Group, a private grass planting company launched a project to plant grass seeds in the deserted soil of the Northeast China from 2003. The land was so much alkaline that tree cannot grow, but a specific grass is adapted to grow on the deserted land. These three partners symbolically represent civil society, government & market. KFEM, Jilin Provincial Government, & Hongri Group respectively take over 45%, 45%, & 10% of the total expense in planting grasses & others, & constituted a board to make decision pertaining to activities of grass planting, environmental education, & exchange of students & experts between two countries. This joint project has so far achieved a grass planting on 600 hectares. This triad model implies a unique mobilization of resources. KFEM mobilizes funds for grass planting in Korea, & gives justification to grass planting, while Jilin province provides organizational resources, political influence & financial resources, & while Hongri provided technical knowledge & manpower to successfully achieve the project. The three parties were motivated from different reasons; KFEM primarily from its expression of identity as a steward of global environment, Jilin Provincial Government from its political marketing, & Hongri Group to expand its business relationship. This project pursues a creation of market model, because the project can harvest hay for sale in three years. If the project proves to be successful in creating a market model, it will be market forces that will positively participate in anti-desertification. It also pursue an anti-desertification model in terms of its unique resource mix so that it can be applied extensively in China once it is adopted as a model by Chinese Central government.

2006S01001

Leggett, Will (Dept Sociology, U Birmingham, UK [tel: +44

(0)121 415 8628; fax: +44 (0)121 414 6061; e-mail: w.p.leggett@bham.ac.uk]), **The Role of Ideology in the Formation and Operation of Reflexive Political Communities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Theories of reflexive modernization foreground culture as the terrain upon which politics is conducted. Given that culture is also the level at which ideology operates, the failure to conceptualise ideology in relation to reflexive political communities is striking. Questions about the role of ideology in such communities could usefully be asked at three related levels. First, there is debate over whether "culture governance" is an opportunity for greater citizen empowerment, or a new disciplinary tool. Given this, does culture governance necessarily have any particular ideological content, or is it essentially a technocratic set of arrangements with an open-ended political character? Second, given the importance of active decision-making to the reflexive political community, how does ideology influence its key actors (eg "expert citizens") in arriving at their decisions? Third, if culture governance is a strategic tool in the hands of established elites, are such elites outside of ideological constraints & able to manipulate the supposedly reflexive preferences of others? Or, alternatively, are elites as subject to dominant ideological tropes as the governed? Addressing the role of ideology in this way would engender a fuller account of the reflexive political community. It would also enhance our understanding of the concept of ideology itself under contemporary social conditions.

2006S01002

Leggon, Cheryl B. & Pearson, Willie, Jr. (Georgia Inst of Technology, Atlanta 30342 [tel: 404 385-4259; fax: 404 847-9784; e-mail: cheryl.leggon@pubpolicy.gatech.edu]), **Race, Gender and the American Scientific Enterprise: The Ramifications of Exclusion in a Global Market**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Science is one of the major forces driving economies & societies. The stock of scientific knowledge is expanding at an unprecedented rate that far exceeds the nation's ability to adequately identify & assess the social consequences of this knowledge & its applications. In an increasingly global economy, all human resources must be effectively utilized. Traditionally, the United States drew its scientists from demographically homogeneous talent pools consisting mostly of non-Hispanic white males. The United States met any shortages (real or imagined) by importing talent from abroad, instead of developing it among its indigenous groups, such as Blacks, Latinos, & non-Hispanic European American women. Over the past 20 years, non-Hispanic white males' interest & participation in science have declined, & global socio-political events have made importing science talent a less viable option. Yet, such historically neglected demographic groups as Blacks, Latinos, & non-Hispanic European American women continue to under-participate in science. This paper examines the implications for the United States of not diversifying its science talent pool. Also, the paper explores the ramifications of a more diverse science talent pool in broadening the scientific knowledge base as well as informing policy & practice concerning the social consequences of the products of science & technology.

2006S01003

Lehrer, Ute (York U, Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3 [tel: (416) 736-2100; e-mail: lehrer@yorku.ca]), **Old Mega-Projects Newly Packaged? Waterfront Redevelopment in Toronto**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Over the past decade, the waterfront of Toronto has drawn particular attention from politicians, developers & architects. When the current Mayor of Toronto was elected in 2003, a large part of his political victory was based on his promise not to expand Toronto's downtown airport, which is located on an island right in front the waterfront, & accessible only by a ferry. At the same time, the former industrial areas along the waterfront experienced increased interest by investors. This paper critically investigates Toronto's policies & practices in redeveloping its waterfront. While the Toronto case follows well travelled roads of urban redevelopment pattern of many cities—including its (unsuccessful) bid for the Olympics in 2008—this case also demonstrates how the political discourse about redevelopment not only manipulates but disenfranchises both the general as well as the specific local public. It raises the question of how mega-projects are not only being rediscovered as an urban renewal strategy, but also how these attempts of large-scale capital investment in inner cities are riding on the backs of environmental & socio-economic arguments. The paper also will address how arguments in favour of the common good, i.e. public space, are part of creating an image of a competitive city, at least in theory & may be even so in practice, but yet at the same time the allegedly public good becomes increasingly privatized through

social practices. The new spatial & social conditions, at least in the case of Toronto, will have long lasting negative environmental consequences.

2006S01004

Leite-Lopes, José Sergio (Dept Anthropology, Federal U Rio de Janeiro, 20940-040 Brazil [tel: 55-21-25689642 fax: 55-21-22546695; e-mail: jsleite@alternex.com.br]), **Public Sociology as a Constitutive Property of Brazilian Social Science: Some Links with Working-Class and Peasant Unions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper will discuss aspects that make the history of Brazilian sociology & social anthropology an interesting case for the relationship between these disciplines & their effects upon the social groups studied, in particular effects that reinforce their identity & ability to appropriate their own history. Two cases will be presented: the link between beginning sociology in the 1950's & the creation of an institute for technical advice to worker's unions; the relation between social anthropology & the study & the steering of peasant movements in the 1970's & 1980's.

2006S01005

Lemaire, Xavier (CRER, U Warwick [tel: +44 (0) 24 76 523 697; fax: +44 (0)24 76 524 965; e-mail: Xavier.Lemaire@wbs.ac.uk]), **Environmental Justice and Urban Environmental Indicators in Birmingham, United Kingdom: between "New Management" and Public Relations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper relies on a research on the role & the use of urban sustainable indicators in the United Kingdom. Two sets of environmental indicators have been studied: the indicator of noise pollution (mainly through noise mapping) & the ones of air quality. This paper will describe the degree of autonomy of local actors & the political game going-on around these indicators, through the case of the city of Birmingham. In a city, where one third of the population belong to ethnic minorities, it will survey environmental justice issues & determine if these indicators fuel controversies. Put forward by policy-makers to show their commitment to the idea of sustainability, the use of these indicators proves that a city has reached a capacity of self-governance through the dynamic control of its environment. In the current ideological context, it contributes also to neutralise opposition on fundamental choices in terms of planning & transport.

2006S01006

Lemaire, Xavier (CMuR, Warwick Business School, CV4 7AL Coventry, UK [tel: +44 (0)24 76 523 697; fax: +44 (0)24 76 524 965; e-mail: Xavier.Lemaire@wbs.ac.uk]), **Sustainable Energy and Environmental Justice: Mythological Discourses about Poverty Alleviation in Developing Countries**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the discourse of international aid agencies, a link is commonly established between access to energy & poverty alleviation. A new dimension has been added recently to this rationale with the emphasis placed on "sustainable" energy, generic terminology which includes renewable energies & energy efficiency measures. Through a literature review, this paper examines theoretical debates on energy & poverty, analysing the construction of the discourses on this issue. The main discourse tend to comfort the idea that only modern renewable sources of energy are worth to be promoted, while "traditional" energies are denigrated as energies of the Past. Another discourse, more open to woodfuel has reached decision-makers, but seems to have marginal practical effects. The apparent consensus on the link between modern renewable sources of energy & the reduction of poverty enable actors with different logics to work together & promote the use of specific renewable energies.

2006S01007

Lempiäinen, Kirsti (Dept Women's Studies, U Tampere, Finland [tel: +358-3-3551 8047; fax: +358-3-3551 6562; e-mail: kirsti.lempiainen@uta.fi]), **Positioning as a Feminist Scholar. A Case Study on Finnish Academia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In my Ph.D. thesis, "Sosiologian sukupuoli" ("Gender in Sociology", Vastapaino: 2003), I argue that the relationship between women's studies & sociology is problematic in the Finnish academic discourses as evidenced through reading the textbook material used in university curricula. Women's studies is a source for theoretical discussion in sociology & thus the feminist theoretical discourse remains at the borderline of sociology, as if an outsider. This tension has led to my new study in which I want to find out how feminist scholars in social sciences do their positioning in the academia. In my paper I am particularly interested in the academic

context & everyday practices in which feminist scholars strive for a speaker's position. I base my analysis on interviews of feminist experts from four different subject areas. I would like to argue that the borders for feminist agency in the Finnish academia are becoming more carefully guarded & challenged by both feminist & non-feminist scholars alike.

2006S01008

Lengkeek, Jaap (Wageningen U, The Netherlands [tel: 0031317483259; e-mail: jaap.lengkeek@wur.nl]), **The Authenticity Discourse of Heritage**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Authenticity plays a key-role in discussions about the significance of tourism & tourist experiences. Attractions 'made' for tourists are considered not to be authentic, but staged, newly created, & not genuine. Only where the past can be presented 'as it was,' the tourist is able to see something 'real'. This basically creates a tension between tourism production & heritage conservation. The attractive heritage sites must have characteristics of history & traditions, which motivate tourists to visit those places. Often the definitions of heritage tourism place the concept of authenticity at the heart of this type of tourism, as authenticity links the genuine characteristics of a site to the longing of heritage tourists for the real past. The scientific debates on the phenomena of heritage tourism only show a gradual increasing intensity, even though the interest of a wide audience in historic sites has become almost self-evident. Different themes emerge, such as the process of designation as heritage, conflicts between conservation & development, heritage management dilemmas & conceptual frameworks. The paper aims at finding a solution for the tension as mentioned before, moving beyond the authenticity concept.

2006S01009

Lengkeek, Jaap & Elands, Birgit (Wageningen U, Netherlands 6703BJ [tel: 0031317483259; e-mail: jaap.lengkeek@wur.nl]), **The Tourist Experience of Out-There-Ness: Theory and Practice**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The interest in tourist experiences is crucial for understanding tourism & resulted in a number of typologies. In this study, Eric Cohen's phenomenology of tourist experiences is theoretically debated & deepened. From a constructivist phenomenological perspective, we argue that the notions of "provinces of meaning" & "switching worlds" are crucial for the understanding of tourism. Tourism is a switch from our everyday world to an out-there-ness, which is meaningful precisely because it represents another province of meaning that is to varying degrees new & strange. These thoughts formed the foundation of a new typology of tourist experiences that are empirically tested in seven case studies. Results show that, despite the varied character of the case studies, a large continuity can be observed in appearance & contents of the modes of experience, which has guided us to the formulation of both a self-report questionnaire & recommendations for tourism development. Future research will especially focus on the relation between modes of experiences & environmental quality conditions.

2006S01010

Lengkeek, Jaap & Platenkamp, Vincent (Wageningen U, The Netherlands [tel: 0031317483259; e-mail: jaap.lengkeek@wur.nl]), **Contexts of Knowledge in Tourism Studies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The scientific claims of tourism studies have been understood, according to recent debates, in terms of inter-disciplinarity or even as condition of 'indiscipline'. It seems that progress in scientific development has been hampered by the heterogeneity of disciplinary contributions to tourism studies. The paper scrutinizes paradigmatic debates from the last decade. Gibbons et al (1994), in their book *The New Production of Knowledge*, propose a general approach to types of knowledge which can also shed some more light on the complexity of tourism science. They distinguish between Mode 1 & Mode 2 knowledge. Mode 1 knowledge refers to the academic practices of scientists according to universal rules & procedures. Mode 2 knowledge undergoes the influence of dynamic contexts of application in which changing teams of researchers collaborate in transient environments. In this type of contexts one cannot create experimental scientific conditions. Kunneman (2005) adds a third category of knowledge which is contextualised by 'great' moral societal issues, detached from time-space limited problems within the realm of Mode 2 & offering frameworks of the moral context for Mode 1 knowledge. The proposed approach highlights the understanding of knowledge contexts a 'polycentric' rethinking of the very fundamentals of our scientific tourism knowledge.

2006S01011

Lenzer, Gertrud (Dept Sociology, City U New York [tel: 001 631 668 1075; fax: 001 631 668 1082; e-mail: glenzer@brooklyn.cuny.edu]), **Development and Its Vicissitudes: Changes in Theory and Practice, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The paper will focus on the field of development theories, policies & practices in the second part of the 20th century & in the first years of the 21st century. It will provide a historical overview & attempt to ascertain salient current changes in the development policies & agendas of the developed world toward developing & least developed societies.

2006S01012

Leontowitsch, Miranda, Higgs, Paul, Stevenson, Fiona & Jones, Ian Rees (Division Community Health Sciences, St George's U London, UK SW17 0RE [tel: 020 8725 5596; e-mail: mleontow@hscs.sgul.ac.uk]), **The Project of Self-Care-Towards a Concept of Health Maintenance by People aged 60 Plus, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Shifts in state involvement in health & social care in the United Kingdom have led to a greater onus on individuals, including older people, to take on more responsibility for maintaining their health. We report on a qualitative study that delineates older people's active involvement in maintaining or improving their health through the consumption of non-prescription & supplementary medicines. We used a mixed-method approach: undertaking observational fieldwork in pharmacies & health food shops in a London Primary Care Trust, recorded interviews with people aged 60+ who purchased non-prescription-supplementary medicines & recorded interviews with pharmacists & staff in health food shops. Our findings suggest there is a continuity in the consumption of non-prescription medicines. This ranged from those who took several products over many years as an active form of their self-care (this was particularly true for skin care), to those who only took non-prescription medicine on occasion (e.g. cough mixture) who tended not see how non-prescription or supplementary medicine would improve their health. In discussing our findings we draw on different conceptualisations of governmentality found in the work of Michel Foucault & Nikolas Rose to set out a theoretical framework in which to better understand the "project of self care" in later life.

2006S01013

Lesko, Nancy (Teachers Coll, Columbia U, New York, NY 10027 [tel: 212 677-3983; e-mail: lesko@tc.edu]), **Talking about Sex: The Discourses of Love Life Peer Educators as National Pedagogy, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ "loveLife" is a high profile, expensive, & controversial nationwide awareness & prevention campaign addressed at young South Africans since 1999. This paper examines the discourses 20 Black youths used to narrate their involvements, satisfactions, & difficulties as peer sex educators. The primary data sources are individual interviews with the peer educators along with a review of printed materials in English, visits to one loveLife youth center in KwaZulu-Natal & to the loveLife provincial office in Durban. The analysis will work toward developing a concept of sexual citizenship, that is, a view of how "talking about sex" is the site-incitement for an emerging form of youth modernity & participation in South Africa. In this light, the loveLife campaign forms a centrepiece of a national pedagogy.

2006S01014

Lévy, Clara (U Nancy II/LASTES, France 54015 [tel: 00330383967024; e-mail: clara.levy@univ-nancy2.fr]), **L'inscription des écrivains juifs de langue française dans les territoires (The Inscription of Jewish Writers in the French Language in the Territories), International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (FRE)**

¶ Jewish writers in French can be divided into three groups for whom the question of territorial inscription can be posed differently: writers whose families have lived in France for a number of years, writers who came originally from Eastern Europe, & writers from North Africa. Jewish writers write in a regional vein—reconciling in a literary way their Jewishness & their regionalism (that which concerns a French region or a Franco-phone region such as Canada, where a number of Jews live). Ashkenazi writers constitute a separate & heterogeneous group whose origins as well as pathways are very different. Sephardic writers as a group are the closest to have formed a school of writing, a network founded on the common territorial origin & culture. But the historical experiences of the second half

of the 20th century—particularly the Shoah, which has provided literary material for Jewish writers since 1945—have tended to make their views more relative & to link them with Ashkenazi writers. We will attempt thus to show in which both groups of writers produce texts that one can confront & compare independent of their distinct territorial origins.

2006S01015

Lévy, Clara & Quemin, Alain (U Nancy II/LASTES, France, 54015 [tel: 003383967024; e-mail: clara.levy@univ-nancy2.fr]), **Des conditions de possibilité d'une sociologie des oeuvres (The Conditions for a Possibility of a Sociology of Artworks), International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (FRE)**

¶ The question of the feasibility of a sociology of artworks—already posed in a colloquium on the sociology of art in France, in Marseille, in 1985, & regularly posed in colloquia of OpuS (Artworks, Public, Society) since then, such as the one in Grenoble in 1999, gives way frequently to controversies & to polemic between sociologists of art & sociologists of other sub-disciplines but also between sociologists & the artworld itself. Some critics argue that it may not be possible at all to develop a sociology of works of art, a point that has been enunciated since 1985 in regards to certain results of sociological research undertaken since then. It is important to revisit in a methodical way the different questions posed by sociologists of works of art to attempt to explore both questions & answers that have been given. Do works of art constitute social facts & so become legitimate objects of sociological study? Is it possible that such studies are like a black box, a domain from which sociology escapes only to prove the sociological-ness of the topic? Can one mechanically infer the fact-ness of a work of art that is studied through other biases, especially other scientific disciplines with which sociologists do not often speak? How can one contain in the most rigorous possible fashion the nearly inevitable interpretive dimension of the sociology of an artwork? How can one reconcile a sociological interpretation with that made by the artist, especially when the two are contradictory? In looking at certain of our own works (in particular the research undertaken of the literary texts of Jewish writers working in the French language as well as an article that, using an example of a film, attempts to evoke the possibility of a sociological analysis without trying to mask certain limitations of such an analysis) we are attempting to show under what conditions can be proposed a proper, sociological discourse (in the broadest sense of the term, which is to say that proposes a form of explication & of understanding of the social world) distinct from purely internal analysis & yet one that does not overlook the nature of the artwork itself.

2006S01016

Levy, René, Gauthier, Jacques-Antoine & Widmer, Eric (ITB, U Lausanne, Provence, CH-1015 Switzerland [tel: ++4121 692 38 41; fax: ++4121 692 38 45; e-mail: rene.levy@unil.ch]), **Dual and Unilateral Careers in Swiss Couples: An Exploration of Guiding Mechanisms, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Based on retrospective data from a sample of 670 women & men living in couples surveyed in Switzerland in 1998, occupational trajectories of partners are compared using the optimal matching technique in order to distinguish typical sequence models. We identify dual-career couples & distinguish them from couples with dual-employment or single-employment, & explore the impact of status indicators on these trajectory types. Comparison with respect to aspects of family regulation allows to highlight the specificities & conditions of living in dual-career couples in contemporary Switzerland.

2006S01017

Lewins, Kezia R. (U Witwatersrand, Wits 2050, South Africa [tel: (011) 717 4457; fax: (011) 339 8163; e-mail: lewinsk@social.wits.ac.za]), **How Open Are Our Doors? An Evaluation of Academic Staff Transformation at Two Historically Advantaged, English-Speaking Universities in South Africa, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper compares the implementation & experience of academic staff transformation at two historically advantaged universities in South Africa. It draws on historical, structural & experiential understandings to track elements of continuity & change. As such, the salience of identity (in particular, race, gender & culture) continues to be a pivotal concern of academic staff. In their endeavour for self-recognition & advancement, academics, both as individuals & as broader constituents within universities, invoke a wide array of transformation responses. Furthermore, university-led transformation initiatives are themselves analysed in conception, practice

& effect. Finally, the paper concludes with a consideration of the implications for transformation within large public institutions in South Africa.

2006S01018

Lewis, David & Uys, Tina (Dept Employment Law, Middlesex U, London NW4 4BT [tel: 0208-362-5983; e-mail: dave2@mdx.ac.uk]), **Protection of Whistleblowers: A Comparison of British and South African Legislation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ According to its preamble, the purpose of the Public Interest Disclosure Act 1998 (PIDA 1998) which, came into force in July 1999, is "to protect individuals who make certain disclosures of information in the public interest." It does so, primarily, by inserting Part IVA into the Employment Rights Act 1996 (ERA 1996). PIDA 1998 became the model for South Africa's Protected Disclosures Act 2000 (PDA 2000) but, unlike legislation in Australia & New Zealand, it contains no provisions for monitoring or review. The purpose of this paper is to compare the relative success of these two pieces of legislation in providing protection for whistleblowers in the UK & South Africa. This assessment will be conducted in the light of case law & empirical research & recommendations for changes will be made. The comparison will also consider the extent to which these pieces of legislation constitute new forms of regulation in the fight against organisational wrongdoing in South Africa & the UK.

2006S01019

Leydesdorff, Loet (U Amsterdam, ASCoR, 1012 CX Netherlands [tel: +31-20-525 6598; fax: +31-20-525 3681; e-mail: loet@leydesdorff.net]), **Modeling Anticipation, Codification, and Husserl's Horizon of Meanings**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social order does not exist as a stable phenomenon, but can be considered as "an order of reproduced expectations" thus generating a non-linear dynamics of meaning. Although specific meaning can be stabilized, for example, in social institutions, all meaning arises from a global horizon of possible meanings. Using Luhmann's social systems theory & Rosen's (biological) theory of anticipatory systems, I submit algorithms for modeling the exchange of meaning in social systems & the non-linear dynamics of expectations. First, a self-referential system can use a model of itself for the anticipation. Under the condition of functional differentiation, the social system can be expected to entertain a multitude of models; each model also contains a model of all other models. Two anticipatory mechanisms are then possible: one transversal between the models, & a longitudinal one providing the system with this variety of meanings. A system containing two anticipatory mechanisms can become hyper-incursive. Without making decisions, however, a hyper-incursive system would be overloaded with uncertainty. Under this pressure, informed decisions replace "natural preferences" of agents. Action & organization are increasingly transformed into decision-making structures because of uncertainty prevailing in interactions among differently codified reconstructions of meaning.

2006S01020

Li, Jianghong, Luo, Chun & de Klerk, Nick (Population Sciences Division, Telethon Inst Child Health Research, West Perth, Western Australia 6872 [tel: +61-8-9489-7800; fax: +61-8-9489-7700; e-mail: jianghongl@ichr.uwa.edu.au]), **Health and Socio-Demographic Disparities between Minority Nationalities and the Han Chinese in Yunnan Province, China**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Objective: Yunnan Province, located in the southwest of China, has 55 minority nationalities, making up 33.4% of its total population. Research is sparse on the demographic & health status of the various minority nationalities. This study compares the demographic & health profiles of the 25 largest minority nationalities with the Han Chinese living in Yunnan Province & examines factors that contribute to health disparities between the minority & the Han populations. Methods: The data for the analysis came from the five population censuses for China & Yunnan (1953, 1964, 1982, 1990 & 2000) & from the Yunnan Provincial Health Department. Linear regression analysis & Pearson correlations were used to examine the associations between various socio-demographic & health variables. Findings: The population size increased from 1953 to 2000 in all minority populations, & for many the size had more than doubled. The total fertility declined from 1982 to 2000, with some groups reaching below the replacement level of 2.1. In many minority nationalities, the infant mortality rate declined & the life expectancy increased from 1990 to 2000, but the overall disparities remained between the Han & the minority groups. Infant & maternal mortality at the prefecture level also decreased substantially from

1996 to 2000. Literacy & the use of prenatal care & birth delivery patterns were important predictors of these health outcomes, & were lower in the minority regions. Conclusion: These findings suggest that the disparities between the 25 minority nationalities & the Han Chinese have narrowed & that their demographic patterns have also converged. Literacy may have enabled a greater uptake of the available preventative & curative health services & also helped raised women's status, thus contributing to lower mortality & higher life expectancy at birth.

2006S01021

Liao, Pei-shan & Hsieh, Yu-sheng (Center Survey Research, RCHSS, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan [e-mail: psiao@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **Parental Influence on Adolescents' Community Participation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Parental influence on the behaviors of adolescents has been a focus of youth development research. The consequences may be considered either successful, such as academic achievement & leadership or problematic, such as alcohol use & gambling. Parents' participation in community activities has been found to serve as a role model for their children. This paper attempts to address two research questions: (1) Whether patterns of adolescent community participation change over time; & (2) How & to what extent does parental participation in the community influence participation of adolescents? Data are drawn from a panel study, the "Taiwan Youth Project." Using a multi-trait & multi-method strategy, this project aims to depict the developmental process of youth in Taiwan by conducting panel surveys every academic year. A total of 2066 paired parent-child data were used in the analysis. Results of this study found that adolescents' patterns of community participation changed during their late adolescence. In addition, adolescents community attachment & parents' leadership role were positively associated with adolescents' community participation. Discussions of the results are provided.

2006S01022

Lichtenstein, Bronwen (Dept Criminal Justice, U Alabama, Tuscaloosa 35487 [tel: (205) 348 7782; fax: (205) 348 7178; e-mail: blichten@bama.ua.edu]), **Stigma as a Barrier to Treatment of Sexually Transmitted Infections among Older African Americans**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Stigma is a barrier to the treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STIs) because of the secrecy, negative labeling, & avoidance often associated with these infections. In addition to threats to physical health, STI-related stigma is damaging to self esteem & social functioning. In a telephone survey of approximately equal numbers of African-Americans & Whites (N=200) aged 50 years & older, I explored the mental health effects of STI-related stigma on elders in the American South, a region with the highest STI & HIV/AIDS rates in the United States. The results indicated that African-American elders in rural areas were more likely than others to stigmatize infected persons, to delay or refuse treatment for HIV/STI because of visibility concerns, & also to refuse to notify sexual partners. The results of the survey suggest that the fear of being stigmatized is a barrier to STI-related treatment among rural African-American elders, in part, because threats to social reputations & privacy are greater among culturally-bounded groups in rural areas.

2006S01023

Liddle, Joanna & Michielsens, Elisabeth (Sociology Dept, U Warwick, Coventry CV4 7AL UK [tel: +44 (0)2476 524758; fax: +44 (0)2476 523497; e-mail: j.m.liddle@warwick.ac.uk]), **Social Existence, Social Identity and Gendered Representation in British Political Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper develops a critique of the 'economistic' approach to understanding gendered participation in British political life. It asks why it is so difficult to reduce social bias & achieve change towards a more demographically representative parliament. It argues that what is needed to understand the relationships between political representation, social identity & social existence is a theory that does not polarise the 'self' & the social structure in the way that the economistic approach separates 'supply' from 'demand' in its explanation of political recruitment. The paper proposes instead that paired concepts of 'habitus' & 'field' provide tools that enable an understanding of the relationship between the 'general social field', structured as it is by divisions of social class, sex & 'race', & the 'habitus' & 'strategies' of actors competing to enter the political 'field of power'. The paper is based on extended autobiographical interviews with male & female members of the British parliament. Focusing

on masculinity & working-class identity in British parliamentary life, it analyses male working-class narratives to examine the way gendered social existence intersects with class to produce a specific form of 'entitlement' to political power. The paper suggests that the concept of entitlement to political power, & its production through 'gendered' & 'classed' social existence, is crucial for understanding how & why marginalised social categories such as women, working-class men & ethnic minorities both succeed, & fail, in the competition to become political representatives.

2006S01024

Liebman Parrinello, Giuli (Dipt Letterature Compare, U Roma 3, 00146 Italy [tel: 0039 06 86325527; e-mail: Liebman@uniroma3.it]), **Enzensberger's Tourism Theory Revisited. A Paradigmatic Approach sui generis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although nearly fifty years have elapsed, Enzensberger's essay, "A Theory of Tourism" (1996, 1958), still reads as a seminal starting point for reflection, not only embracing the sociology of tourism, but the whole field of tourism research, in particular the fundamentals of tourism. This paper intends: Firstly to contextualize Enzensberger's essay revisiting it in the framework of the paradigmatic approach suggested by its title & by the significant broad definition of tourism as "a set of political, social, technological, & intellectual symptoms with a common revolutionary impetus" (Enzensberger 1996, 124). An indispensable reference frame is the number of suggestions coming from the most relevant theoretical scholars of the German-speaking milieu at that time, from Hunziker & Krapf (1942) to Knebel (1960) to Hunziker (1973). Secondly to present Enzensberger's theory in contemporary terms in the light of globalization. Essential & crucial features implicit in the essay can then be made explicit today: "totalitarian" mobilization, which is linked to a human condition of the "pursuit of happiness" & the "deceptive freedom" on which it is based. Especially the right to freedom of movement leads us to the contradictory universalisms of globalized societies & to the paradoxes of globalization (Marramao 2003).

2006S01025

Lindeke, Bill A. (University of Namibia, ret., Windhoek, Namibia [tel: 264-61-229527; e-mail: tara@iway.na]), **Politics of Peace and Development in Southern Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the pursuit of collective self reliance in the economic realm, the countries of southern Africa have also struggled with collective diplomatic & military efforts. Initially these efforts were under the auspices of the Frontline States informal organisation & were directed against South African destabilisation. Since the end of Apartheid, the need to deal with security problems has remained & received enhanced emphasis under NEPAD considerations for the continent as a whole (no peace, no development). However, creating an effective SADC mechanism for security issues has proven more complicated than most other aspects of their development cooperation.

2006S01026

Linn, James Gary, Champeau, Donna, Maritz, Johan, McNamara, Marion & Osborne, Kimberly (Tennessee State U, Nashville 37212 [tel: 615-297-1354; fax: 615-963-7049; e-mail: jlinn87844@aol.com]), **HIV Prevention and Mitigation in Southern Africa through the Rural Livelihoods Project**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Malawi in southern Africa is afflicted with both high rates of malnutrition & of HIV. Antiretroviral treatment of HIV/AIDS remains economically out of reach of most rural families in Malawi. Consequently, special efforts need to be made to extend HIV prevention programs to farm households & to adapt agriculture to the HIV epidemic so that vulnerable individuals & families can improve their nutrition to better maintain their immune systems. This paper describes the strategy & pilot programs of the Rural Livelihoods Project, which has addressed problems of food insecurity, & HIV in Malawi, Zambia, & Mozambique. The implementation of an HIV prevention & mitigation program is discussed. Novel approaches to AIDS education, combined with the implementation of micro irrigation technologies, labor saving agricultural practices, & new crops are described. The importance of the interface between physical & mental health & agriculture for rural development in Africa is explored.

2006S01027

Liogier, Raphaël (Institut Etudes Politiques, U Aix-Marseille, Aix-en-Provence, France [tel: 33 (0) 613 231 690; e-mail:

r.liogier@libertysurf.fr]), **The New Division and Circulation of Beliefs in Global Capitalism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We would like to show that values in general, & religious values in particular involving beliefs about labour, family, economy, sexuality, (etc.) do not determine essential blocks of civilizations, but are at the basis of symbolic forces that are following the functioning of global capitalism. Like goods circulates & are adapting & transforming in different contexts, so are symbols, signs, beliefs. For instance shamanism is exported from certain parts of Africa to Europe, but the beliefs are changing, the way it is practiced is transforming in the new context, feeding "well being values" which characterised advanced industrial societies. In the same way Protestantism is exported to Africa, but its structures (both institutional structures & the structures of beliefs & practices) are adapting to the new context of poverty in the form for example of Pentecostals or Neo-Evangelical churches. Those forces, or stream of beliefs/values, are sometimes amplifying themselves or contradicting themselves in certain social, ethno-cultural or economic conditions: marginal neo-Muslims living in poor Parisian suburbs facing urban bourgeois neo-Buddhists living in chic part of Paris. The development of capitalism implies a new division of work on a global scale, specific financial, production & consumption transnational streams, it also implies a new division of values, transnational streams of beliefs. Religious organizations, especially in the form of confessional NGOs, constitute an important vector for this new division & circulation of values and beliefs. Confessional NGOs are a good example of specialised enterprise exporting/importing values & beliefs. We would like to give some hypothesis explaining for example the success of westernised Buddhism in rich countries like France or the USA while it does not have any impact in Africa, or, in the other way around the success of Pentecostals in Africa, while it has a rather small impact in rich countries. Our hypothesis concern both the structure of beliefs & practices in different types of religion, & their concrete impact on social & economical development. We will mostly use the research results, both quantitative & qualitative, from surveys run at L'Observatoire du Religieux (Institut d'Etudes Politiques, Université d'Aix-Marseille) since 1992.

2006S01028

Liogier, Raphaël (Institut Etudes Politiques, U d'Aix-Marseille, France [tel: 33 (0) 613 231 690; e-mail: r.liogier@libertysurf.fr]), **The Social Genealogy of Bioethics**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the last ten years bioethics has developed in France as a main national concern. Public intellectuals, physicians, journalists, lawyers, & politicians have massively participated at this public debate. A new profession, that already existed elsewhere (for instance in Germany), has appeared: "bioethicians." A new rhetoric has also developed with multiple expressions taken from human rights theories (for instance "human dignity"), from moral philosophy (for instance "responsibility for the future"), or from science (for instance "inalienability of the genome"). The meanings of these expressions have been transformed in the new bioethical context. It seems, for example, that the word "genome" is now a way to mean identity, singularity, individuality, as if the genome was not a product of our biological history but a kind of eternal essence. Cloning will be interpreted as a pure reconstruction of the same being, which it is not truly that on a purely scientific point of view. This reconstruction of same beings will be perceived as a destruction of human individualities in particular & of human identity in general. Our purpose is not to defend or contradict bioethical ideas & organisations but to search for the unsaid & non-reflexive values and beliefs that are developing under this new language. We would like to analyse the imaginary structure that is implied by this bioethical discourses, that have lead to a new law (modified last year) that has created a new criminal qualification: "crime against human species" (considered worse than crime against humanity in the French norm hierarchy). We will examine the imaginary structure that is involved in this criminal qualification and its concrete social consequences. We will try to make some comparison with the bioethical discourses existing in other countries. Our scientific material will mostly be political, medical, journalistic discourses & legal texts. We will also use general surveys on the evolution of values.

2006S01029

Lipps, Oliver (Swiss Household Panel, CH-2002 Neuchâtel [tel: +41 32 718 3604; fax: +41 32 718 3601; e-mail: oliver.lipps@unine.ch]), **Analysis of Panel Participation in Couples Using Interviewer Characteristics and the Partner's Behaviour**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the article we analyse participation at the 2003 individual questionnaire, separately for the man & the women in heterosexual couples, in the Swiss Household Panel survey. We only keep couples who already answered the 2000 panel wave. Most importantly, the participation behaviour of men & women follows different rules, when considering single covariates. As to the stepwise inclusion of various covariate blocks, both men & women show a similar reduction of the unexplained variance. However, the interviewer's characteristics in the 2003 wave only affect men's participation behaviour, showing that men's participation is much more interviewer sensitive than women's. For both sexes, the 2003 & 2000 socio-demography is important, as is the own 2000 & the partner's 2003 behaviour, the latter especially for women. The response behaviour is neither affected by the partner's 2000 socio-demography nor the 2000 interviewer's characteristics.

2006S01030

Lipps, Oliver (Swiss Household Panel, CH-2002 Neuchâtel [tel: +41 32 718 3604p; fax: +41 32 718 3601; e-mail: oliver.lipps@unine.ch]), **Interviewer Effects in the Swiss Household Panel: An Analysis Using Various Quality Indicators**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this article we analyse several data quality indicators simultaneously using CATI data. Applying multilevel modelling technique, we distinguish the quality indicator variances of a variance component model (no covariates), a model controlling interviewer characteristics, a model controlling interviewer & respondent characteristics, & finally a model controlling both the interviewer & respondent characteristics as well as interviewer & respondent matching variables. We show that the inclusion of interviewer characteristics including socio demographics & attitudes substantially reduce the interviewer level variances of the quality indicators, whereas the additional matching variables do not contribute to a further reduction, relative to the model which controls interviewer & respondent characteristics independently. A consequence is that interviewers in CATI surveys have their specific interview styles, whose variation remains largely unchanged even when an assumed favourable matching with respondent characteristics is realised.

2006S01031

Lisboa, Manuel Gaspar da Silva (U Lisboa-Faculdade Ciências Sociais e Humanas [tel: +351217970928; fax: +351217970928; e-mail: m.lisboa@fesh.unl.pt]), **Gender Inequality and the Theory of the Social Action—The Public and the Private in Portugal**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Two questions guide the present communication. How the inequality of gender roles does limits the social action? Which are the social-cultural factors that contribute for the structuration of those roles? We stand by the argument that the inequality of the gender roles runs through every segment of the social action were the feminine & the masculine social actors might be in interaction or are represented, in both, a macro or micro level, & also in the public or private sphere.

2006S01032

Litvin, Aaron (Dept Sociology, U Sao Paulo, Brazil - 05508-900 [tel: 1-978-475-2447; fax: 1-978-475-1431; e-mail: litvin@post.harvard.edu]), **Japanese-Brazilian Transnationalism: Migration to Japan and Remittances to Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study examines the formation & impact of the Japanese-Brazilian transnational community, with particular emphasis on social & economic developments in Brazil resulting from labor migration to Japan since 1990. The conclusions of this study are based on research conducted in Japan & Brazil from May 2003 to April 2006, including surveys & interviews with Brazilian migrants, Japanese residents, & public officials. Relevant data were obtained from NGOs & migrant associations in both countries as well as agencies of the Japanese & Brazilian national governments. Due to a 1990 amendment to Japanese immigration law that allowed overseas Japanese descendants to obtain temporary work visas, there are now an estimated 280,000 Brazilians in Japan. These Brazilian migrants have profoundly influenced both countries, altering the dynamics of Japanese society while infusing Brazil with more than \$2.2 billion of remittances annually, surpassing funds sent from the United States or Europe. In many cases migrants employ the capital as seed money for establishing their own enterprises in Brazil, sometimes with the support of Japanese-Brazilian community organizations. Thus remittances & funds carried home from Japan have attracted the interest of organizations in Brazil & influenced the Brazilian economy on several levels.

2006S01033

Live, Yu-Sion (Fac Letters and Social Science, U Reunion, Saint-Denis, 97715 [tel: 0262938579; fax: 0262938500; e-mail: yslive@univ-reunion.fr]), **Dynamics of "Servis Zanset" (Ancestor worship) a Creole Syncretic Cult in Reunion Island. Comparative Analysis with Haitian Voodoo, Brazilian Candomblé and Malagasy Tromba**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Dynamics of "servis zanset" [Ancestor Worship] a Creole syncretic cult in Réunion Island. Comparative analysis with Haitian voodoo, Brazilian candomblé & Malagasy tromba. "Servis zanset" is a Creole phrase referring to an animist ceremony practised by population groups of African & Malagasy descent in Réunion Island, a French overseas department. A popular urban practice featuring spells of possession trance, animal sacrifices, food offerings & ritual chants, "servis zanset" is a syncretic cult containing elements borrowed from African, Malagasy, Tamil or Christian cultures, which are constantly reinterpreted, reformulated & reconstructed. In this sense, the ritual is a dynamic ongoing process in the development of a Creole culture. Its purpose is to allow members of a family clan to express their gratitude to their Ancestors for wishes fulfilled over the previous year & to receive their protection for the coming year. This cult will be analysed in comparison to Haitian voodoo, Malagasy tromba & Brazilian candomblé.

2006S01034

Livezey, Lowell W. (New York Theological Seminary, NY 10115 [tel: 212-870-1246; fax: 212-870-1236; e-mail: llivezey@nyts.edu]), **Urban Religion and Globalization: Evidence from Three Late-Modern U. S. Cities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since World War II, 'globalization' has hastened the processes of urbanization & modernization & contributed to the radical restructuring of modern cities. This paper examines 'the religion factor' in urban restructuring under the impact of globalization, using data that my colleagues & I have obtained from about 100 case studies of congregations-in-context in Boston, Chicago, & New York—cities that exemplify different stages of restructuring & different dimensions of late modernity. Focusing mainly on problems of community & association, I argue (1) that religious organizations both resist & participate in the 'community-eroding' impact of restructuring, (2) that the nature & extent of their influence depend heavily upon their own spatial structures, (3) that (counter-intuitively) territorially dispersed, mobile, commuter, & 'niche' congregations, tend to foster/preserve primary social ties & create 'bonding' social capital, whereas (4) the more local, territorially concentrated, 'parish-type' religious congregations are likely to be more diverse in race, nationality, language, class, & culture, to foster secondary associations, to create 'bridging' more than 'bonding' social capital, & to be more engaged in the political & economic affairs of the places in which they are located.

2006S01035

Lizarralde, Iosu (Strategic Dept, Mondragon U, Oñati, Basque Country, 20560 [tel: 0034-943-718-009; e-mail: ilizarra@eteo.mondragon.edu]), **Spanish title not provided** (Building Up an Entrepreneurial Region by Means of Social Capital), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (SPA)

¶ From the point of view of regional development, social capital can be seen as the collective capacity of a series of regional economic agents to efficiently form & use networks or other forms of cooperation, based always on a system of values, shared norms, & institutions (operating with confidence & reciprocity), all of which is allowed & accelerated by a process of regional learning. The article's investigative hypothesis is based on a cooperative model of generating social capital that has a direct impact on regional development, including the generation of an efficient regional system. This study seeks to demonstrate that the conglomerate that the Mondragon Cooperative Corporation (MCC) has constructed in the region of Debaioena, based on the principles of cooperative values, has generated social capital that has allowed this region to be more fully developed than surrounding regions. This is due, to a great extent, to the fact that the MCC has managed to transform itself into an interdependent competitive platform within a global & local dialogue & context, guaranteeing the attractiveness & connectivity of the region. This system has created a network that facilitates proactive interactions between different economic, social, & institutional actors, optimizing scientific opportunities & maintaining the principles that are always effective in sustaining a cooperative system.

2006S01036

Lobao, Linda (Dept Human & Community Resource Development, Ohio State U, Columbus 43210 [tel: 614-292-6394; fax: 614-292-7007; e-mail: lobao.1@osu.edu]), **Devolution and the Local State: A Comparative, Subnational Analysis of U.S. Communities under the Neo-Liberal Roll-Out**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines decentralization of welfare reform, other public provision, & economic development activities under the unfolding of neo-liberalism. I focus on county governments, now the fastest growing general-purpose governments in the U.S., examining the degree to which processes characterized as the 'rollout of neo-liberalism' have increased. Three questions are addressed. 1) To what degree do counties' economic development & social service responses correspond with theories about the neo-liberal drift? 2) Are counties racing to the bottom in social service responses? 3) To what extent is spatial inequality arising as local governments respond to decentralization? To ground these answers theoretically, I situate them within three contrasting perspectives, neo-liberal, radical political economic, & a spatially sensitive approach. Data are from a survey of county governments & secondary sources. Analysts widely assume that communities are pursuing a trade-off course between redistribution & growth: cutting back social services while increasing business development activities. We found little evidence of a trade-off course: counties report increasing both social service & business development activities. Devolution is occurring & counties bear the cost through increased fiscal pressures. There is also a spatially uneven effect, with poorer & rural communities falling further behind. Findings suggest that decentralization creates no gain for populations & reinforces past inequalities in government provision of social services.

2006S01037

Lobo, Bruno Graca (Urban Planning Dept, Columbia U, New York, NY 10027-6902 [tel: (+1) 646-642-5609; e-mail: bmb2115@columbia.edu]), **Japan's Zero Emissions Society Approach to a Sustainable City**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper reviews Japan's conscious change of mode of production, towards an environmentally sustainable model, based on a zero-emissions effort & new environmental technologies, through the implementation of eco-friendly industrial projects & practices. More specifically, it starts by briefly summarizing the previous model & the problems it originated. It then describes the goals, legal regulations & specific projects & practices implemented in order to realize an eco-oriented sustainable society. For its relevance & implications, it finally focuses more specifically on Japan's nine year old program of eco-town projects. With 23 projects approved as of December 2004, these represent a successfully innovative way of promoting community led development in the environmental industry & development of environmentally sound community systems involving industrial & public sector. The study critically describes both the background & framework of the eco-towns projects program, reviewing the national government's subsidy & legislative system, as well as local governments' policy making. It then highlights particular case-studies, in order to identify its main strengths & weaknesses, concluding with possible policy implications for both developed & developing countries & cities.

2006S01038

Lobo, Francis (Edith Cowan U, Perth, Western Australia, Australia 6155 [tel: 61 8 94574420; fax: 61 8 63045840; e-mail: F.Lobo@ecu.edu.au]), **The Work-Leisure Paradigm: The Stresses and Strains of Maintaining a Balanced Lifestyle**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper traces the development of the relationship between work & leisure. It shows how paid work has been the dominant partner. Early theories are cited, re-defined & shaped as the nature of work has changed. The promise of increased leisure time in Western Society as a result of shorter working hours has not materialised. To the contrary, people in full time employment are engaged for longer periods of time as non-standard working hours have been normalised. Consequently, workforce patterns have changed to new configurations. Social transformation of the workforce has implications for leisure patterns posing stresses & strains in balanced living & new challenges for service delivery.

2006S01039

Lockie, Stewart David (Central Queensland U, Rockhampton, 4702 Australia [e-mail: s.lockie@cqu.edu.au]), **Conventionalisation, Radicalisation, or Both? Structural and Ideological**

Transformation in Australian Organic Agriculture, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The conventionalisation thesis, in its simpler guises, presents a model of linear & inevitable change. As the organic sector confronts the competitive realities of the capitalist marketplace it is transformed from a values-driven social movement promoting fundamentally different agroecologies & social relationships into a highly regulated & capital intensive food industry in which synthetic chemical & fertiliser inputs are substituted with "naturally" derived alternatives, & in which small artisanal growers supplying local markets maintain, at best, a residual status as industrial organic producers & retailers capture the vast majority of market share. The universality of this process has been subject to some debate. European scholars have pointed towards policy settings that support the retention of small-scale organic food networks. Some Australian research, conversely, has shown that differences in the scale & capital intensity of organic farms is a reflection not of ideological & motivational differences between growers but of the structural demands imposed on farm businesses by different commodities & production environments. The apparent socialisation of new & larger growers into the values of their more established &/or smaller counterparts highlights an issue that is debated vigorously within the organic sector yet remains relatively unexamined in the sociological literature; namely, the potential for organics, through engagement with conventional agriculture & food networks, to enhance its transformative capacity. This paper will explore this issue through examination of several recent Australian studies in the production, marketing & consumption of organic foods.

2006S01040

Lockie, Stewart David & Freckleton, Rebeka (Central Queensland U, Rockhampton, 4702 Australia [e-mail: s.lockie@cqu.edu.au]), **Environmental and Social Dimensions of EurepGAP Compliance in Australian Horticulture**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Privately developed food standards are increasingly a defining aspect of the global agri-food system & although these standards are voluntary, they are often a mandatory requirement for market access. In Australia, horticultural producers are familiar with meeting the requirements detailed in standards such as Freshcare & WQA. However, the recent development of EurepGAP, which builds on food safety & quality management standards to include measures of environmental management & employee health & safety, implies a move towards more rigorous production standards. Furthermore, the development of EurepGAP-equivalent standards, such as the New Zealand Approved Supplier program, ChileGAP & ChinaGAP, indicates a growing global trend in this direction. With increasing consumer demand for private sector environmental responsibility, the rise of more comprehensive standards such as EurepGAP may play a role in underwriting on-farm environmental accountability. In line with this theme, this paper will present the results of research currently underway, addressing the impacts of EurepGAP compliance on environmental stewardship for Australian citrus producers. It takes into account the shifting social relations within the agri-food network due to the rise of private standards such as EurepGAP, & looks more broadly at the implications of this change for on-farm environmental management.

2006S01041

Loeckenhoff, Helmut K. ([tel: +49 7191 62295; e-mail: Loeckenhoff.HellK@t-online.de]), **Transdisciplinarity Grounding Transcultural Dialogue. An Approach to Intercultural Discourse**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Dynamics grow with worldwide connectivity & dependency, competition in economics as well as in culture & scarce resources within diminishing space. As a means of rational survival & development science faces increasingly complex challenges: complexity in dynamics, in causation & variables. In addition power shift, ideological, religious & basic cultural differences force any task oriented approach to employ various scientific disciplines differing in assumptions, models, methods & not least in language. Both the instrumental quality of science for society as its ability to co-operate between disciplines, eventually also for policy support, call for a transdisciplinary approach. A proposed fundamental model of transdisciplinarity bases on first, the (formal) Systems model including related formal concepts. Environment & embodiment indicate the emergence of dynamics on the second Evolution level. Autopoiesis & 'attractors' lead to the third level of Complexity. Communication & intention signify, fourth, the dynamics of Meaning in Semidynamics. Human language & culture stimulate mental constructs & qualia as eg in the belief & spiritual fifth level, Noosphere. The model provides a systemic & open frame for

shared transdisciplinary semiotics, models & evaluation systems. These constitute in particular condition sine qua non for a transcultural model, grounding Intercultural Research & Transcultural Policy.

2006S01042

Logan, John R. (Sociology, Brown U, Providence, RI 02906 [tel: 401-863-2267; fax: 401-863-3213; e-mail: john_logan@brown.edu]), **Global Neighborhoods: Managing Diversity in the U.S. Metropolis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper is based on analysis of trends in the racial-ethnic composition of urban areas in the U.S., & particularly on those areas mostly near the coasts that have added large immigrant populations in the last two decades. One result is a strong tendency toward neighborhoods with more diverse composition, despite continuing high levels of segregation between whites, blacks, Hispanics, & Asians. The paper analyzes the new combinations of groups that are found in these areas & evaluates the social & economic resources of different sorts of "global neighborhoods."

2006S01043

Lohan, Maria & Coleman, Claire (School Nursing & Midwifery, Queen's U Belfast, BT7 5AF Northern Ireland [tel: 0044 28 90976555; e-mail: m.lohan@qub.ac.uk]), **Men Who Have Sex with Men and Contact Tracing for Syphilis: Beyond Binary Dualisms of Gender and Healthcare**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Aim: The process of contact tracing for sexually transmittable infections (STIs) is regarded as the 'cornerstone' in the prevention & control of sexually transmitted infections & is central to the status & identity of genitourinary medicine. Yet, almost nothing is known of the lay experience of contact tracing. The aim of this study is to explore lived perceptions of the process of contact tracing for syphilis amongst men who have sex with men (MSM). Specifically, we test two related hypotheses in relation to gay men's health seeking behaviour: first that MSM might conform with a hegemonic feminine model of health seeking behaviour & second, that MSM have difficulties engaging with contact tracing because of the difficulties of tracing anonymous sexual contacts. Method: Research (survey questionnaires & in-depth interviews) was conducted with three subgroups of MSM: those who were registered as clients in one of the largest sexual health clinics in Ireland; those who were contact traced via these clients; & MSM contacted through a variety of non-clinical gay community settings. Main Findings: Looking at the first hypothesis that MSM might endorse hegemonic feminine modes of health seeking behaviour, we found widespread support amongst MSM for coming forward for regular sexual health screening & active encouragement of others to do so. However, some men also rejected regular sexual health screening & rationalised this in terms of being 'typical' men. Looking at the second hypothesis in relation to the presumed difficulty MSM face in engaging with contact tracing because of the intricacy in tracing anonymous sexual contacts, we found that this is a barrier to men consenting to contact tracing but so to is the difficulty of telling others with whom men have close personal relationships. The analysis suggests that the health seeking behaviours of MSM in this study go beyond the binary dualisms of hegemonic masculine or hegemonic feminine patterns of health seeking behaviours & also contradict some health professional stereotypes of gay relationships.

2006S01044

Long, Kathleen S. (Optima Research Group, Mountain View, CA 94039 [e-mail: Kathy@OptimaConsulting.com]), **Dancing with Demons: Pathogenic Problem Solving**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Criminality, poverty, illiteracy, addiction & child abuse are some of society's most acute & intractable problems. Despite countless attempted remedies, these complex social problems have continued to grow around the world. Although we have developed systems to address these problems, their operation routinely increases problem severity & scope. They are, in effect, perfectly designed to grow the very pathologies which they were designed to eliminate. To confront these paradoxical outcomes, I took a trans-disciplinary approach to develop a new systemic view for designing systems to cope with the emergent meta-problems. Anchored in second-order cybernetics, this theoretical research re-contextualized the problem within a self-reproductive economy of interaction & semiotics, drawing its boundaries on the basis of its systemic operations & conditions of connectivity across intersecting roles related to the problem-solver, the problem host & the identified problem itself. The result is a model of pathogenesis as nested interactions appearing iteratively from individual to societal levels, revealing a self-referential, recursive & paradoxical

structure. Within the multitude of self-referential systems, both biological & social, this research provides a new framework which exposes those factors that initiate, reinforce, escalate & perpetuate unintended evolutionary consequences & identifies specific alterations required to systemically produce beneficial results.

2006S01045

Longuenesse, Elisabeth (Laboratoire printemps, UMR 8085, CNRS, UFR Sciences sociales, U Versailles Saint Quentin, Yvelines, France [tel: 00-33-1-39-25-56-50; fax: 00-33-1-39-25-56-55; e-mail: elonguenesse@yahoo.fr]), **Studying Professions in the Arab Middle East, Some Methodological Issues**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will focus on methodological & theoretical issues arising from the definition of the concept of profession, the Ottoman & colonial legacies, & the stake of professionalisation in the context of globalised markets in the Arab Middle East. It will use material on two professions, engineers & accountants, studied in Lebanon, Syria, Egypt & Jordan. Professions & occupations are embedded in changing division of labour, professional systems & social cultures. They are social constructions which result from a combination of socio-political legacies, cultural representations & economic & institutional constraints. I shall first discuss the relation between language & social & official categories, & the use of Arabic & English. I will then concentrate on the issue of models & legacies, & the role of the state & its relation to civil society & professional bodies. With the improvement of education, competition on the labour & professional services market in the recent years has increased. The issue of "professionalisation" has come recently to the fore as a result of struggles for the control of jurisdiction, influenced by local as well as global constraints, cultural models, as well as socio-political stakes.

2006S01046

Lopes, Dina (Dept Sociologie, U Laval, Québec G1K-7P4 [e-mail: dina.lopes.1@ulaval.ca]), **The Sub-Saharan Migrants Diaspora in Canada: Composition, Organization and Relations with Their Home Countries**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The proposed paper investigates the remittances as a factor of social link, between the West African migrants living in Canada to their home countries, through the volume & direction of the aid provided. With the increasing flow of transnational & transcontinental migrations, compounded by the ease of access to new communications technologies in West Africa, the interactions between immigrants & their families or communities of origin have dramatically increased. By being virtually in-touch with their home countries like never before, migrants are able to have unprecedented political, economical, social & technological impacts on them. Our study ranks & analyses the preferred modes of sending remittances by the West African immigrants in Canada. We, then, compare the proportion of remittances sent to individuals with the proportion sent to development or associative groups: allowing us to check, if the sub-Saharan Diaspora has a class consciousness which leads it to act in favour of its community of origin. If so, what are the primary socioeconomic targets of this aid & how is it used? The main obstacles to the effective use of the aid to yield development results are identified. We conclude by proposing a list of correctives measures the host country, the migrants, their families & home countries can undertake in order to draw more socioeconomic improvements from the remittances.

2006S01047

López, Cristina & Coco, Andrés (Dept Sociología, U Barcelona, Spain 08034 [tel: 34 93 402 18 03; fax: 93 402 18 94; e-mail: clopez@ub.edu; acoco@ub.edu]), **Homes and Families: Strategies of Residential Localization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The choice of a home by a family is governed by the latter's preferences, needs & possibilities. None of these elements is static & hence residential changes occur frequently. Moreover, in metropolitan regions, different kinds of homes tend to be concentrated in specific spaces, giving rise to, or reinforcing, territorial specialisation. Small homes, consisting of one or two members, predominate in urban centres & compact cities, while homes with more members tend to leave the more congested areas & to seek other locations in the peri-urban areas with pseudo-rural residential characteristics. 1) To compare the structure & composition of homes where residential migration to low-density peri-urban settings has occurred, with those of homes in the compact city. 2) To demonstrate the characteristics of housing of families that have opted for a change of residence, moving to low-density housing developments, & to compare them

with those of homes in the city centre, analysing the mechanisms that influence this kind of mobility. In its applied dimension, the paper focuses on studying the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona (164 municipalities, 4,200,000 inhabitants & 3,236 km²). The sources of information are, on the one hand, census data, municipal & electoral registers & population movements &, on the other, data obtained from a survey carried out on a sample of 600 homes of residential migrants who now live in housing developments in the Metropolitan Region of Barcelona.

2006S01048

Lourenco-Lindell, Ilda (Nordic Africa Instit, SE-75147 Uppsala, Sweden [tel: +46 18 562202; fax: +46 18 562290; e-mail: ilda.lindell@nai.uu.se]), **Transnational Organising by Informal Workers: The Politics of Multi-Scalar Agency**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Informal income activities have become a common way of earning a living in African cities & beyond. Informal 'workers' increasingly organise collectively to defend their interests. Furthermore, such grassroots organisations increasingly stretch beyond the local level & coalesce into global networks of informal workers. One could speak of 'glocal movements' as these groups organise at a variety of scales. This multi-scalar agency opens new possibilities but also gives rise to new contradictions that act as centrifugal forces & require negotiation. Transnational coalitions congregate a great diversity of groups who are shaped by place-specific cultures & who may have different priorities & ideologies. These tensions become evident both between & within participant groups. This politics of multi-scalar agency is illustrated in the paper with a clash between divergent gender ideologies. More generally, the paper argues that different scales of collective agency are mutually constituted. This challenges analyses that portray global movements as being detached from the local level & notions of 'global' & 'local' as dichotomous scales of activity. The argument is illustrated by a study of an informal vendors' association in Mozambique & of a global network of street vendors of which the association is a member. Both the association & the global network entertain close relations with trade unions.

2006S01049

Lourenco-Lindell, Ilda (Nordic Africa Instit, SE-75147 Uppsala, Sweden [tel: +46 18 562202; fax: +46 18 562290; e-mail: ilda.lindell@nai.uu.se]), **The Multiple Sites of Urban Governance: Conceptual Challenges and Avenues**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Most academic work on urban governance in the South has come to focus on the relations between civil society & the (local) state. An exclusive focus on these relations renders invisible the relations & processes of governance taking place outside the institutions of government. Contemporary flexible modes of urban governance posit the involvement of a wide variety of actors & signal an increasingly complex urban politics. The paper emphasises the importance of considering the multiple sites of urban governance, located both in & beyond the state. This includes looking at relations within as well as between groups in civil society. Finally, the paper argues that these different sites of urban governance do not work separately but interact with each other, in various & complex ways. The paper illustrates these complexities of urban governance through a case study of a citywide association of informal vendors in Maputo, Mozambique. The paper discusses the governance practices of the association, the nature of its relations with the state, as well as its relations with other groups in civil society as part of its strategy to defend vendors' rights (particularly an alliance with the trade union movement & participation in a global movement of informal workers).

2006S01050

Low, Kelvin E. Y. (Faculty Sociology, U Bielefeld [tel: +49 163 230 6319; e-mail: low.kelvin@gmail.com]), **Olfactive Frames of Remembrance: Notes on the Smells of Memories**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Oftentimes, studies of social memories employ analytical trajectories based on social groupings, i.e. working class memories, collective memories, gender memories, or individual life histories—stories, usually with a concern on traumatic memories such as the Holocaust, or the Second World War. Instead of locating social memories through such groupings, or events-based trajectories, this paper ruminates on the role of smell in one's recollection of the past, & how such recollections may have bearings on one's experiences in the present. Hence, I add to the plethora of sociological studies on social memory & emotion by including the sensorial aspects linked with one's remembrance of the past, which is often neglected or not sufficiently addressed. In this way, I argue that the study

of remembering the past, needs to locate the embodiedness in which the past is being recollected. Here, I refer to olfactory sensations as employed by respondents in recounting their past through narrative interview data, & how such sensations may have bearings on their present day experiences. Therefore, smells offer what I term as olfactive frames of remembrance for social actors, in their recollections of pleasant & less pleasant memories. The paper also aims to contribute to & extend various lieux de mémoire (such as biographies, poetry, songs, monuments, films, memorabilia, photography & canvas) to include the sense of smell as an intangible but one of many crucial vehicles & nodes in triggering the remembering of one's past. It may perhaps be plausible to argue that attention paid to olfaction may thus offer an insight into different episodes in olfactive-autobiographical memories. Smells are therefore, conduits which are often associated with experiences, people & places. In short, one's memories are certainly richly sedimented with sensorial (or in this case, olfactive) experiences.

2006S01051

Lowton, Karen (King's Coll London, SE1 8WA [tel: +44 (0) 20 7848 3537; fax: +44 (0) 20 7848 3555; e-mail: karen.lowton@kcl.ac.uk]), **Brave New Worlds: Parents' Experiences of Caring for Children with Cystic Fibrosis into Adulthood**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In Western societies, children with life-threatening conditions such as cystic fibrosis (CF) are enabled to survive into adulthood through understanding of disease processes & technological developments. In extending life expectancy, interventions increase the need for care by professionals & lay carers. Accounts of caring over the lifecourse are considered using semi-structured interviews & letters from family members of 61 young people & adults with CF, & James' (1992) framework of physical, emotional & organisational/managerial labour. During childhood, family carers routinely perform physical tasks against a background of emotional & organisational care. As children become teenagers, the physical caring role lessens as the child gains a degree of independence. However, this stage is typically brief, & through increasing ill health, mothers again manage physical & organisational care. As children grow to adulthood, parents report feeling 'sidelined' by professionals, who maintain confidentiality of their child's health & appear not always to acknowledge the 'resource' of family expertise that is drawn on again at end-of-life. Although all components of caring are seen throughout the CF lifecourse, the position of family carers for people ageing with a rare life-limiting disease is tenuous. This is in part due to the unpredictability of the disease process as the body ages, & technological interventions such as lung transplantation that hold only a fragile promise of success.

2006S01052

Lüchmann, Lígia Helena Hahn (U Federal Santa Catarina, Florianópolis, Brazil [tel: 048-33319250; e-mail: ligia@cfh.ufsc.br]), **Civil Society and Political Participation: Managing Councils and Participative Budget**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The objective of the present work is to analyze, from researches about the experiences of the Managing Councils of public politics & the Participative Budget, three dimensions of the political participation of the civil society in these participative spaces, which are: the relation between political apathy, rationality & opportunities; the dimension of the interests & conflicts that are due in the participative processes; the relation between participation & representation within these processes. Anchored in the concept of deliberative democracy, characterized as a democratic model that takes back the ample & plural participation of the civil society in the public decision spaces, the work tries to contribute for the theoretical debate about the democracy, assuming the challenges that try to breach reducing analyses, either for reiterating or naturalizing a supposed generalized apathy of the population; either for not problematized a supposed relation (immediate) between participation & democratization. Based on empirical research & bibliographical material, it is concluded that the type of politics involved, the institutional design that models the participation, the context of the organization of the civil associativism are, beyond the variable of the will & political-institutional commitment, central elements to the evaluation of the greater or minor deliberative capacity of these participative spaces.

2006S01053

Lukas, Scott A. (Lake Tahoe Coll, South Lake Tahoe, CA 96150 [tel: 530-541-4660; e-mail: lukas@lthcc.edu]), **Between the Artificial and the Authentic: Themed Tourism and Ethnography in**

the Multi-Sited World, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on ethnographic research conducted in the increasingly popular & politically controversial site of the themed space. Themed spaces include museums, theme parks, restaurants, casinos & hybrid entertainment venues. The research begins with the consideration of the author's ethnographic research in a U.S. theme park, where he worked as an employee trainer. This frame is used to consider the first aspect of the artificial/authentic—the breakdown of the etic/emic. Next, the paper shifts to research related to contemporary themed museums, including war & Holocaust museums in the United Kingdom & the United States. This frame emphasizes the breakdown of the political in both contemporary ethnography & postmodern tourism. A third frame analyzes the collapse of history. Here the consideration is how social history is referenced in contemporary theme parks & how the legitimacy of social history is jettisoned in postmodern ethnography. The final frame looks at the breakdown of the social that has characterized contemporary tourism & postmodern ethnography. Specifically, I discuss ongoing comparative research of South African Zulu theme parks & Disney's Animal Kingdom in Orlando, Florida. These sites focus on the existential tension between the artificial & the authentic that is characteristic of most contemporary themed spaces.

2006S01054

Luken, Paul C. & Vaughan, Suzanne (Dept Sociology & Criminology, U West Georgia, Carrollton 30118 [tel: 678-839-6333; fax: 678-839-6506; e-mail: pluken@westga.edu]), **Institutional Ethnography and the Critique of Professional Practice, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Institutional ethnography, the alternative feminist-materialist sociology developed by Dorothy Smith & her cohorts, relies heavily on first-hand accounts of actual people's experiences, including those derived from life stories. These experiences routinely serve as points of departure for the investigation of the extra-local social relations that coordinate & shape them. In the process of exploring these social relations as they are textually mediated, points of disjuncture (or fault lines) between the subjects' narratives & the professional discourse are commonly identified; & investigations demonstrate the subordination of the knowledge of the experiencing subject to that of the professional & the consequences for the subjects as the professional discourse is embedded in administrative, bureaucratic apparatuses & the political economy. In this presentation we will exhibit how institutional ethnographers undertake these types of studies with special attention to the ways in which professional discourse constitutes "living alone" in old age.

2006S01055

Luksha, Pavel O. (Higher School Economics, Moscow, Russia [tel: +7 495 5458755; e-mail: pavel.luksha@gmail.com]), **Emotions in Organization: More Than Mere Fluctuations, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Organizations are commonly considered as rationally designed & operated structures. Technology, hierarchy & incentive systems form a solid organizational "skeleton," to which "tissues" of interactions & relations between individuals are attached. All deviations from the skeleton structure are seen as mere fluctuations around the rationally defined organizational components. These views deny the variety & complexity of internal dynamics of organization in group psychological dynamics & properties of individual personalities. These factors form the "social glue" that keeps the collective action participants together. Most important are agencies driven by affect, emotions & moods.

2006S01056

Luksha, Pavel O. (Higher School Economics, Moscow, Russia [tel: +7 495 5458755; e-mail: pavel.luksha@gmail.com]), **Chronic Disease: Its Socio-Economic Cause and Treatment, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The contemporary medicalization system ("biomedical model") has sought to identify biological causes of human organism malfunctioning, the scope of physician's work being primarily treatment of isolated organ pathologies. Recent times brought disappointment about the approach efficiency: chronic and degenerative illnesses have become increasingly important, & many types of chronic illnesses continue growing. WHO blamed general risk factors (diet, tobacco use etc) for this.

2006S01057

Lund, Anna (Dept Sociology, School Social Science, Växjö U, SE-351 95 Sweden [tel: +46 470 70 87 81; fax: +46 470 844 25; e-mail: anna.lund@vxu.se]), **Youth Theatre—A Meaning Cen-**

tered Perspective, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ The paper is based on research concerning Swedish cultural policy in practice. The study is an ethnographic analysis of a number of youth theatre productions & follows the first reading of scripts to the final performance, as well as students' behaviors & interactions. Even in the preliminary stages of my analysis of the rather thick field material, it seems clear that the theoretical framework of culture production is not enough. The ethnographic material 'boiled over' as it contained more than that perspective could handle. Consequently, I have material & several theoretical ideas to explore, & maybe to reconcile, in order to find a theoretical perspective which may take into consideration the meanings of theatre for the different actors involved. This paper is an attempt to understand situations & events in the social world of making & using theatre as social performances, relating to the work of Jeffrey C. Alexander. These performances sometimes work as a fusion between actors & audiences, but when the relation between different elements of performative action is weak the effect is rather a de-fusion. That is to say, a meaning-centered analysis is needed if we are to take a step further in the sociology of the arts. As important as the production of culture perspective is, it fails to fully account for the relationship of audience & artist to the art event.

2006S01058

Lustiger, Thaler Henri (Ramapo Coll, Mahwah, NJ [tel: 1718 788 4481; e-mail: lustigerthaler@aol.com]), **Practices of Acknowledgement: Diaspora, Muslims and Jews, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper seeks to develop an understanding of the problematic encounter between the past exterior & the present interior among Muslims & Jews in Europe & America. This convergence occurs when injurious experiences & memories intersect within the cultural present - exposing subjects whose historical experiences & diasporic homes are conflictually linked, locally & globally, & ironically within societies that have excluded them both. This is further exasperated by the impact of Middle Eastern politics, within an increasingly risk prone transnational logic, shaping contemporary nationalist struggles around difference. The impact of the latter has created a pressing need for understanding diasporic forms of subjectivity, as local/global compressions, as well as cultural conflicts which have a spatial specificity. I argue that recourse to a politics of recognition is unsatisfactory in addressing these conflicts about subjectivity. Using the framework developed by the philosopher Kelly Oliver, I initially argue along with her that... "those othered by dominant culture are seeking not only, or even primarily, recognition but also witnessing to something beyond recognition...as a form of retribution & compassion". Beginning with this insight, I tentatively develop the notion of practices of acknowledgment, based on "subject to subject" dialogue, as opposed to the Hegelian foundations of recognition as an object-subject relationship. Practices of acknowledgment emerge as an engagement amongst othereds. I argue that the cultural meanings which emerge from these 'subject to subject' dialogues make known to us a layer of interpretation that runs alongside, & outside, the political culture of recognition & mis-recognition, endemic to western Liberal Democracies—whether these be Republican or multicultural models. Instead, we come to see how the construction of subjectivity is manifested amongst diasporic localities, as historically excluded groups arbitrate their global subject positions. This study is accompanied by research which examines inter-faith encounters in Mosques & Synagogues within the USA & Muslim & Jewish dialogues in Germany.

2006S01059

Lustiger, Thaler Henri (Ramapo Coll, Mahwah, NJ [tel: 1718 788 4481; e-mail: lustigerthaler@aol.com]), **Third Generation Human Rights Movements: A New Normative Moral Universalism?, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Social Movements have been recently much discussed as actors unfolding on a planetary & transnational stage. Many have taken the form of what is currently referred to as Third Generation Human Rights initiatives. This paper looks at the promise that these movements & initiatives hold for thinking through transnational & global movements. Particular emphasis is placed on emerging forms of transnational solidarity (digital & actual), new addressees & access to locations, & finally types of collective action which bring to light the emergence of a differentially configured moral & cultural universalism, one which has promise for reconstituting the very bases for normative collective action.

2006S01060

Lutz, Helma (Dept Education & Social Sciences, U Hildesheim,

Germany 31141 [tel: 0049 5121 883425; e-mail: Lutz@uni-hildesheim.de]), **Can Intersectionality Help?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will address the question whether or not intersectional theory, as it has developed over the last decade, has been helpful for gender, ethnic & migration studies to identify multiple fields of social inequality & social positionings. Developing out of a discontent with theories of social division that favored or prioritized one particular social division as class or gender in the analysis of social inequality, intersectionality has tried to overcome one-sidedness & has, instead, insisted that different factors of social positioning are constitutive of processes of inclusion/exclusion, recognition/distribution & of social identities. The race-class-gender debate for example argued that a serious analysis of the position of particular groups of women & men cannot avoid looking at multiple factors discriminating or benefiting people's positions in life. It was also made clear that race or class or gender cannot be seen as adding up to each other, but as reinforcing, traversing or informing each other, in other words, that they have to be considered as intersecting factors. I will start my paper by drawing on the work of Pierre Bourdieu who is without doubt one of the most important theorists of social inequality; he elaborated the most sophisticated model of class analysis over more than three decades. Bourdieu in fact has also written about gender & about ethnicity. However, he never integrated these divisions into one model & insisted that class is the primary organizing principle of societies. I will then argue that thinking Bourdieu beyond Bourdieu means to strive for an intersectional analytical model of social inequality. Finally I want to give an answer to the question when, where & why intersectional theory can be helpful for social analysis & action—or on the contrary, where it is inept.

2006S01061

Luyt, Russell (U Winchester, UK SO22 4NR [tel: +44(0)1962 827525; fax: +44(0)1962 827437; e-mail: russell.luyt@winchester.ac.uk]), **Rhetorical Negotiation of Masculinities in South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The South African social context continues to be characterised by lively socio-cultural debate following its transition toward democracy. It is worthwhile to trace the contours of ideological adjustment in such contexts. Focus group procedures facilitated an exploration of contemporary masculine negotiation. Participants were recruited, on the basis of self-defined language-'race' & education level, to form ten demographically homogeneous groups. Traditional discourses surrounding masculinity were presented to participants in the form of validated vignettes: (1) 'Toughness'; (2) 'Status'; (3) 'Homophobia'; (4) 'Independence'; (5) 'Sexuality' & (6) 'Responsibility'. Pictorial representations of masculinities also served as pre-verbal prompts to participant discussion. Dialogue revealed the complex & often contradictory nature of masculine negotiation across social divisions such as age, class & 'race'. Although participant debate predominantly served to support traditional discourses, these also found challenge, at both individual & social levels of analysis. Rhetorical analysis is argued to provide a useful analytical tool in endeavours of this kind. In particular, it problematises the overly consensual view of social reality, which other analytic techniques often promote. Far from providing a complete account of the country's masculinities, an impossible task given the complexity & fluidity of their social negotiation, it is believed that this venture provides insight into current axes of masculine contestation in South Africa.

2006S01062

Lyon, Andrew (Dept Business, U Chester, UK CH1 4BJ [tel: 44 (0)1244 511808; e-mail: a.lyon@chester.ac.uk]), **On the Road to the Beach: A Semiotic Analysis of Traveller's Literature**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Travellers & backpackers have been pushing the physical & cultural boundaries for many decades, opening up destinations such as Goa, Koh Samui & Bali which are now part of mainstream tourism. The paper will examine the relationship between backpacker-traveller tourism & post-modernism through undertaking a semiotic analysis of traveller related literature including iconic work such as *On the Road* by Jack Kerouac, *The Beach* by Alex Garland & a series of guidebooks aimed at the independent traveller from the early 1970's onwards. Semiotics can help to uncover the deep structures of meaning in order to reveal the vague, unclear & unintentional communication of text. It can also examine the construction & maintenance of reality or "truth" & contribute to understanding behaviour through uncovering the structure of systems & signs. A post structuralist semiotic approach is adopted to uncover & examine the myths or the dominant ideologies of our time in these texts. Therefore, through the examina-

tion of these texts it can be shown that there has been a change in traveller behaviour over time, a shift away from searching & being to multi-layered experiencing & a shift from seeking out alternative lifestyles to having "time out" from ordinary life.

2006S01063

Macedo, Ronaldo P., Jr. (Law School, U Sao Paulo, Brazil 01005-010 [tel: 55-11-3819-8094; fax: 55-11-3819-9572; e-mail: ronaldo.macedo@terra.com.br]), **Interpretation of Good-Faith in Brazilian Contracts: The Legal Principles in a Relational Approach**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The new Brazilian Civil Code published in 2003 replaced the old one (1917) & enlarged considerably the importance of the general clauses (& principles) in the interpretation of contracts. The principle of good faith is one of the most commonly invoked both by Legal Doctrine & Court decisions. Nowadays, liberal contractual formalism is being replaced by a new principiological formalism, in which general & abstract definitions about the morality of law are used as tools for legal concrete contractual analysis. This new formalism, based on a superficial & mistaken reading of authors like Alexy & Dworkin, is usually unable to overcome the limits of a mere rhetorical application of these new concepts. This paper tries to show how the Relational Contract Theory (RTC), especially I. Macneil's version, best attends the methodological demands for a non purely discretionary, ad hoc & rhetorical interpretation of the principle of good faith. Furthermore, it tries to show the advantages of the contextualist approach offered by RTC compared to Law & Economics (L&E). They are linked to the fact that the relational approach doesn't share neoclassical assumption that contractual behavior is solely guided by instrumental rationality. It acknowledges that there are multiple motivations for the contract which are not reducible to material gains & efficiency. Contractual relations are created in contexts that generate & regulate the morality contract (internal social norms) that usually are not considered by orthodox economic analysis. Finally, the paper points to the theoretical & practical advantages that derive from the criticism of some philosophical premises assumed by neoclassical contract theory, such as the concept of action, consent & intention. For this purpose it explores a distinction between actions performed for the sake of a concrete end (ex: pay less for more in a sales contract) & actions performed for the value of action itself (ex: build a healthy education relationship) through long term educational services contract). It reveals how a contextualist hermeneutic technique based on a richer conceptual apparatus can grant more objectivity on contract interpretation & broadens the consideration of a moral dimension of contracts that is not defined by general & abstract moral reconstructions, but also by the internal norms (morality) of contract relations.

2006S01064

Maffioli, Dionisia, Dell'Atti, Angelo, Mingolla, Giuseppina & Sacco, Pietro (Dept Statistical Sciences, Bari U, Italy 70100 [tel: 00390805049178; fax: 00390805049178; e-mail: maffiolid@dss.uniba.it]), **The Impact of Urbanization on the Traditional Family Systems in Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A comparison of the family structures in several African countries & some of their principal ethnic groups is performed in rural & urban contexts, with the objective to explore the interaction between modernization & cultural heritage in shaping family systems. The basic data come from Demographic & Health Surveys (DHS) carried out around 2000. For some countries, previous DHS data are also examined. A household typology has been constructed, that seeks to clarify the kinship structure & the degree of "nuclearity" of the family, polygamy, single parenthood, women-headed family & non-nuclear groups. The validity of cross-country & diachronic comparisons is discussed. The results generally do not support the theory of an ongoing process of "nuclearization". Indeed, the higher proportion of single-person, non-nuclear & single-parent households, mostly headed by women, found in urban contexts represents an "individualization" more than a nuclearization process, &, moreover, is contrasted by the opposite tendency to a spreading of extended households in towns. The impacts of traditional cultural factors (as opposed to modernization factors) on the persistence or development of particular family forms (polygamy, women-headed families, etc.) is analysed with a two step statistical procedure, applying first a tree-based method & then a logistic regression model.

2006S01065

Mahapatra, Babita & Chandra, Vinod (Dept Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Instit Technology Kharagpur, West Ben-

gal, India 721302 [tel: ++ 91 3222 282269; fax: ++ 91 3222 282270; e-mail: vchandra@hss.iitkgp.ernet.in]), **An Evaluative Study of the National Child Labour Program: A Case Study of Working Children of Kalahandi District, Orissa, India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Kalahandi is a poverty stricken district in the state of Orissa with more than 85% families falling Below Poverty Line (BPL). The district is a worst hit with drought, which occurs in almost every alternate year. The district has many child related problems like child labour, malnutrition, lack of education & other social & economic problems. Poverty being the most important contributing factor of child labour, it is necessary to effect convergence of the various development programs under implementation at the district level for the benefit of the working children & their parents. With this objective the NCLP project was launched in the district in 1996 in order to improve the children's lives in various forms. The present study is an assessment of the project success in achieving some of its objectives like withdrawing children from work & enrolling them in school, parent's support towards the effort & mainstreaming children into formal school. It covers children from two schools run by two NGOs of the District. The major arguments of the paper are 1) Majority of the children in NCLP schools are actually children withdrawn from work indicates that the NCLPs have been successful in their attempts to withdraw children from work & provide them education, 2) Different supports provided under the program package like stipend, Mid Day Meal, uniforms etc. have been important motivational factors for parents & children to increase the enrollment & retention of children in school & 3) The NGOs have taken a major effort & successful to a great extent in mainstreaming children into the formal school system.

2006S01066

Mahon, Rianne & Macdonald, Laura (Institt Political Economy, Carleton U, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6 [tel: 613-233-9033; e-mail: rmahon@ccs.carleton.ca]), **Inside NAFTA: Social Policy Reform and the Politics of Poverty Reduction**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores how the three NAFTA social citizenship regimes, consolidated in the postwar period, are being transformed. All 3 are under pressure to respond to new risks—new forms of old risks like poverty—linked to changes in labour markets & families. Focusing on poverty policy, we find that there are some signs of convergence towards a neo-liberal model, especially between Canada & the US. Nevertheless, the Canadian state has done more to mitigate the effects of globalisation on vulnerable groups. While the newly democratised Mexican state has begun to target the poorest, it has failed to halt increasing trends toward inequality.

2006S01067

Makhura, Prudence & Nare, P. N. (U Johannesburg, South Africa 2006 [tel: +27 11 489 2071; fax: +27 11 489 2879; e-mail: pnm@rau.ac.za]), **Dying and Death from AIDS: A Mine-worker's Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the fear that surrounds death as a consequence of AIDS. It focuses on the relationship between the 'good death' & the 'wild death'. The paper is divided into two critical parts. The first aims at understanding the ideas of the fears of dying & death, with a specific focus on the theory of good & wild death, while the second analyses these fears in relation to HIV-positive miners. Investigation for this paper was confined to workers on the Impala Platinum Mines near the towns of Phokeng & Rustenburg in South Africa's North West Province. Information was acquired from 25 selected HIV-positive mine respondents. One research question central to this exploration is: Can people who are dying from AIDS have a 'good death'? Unfortunately, the answer to the research question of this study was a negative one. It is not impossible, but rather highly unlikely for an HIV-positive person to die a 'good death'. The paper deals with a topic on which little has been written in relation to AIDS sufferers in South Africa.

2006S01068

Malaina, Alvaro (CETSAH, Ecole Hautes Etudes Sciences Sociales, 75006 Paris France [tel: 0033627081340; e-mail: amalaina2002b@hotmail.com]), **(Post)modernidad y ambivalencia: el sujeto en el cine de Pedro Almodovar** ((Post)Modernity and Ambivalence: The Subject in the Cinema of Pedro Almodovar), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (SPA)

¶ The contemporary cinema is a tentative discourse on the drastic social changes of recent times, while at the same time constituting an adaptation to these changes, which can be understood as fluctuating in their liquid surroundings. The cinema of Pedro Almodovar, which is currently very popular, can be characterized as the reflection of a society of delayed modernity, which can also be described as postmodern. Within the context of cinematic transgression, the constant game of interchangeable sexual & social identities, characterized by an emphasis on ambivalence, shows the ups & downs of one of the most significant subjects of our time, which in turn is a product of society. Through Almodovar's work, we attend the processes of instability & uncertainty that a modern human being suffers. Forcing his characters to the outer reaches of absurdity, Almodovar shows us the degree of irreversibility in a society that has already transformed itself, where roles, questions, & answers have shifted in accordance with new social contexts. In the words of Zygmunt Bauman (*Modernity and Ambivalence*, Ithaca, N.Y.: Cornell University Press, 1991), the solid social state that assured continuity & precognition has been replaced by a liquid social state, where nothing is safe or predetermined. Almodovar's filmic world is an excellent example of uncertain social identities & existences in the context of contemporary globalization.

2006S01069

Maloutas, Thomas (Planning & Development, U Thessaly, Volos, Greece 38383 [tel: 30 24210 74427; fax: 30 210 7489143; e-mail: maloutas@ath.forthnet.gr]), **Recent Segregation Trends in Athens**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper will address specific issues in social & ethnic segregation in Athens during the 1990s & early 2000s. In particular it will explore whether there were tendencies of spatial concentration of specific occupational groups at the top, middle & bottom of the occupational hierarchy. For the latter, the exploration will also involve cross reference to unemployment & low income. The 1990s have been a period of rapid increase of immigrant population in the city. However, the available data do not permit to evaluate spatial concentration tendencies of immigrants since their presence at the beginning of the 1990s was insignificant. Immigrant segregation will be explored in terms of patterns & intensity in the early 2000s & will be compared to patterns & intensity of social segregation for the same city. The whole operation will try to answer the question whether the 1990s have been a period of spatial polarisation for the Greek capital.

2006S01070

Maltais, Pascale (U Québec, Montréal, [tel: 514-279-8392; e-mail: pascale.maltais@umontreal.ca]), **The Transformation of the Rural West in a Tourist Destination or How the (Old) West Was Lost**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The American West has undergone in the last 15 years an important tourist & housing boom. A well-known example is Las Vegas which is the city in the USA that presently has the most important population growth. The city has become one of the prime tourist destinations in the world to the point that revenue from tourism is now exceeding revenue from gambling. Towns like Santa Fe & Taos in New Mexico have also seen their population grow & their territorial limits expand as well as receiving more & more tourists every year. National parks, notably Yosemite, have to forego more space to build tourist infrastructures. All of these places are, to some degree, used to receive tourists & many of them have been built around these tourist infrastructures. The coming in droves of tourists & the development of the housing industry are however, a lot more recent in the States of the rural West. It is as a result of the closing of mines & the transformation of the agricultural & livestock farming sectors that tourism was adopted as a replacement industry in states such as Utah, Montana, Wyoming & the Dakotas. Seduced by the wide open spaces, the wilderness & the Western myth, tourists have swarmed over these states & many have bought second homes, thereby transforming rural villages & mining towns in tourists destinations &, in so doing, relegating ranchers, farmers & miners to unemployment or insecure jobs in the tourist industry (Kittredge, 1996; Rothman, 1998). In addition, this phenomena has increased the marginalization of Amerindians & seasonal workers originating from South American countries. Our presentation will show how the impacts of the tourism boom in these places have transformed the culture, the environment & the way of living of the inhabitants of the West in a singular & different way from that of the tourist resorts of developing countries (Cohen, 1995). We will discuss the issues in the battle between those in favor of the Old West promoting a utilitarian use of the land & those in favor of the New West, more inclined to preserve the nature & promote

& protect an image of a pastoral West, capable of attracting tourists (Curran, 2003).

2006S01071

Mamadi, Matlhako (Purchase Coll, State U New York, 10577 [tel: 914-251-7012; fax: 914-251-6603; e-mail: mamadi.matlhako@purchase.edu]), **Race and Educational Expansion in Apartheid South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the impact of the South African Truth & Reconciliation Commission (TRC) on education in South Africa. It approaches this issue by examining how the TRC's notion of reconciliation, restorative justice, & human rights influenced post-1994 educational policies. It is noted that human rights was built into educational policy & curriculum 2005, pushing for restorative justice as well as reflecting the TRC's agenda of transformation & nation building.

2006S01072

Mangahas, Mahar & Guerrero, Linda Luz (Social Weather Stations, Quezon City, Philippines [tel: 632-9264308; fax: 632-9202181; e-mail: mahar.mangahas@sws.org.ph]), **Twenty Years of Social Weather Reporting in the Philippines**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In 2005, Social Weather Stations (www.sws.org.ph) marked its 20th year of operation in the Philippines as a unique non-profit research institute specializing in measurement of the quality of life, the quality of governance, & public opinion. Intellectually, it originated from the Social Indicators movement (Mangahas, ed., *Measuring Philippine Development*, Development Academy of the Philippines, 1976), now known generically as Quality of Life or QOL studies. To be relevant during Ferdinand Marcos's authoritarian period (September 1972-February 1986), the social indicators agenda added the issues of democracy, freedom & good governance to standard QOL concerns such as economic well-being, health, education, public safety & the environment. Survey trials in Metro Manila (1981-82) & nationwide (1983), already using the now-trademarked term "Social Weather," showed the practicality of subjective indicators as a means of measuring QOL. The suppression of such work within a government institution supposedly having academic freedom led to the decision to establish SWS in 1985 as an independent private institute to do opinion polls, & measure QOL as a joint activity, leading up to the election ultimately contested between Marcos & Corazon Aquino. The Social Weather Reports, based on national surveys done twice a year in 1986-1991 & quarterly since 1992, provide a historical record of the Philippines during the administrations of Aquino (1986-1992), Fidel Ramos (1992-1998), Joseph Estrada (1998-2001) & Gloria Macapagal-Arroyo (2001-present). The techniques of self-sustained Social Weather reporting draw simultaneously from QOL studies, public opinion research, & market research.

2006S01073

Mangezvo, Pedzisayi Leslie (Dept Sociology, U Zimbabwe, Mount Pleasant, Harare [tel: 263-4-303211; fax: 263-4-333407; e-mail: mangezvo@sociol.uz.ac.zw]), **The New International Division of Labour, Flexible Accumulation and the African Manager**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The early roots of modern-day work reform emerged following the Second World War, a period in which the routines of mass production became well established. In recent years, there have been global workplace changes relating to employment patterns, production systems & organisational forms. Indications are that the tremendous innovations in information & communication technologies will herald even more significant changes in the coming years. Whilst the levels of work reform in Africa are variable & far from attaining the scales of complexity & intensity in the North, globalization has meant that African industrial enterprises cannot divorce themselves from the aforementioned changes. Initial debate on work reform in Africa privileged the perceived threats confronting the 'traditional' worker due to improvements in technology. Of late, debate has roped in the managers too. Drawing on empirical studies done in Zimbabwe & elsewhere in Africa, this paper is premised on two observations: there is a paucity of data on how well-prepared African managers are to deal with the enterprises of the 21st century; & Africa has experienced a managerial blackout in the decades after independence, a result of which has been a failure to successfully organize industrial enterprises.

2006S01074

Mankayi, Nyameka N. (Faculty Military Science, Stellenbosch U, Saldanha, 7395 South Africa [tel: +27(0)82 694 6171; fax:

+27(0)22 702 3060; e-mail: nyameka@ma2.sun.ac.za]), **Constructions of Female Soldiers' Gender Roles and Their Sexuality through the Lens of Masculinity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Given that a masculinised institution like the military presents an exaggerated picture of hegemonic masculinities, & particularly emphasizing physical fitness as one of the multiple ways in achieving masculinity, this paper provides an overview of how men in the military construct women's role in the military. The paper is concerned with unpacking what kinds of discourses are dominant or marginal in this institutional & interpersonal context. Concern with issues of social identity & performance within broader ideologies of gender & power relations, made the social constructionist framework particularly valuable. Therefore, the main strength of this paper arguably lies in its constructionist contributions that locations in which masculinities are performed are very powerful in the reproduction of hegemonic masculinities. The paper is based on a qualitative study of a diverse group of 24-33 year old male soldiers. In-depth interviews were conducted. Participants' stories reflected how crucial dominant gender positioning is in maintaining hegemonic masculinity. This paper further highlights how notions of the strong body, particularly in the military context, which values toughness, contributes to masculinity. Participants draw from cultural discourses which view male bodies as compatible for war. They further see women's expression of sexuality & their participation in command or combat roles as having dire consequences in terms of corrupting or weakening military deployment.

2006S01075

Mann, Kirk (Dept Sociology & Social Policy, Leeds U, LS2 9JT [tel: (0)113 2344424; fax: (0) 113 23244415; e-mail: K.Mann@leeds.ac.uk]), **Activation, Retirement Planning and a "Working Life"**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper considers the concept of a "working life" & the data relating to labour force participation in a number of OECD countries. It explores the meaning of "activation" in respect of pension planning & retirement policies. In the context of "The cold war on welfare" (Minns 2001) policies that focus on activation need to be carefully evaluated. Labour market demands & a political language that stresses the "pensions crisis", the "dependency ratio" & "no rights without responsibilities" have to be considered in relation to established rights. Thus the paper concludes that whilst governments may seek to shift responsibility for pensions & to promote a "consumer citizen" model, in which retirement choices are made by reflexive individuals (Mann 2006), the constraints on choice need to be highlighted.

2006S01076

Manyena, Simababala Bernard (Disaster & Development Centre, School of Applied Sciences, Northumbria U, Newcastle upon Tyne, UK NE1 8ST [tel: +441912273583; fax: +441912273473; e-mail: bernard.manyena@unn.ac.uk]), **Facilitating Disaster Resilience through Rural Local Authorities in Zimbabwe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The intimate connections between disaster recovery & resilience of the affected communities have become common features on disaster risk reduction agendas amid increases in disasters in recent times. Rural local authorities are among those implicated in the Hyogo Framework for Action (2005-2015) to enhancing the resilience of disaster-affected nations & communities. In Zimbabwe, the role of Rural District Councils (RDCs) as facilitating agencies in the of realisation disaster resilience cannot be overemphasised. Using case study material from Binga RDC in Zimbabwe, it is argued that building institutional capacity for RDCs is fundamental to realise disaster resilience. Faced with capacity, decentralisation & structural dilemmas, this paper argues that RDCs are unlikely to be effective conduits for building disaster resilient communities because, in effect, this means finding ways of tackling well known development problems for which there are no easy or obvious solutions.

2006S01077

Marbach, Jan & Toelke, Angelika (Deutsches Jugendinstitut, Muenchen, Germany, 81549 [tel: + 089/623 06 126; e-mail: toelke@dji.de]), **Changes in Women's and Men's Attitudes towards Linking Family and Work Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Discerning home-centered, adaptive & work-centered lifestyle preferences Hakim (2003) stated a relationship between changes in fertility & life goals for some European countries. The "values of children" approach

distinguishes between economic, psychological & social utilities of children. Comparing three different points in time we examine how life goals concerning work & family have changed since the 1980s & to what extent these two theoretical approaches contribute to explaining changes in fertility. We focus on gender-specific differences as well as on differences between western & eastern Germany. The impact of the educational level & professional career, experiences in the family of origin while growing up as well as characteristics of the current partner are some important factors for explaining life goals. The empirical analyses are based on the "Family Survey" of the German Youth Institute (Munich, Germany) conducted in Germany in 1988, 1994 & 2000. Descriptive analyses, ANOVA & logistic regression are used. Children are increasingly evaluated as "Lebenssinn" (giving meaning to one's life) & less often as burden or as utility. Men & women in eastern Germany seem to be even more pronounced in this item. High education is a crucial factor in explaining lifestyle preferences.

2006S01078

Marcuello-Servós, Chaime (Dept Sociology, U Zaragoza, Spain 50019 [tel: 34-976-761000; fax: 34-976-761029; e-mail: chaime@unizar.es]), **The 3rd Generation Innovation Policy of the European Union: A Critical and Systemic Reading**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Innovation is a fuzzy concept. Nobody has the key to switch on & get the successful innovations. But there are many institutions working on its "causalities". All of them, implicitly, assume that the consequences of innovation are directly connected with the "exploitation of new ideas", of course, in the markets. And their evaluations are positive if innovations produce benefits, but many times, these valuations forget the social dimension. The innovation strategies are built, at least, in two directions. First, inside the firms which want to win in global markets. Second, from Governmental Administrations as policies of R+D+I which want to improve their economies, & subsequently the standards of living. European Union (EU) is one of the international references in this field. This paper essays a critical reading of EU Innovation Policies. These policies build a theoretical framework to justify the investment of public budgets. And also, they drive the policies of the States Members & their local priorities in their innovation strategies. The lights & good figures are enough spread. However, we consider relevant to review the shadows of their innovation theories. Finally, we want to posit the question about social innovation without market profit, i.e. without an objective of "commercial exploitation." The paper is organized in three parts. First, an introduction: with the objectives, methodology & framework. Second a review of the evolution of the EU Innovation Policies: from its 1st generation to the named 3rd generation. Third, conclusions: with a special remark on people, more than markets.

2006S01079

Maree, Johann G. & Ranchod, Rushil A. (Dept Sociology, U Cape Town, South Africa, 7700 [tel: +27 21 650 3510; fax: +27 21 689 7576; e-mail: maree@humanities.uct.ac.za]), **Democracy's Defenders? Trade Unions and the Promotion of Democracy in Southern Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Through a comparative examination, this paper argues that trade union movements in the four countries have played markedly different roles in defending or promoting political democracy. In South Africa trade unions played a major role in the peaceful transition to democracy in 1994. Thereafter they were prime agents in helping to create social cohesion through participatory structures. In Namibia & Zimbabwe, the trade union movement was distinctly less successful in its attempt to advance democracy despite legislation that claimed to bolster social corporatism. This was due in part, to the lack of organisational strength of the union movement & the dominance by liberation movements once they seized the levers of state power. Swaziland represents an "aberrational" case, as the monarchy established itself as a traditionalist authoritarian regime & in the process curtailed the role of institutions & practices associated with the establishment & advance of democracy.

2006S01080

Markham, William T. (U North Carolina, Greensboro 27403 [tel: 336 334 3691; fax: 336 334 5283; e-mail: BILL@UNCG.EDU]), **Competing Models for the Analysis of Environmental Organizations: A Comparison and Assessment**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Large environmental organizations, with thousands of members & relatively formalized structures, are among the most persistent, adaptable, & influential forms of environmental action, & they have often continued to

prosper, even where environmental movements have faded. Neglected for years by researchers, they have recently attracted renewed interest from scholars employing a bewildering array of theoretical perspectives. This paper compares four major perspectives for analyzing such organizations: 1) the social movements perspective, including its major variants, resource mobilization, political opportunity structure, new social movements, & frame analysis; 2) interest group approaches, including pluralism & corporatism; 3) theories of civil society, including the Habermasian approach & approaches that focus on the role of civil society organizations in providing services that the market & state fail to provide, & 4) organizational analysis, including the open systems, resource dependence, population ecology, & institutional approaches. By pointing out points of agreement & disagreement among these approaches & identifying the major advantages & disadvantages of each, the analysis can help to acquaint scholars who study environmental organizations with the full range of theoretical approaches available & move research about environmental organizations forward.

2006S01081

Marks, June S., Martin, Bill & Zadoroznyj, Maria (Dept Sociology, Flinders U, 2100 Adelaide, S.A. 5069 Australia [tel: +61 8 8201 2628; e-mail: june.marks@flinders.edu.au]), **Comparing Attitudes to Recycled Water: The Difference between Generalised and Salient Options**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Australia has experienced several years of drought resulting in increased activity in developing & implementing alternative water sources for major urban population areas. This paper investigates the hierarchy of acceptability of different water sources & different uses of recycled water, using data generated in a national telephone survey of seven Australian capital cities (n=2504). Following previous surveys, the least acceptable use of recycled water is drinking water sourced from highly treated sewage effluent. As this option is being planned for implementation in at least two cities, through a process known as 'indirect potable reuse', influences on acceptability were explored in depth. Firstly, the issue of salience was investigated through a number of scenarios put to respondents. These results were assessed against a number of demographic & attitudinal variables & then compared to those generated at three Australian sites where householders recycle water for garden watering & toilet flushing. The aim was to investigate whether people who are more familiar with safe uses of recycled water, & have developed an 'active trust' in the practice, are more confident in using this source for drinking after it has gone through a higher treatment process.

2006S01082

Marks, Shula E. (SOAS, London WCH0XG UK [tel: --44 20 8693 6611; e-mail: shulamarks@yahoo.co.uk]), **The Historical and Social Context of Contemporary Disease Patterns in Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Despite the continued advances made by historians & social scientists over the past quarter century in addressing the history of health & healing in Africa, pandemic HIV/AIDS, rampant tuberculosis & resurgent malaria have again reduced Africans & their continent to hapless victims in the popular western imagination. This paper explores the socio-economic & political context of the contemporary crisis in health in Africa, & asks why what has been termed the 'great transformation in the study of health & healing' in Africa (Prins, 1989:161) has made as little impact on policy-makers & public representations in the west as the nostrums of allopathic medicine have made on the diseases themselves.

2006S01083

Marom, Nathan (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Tel Aviv U [e-mail: nathanma@post.tau.ac.il]), **The "War on Terror and Illegal Migration" and the Rise of Urban Exclusion in Israeli Cities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper seeks to examine & compare two distinct policies implemented in Jerusalem & Tel Aviv in recent years: 1) The 'separation barrier' built unilaterally by Israel, which concretizes into a wall in Jerusalem, separating adjacent urban areas, cutting off neighboring communities, & severely disrupting everyday lives of Palestinian residents of the city; 2) The campaign of arrests & deportations of undocumented migrant workers, which focuses on migrants' residential concentrations in Tel Aviv, systematically targeting urban space, upsetting any possibility of normal life for migrants, & pushing them into increasing precariousness. While these cases differ in significant aspects, they are nevertheless conceptually

(as well as politically) related. Thus, they are conceptualized here as extreme manifestations of urban exclusion, ie, the exclusion of whole communities, not considered part of the dominant national society, from the spaces of the city where they reside. While these policies emerge in response to real or perceived threats (Palestinian terror, illegal migration), they produce their own forms of violence, intended & unintended, which effect urban life as a whole. Together, these cases also testify to the convergence & conflation of discourses of migration control & national security in cities & urbanized border areas around the world today.

2006S01084

Maroy, Christian (GIRSEF, U Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium [tel: 003210473924; e-mail: maroy@anso.ucl.ac.be]), **Convergences and Hybridation of Educational Policies around "Post-Bureaucratic Models of Regulation"**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper will be focused on some results of European funded research (REGLEDUCnetwork; 2001-2004). The object of this research was to understand & compare the evolution of modes of regulation of education systems in five countries & to grasp some of their effects on the processes producing the social inequalities encountered in (secondary) school within the relevant local school spaces. The countries concerned are Great Britain (England), Belgium (the Francophone Community of Belgium), France, Hungary & Portugal. Six school spaces have been observed within the urban agglomerations of Budapest, Charleroi, Lille, Lisbon, London & Creteil (Paris region). The modes of regulation of the education system are closely linked to the whole range of mechanisms of orientation, coordination, control & balancing of the system. Thus we are dealing with one activity of 'governance' of the system (Dale, 1997). But regulation has many sources & does not derive solely from the controlling activity of political or institutional authorities of the system. Autonomous regulations exist as well (Reynaud, 1989). The goal of the project was to understand how different modes of regulation (political regulation, market regulation, autonomous regulations by local actors) evolve & combine in six local spaces, & how they affect the schools' logics of action. Indirectly we want to see how these changes can contribute to reconstructing local processes producing inequalities. The paper will present some part of the theoretical background of the project & will be focused on the comparison of the evolution of institutional & political regulation of education in the five countries. Our thesis is the following. Partially convergent policies (the increasing autonomy of schools, the search for a balancing point between centralization/decentralization, the rise in external evaluation, the accent put on 'free choice' of school, the will to diversify school offer, the erosion of teacher autonomy) construct, in varying degrees & with different temporal rhythms, variants of a 'post-bureaucratic' regulation regime, which seek to go beyond the 'bureaucratic-professional model' still dominant today, by accentuating either the traits of an 'evaluative State', or those of the 'quasi-market' model. However beyond the influence of these 'transnational models', path dependencies also exist & we assist at the same time to hybridization of these models with institutional, political or ideological constraints specific to each country. This paper draws upon the comparison of five national reports, based on national & international literature.

2006S01085

Marrero, Adriana (Dept Sociología, U República Uruguay, Montevideo [tel: (598 2) 628 3628; fax: (598 2) 410 3859; e-mail: Adriana.Marrero@gmail.com]), **A Re-Examination of Social Capital: The Odyssey of a Critical Concept**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the emergence of modern social theory there have been two currents of thought, one defending the role of the free market as the main economic regulatory mechanism, & the other giving the modern state a role in the distribution of goods & services to achieve a certain degree of equity & stability that the market alone cannot guarantee. Thus, the strength of the state & its policies on the one hand, & market freedom on the other, are alternately considered as key to the development of nations & their inhabitants' well being. More recently, after a new wave of crises around the globe, an additional factor has begun to be analysed: that meaningful social links between individuals within their group have a great potential for the solution of immediate concrete problems, the generation of people's trust in themselves & for countries' development. However, this aspect, conceptualised as "social capital", has some theoretical & practical implications that are frequently forgotten. The purpose of this paper is to re-examine the concept's role, from its origins as a critical explanatory concept in Pierre Bourdieu's theory, to its current frequent use in its most influential versions as a key element for economic development. The anal-

ysis's guiding hypothesis is that through its reformulations the theory has become progressively more conservative, legitimising traditional forms of privilege transmission. This work's ultimate objective is to recover the critical purpose that the concept had in its original formulation.

2006S01086

Martel, Arthur A. & Tombesi, Paolo (Dept Architecture, Building & Planning, U Melbourne, Victoria, Australia 3010 [tel: +61 3 8344 9013; e-mail: aamartel@unimelb.edu.au]), **Transnational and Temporary: The Influence of International Students on Recent Housing Developments in Melbourne**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A new market of potential housing consumers has emerged during the last decade in Australian cities. It has arisen as a direct result of the rapid expansion in the numbers of full fee paying international students attending universities since the de-facto privatizing of Australian higher education. This new market demographic is characterized by: 1) the transnationalism of its participants, 2) the temporary nature of the residents, 3) the assumed affluence of the potential buyers, 4) a perceived homogeneity of its participants (Asian, single, university student) & 5) a transnational client base necessitating a 'multi-cultural' or 'cross-cultural' marketing effort on behalf of the new dwelling suppliers. In response, cities like Melbourne have experienced a rapid growth of new student housing stock, in particular in the geographic inner city area between its two premier central-city based universities. Over 50 new multi-level, high density apartment complexes have been constructed that share a common geographic continuity with the University of Melbourne & RMIT University. Within the urban precinct affected by this flurry of construction activity, the primary question of interest to policy makers & developers alike is to establish the parameters that define competitiveness within this market notable for its transnationalism & temporary nature. This paper will examine the role of universities, developers & local government policy makers in defining this new market, & propose that the growing nexus between student accommodation & the investment apartment market is the primary driver of the environmental parameters which characterize much of this new housing stock. It will then detail the consequent ramifications for both student housing residents & their neighbors.

2006S01087

Martes, Ana Cristina Braga (Fundação Getulio Vargas, Bela Vista 01313-902, São Paulo SP, Brazil [tel: (11)3281-7700; e-mail: acbmartes@fgvsp.br]), **The Commitment of Return: Remittances of Brazilian Emigrées**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Twenty years after Brazilian migrations began, the debate surrounding the funds transfers finally get the attention of the media & the Brazilian government. Brazil joins the roll of Latin American & Caribbean (LAC) nations that received \$38 billion (US) in transfers in 2003. That year, Brazil received \$4.1 billion (US); the year after that, \$5.2 billion (US). More recent debates have focused on how transfers might have a positive impact on the economy of immigrants' home countries, making a contribution to local development. Discussing the role & meaning of transfers therefore implies discussing the presence (or absence) of a 'field of positivities' in the international migration phenomenon (Martine, 2005). On Brazilian migration, this approach is yet to be seen, as the economic factors that drive migration are always tied to poverty (or absence of economic growth) as a result of non-existing expansion cycles from the 1980s onwards. The article provides a framework for transfers in Brazil & discusses the field of positivities generated by this phenomenon. We will use the data available on the topic & a survey we carried out in 2004, in Brazil & the United States. This analysis will use the Economic Sociology approach.

2006S01088

Martin, George & Vermeylen, Saskia (Sociology, Montclair State U, NJ 07043 [tel: 212-712-2563; fax: 212-712-0163; e-mail: martingt@mail.montclair.edu]), **Land Rights, The Namibian San, and the Legacy of Colonialism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Enclosure of commons is a historical event not limited to homelands of developed nations. It characterized their colonialization of other nations as well. Commodification & privatization of land was a motif of colonialism, & it meant more than loss of tangible resources for indigenous peoples. Our fieldwork with the Namibian San indicates that enclosure of their lands had led to a loss of social relations which sustain their culture & identity. Despite the fact that most San live in circumstances far different from their hunter-gatherer days, in order to establish their "authenticity"

they are compelled to choose between identities defined by others' modernist, in which they are "backward;" or conservationist, in which they are in harmony with nature. Thus, the San are obligated to portray themselves as an essentialized, cohesive group to get NGO support in their conflicts with states over land. Our critical analysis of Namibia's land reform policy reveals a contradiction: Growing international recognition of land rights of indigenous peoples & continuing national enclosure of their land. Namibia is one of the world's newest nations & in its focus on creating a unified state, its multi-layered German & South African colonial past looms large. For example, colonial tribal-chieftaincy rule marginalized San hunter-gatherer bands. Today, the San are Namibia's poorest, most vulnerable group, living as scattered itinerant laborers, often on the outskirts of cities, & their communities are rife with social & health problems. Our study indicates there is little reason for optimism about their sustainability, & a key reason is the long shadow cast by colonialism. It transformed land use from a practice that regulated social relations through property relations into one in which property boundaries affirm political-economic power structures. Examples of New Social Movements among landless peasants in Latin America may suggest options for the San in their struggles for land rights.

2006S01089

Martin, Wendy (School Health & Social Care, U Reading, Berks RG6 1HY [tel: 0118 378 8855; e-mail: W.P.Martin@warwick.ac.uk]), **Ageing, the Body and the Visual in Everyday Life: Insights from a Qualitative Study**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ It is widely recognised that there are two broad but distinct & alternative images of ageing. First, ageing is viewed as a time of opportunities & possibilities, an image that reflects the optimistic, active, & 'positive' nature of old age. In contrast, there is a more 'negative' & passive image of ageing in which old age is viewed as a time of dependence, decline & disadvantage. At the same time, the lived experience of the body has become increasingly central to our sense of self & identity. The aim of this paper is to consider how people experience age, ageing & the body in everyday life. The paper will draw on a research study in progress, which combines biographical interviews with visual methods, to explore how people in mid to later life negotiate their health, bodies & identities. The research involves 50 interviews with a diverse group of people aged 50 years & over. In particular, the paper will explore the relationship between ageing, the body & the visual. Important insights into the lived experience of the body will be shown.

2006S01090

Martin-Matthews, Anne & Phillips, Judith E. (School Social Work & Family Studies, U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z2 [tel: 604-822-9170; fax: 604-822-9304; e-mail: amm@interchange.ubc.ca]), **Blurring the Boundaries between Public and Private Care: Home Care Workers and the Negotiation of Client and Family Relationships**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the intersection of work & home life in the provision of assistance & support to elderly persons receiving home care (i.e., paid care work in the home). Its focus is on the blurring of the boundaries between home care workers, clients & families when home is the site of care. It explores the dynamics of care at the intersections between private & public; professional & personal; & paid & unpaid carework. The paper draws on qualitative analysis of data from Canada & the UK, to examine the negotiation & management of boundaries between home care workers, elderly clients & family members of clients. These are examined through Giddens' lens of 'distanciated relations', framed within the context of policies & practices of employer agencies & health authorities. The focus is primarily on women (typically immigrant, marginalized & poorly paid) who provide services often described as 'social care'. The analysis is based on 150 interviews in Canada & 20 in the U.K. Home Care workers in both Canada & the U.K. define their roles in terms of being the liaison between identifying & supplying needs; balancing agency guidelines & prescribed care plans against the unmet needs of elderly clients; & completing prescribed tasks whilst also engaging in emotion work shaped by family dynamics. The accounts of workers, clients & families illustrate both boundary management strategies & boundary conflicts.

2006S01091

Martínez Casares, José Ángel & Massó Guijarro, Ester (Dept Philosophy, U Granada, Campus Cartuja, Spain [tel: +0034-958-24-37-79; e-mail: lagodesal@yahoo.es]), **Legal Controlled Her-**

oin: Public Health and Social Welfare, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ According to the intercultural & holistic definition of the OMS from 1947, 'HEALTH' includes not only the physical plane of people, but their mental & social welfare as a whole: "Health is a whole physical, mental & social welfare state, & not only the absence of illness or malady." However, this plurality is regrettably not contemplated in a number of fields of reality. A matter significantly proving that point is approached in this paper. We try to establish a debate which clearly involves not only the health sphere but the social, the moral & the political spheres, as any question that is related to people should do. From a real experience, the authors engage in the present essay the relationships between the consumption of a concrete addictive substance—heroin—and the social exclusion outline that has been traditionally applied to drug-dependent people. It must be posed that we understand social exclusion in this paper as a (wider than others) particular notion. Historically, the concept of social exclusion had been assimilated to other ones, like poverty or marginality. Among the three most used paradigms referring social exclusion—solidarity, specialization & monopoly—the authors have preferred to assume here this postulate referring social exclusion as a property or attribute of societies. This idea is generally accepted by those three paradigms. This option, namely social exclusion as a property of societies, is the best & most honestly adjusted one to the current reality for heroin-addicts in European societies, in general, & for people who are taking part in this clinic attempt or experiment, in particular. Social exclusion must not be treated as a personal (rational) option, not even as culpability or guiltiness—this moral background that, of course, has not been alien to the historic definition of phenomena like poverty, marginality or addiction to certain substances. In fact, Christian charity, trying to stop this kind of problems during centuries, behaves with equal moralist patterns, under a dialectical background with words like fault, sin, punishment, absolution. We accordingly consider as a very relevant point bringing forward the debate about this question, abandoning the personalism of 'micro' explanations, & from a richer perspective, wider than those ones merely medical. This old approach which exclusively understood consumption risks as potential generators of social disorder (crime) or personal disorder (criminal), is definitely obsolete.

2006S01092

Martínez, Inmaculada J. & Aguado, Juan Miguel (Dept Información & Documentación, U Murcia, 30100 Spain [tel: 34 968398781; fax: 34 968367141; e-mail: inmartin@um.es]), **Self-Observation, Self-Reference and Operational Coupling in Social Systems: Steps towards a Coherent Epistemology of Mass Media**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Within the frame of the studies on the social impact of digital technologies, mobile telephony has been traditionally relegated to a secondary place. However, its deep & wide social implantation and its increasing technological convergence with Internet standards have facilitated deep socio-economic transformations that allow speaking of "second digital revolution." This process can be widely described as a mediatization process which involves the confluence of media practices, products & strategies into the mobile sphere & the extension of mobile communication characteristics to the social context of media communications. The milestones of such evolution are identified as translocal communication & the integration of data formats & services in a digital "meta-device" that makes possible always-on communication & access as well as personal information/contents management, production & diffusion. This paper poses a panoramic approach through mobile telephony's implications, considering firstly those transformations operated in technologies, business models & service diversification, & relating them, in second place, to their constitution as a socio-cultural phenomenon. A comprehensive approach to the state of the art in the research on the impact of mobile telephony in identity & everyday interaction management is posed in relation to technological developments & market strategies evolution.

2006S01093

Martínez, Inmaculada J. & Aguado, Juan Miguel (Dept Información & Documentación, U Murcia, 30100 Spain [tel: 34 968398781; fax: 34 968367141; e-mail: inmartin@um.es]), **The World in Your Pocket: Social Consequences of Mobile Phone Mediatization in the Global Information Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Within the frame of the studies on the social impact of digital technologies, mobile telephony has been traditionally relegated to a secondary place. However, its deep & wide social implantation and its increasing technological convergence with Internet standards have facilitated deep

socio-economic transformations that allow speaking of "second digital revolution". This process can be widely described as a mediatisation process which involves the confluence of media practices, products & strategies into the mobile sphere & the extension of mobile communication characteristics to the social context of media communications. The milestones of such evolution are identified as translocal communication & the integration of data formats & services in a digital "meta-device" that makes possible always-on communication & access as well as personal information/contents management, production & diffusion. This paper poses a panoramic approach through mobile telephony's implications, considering firstly those transformations operated in technologies, business models & service diversification, & relating them, in second place, to their constitution as a socio-cultural phenomenon. A comprehensive approach to the state of the art in the research on the impact of mobile telephony in identity & everyday interaction management is posed in relation to technological developments & market strategies evolution.

2006S01094

Martinez, Lisa M. (Dept Sociology & Criminology, U Denver, CO 80208 [tel: (303)871-2994; fax: (303)871-2090; e-mail: Lisa.Martinez@du.edu]), **Contrasting Perspectives on Global Trade: NAFTA through the Eyes of Workers and Organizers in Mexico's Blue-Jean Capital**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper I am presenting focuses on how the passage of NAFTA in 1994 has contributed to the profusion of maquilas in Mexico by highlighting the perspectives of garment workers, factory owners & labor organizers in the city of Tehuacán, Mexico's blue jean capital. Data collected through interviews (n=25) & observations at several maquiladoras in Tehuacán showed that perspectives about the impact of NAFTA & the growth in assembly plant manufacturing were closely tied to individuals' structural positions. Workers' reactions were somewhat mixed: Although they acknowledge that jobs are more plentiful now than they were prior to the free trade agreement, many expressed concern over the constant reminders that manufacturers, constantly in search of the cheapest supply of labor around the globe, can up & flee without notice. Non-governmental & labor organizations working to organize the mostly indigenous labor force link global trade & export manufacturing to poor working conditions & the destruction of indigenous culture as factories increasingly move into impoverished once-rural towns such as Tehuacán. Given projections that foreign investors will pull & flee to Caribbean Basin countries in the next ten to fifteen years, Mexico's future economic prosperity appears to be very precarious as does the livelihood of its citizens who have come to rely on the abundance of employment opportunities in apparel manufacturing.

2006S01095

Maruthakutti, R. (Dept Sociology, Manonmaniam Sundaranar U, Tirunelveli, Tamilnadu, India [tel: 91 (0)462 2338721; fax: (0) 462 2322973; e-mail: maruthakutti@yahoo.com]), **Measures and Predictors of Well-Being among the Rural Elderly in Southern Tamilnadu, India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This research paper identifies the measures of wellbeing of the elderly & examines the role of personal factors & of measures of integration such as social network size & social support received in predicting their wellbeing. Data for the study were collected through personal interview from 484 elderly in Southern Tamil Nadu, India. The results show that nine out of every ten perceive their level of wellbeing as either moderate or low. Well-being of the elderly does not vary across caste groups or levels of social ranking. Based on measures of association, the important predictors of wellbeing of the elderly are age, sex, education, marital status, occupation, income & living arrangement.

2006S01096

Maruyama, Tetsuo (Dept Sociology, Bukkyo U, Kyoto, Japan, 603-8301 [tel: +81 75 491 2141; fax: +81 75 493 9040; e-mail: maruyama@bukkyo-u.ac.jp]), **Traditional Ethics and Religions in East Asian Societies as the Common Values of the Global Sphere**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Modernization based on the ideal of rationalism has close relationship with mastery over nature & human liberation. In this way, it's often considered that modernization leads to the progress of human societies. However, it also becomes clear that progress based on human-centered technological rationality can destroy natural resources & environment, & it causes the gap between the rich & the poor under the free market system. Consequently, we can not help recognizing the limitations of modern ratio-

nalism originated in the West. Nevertheless, certain values base on modern rationalism have dominated human societies. It is an important & urgent issue to explore common values & ethics with real universality in the global sphere. In this context, we can point to the need to consider the possibilities & potentialities of non-Western ideas such as Buddhism which are shared in East Asian societies.

2006S01097

Marx, Susan (U Johannesburg, Auckland Park, South Africa [tel: +27 083 631 6704; fax: +27 (011) 478 1445; e-mail: marx@web.co.za]), **Friend of the Enemy? The Relationship between the Whistleblower and the Media**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ "Whistleblowing" can be defined as "the unauthorised disclosure of organisational malpractices to a person or persons inside or outside the organisation, who be authorised to address the problem". Whistleblowing is effected only when the employee (or former employee) circumvents the prescribed internal channels of communication & utilises other either internal or external channels, for example the media & external authorities, to expose malpractices within the organisation & in this way to act in the interest of the general public. External whistleblowers generally have more success at generating public interest than internal whistleblowers, as they manage to attract the attention of external authorities, shareholders, the government, the media & the public at large, who, in their turn, can bring greater pressure to bear on the organisation to investigate & address the allegations. One of the main functions the media has to perform is that of a responsible, independent watchdog, & it has to employ, among others, the practices of disclosure to inform the public whenever conspiracies, corruption, malpractices & other anomalies are exposed within an organisation. Both the media & the whistleblower find themselves on common ground as long as they act in the public interest, which, therefore, justifies their co-operation. Whistleblowers need the media to verify their credibility, as well as to bestow legitimacy on their cause. The ratio between the attention required by the whistleblower & the attention given his/her allegations by the media, however, could culminate in troublesome dynamics once the allegations have been disclosed in the media. There is always a real threat that the whistleblower could become a puppet of the publicity forces at work during the process. For this reason, guidelines for whistleblowing in the media should be laid down in a bid to minimise the risks for both the whistleblower & the organisation before the whistleblower decides to use the media as his/her whistleblowing channel of choice. In addition, a good relationship & position of trust must exist between the journalist & the whistleblower before any media to-do is made about anomalies within the organisation, since the path that the journalist & the whistleblower will be embarking upon together may in all likelihood be a long & uphill one.

2006S01098

Masenyama, Kurai Prosper (U Johannesburg, Auckland Park, 2006 Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 27 11 489 2879; e-mail: kmasenyama@yahoo.co.uk]), **The South African Broadcasting Corporation and Dilemmas of National Identity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The project of nation-building & national identity creation in South Africa during the late 1990s & 2000s has been undertaken in the wider context of internationalisation. Post-apartheid South Africa provides one example of an attempt to shape collective stability, political order & national identity through the use of public broadcasting systems (Le Pere & Lambrechts, 1999: 76). As the public service broadcaster the South African Broadcasting Corporation (SABC) is charged with developing national identity, but it has to operate on the basis of commercial constraints that encourage the use of foreign products, & South Africa is divided by its political legacy & a multiplicity of languages. Given the tools available, notably local content regulations, the research reported in this article investigated the opinions of the responsible media players on the chances of the SABC to succeed in this endeavor. Focus was restricted to the supposed role of SABC television in the creation of a South African national identity in the post-apartheid period.

2006S01099

Massao, Prisca B. & Fastang, Kari (Norwegian School Sport Sciences, 0806 Oslo, Norway [tel: +4723262439; e-mail: prisca.bruno.massao@nih.no]), **Racism in Sport from a Black Feminism Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Sport is increasingly becoming a public arena for addressing & fighting different kinds of oppressions. In many western countries, there is a devel-

oping rhetoric for sport serving as an integrational tool & a common arena for minimising the racial & cultural differences among youths. Several campaigns are run under the slogans such as give racism a red card & kick racism out of sport. So far these campaigns are predominantly directed towards the male dominated sport activities such as football. Despite of the increasingly effort to fight racism in sport, absence of black women's experiences in sport in relation to racism is still very limited. The question asked in this paper is why racism in sport has predominantly remained a male agenda? To answer this, we would like to focus on the role black feminism can play in uncovering racism in sport. Black feminism emerged from United States & Europe in 1970s & early 1980s as critic to the mainstream feminism which seems to ignore the issues of women of colour. Black feminism has always tried to fight for the voices of non white women in the western society. However, still black feminism is a marginalised perspective in discussing gender issues in sport.

2006S01100

Mathers, Kathryn & Loren, Landau (Humanities Program, Stanford U, CA 94305 [tel: 650-725-0708; fax: 650-725-4565; e-mail: kmathers@stanford.edu]), **Tourists or "Makwerekwere": Good versus Bad Visitors in South Africa and the Possibilities of an Ethical Tourism to Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ South Africa wants to be the African destination & it markets itself on a fairly amorphous 'African' brand, while simultaneously positioning itself as 'not African'. But there is a disjuncture between the language about tourists & the language about other people who cross the border into South Africa. How ethical can tourism be in South Africa, a country that has yet to make tourism accessible to even its wealthy black citizens & where African travelers are largely perceived as illegal burdens on the state? Yet many of the people crossing the border are fueling the South African tourist industry by bringing in the very artifacts that are fundamental to an arts & crafts industry that supports the desire of tourists for archetypal 'African' objects. The aliens seeking not sun, sex & surf but some of the promise of a democratic South Africa, need to be excised. But there can be no 'good tourists' in a place that categorizes so many travelers as garbage. As long as South African tourism is about an African brand while denying its African spaces & people, it can not develop a sustainable & ethical tourism industry.

2006S01101

Matschinger Herbert, Kilian, Reinhold & Angermeyer, Matthias C. (Dept Psychiatry, U Leipzig, D-04317 Germany [tel: 49 341 9724533; fax: 49 341 9724539; e-mail: math@medizin.uni-leipzig.de]), **The Effect of Change on Change: Do Social and Occupational Functioning and Symptoms Really Have an Effect on QOL?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The purpose of this study is to present a strategy & an application on how to investigate the change & the relations of change for important outcomes in a longitudinal mental health study. The sample employed for this study consist of 307 patients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia (ICD-10 F20.0) treated by psychiatric services in Leipzig (Kilian et al., 2003). Data were collected at a baseline assessment & four follow-ups between September 1998 & March 2001 at 6-month intervals. We will model the change over time for the Social & Occupational Functioning Assessment Score (SOFAS) (American Psychiatric Association, 1987) the PANNS (Kay et al., 1989) & the subjective health-related quality of life assessed by SF-36 (Ware et al., 1994). The existence of a treatment effect is supported, if, at least, different outcomes show a similar development within the observed window of time. Of course, the sample might be rather heterogeneous as the individual change shows considerable interindividual variability. To model the individual variability of change usually growth curve models are adopted (Mehta & West, 2000; Meredith & Tisak, 1990; Muthén & Muthén, 2000). Unfortunately, in many instances exogenous variables to explain this variance are either not at hand, or only do explain an insignificant part of the variance. Growth mixture modelling (Muthén, 2004) is then adopted to find a parsimonious description of the developmental pathways & their relations within only a few (latent) groups, which are considered to be sufficient to model the generating mechanism for the individually varying trajectories. It is investigated if a change in social functioning & the PANNS actually have an impact on the change of quality of life scores. Furthermore, Partnership (with partner) Education (years of education - mean centred) Gender (male) & Age of patients are employed as time-invariant predictors for both the random factors & the class membership. Results show, that the total sample should be partitioned into only two latent subgroups, for only one of which the tendency of change & the

relation between the two outcomes turned out to be as expected. For the majority of the sample no considerable change was observed.

2006S01102

Matsebula, Jabu (Edith Cowan U, Perth, Western Australia 6027 [tel: (08) 6304 2563; e-mail: j.matsebula@ecu.edu.au]), **"There Is No Longer a Role for Us": Status Degradation Rituals in Peace Time South African Politics**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The February 2, 1990, speech by former South African President, F. W. de Klerk, was a milestone in South African politics. In this speech, de Klerk announced significant changes in government policies including the release of prominent political prisoners & the apartheid government's intention of opening dialogue with liberation organisations. Welcomed by many as marking a progressive development from violent conflict to peaceful dialogue, the announcement established a new social contract for political actors to commit themselves to peace. The largest coalition of liberation movements led by the African National Congress (ANC) introduced wide-ranging policy changes in response to this new challenge. Notable in these changes was the shift from the policy of armed insurrection to peaceful party politics. This paper examines the implications of these changes with primary emphasis on Black youth political activists aligned to the ANC-led Tripartite Alliance. It discusses the repositioning of youth activists in a post-armed conflict era. For analytical purposes, I have divided this era into two phases: the period of peace talks (1990-1993) & the post-1994 first democratic elections. I begin the discussion with a brief overview of Black youth intellectual contribution to the struggle against apartheid & proceed to examine the demobilisation of the youth movement after De Klerk's February 2, 1990, announcement. In this discussion, I focus on the diminishing influence of youth politics within the broader liberation movement. Drawing upon the work of Harold Garfinkel on status degradation & Michel Foucault's identity formation, the second part of this paper discusses the deconstruction of the heroic Black youth political identity. In this analysis, I am interested in the process of identity formation as a mechanism through which social actors are redistributed in space. The discussion pays special attention to points of discontinuity in representations of Black youth with primary emphasis on the resurgence of discourses about a deviant generation of Black youth. I argue that these new forms of representation generated public moral panic & mobilised public opinion against this category of youth. Eventually, this helped diminish young people's voice in mainstream South African politics. Nonetheless, Black youth were not silent recipients of imposed identities but instead resisted attempts to reconstitute them into docile bodies. I conclude the discussion with an analysis of this resistance with specific focus on the post-liberation youth subculture, Kwaito.

2006S01103

Matsebula, Jabu (Edith Cowan U, Perth, Western Australia, 6027 [tel: (08) 6304 2563; e-mail: j.matsebula@ecu.edu.au]), **Contesting Youth: A Case Study of Changing Representations of Black Youth in South African Politics**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper, based on my recent PhD thesis, offers a critique of dominant views of the concept of youth. I focus the discussion on the construction of Black youth political & deviant identities. The paper is located in the liberation & post-liberation periods in South Africa to establish the relationship between shifts in political conditions & changes in narratives of youth. It discusses specific lines of discontinuities in narratives of Black youth with primary emphasis on self-constructed & imposed identities. "Youth" is regarded in this discussion as a constructed phenomenon, which is, located in specific historical, political & cultural conditions. These conditions are therefore important sites from which social actors develop sets of discourses about young people. As a historical, political & cultural construct, the concept of youth has localised application & is not confined to a specific age cohort. In this analysis, I am interested in official & popular narratives of Black youth, the sites in which these narratives were produced, validated, resisted & altered. I argue that as a category, "youth" is a highly contested constituency. It is subject to myriad sets of competing professional & non-professional narratives, all claiming legitimate knowledge of youth. The implications of these narratives for Black youth are critically examined to reveal: (a) the meanings of these narratives; (b) the element of power relations engraved in these narratives & (c) their influence on social policy. Drawing upon the work of Michael Foucault on discourse analysis, the paper argues that the construction of identities, through specific sets of narratives, constitutes a system of power relations. It is through identities that individuals & collective constituencies are distributed in society, are qualified or disqualified for public or

private privileges. The paper begins with a discussion of the introduction of the concept of "youth" to mainstream liberation politics in the 1940s & the subversion of traditional African meanings of "youthfulness". It concludes with a discussion of the deconstruction of the political meaning of the term "youth" & its replacement with new forms of representations.

2006S01104

Matthews, Ralph & Young, Nathan (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 [tel: (604) 822-4386; fax: (604) 822-9039; e-mail: ralphm@interchange.ubc.ca]), **Entrepreneurship on the Margins: "Short Networks" and the Construction of Proximity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Much of the current literature on the role of entrepreneurship in regional & national development is focussed on urban areas. For instance, the recent explosion of research on learning regions, clustering, & 'globalization' focus almost exclusively on urban or suburban cases. This is due in large part to the observation & assumption that entrepreneurship occurs most intensely in cases of industrial agglomeration. It is generally assumed that physical proximity fosters inter-firm networking, interdependency, & knowledge exchange. However, entrepreneurship is increasingly being promoted in advanced capitalist nations as a solution for underdevelopment in rural & marginalized regions. In many of these cases, agglomeration & clustering is impossible. In this paper, we use research from rural British Columbia, Canada, to argue that entrepreneurship on the margins relies in large measure on the capacities of local firms to create proximity 'at a distance'. To articulate this process, we advance the concept of 'short networks', which refers to the ability of rural entrepreneurs to short-circuit usual commodity & service chains to connect directly with consumers of rural values. This activity is entrepreneurial in every sense, as it involves the pursuit of network connections into far-away markets, the mobilization of technologies to overcome distance (i.e., transportation & communication), & local organization & cooperation. When successful, rural actors are able to 'construct proximity' with distant markets & actors, thus opening new possibilities for entrepreneurial development on the margins.

2006S01105

Matthews, Ralph & Young, Nathan (U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z1 [tel: (604) 822-4386; fax: (604) 822-9039; e-mail: ralphm@interchange.ubc.ca]), **Experts' Understanding of the Public in a Risk Controversy: Stakeholders, Media and Public Opinion**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper reverses the common emphasis in the literature on public understanding of science by examining "experts' understanding of the public." This research uses the case of aquaculture in Canada, a highly contested mode of production that has divided the scientific community & public opinion. Using a survey of 300 aquaculture experts in Canada, we examine three dimensions of experts' understanding of public "contributions" to this controversy. These are (1) stakeholder participation in aquaculture policy, (2) the media as an interpreter & communicator of expert claims, & (3) the basis of general public opinion. We find that experts' views on "lay" knowledge & participation in the debate swing from strongly positive to strongly negative. Using quantitative & qualitative data from the survey, we argue that these swings in experts' views of the public coincide with issues of control over knowledge. Experts on all sides of the aquaculture controversy are markedly open to incorporating lay knowledge into scientific practices (a situation where expert control over knowledge is retained), but are highly critical of lay "consumption" of expert claims (a situation where expert control over knowledge is lost).

2006S01106

Maturo, Antonio (Dipt Sociologia, Bologna, Italia [tel: 0039.3479329189; fax: 0039.0543.374103; e-mail: tonio.maturo@gmail.com]), **The Medicalization of (Western) Society Read through the Lenses of the Triad Disease-Illness-Sickness**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Many phenomena of our society are constructed as medical problems: aging, reproduction, sadness (depression). Even unhealthy lifestyles—that can lead to pathologies, but are not pathologies in itself—are studied & treated often through a medical approach. In the recent past, homosexuality as well as masturbation were considered diseases. Sometimes medicalization have had non-medical origins, sometimes non-medical lobbies have struggled to obtain medical recognition, sometimes social forces have struggled to de-medicalize a sexual attitude. I propose to study phenomena of medicalization & de-medicalization through the triad Disease-

Illness-Sickness proposed by Twaddle in the seventies & discussed then by many scholars. According to Twaddle, 7c can consider disease from a medical point of view (Disease); a subjective point of view (Illness) & a societal point of view (Sickness). The triad can also produce a taxonomy of seven cases (D-I-S; D; I; S; D-I; D-S; I-S). I try to test the reliability of the triad through an application on recent medical re-framing of social phenomena. As a result, I show that medicalization should not always be seen as a concept with negative connotations, that is medicalization should be seen as a cognitive concept & not a normative one.

2006S01107

Mavhunga, Clapperton (U Michigan [e-mail: clappertonm@yahoo.com]), **Poverty and Environment: Writing Africa from the Barrel of the Gun**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ How do we explain the relationship between poverty & biological diversity conservation in Africa while also avoiding the popular perception of the African continent as "Man of Sin" in need of redemption from "Himself"? Is it possible to talk also of the African initiative amidst the sad stories of hunger, HIV/AIDS, poverty & endless civil wars? Would such a story be flattering, since critics could say that if Africa's peoples indeed had initiative then the continent would not be the world's poorest? Or does it help us to recoup hope out of the jaws of sadness, pathos, & charity? Can Africa survive without the emotional outpourings of the West, or is it so technologically & scientifically feeble that it cannot solve its own problems? Where is Africa's science? If in emphasizing African initiative we emphasize ways in which the "small voice" is able to still exercise agency amidst overwhelming odds, are we in danger of underestimating the trauma & pain of victimhood? In this paper I retreat to one emblem of joy & sadness in Africa—the gun—to historically explain poverty & biodiversity conservation. Guns must be important because through them Africa was colonized & it freed itself from colonizers. Guns are instruments of fortress conservation (game scouts) as well as challenges to it (poachers).

2006S01108

McCabe, Ariane A. (U Cambridge, UK [e-mail: aam31@cam.ac.uk]), **Rhetorics of Power and Development: Access to Medicines, Innovation and the Battle over Intellectual Property Rights**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Recent strands of development policy & global companies keen to protect their products & markets have linked countries' adherence to stringent intellectual property rights (IPR) to promises of the creation of a knowledge economy, innovation & increased foreign direct investment. This research highlights how IPRs have been inserted into the development discourse at an international & national level & investigates the impact of these policies on the national health biotechnology & pharmaceutical sectors in two advanced developing countries, Mexico & Brazil. This paper examines the effects of this era's changes to the intellectual property rights regimes on the following areas: 1) the strength & changing role of the national pharmaceutical & health biotechnology sectors & 2) the impact on the "national innovation systems" in the area of health biotechnology & pharmaceuticals & in particular how public research is able to contribute to the development of locally needed pharmaceutical products & to capture value in innovative local research capacity located in the public & private sector. This paper will therefore inform current debates about globalisation, health & IP regulation & the role of public & private sector innovation.

2006S01109

McDonald, Kevin J. (U Melbourne, Australia [tel: 61 3 8344 6586; fax: 61 3 8344 7906; e-mail: k.mcdonald@unimelb.edu.au]), **Complex Time, Complex Space, and Grammars of Embodiment**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Understandings of time & space have been central to a dominant understanding of the constitution of modernity. Modern time is linear, with the past enclosed in the present. Modern space is Euclidean, where progressively larger containers enclose smaller ones—region, state, & now the global. From this point of view, the past & the local are enclosed within the present & the global. However increasingly social life is shaped by what Talal Asad (2003) refers to as "complex space" & "complex time," where we encounter actors who live in different, non-sequential temporalities, & in different places at the same time. Increasingly these emerging spatial & temporal grammars are evident in embodied experience. We encounter them in the importance of time in embodied practice, & in the

experience of pain, not as an experience of dispossession, but as a form of agency & a way of living relationship. Indeed, it is through emerging "grammars of embodiment" that what was once in the past & outside, becomes part of the present & the inside. This places the embodied subject at the centre of the constitution of the contemporary social world, one of complex space & complex time.

2006S01110

McDonald, Kevin, J. (U Melbourne, Australia [tel: 61 3 8344 6586; fax: 61 3 8344 7906; e-mail: k.mcdonald@unimelb.edu.au]), **Rethinking Action, after the Identity Paradigm**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ During the 1990s, North American political process theories & European theories of new social movements converged around the themes of "collective identity", where social movements are understood as an imagined community. Within this convergence lies a theory of action, one where action is understood as expressing an inner state, either an identity or an interest. Action is thus understood as representation, while a collective is constituted through this act of representation. Increasingly, however, the action of contemporary movements is less & less a grammar of representation, & increasingly a grammar of experience. Here we move from a paradigm of constructing the "we" through representation, to a paradigm of encountering the other. Through a discussion of examples of contemporary action, this paper points to key dimensions in this shift from social movements to experience movements, & argues that in order to engage with contemporary conflicts, sociological theories must break with models of identity & a corresponding theory of action as representation.

2006S01111

McDonald, Ruth, Waring, Justin & Harrison, Stephen (National Primary Care R&D Centre, U Manchester, M13 9PL UK [tel: +44 161 275 3535; fax: +44 161 275 7600; e-mail: ruthmcd13@hotmail.com]), **Risk, Regulation and the Medical Profession: A Hospital Operating Theatres Case Study**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Patient safety has become a health policy priority around the world. Regulation represents a solution to 'managing' the risks associated with the increasingly complex business of health care in the modern state. This can also be seen as a response to the perceived failure of self-regulation in medicine, in a context where regimes of self-regulation are increasingly portrayed as in crisis & afflicted with recurrent scandals. Policies to implement formal regulation & to define non-compliance as either an error or a violation are aimed at changing the nature of medical work & challenging the right of the medical profession to define the criteria by which its performance is to be judged. This paper draws on an ethnographic study of a hospital operating theatre department to explore the response of hospital doctors to perceived threats to the medical identity. The paper examines the differing attitudes of doctors & nurses to regulation, which reflect deeply ingrained beliefs about what constitutes professional conduct. Attempts at regulation can be seen as accentuating these hitherto tacit differences, leading to a breakdown of trust between professionals working together in teams, rather than producing the 'safety culture' which regulation aims to achieve.

2006S01112

McDonald, Zahraa (U Johannesburg, South Africa 2006 [tel: +27114893466; fax: +27114892879; e-mail: zm@rau.ac.za]), **Enhancing Human Security through Social Capital: Identity Construction among the Tablighi Jamaat in Johannesburg**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper will examine & link the concepts of human security & social capital. Widely debated notions of human security can be found in the United Nations (UN) as well as security & international relations studies writings. However sociologists have, to date, not spent much time looking into the matter. The paper will utilise a sociological definition that assumes human security to encompass an individual's ability to organically make society. The paper will thus attempt to demonstrate that what the Human Security Commission of the UN refers to as 'the vital core of human life' is in fact an inclusive social life. In so doing the concept of social capital, understood as social relations that manifest as resources, is analysed with a further view of informing the human security debate. What is commonly referred to as human security threats like poverty, movement of people due to refugees & trafficking, HIV/AIDS & widespread rape, have in common that they detrimentally affect societal institutions—an individual's ability, in a sense, to build social capital. In the absence of social capital then, it is assumed that human security is drastically compromised. The paper thus

aims to link institutions of society to social capital & the human security paradigm. The empirical data employed to augment the argument is that of the way various institutions are utilised within the Tablighi Jamaat to construct its identity in Johannesburg.

2006S01113

McFall, Liz R. (Open U [tel: 44 01980654409; e-mail: e.r.mcfall@open.ac.uk]), **The Rules of Prudence: Political Liberalism and Life Assurance in the Nineteenth Century**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the ways in which life assurance, as a particular form of financial conduct, was shaped & sanctioned by an overarching framework of ideas associated with political liberalism. Nineteenth century life assurance institutions drew upon liberal ideas & theories to promote life assurance as a mode of prudent, economic self-governance. Although loudly proclaiming their goal of promoting individual financial responsibility & autonomy, life assurance institutions had no illusions about the necessity of rules & procedures if such financial 'freedoms' were to be achieved. The practice of insuring lives, as distinct from saving, in fact made a virtue out of restricting financial freedom by separating the individual from any accrued capital in part through the punitive conditions attached to early policy surrender. Political liberalism in the form of prudentialism (O'Malley, 1996), the paper argues, informed the missionary zeal with which life assurance institutions pursued the project of equipping their publics with the skills, practices & habits of prudence & thrift integral to the practice of insuring. Life assurance, both for the insured & the insurers, necessitates the elaboration of an impressive assemblage of rules, procedures & institutions to enable even an attempt at the achievement of casually expressed goals of financial freedom, independence & autonomy. In the nineteenth century context, life assurance institutions would appear never to have conflated the goals of individual financial responsibility & freedom from rules.

2006S01114

McGregor, Ian M. (U Technology, Sydney, NSW 2007 Australia [tel: 61 2 (02) 9514 3240; fax: 61 2 (02) 9514 3602; e-mail: ian.m.mcgregor@uts.edu.au]), **Globalisation and Global Warming—Role of Two Non-Governmental Organisation Coalitions in Development of International Public Policy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This research seeks to examine the role of two Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), which are coalitions of non-state actors that actively participate in the process of development of international public policy on global warming. These two NGOs are the Global Climate Coalition (GCC), a coalition of US & European business associations & business corporations & the Climate Action Network (CAN) a global coalition of environmental NGOs. It focuses on how each of these NGOs seeks to influence international public policy on global warming. It uses as a framework for analysis two of the three faces of power identified by Arts (2003) in relation to non-state actors & global environmental governance—decisional power & discursive power. The research is based on analysis of interviews with key people involved in each of the NGO coalitions & also reviewing & analysing each organisations' publications & other materials as well as other published sources. The paper concludes that although each of these NGO coalitions is trying to influence international public policy on global warming in different directions; there are strong similarities in the ways in which they seek to influence decisions & discourse.

2006S01115

McGuire, Meredith B. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Trinity U, San Antonio, TX 78212 [tel: 1-210-999-8560; fax: 1-210-999-8509; e-mail: mmcguire@trinity.edu]), **Embodied Practices: Connections between Bodies, Emotions and Religion**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper argues that, in order to understand the full range of religion as practiced & experienced by ordinary people in the context of their everyday lives, we need to be aware of how people's religious & spiritual expressions engage their material bodies & address their material concerns. Using the concept of "embodied practices" emphasizes those ritual & expressive activities in which spiritual meanings & understandings are embedded in & accomplished through the body (e.g., bodily senses, postures, gestures, & movements). Sociology has had a peculiarly disembodied understanding of religion, over-emphasizing religious cognitions, beliefs, ideas, values, & opinions. This paper uses singing & working as illustrations of embodied practices to show how bodies & emotions are linked in religious expression & experience.

2006S01116

McIntyre, Janet (Instit Public Policy & Management, Flinders U, Adelaide, South Australia 5063 [tel: 08 82012075; fax: 08 8201 2273; e-mail: janet.mcintyre@flinders.edu.au]), **Narratives, Complexity and Accountable Governance Processes to Enhance Human Rights and Wellbeing with Aboriginal Australians**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The narrated story is as important for human rights as it is for governance: 'These acts of remembering test the values that nations profess to live by against the actual experience & perceptions of the storyteller as witness. They issue an ethical call to listeners both within & beyond national borders to recognize the disjunction between the values espoused by the community & the actual practices that occur.' (Schaffer & Smith, 2004:3). This paper explains how narratives told by Aboriginal service users & Aboriginal service providers on what works, why & how provide the systemic basis for redesigning the approach to complex interrelated problems associated with unemployment, alcohol, domestic violence & homelessness. The paper also explores the suggestion that the more the principle of subsidiarity is applied by involving people in the decision making, by telling stories a) the greater the match between the provider & the user & b) the level of wellbeing of the service user.

2006S01117

McIntyre, Janet (Instit Public Policy & Management, Flinders U, Adelaide, South Australia 5063 [tel: 08 82012075; fax: 08 8201 2273; e-mail: janet.mcintyre@flinders.edu.au]), **Healing Pathways: Rescuing the Enlightenment from Itself: Implications for Addressing Democracy through Improved Collaboration and Knowledge Management**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The project is called, "Building Workforce Capacity to Address Complex Health, Housing and Social Inclusion Issues through Critical Systems Thinking and Practice." This is a collaboration involving SA Health, Flinders University, University of South Australia & Neporendi Forum Inc., an Aboriginal & non Aboriginal NGO. Goodness of fit between users & providers is important to successful outcomes for complex problems. This research strives to use participatory action research to design & create a computer system that will enable people who are facing emotional challenges such as homelessness, unemployment, domestic violence to think about their situation & to make connections in a number of ways: extend conceptual insight through 'mental walk throughs' (see McIntyre 2003, 2004, based on their own design.); map cultural knowledge in a dialectical manner that is responsive & respectful of different ontologies or ways of seeing & diverse circumstances; develop better interpersonal & cross cultural communication outcomes with service providers; establish some intercultural links whilst preserving cultural safety & build social connections; Achieve more accountable service outcomes. The paper (RC 51) explains how narratives (discussed in RC10) are used to design a computer program to assist greater understanding based on 'what if' scenarios.

2006S01118

McQuaid, Jim & Moff, Amy (Boston U, MA 02215 [tel: 617-358-0631; e-mail: jmcquaid@bu.edu]), **The Gender Gap in Life Expectancy: Historical Comparisons**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Research shows that women consistently outlive men in almost every nation; however, there has been little explanation as to why. In this paper, we argue that the key to understanding women's longevity is not, as many have argued, solely due to biology, but rather, it is also the social context, social roles, & social policy that each play a role in determining life expectancy. This becomes most evident when the variations in life expectancy across countries are examined. While women's life expectancy advantage is nearly universal, the gender gap varies substantially across time & across countries. For example, women outlive men by thirteen years in the contemporary Russian Federation & by less than one year in Pakistan. Using cross-national data collected by the United Nations, we examine the changes in the gender gap in life expectancy from 1950 to 2000 & focus on the countries of Eastern Europe. We explore the ways that changing social order, both political & cultural, in these countries has shaped the health behaviors & life expectancy of men & women.

2006S01119

Meekosha, Helen (Social Work, U New South Wales, Sydney 2052 [tel: + 61 2 9385 1862; e-mail: H.Meekosha@unsw.edu.au]), **More Than Just a Footnote? Can Intersectionality Deal with**

a Critical Disability Analysis?, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ More than just a footnote? Can intersectionality deal with a critical disability analysis? Colonial settler societies, such as Australia & Canada, are characterised by tensions between settler & indigenous communities, & among the ethnic hierarchies inside the settler blocs. An examination of the intersection of ethnicity, race, gender & disability points to a significant issue for all colonial settler societies. The ideologies of disability within such complex societies illuminate the wider dimensions of power on these other axes. The frameworks used by communities to interpret disability can point to where race & gender dimensions are unspoken but never the less fundamentally involved in structuring knowledges & practices. On the other hand, theories of racialised power & domination rarely include an examination of how disability is inextricably linked in the process of marginalisation or elimination of bodies deemed unfit & inferior. This paper argues that disability is a social relationship, not a characteristic of individuals with impairments & uses the Australian experience to illuminate this relationship. Once this insight is grasped, differentiated bodies have to be included in understanding the intersectional dynamics of social exclusion & the strategies necessary to develop a fully inclusive society.

2006S01120

Meethan, Kevin (Social Research & Regeneration Unit, U Plymouth, Drake Circus, UK PL4 8AA [tel: +44 (0) 1752 233222; fax: +44 (0) 1752 233813; e-mail: kmeethan@plymouth.ac.uk]), **Rethinking Place and Space: Or, What Do "Glocalisation," "Hybridity" and "Mobilities" Offer Us?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Tourism as a system is rooted in the particularity of localities, their social & physical landscapes, & the social imaginary that both hosts & guests weave around these characteristics. Such perceptions are generated from a complex & interlinked global network of mobile people, products, & images. This presents many challenges, not the least being how we account for the changes that such recent & widespread mobility brings. Conceptualising cultures as delimited, spatially defined containers, in which we can identify an authentic essence, cannot do justice to the complex give & take of globalisation. The challenge is to develop new concepts & terms that can more accurately capture the apparently new & paradoxical cultural forms which are emerging as a response to the flows & complexities of the contemporary world. This paper will examine some of the ways in which cultural change & tourism have been defined in recent years & in particular in what ways concepts such as 'glocalisation', 'hybridity' & 'mobilities' offer us ways of accounting for cultural change at a micro & macro level, & to what extent they alter our analytical approach to space & place.

2006S01121

Melber, Henning (Nordic Africa Instit, Uppsala, Sweden [tel: +46-18-562200; e-mail: Henning.Melber@nai.uu.se]), **SWAPO Is the Nation, and the Nation Is SWAPO. Government and Opposition in a Dominant Party State, The Case of Namibia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ SWAPO of Namibia gained support & legitimacy as an anti-colonial movement opposing—even by means of an armed struggle—the continued illegal South African occupation of the former German colony, South West Africa. Under a United Nations supervised transition it secured an absolute majority of votes in the country's first general elections in November 1989. It has ever since consolidated & expanded its rule in three subsequent general elections (1994, 1999 & 2004), from which it emerged each time with more than two-thirds of votes. SWAPO rules largely unchallenged as a 'liberation movement in power', despite a number of other parties actively participating in politics. While these are represented in the National Assembly, any opposition to SWAPO is treated with suspicion & disrespect. The slogan of the 'struggle days', that SWAPO is the nation & the nation is SWAPO, has 15 years into independence translated into the understanding that SWAPO is the government & the government is the state. Such a constellation poses a challenge also within & under the framework of a constitutionally enshrined liberal democracy, which forms the basis of the Namibian state since independence. There is a wide difference between the values & norms of the constitutional principles & the daily political culture practised even by highest-ranking political office bearers. This paper explores the origins & forms of SWAPO's dominance & the impacts on the political culture. In particular, it looks at the implications this has for opposition parties trying to contribute to the shaping of the country's politics.

2006S01122

Melin, Harri & Blom, Raimo (Dept Sociology, U Turku, FIN-20014 [tel: 358-2-3336241; fax: 358-2-3335080; e-mail: harri.melin@utu.fi]), **Inequality, Classes and Social Divisions, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Our main interest is concerned with the debate about the relevance of class theory. Our thesis is that class is not dead. When we analyse the relevance of class, the scope logic theory of class analysis is helpful when specifying the significance of class in the analysis of social inequalities. It is vitally important to relate class positions & resources to actual social divisions. It is more than obvious that in Europe, ethnicity, gender & generation are still influential. The role of ethnicity is in fact increasing because of the international mobility & immigration. In spite of many efforts the inequality between men & women seem to be long lasting. There are sign of new kind of inequalities between younger & older generations, especially in the labour markets; new generations are more often faced with temp work than the older generations. Social divisions have not disappeared. Class divisions exist. Besides there are also new social divisions based on interplay between class ethnicity, gender & generation.

2006S01123

Mello e Silva, Leonardo (Dept Sociology, U São Paulo, Brasil 05508-010 [tel: 55-11-30913766; fax: 55-11-30312096; e-mail: leogmsilva@hotmail.com]), **Work as Seen from Below. The Exclusion of the Other, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper deals with a particular kind of work organization, the so-called "production cell" model, employed in clothing factories in São Paulo, focusing on the experience of female workers operating under this format. Several of its aspects are highlighted, such as the payment system, regulation of & by the group, training & qualification requirements, production flexibility, & the meaning for workers of the physical dislocation of production units. These aspects emerge as a sort of counterpoint to the collective experience which has historically shaped a class identity that now seems to be breaking apart. One of the reasons for this may be the success of some measures, limited to the confines of the factory, of which production cells would be an instance. Detailed description of actual instances intends to contribute some elements for a comprehensive assessment of the phenomenon & its theoretical implications for a discussion of social classes.

2006S01124

Mendes, Rita (CIES/ISCTE, Lisboa, Portugal 1649-026 [tel: +351.217903077; fax: +351.217940074; e-mail: rita.mendes@iscte.pt]), **Young Fathers: Searching New Ways of Fatherhood, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The objective of this presentation is to analyse the individual, familiar, professional & life trajectories of a group of 30 young fathers (among 20 & 35 years old) there are understood as fathers, professionals, husbands/partners & men, what it means in performance of multiple social roles. The theoretical framework includes sociological studies on working class families, gender, youth & education, & the empirically framework based on the analysis of the semi-directive interviews. The principal result of this study is a typology of fatherhood. This typology contains three types of fathers: the "ant" fathers, the "chicken" fathers & the "rooster" fathers. Generally, the first ones are professional oriented, working more hours after being a father & don't have much time to spend with their children's; by & large, the second ones are family oriented & have an effective involvement with their children's; the last group, also family oriented, is more traditionalist & shows a gap between speech & practices, that is they don't actually practice what they say.

2006S01125

Menezes, Paulo (U São Paulo, 05508900 [tel: 55-11-30913703; fax: 55-11-55752767; e-mail: paulomen@usp.br]), **Epistemological Issues of the Relationship between Image and the Social Sciences, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper analyze some iconic films from documental cinema in their relationships with the Social Sciences (Nanook of the North, Les Maîtres Fous, among others) based on the theoretical assumptions made by Foucault in his text What is an author? having also as reference the typological modes of documentary films proposed by Bill Nichols. Based in these assumptions, takes theoretical position among the various possibilities of different Sociologies of Art, in the direction pointed by Adorno in his polemics with Lukács, for a "reading against the grain," trying to recon-

struct the concepts & tessiture (texture) of social discourses by the internal analyses of art works. Deals consequently with the constraints that the author as a function & the name of an author promotes in the direction of a search of an internal logic that defines from the outside the art work & its insertion in an greater coherent totality called "Work of an author." In this direction we interpret these films as Discourses & not as the films of their Directors. The option for this way force the analyst to catch an epistemological detour where the films are no longer seen as evidences of their stories (an Eskimo epos & a ritual description) but inquired in the fundamental concepts of its filmic narration, dialectic units of form & content. The analysis remarks the elements & circumstances that allow the construction of a conceptual frame that places & constitutes the Other as "other" centered in the concept of civilization. Remarks also the principles & elements imbricated in the options assumed by the director/author in order to constitute a filmic narrative discourse as a general truth about the "other". This allows to apprehend that there is another discourse that permeate the story of an Eskimo & the African ritual that conceptualizes the participants & constitutes their position in the world in a more vigorous way as it is disseminated as tessiture of discourse & not as a visible evidence. This discourse seems to be "neutral" by the use of the artifice of the Voice-of-God narration but in the same time pushes their moral propositions to an extreme. In doing so ends to emphasize the cultural differences that in principle was making efforts to fight against in an evident expression of what Max Weber has called the paradox of consequences, where the general intersubjective sense of an action is antagonistic with the one aimed by the agent. In this direction the analysis we propose goes in the opposite way from the adherents (without knowing) of an genetic & germinal conception of History, positivist in its essence, that regards these two films like resistant forms of cultural exchange. Our analysis proposes a different interpretation where these two films are the first & the ultimate of a filmic conservative tradition that freezes the "other" in space & time obscuring in the same movement all the image concepts that hierarchize & devalue their worlds, cultures & social groups in a European-North-American-white civilized reference, despite the public positions & intentions of their directors.

2006S01126

Menjivar, Cecilia (Dept Sociology, Arizona State U [tel: 480-727-0863; fax: 480-965-0064; e-mail: menjivar@asu.edu]), **Guatemalan and Salvadoran Immigrant Families and US Immigration Policy, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ I examine how the legal status of immigrants shapes family dynamics, which produces a multiplicity of family forms across geographical space, & how families react to legal constraints. The three aspects of family dynamics I examine here are: family separation & reconfiguration, the experiences of children, & the immigrants' links to other social institutions. The data for this article come from qualitative fieldwork & intensive interviews conducted from 1989 through 2001 in three different research sites San Francisco, Los Angeles, & Phoenix, & from two immigrant groups Salvadorans & Guatemalans who migrated to the United States in the 1980s & early 1990s. Examining these cases in depth brings into sharp relief the impact immigration law has on the lives of immigrants & their families. Immigrant families often live apart, creating what's been called transnational or binational families. Often the members do not know when they will see each other again. Families get reconstituted (likely with mixed legal statuses) with unforeseen consequences and, when family members finally reunite after long & uncertain periods of separation, they sometimes question the benefits of migrating. When immigrants live in uncertain legal statuses often they & their families become disconnected from larger institutions, with adverse consequences for all. In the face of much movement across borders, the state continues to hold great power, as it delimits constraints, & affords rights, privileges, duties & responsibilities.

2006S01127

Menjivar, Cecilia (Dept Sociology, Arizona State U [tel: 480-727-0863; fax: 480-965-0064; e-mail: menjivar@asu.edu]), **Guatemalan Women's Work and Gender Relations in Guatemala, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ I seek to examine the link between employment & gender relations in the home, examined through the household division of labor, & relying empirically on the experiences of indigenous & non-indigenous women in Guatemala. Data come from in-depth interviews with 31 Maya women & 29 ladinas (non-indigenous), & from fieldwork I conducted through several visits to eastern & western Guatemala roughly from 1995 through 2000. This paper demonstrates that earning a wage among women who

feel pressured to work is more a reflection of the men's (& women's) tenuous position in the labor market rather than the women's independence, as paid work in this study does not automatically "benefit" women (particularly *ladinas*) & often ends up reinforcing gender subordination in the home. Whereas the experiences of women & of femininities are played out in the context of global economic relations, they are not experienced identically everywhere or even in the same context by individuals in different social positions. Such experiences are very much localized; they are historically & culturally situated. Thus, the effects of women's employment on household dynamics do not depend mechanistically on the ability of the women to earn a wage, but on the social & cultural environment where it takes place.

2006S01128

Menshikovs, Vladimirs (Faculty Social Sciences, Daugavpils U, Latvia LV 5400 [tel: +371 5428629; fax: +371 5428629; e-mail: sociovm@dau.lv]), **Life Quality Measurement, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Changes in people's everyday life happening in Daugavpils are connected with the transition into information society, irrespective of the residence localisation, but the results of different levels & life strategies are different, the balance between traditionalism & innovation in people's everyday life differs as well. In the result of the analysis of the carried out sociological investigation & according to its main tasks, two main types of city-dwellers, depending on their orientation to life strategies, were singled out: 1) people who are oriented to the strategy of survival, who agree to be poor, but with a guaranteed income level, without any risk; 2) people who are oriented to the strategy of success, who choose the rich life, but take risks & act with initiative. In this connection it is possible to evaluate the main hypothesis—the life quality of the city-dwellers has a rising tendency in accordance with mastering the strategy of success, which is in greater conformity with the institutional characteristic features of information society. The main hypothesis was proved. The survey population is adult people of Daugavpils, which is the second largest town of Latvia according to population (120,000 people). The social monitoring was carried out in 1991-2005, the sample consisting of 600 people.

2006S01129

Mentzel, Maarten & Birrer, Frans (Delft U Technology, Netherlands [e-mail: m.a.mentzel@planet.nl]), **Commercialisation of the University, Changing Academic Values, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The shifting relations between science & society are subject of considerable ongoing debate. In this science system the university is a prominent element. The university too is changing in several aspects. One of these altering features is the remarkable rise of its entrepreneurial activities during the last decades. Market mechanisms have increasingly become viewed as regulatory instruments for scientific practice. Positive & negative effects on education & research, such as reduction of costs, conflicts of interests, frictions or fights within the academic community & risks to the public reputation of science, will be discussed. Sometimes the conclusion seems inescapable that the commodification of higher education undermines academic standards. Some ways to protect the integrity of research amidst new funding & evaluation schemes will be presented.

2006S01130

Mercier, Delphine & De Terssac, Gilbert (LEST - UMR 6123/CERTOP, 13625 Aix en Provence [e-mail: delphine.mercier@univmed.fr]), **La modernisation par le bas. Les formes du travail mondialisé** (Modernization from the Bottom Up: The Forms of Globalized Work), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (FRE)*

¶ Beginning with the experience of Shannon in 1958, the model of a Free Industrial Exportation Zone has spread across the world, moving from southern to northern countries. After this it diffused in a sub-contracting relationship between southern countries & other countries even farther south (such as Mexico & the countries of South America). This model has not found a buyer in the southernmost countries such as Argentina. It has developed notably in the rest of the southern hemisphere since 1975 including in Asia, Africa, & Eastern Europe, especially since the fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989. In 1986 after the shutting down of traditional industries in the North the Model of Free Industrial Exportation Zones became newly diffused in the North to revitalize pools of labor. Today this is a model of production in sites on the frontiers between land & sea & between two nations where the laws of the states are most fragile & there are gaps between the way things are done & the laws.

2006S01131

Merla, Laura (Anthropology & Sociology Unit, Catholic U Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium, 1348 [tel: 0032 10 47 42 27; fax: 0032 10 47 42 67; e-mail: merla@anso.ucl.ac.be]), **Determinants, Costs and Meanings of Active Fatherhood: An International Perspective, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Despite a continuing gap between men's discourses & practices in the field of involved fatherhood, some men do engage in it in different OECD countries, & take the primary responsibility of childcare. The objective of this contribution is to report those men's experiences, with a focus on the factors that contributed to their involvement in active fatherhood & the costs & barriers they have to deal with. These observations will be based on a literature review of researches conducted in four parts of the industrialised world: Australia, the Scandinavian countries, Belgium & the USA, & on the results of a doctoral research on Belgian housefathers. Despite different cultural, economic, social & political contexts, factors such as values, past experiences, work experience & working conditions, calculation of costs & benefits, unexpected & sudden changes, & the partner play a significant role in men's engagement in active fatherhood. Fathers across countries are confronted with a lack of legitimacy, negative reactions & calls-to-order coming from men as well as women. As a way of conclusion, the capacity of 'disqualified' people such as housefathers to give a positive meaning to their experiences, in spite of their lack of legitimacy, will be outlined.

2006S01132

Mesjasz, Czeslaw (Cracow U Economics, Poland 31-510 [tel: +48-12-2935-619; fax: +48-12-2935-067; e-mail: mesjaszc@ae.krakow.pl]), **The Concept of Self-Reference and Theory of Information Society, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Following development of information technology & resignation of modernist approaches in social theory, social sciences face new challenges at epistemological level & in any policy-oriented discourse. Those challenges are reflected by the consequences of reflexivity, self-reflexivity, & subsequently, by self-reference. Therefore in the discussion on theoretical foundations of social sciences more attention should be paid to the definitions of self-reference. The main aim of the paper is to provide a survey of the areas of social systems theory where the concept of self-reference is & could be applied. The following issues will be discussed in detail: conceptual foundations of self-reference, reflexivity & self-reflexivity—a survey of definitions & interpretations, main areas of the impact of self-reference upon social theory—past ideas & possible new areas of applications, the role of self-reference, reflexivity & self-reflexivity in theories of 'information society', elaboration of a typology of applications of self-referential approaches in social theory, beginning from the individual cognitive level to social communication, a survey of applications of specific concepts of self-reference in attempts to elaborate new theoretical approaches to 'information society'.

2006S01133

Mesquita, Mônica (New Lisbon U, Portugal, 2825-384 [tel: 351+212904242; fax: 351+212904242; e-mail: mmbm@fct.unl.pt]), **Learning with Street Children: The Social Construction of Mathematical Knowledge, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In a small walk for the center of the Sao Paulo city can be seen children in street situation. They are always in small groups, with a leader child for group called father or mother of street, playing to survive. In this "playing" contextualize the necessity of fast decisions, since the children in street situation are involved in situations have limited as the misery, the violence, the moral pressure expressed for the look of the population. The treatment of these children, in reply to this necessity, shows a common particularity: they deal with the concept space in a social context or a proper mathematical culture. Studying this mathematical culture in the habitat of these children, or either, in the street or nocturnal shelters for children in street situation, the practical mathematical or the cognitive developments are illuminated that are used in some social contexts. However, my central focus is not here to study the mathematical culture of these children in its totality but to think on space & mathematics as social identities that consolidate the existence of social structures, that create new & that they supply meant & order. The reflection on space & mathematics is, in this article, explicated by means of a description of the mathematics, focusing on the space concept as a social & cultural construction. By means of the space concept I enhance the relations of being able, sort & culture that define mathematics & mathematics-in-use. The mathematics, as other cul-

tural constructions, supports the identity & partner-cultural history by means of the daily one of these children. Children in street situation can be identified as being children who live with other children in streets respecting a "kind of ethics of code of the street". Inside of this ethics of code of the street they have its behaviors subordinated & made compatible with systems of values waked up between them as: respecting pacts, liquidating debts & to keep loyalty. From our interaction, from our learning process a critical stand towards mathematics was fixed through the space conception of this culture. These children, with its own space conception, practice their individuality for become visible, to be valorized for what it is & not for how it is.

2006S01134

Mesquita, Mônica & Pais, Alexandre (New Lisbon U, Portugal 2825-384 [tel: 351+212904242; fax: 351+212904242; e-mail: mmbm@fct.unl.pt]), **The Second Voice of "We're Equal but Different"**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The wonder of the uncertainties, of non-linearities, of the appearance of unlimited possibilities in the contemporary search for knowledge has broken down the classical distinctions between knowing & doing. Those types of dichotomies tend to undermine criticism & hide the political dimensions of inquiry. In order to carry out a proper sociology of knowledge, we must be able to link theory, practice, & power. This idea is captured to some extent in the classical concept of praxis, & in the concept of theories as worldviews. As worldviews, theories are forms of discourse, modes of practice, indeed, forms of life (Restivo). The need for a critical approach to the dominant rationality (a critique of rationality) leads us along artistic, pedagogical, & scientific research paths that allow us to consider transformations in knowledge & behaviour. Our approach investigates the "points of meeting/failures to meet" in various areas of knowledge in search of new answers for an emerging new order in society & culture. Globalization, whether viewed in terms of the aggressive expansionism of late stage capitalism or the historic-cultural emergence of a worldwide ecumene, challenges old problem-solving systems & demands new forms of methods, theories, & strategies of research that address the new levels & contexts of the problems we face as a species & as societies. To facilitate deep changes in the structures of knowledge it is necessary to challenge the prevailing modes of reason & logic (Santos, 2002). This process can be made consistent with a concept of "rigor" that is not synonymous with authoritarianism, that, is not equivalent to "rigidity". Rigor lives with freedom, indeed needs freedom (Freire, 2000). The objective is to execute critical academic research—to give voice to doing, & to search in this doing for the dimensions of knowing that reflect our interactions with each other as makers & knowers (D'Ambrósio). Critical academic research focused on education now depends on understanding the new directions in global political economy, the diversification, differentiation, & multiplication of social worlds, & the social & cultural implications of these dramatic changes. We educators must address (a) the fragmentation & the atomisation of the artistic, educative, & philosophical practices, (b) the difficulties of communicating across the variety of emerging social worlds; & (c) the need for designing & conducting relevant multidimensional, multicultural, pluralistic, & dialogical inquiries. This agenda reevaluates & reconstructs academic research in an effort to find answers to the ecology of human being, to the bridging of the differences between educational politics & cultures.

2006S01135

Meyer, Kirsten & Nielsen, Jürgen Lerche (Centre Knowledge & Design in Media, Dept Communication, Roskilde U, DK-4000 Denmark [tel: +45 4014 2449; e-mail: kmeyer@ruc.dk]), **Patterns of Knowledge Sharing and Knowledge Creation in New Information Environments**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Do the knowledge sharing & creation processes in collaborating groups benefit from the use of new information environments or are the environments rather inhibitive to the development of these processes? A number of different studies have shown quite varied results when it comes to appraising the importance & value of using new information technology in knowledge sharing & creation processes. In this paper we will try to unveil the patterns appearing in the use of new information environment & the users' understanding of the significance of using information technology in knowledge sharing & creation processes. The aim is to obtain a deeper comprehension of which factors determine whether the use of information technology becomes a success or a failure in relation to knowledge sharing & creation.

2006S01136

Michel, Dirk (U Wuppertal [tel: ++972 2 673 5994; fax: ++972 2 673 5994; e-mail: michel2@uni-wuppertal.de]), **Political Socialization and Biographical Experiences of German Jews in Israel**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper analyzes how far historico-political experiences influence political orientations. The focus of the research is two groups of German Jews who immigrated—had to immigrate to Palestine-Israel because of different historical-political circumstances. This first historico-political group of German Jews experienced their political socialization in the (socialist) Zionist youth movement. For this group of German immigrants the Zionist background is important regarding both the motivation for the emigration to Palestine & the activities for structuring this country as a "Jewish National Home." These "Zionist pioneers" used to be for a long time the elite in the Israeli society. They worked hard "to green the desert" & the areas in which there was nothing but sand, stones & swamp. They cultivated this land. Later, this "greening the land" became a main symbol of the Israeli society. The second historico-political group of German Jews came in the aftermath of WW II. This group is Holocaust survivors which had to experience the concentration camps of the German Nazi Reich. This second group is about 10 to 20 years younger compared to the first group which came in the 1930s. They spent their youth in the ghettos, with slave labour in the German concentration camps, & some had to face the death camps. Both these groups had radically different experiences up to the War of Independence in 1948. But starting from this point these both groups were living in Israel & shared similar experiences. On the basis of both narrative-biographical & political interviews that explored political attitudes in general as well as those towards the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, the paper deals with the question how far biographical experiences are social determinants of preferences & attitudes towards political objects, i.e. in how far the political orientations of both different historico-political groups of German immigrants are affected by their shared "collective biographical" experiences. Hence the paper analyzes processes of political socialization & political orientations in Israel's politics with regard to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

2006S01137

Michel, Dirk (U Wuppertal [tel: ++972 2 673 5994; fax: ++972 2 673 5994; e-mail: michel2@uni-wuppertal.de]), **Political Socialization, Biographical Experiences and State Agencies of Alienation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper deals with biographical experiences of two different historical political groups of immigrants in Israel: German Zionists & German Shoa survivors. I examine how far their biographical experiences influence their political socialization & their political attitudes & to which extent these processes of political orientations are strengthened by state agencies of alienation. The data were collected by means of biographical narratives & theme orientated interviews. The first group of German immigrants is Zionists who moved to/settled in Palestine before 1939, & the second group of German immigrants is Holocaust survivors from German concentration camps that came to Palestine/Israel (after May 1948) after being freed by the allied troops. A crucial point of (shared) experience of the first group "the Zionists" is "the nation-building process" of the State of Israel, while for the second group, the concentration camp experiences are (most) significant. The main part of the presentation analyzes the Holocaust memory & the Israeli discourse of nation building, i.e. the inseparable nexus between aspects of the Israeli collective memory concerning the Holocaust & the national Israeli narrative of the nation building process. The theoretical focus of the presentation is the mythologization of the Zionist nation building process & the institutionalization—musealization of the Holocaust. These two social & political discourses, i.e. the mythologization of the Zionist nation building process & the institutionalization—musealization of the Holocaust, represent a pattern of state created agents of alienation. These state agents of alienation exercise a crucial influence on the political orientations of the German Zionists & German Shoa survivors as far as their attitudes towards the peace process in the Middle East is concerned, as well as their political orientations with respect to the left & right wing politics.

2006S01138

Michelson, William (Dept Sociology, U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2J4 [tel: +1 416 978 4562; fax: +1 416 978 3963; e-mail: william.michelson@utoronto.ca]), **Progress in the Interpretation of Time-Use Results**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper documents the progress researchers have made in the ability to impute human meanings & outcomes in the interpretations they make about people's use of time. It starts with activity durations as indicators *sui generis*, turns to the analytic use of global questions & indices at the person level, & shows the structure & promise of subjective variables at the episode level. While each of these approaches has pros & cons, a compromise may lie in the use of stylized evaluative measures at the person level dealing with specific spheres of activity, as found in data gathered by Statistics Canada in its General Social Survey 12 (1998). An analysis of these sphere-related measures of enjoyment shows that mean values of many of them are related positively to the time respondents are found in their time budgets to spend in the specific sphere of behavior during the day studied. Nonetheless, this relationship is not constant across all such spheres, & both weak & inverse relationships are also found. A qualitative assessment of this variation suggests that the relationship between enjoyment of an activity sphere & time spent doing it may be a function of the degree that participation in an activity is freely chosen or obligatory. This is substantiated by a reanalysis of a variable on the degree of choice present in each episode of activity from the author's 1979-1980 study of employed mothers & their families.

2006S01139

Michelson, William (Dept Sociology, U Toronto, Ontario M5S 2J4 [tel: +1 416 978 4562; fax: +1 416 978 3963; e-mail: william.michelson@utoronto.ca]), **What Makes an Indicator Social?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines what constitute policy-relevant social indicators as more than inputs that differ from traditional economic indicators. It deals with the degree that the structure & content of social indicators provide the policy debate with minimally ambiguous information, leaving as little as possible to personal interpretation. While numbers arising from quantitative analysis are concise & often compelling at first glance, the meaning of single, simple social indicators is seldom self-evident. It is arguable that empirically-generated clusters of numbers that are grounded in both (1) specific social & physical contexts & (2) the experience & feelings of relevant and/or representative respondents lead to more confident interpretation. Empirical examples are provided through the presentation & analysis of data with varying degrees of usefulness from one source of social indicators: time-use research. Data that pair duration & evaluation measures of common daily activities can be gleaned from Statistics Canada's General Social Survey 12 (1998). These show that activity duration & enjoyment interact on outcome measures in different patterns depending on the activity chosen. Distinction between short-term & long-term outcomes is also important.

2006S01140

Miethe, Ingrid & Schiebel, Martina (Protestant U Applied Science Darmstadt [tel: +49-6150-541201; fax: +49-6151-879858; e-mail: miethe@injamati.de]), **Acquiring Professional Skills: Opportunities and Limitations in the Biographies of Teachers with Non-Educational Backgrounds**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The teaching profession is among the occupations that are frequently handed down in families. At the same time, however, this profession has always offered advancement opportunities for persons whose background is not in education. In Bourdieu's terms, such changes of milieu necessitate not only the acquisition of institutionalized cultural capital, in the form of academic titles, but also the acquisition of embodied cultural capital: that is, a change of habitus. Those who advance educationally into the teaching profession must transform their habitus, & moreover, they must internalize new constraints in a way that allows them to inculcate such a habitus in others. (1) How people's own biographical outlines (such as family traditions) can be sufficiently modified to allow them to incorporate new requirements. (2) To what extent new requirements (such as cultural codes) can be biographically acquired. (3) How & to what extent the constraints of scholarship & of habitus involved in education can be so internalized that they can be inculcated in students whose backgrounds are again outside the educational milieu. The empirical base consists of 30 interviews with teaching staff of the ABF which have been analyzed through hermeneutic case reconstruction.

2006S01141

Mika, Tatjana C. & Baumann, Jochen (Research Data Centre German Statutory Pension Insurance, Berlin [tel: ++49/30/6147325; fax: ++49/30/24723606; e-mail: Tatjana.Mika@drv-bund.de]), **Portable Pensions, Migrants Who Stay? Temporary**

Working Migration and Social Structure, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Programs promoting temporary migration for workers from the South & East towards richer societies in the North & West are back on the political agenda. Supranational & international organisations like the EU & the UN propose temporary migration as a solution for work power shortages in ageing industrialised countries. We confront this new agenda for international migration with the social results of the German temporary work program from 1955 to 1973. The first cohorts of "guestworkers" are now reaching retirement age. This gives the opportunity to review the social situation of those who migrated under different legal preconditions & often stayed longer than initially planned. The migrants were hired from employers to compensate for the specific labour market shortages of that time, & were thereby entitled to welfare state benefits. In comparison, the new programs include more restrictive social policy conditions than those of the second half of the last century. The paper uses data from the German statutory pension fund records. We analyse the labour market position of migrants over their life course in Germany in the last 50 years. The German case delivers important insights in the social outcomes of a past temporary working migration program, leading to lower old age pensions & higher health risks & other indications for social stratification.

2006S01142

Miller, David (Dept Geography/Sociology, Strathclyde U, Glasgow, Scotland [tel: ++ 44 548 3794; e-mail: davidmiller@strath.ac.uk]), **On Not Knowing Capitalism: Public Sociology and Corporate Power**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the role of academics in the West (in particular in the US & UK) in relation to the operation & power of global capitalism. The argument turns on three interlinked arguments 1. That current public intellectuals such as Giddens, Beck, & other leading social scientists such as Urry, Thrift & others, have not been able to fulfil a policy oriented role or to advance a 'public sociology'. Instead they have tended to provide 'interpretative schemes' to understand global capitalism in terms of 'risk society', 'reflexive modernisation', 'Complexity' or in terms of a 'knowing capitalism'.

2006S01143

Miller, Emma (Centre International Public Health Policy, U Edinburgh EH8 9AG [tel: + 44 (0)131 651 3963; e-mail: emma_miller@talk21.com]), **Service User Involvement: Citizens or Consumers in Service Reform?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The policy of involving users in health & social care research in the UK has a history spanning the last few decades but has become increasingly commonplace since the 1990s, with the expansion of 'Third Way' approaches to organising public services (Tritter et al 2003). User involvement is promoted as a way of enhancing democratic accountability. It is also promoted alongside the growing consumerist emphasis on personalised service provision. The current UK government has given prominence to the involvement of service users in health & social services. This is accompanied by an associated emphasis on 'choice' of providers (Hewitt 2005, p22). Against this background, some commentators have expressed concern as to the form & scope of user involvement in shaping services (Rhodes & Nocon 1998; Tritter et al 2003). This paper urges that caution is required if user involvement is not to become entirely co-opted as part of the toolkit of neoliberal reformers of health & social care services in the UK.

2006S01144

Miller, Laura J. (Dept Sociology, Brandeis U, Waltham, MA [tel: 1-781-736-2643; fax: 1-781-736-2653; e-mail: lamiller@brandeis.edu]), **Expandable Markets and Sustainable Consumption: The Role of Industry in the Natural Foods Movement**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper addresses the question of whether, & under what conditions, a for-profit industry can facilitate sustainable consumption by examining the relationship between the natural foods movement & the natural/health food industry in the United States. Drawing on interviews with industry members, as well as on documentary research, including cookbooks & trade publications, the paper analyzes how the movement's philosophical commitments to preserving the natural environment & to lessening the distance between producers & consumers of food have been interpreted by natural foods entrepreneurs. After discussing historical roots, the paper focuses on the last quarter of the twentieth century when principles of sustainability became more fully developed at the same time as the market

for natural foods grew tremendously. The attempt on the part of manufacturers & retailers to cultivate that market has resulted in strategies that undermine many of the movement's philosophical & political principles; such strategies include more elaborate packaging for transportation & marketing purposes, & contracting with overseas farmers as a way to ensure a steady supply of inexpensive organic produce. This suggests that as the customer base & profit potential for such products increase, sustainable practices are likely to be sidelined.

2006S01145

Miller, Randi L. & Kress, Guenther G. (Dept Sociology, California State U, San Bernardino 92407 [tel: 909 537-5546; fax: 909 537-7645; e-mail: Rmiller@csusb.edu]), **Determinants of Success and Failure in Social Services Program Outcomes: The Pivotal Role of Clients' Attitudes and Predispositions toward Behavior Change**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper calls attention to the critical role of clients in designing & evaluating social, educational, & rehabilitative programs. It is suggested that the achievement of desired program outcomes depends to a significant degree on developing intervention strategies aimed at addressing client-specific attitudes & predispositions toward making changes in their lives. More specifically, the paper uses primarily the "Transtheoretical Model of Change," as developed by Prochaska & DiClemente, to set forth a conceptual explanatory framework to guide the design of program interventions & the assessment of program outcomes. This model views change as a dynamic process that progresses through five stages (Precontemplation, Contemplation, Preparation, Action, & Maintenance). The paper examines implications of this model for program design & evaluation. First, needs assessments must include specification of clients' readiness to change. Second, intervention strategies should be linked to client-specific stages of change. Third, program assessments should focus on stage-specific outcomes. Empirical evidence in support of the paper's findings & conclusions is derived from the authors' field research in the areas of education for homeless children, drug abuse, child abuse, family violence, & others.

2006S01146

Mills, Lisa Nicole (Carleton U, Ottawa, Ontario [tel: 1-613-520-2600; fax: 1-613-520-2551; e-mail: lisa_mills@carleton.ca]), **Social Citizenship and Maternal Health in Mexico**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will explore the expansion of social citizenship in Mexico to include women's right to health care services during pregnancy & childbirth. Social citizenship & maternal health in Mexico has been subject to a number of competing claims & demands which exist in tension with one another. Local indigenous & women's groups have adopted the discourse & formed alliances with the international women's movement in order to fight for women's reproductive health rights. While the Mexican federal government has recognized these rights, it has also pursued a restructuring & decentralization of the health care system financed by the World Bank. The paper hypothesizes that the re-scaling of the health care system, while opening opportunities for local groups to advocate for their citizenship rights, has simultaneously diminished the possibilities for realizing them. The paper is based on interviews with government officials, NGO representatives, & health care practitioners in three states in Mexico: Guerrero, Oaxaca, & Chiapas, & an analysis of government documents & policy statements. It concludes that while mobilization at the local level has drawn greater attention to this issue, the possibilities for change at the level of the health care system have been rendered problematic by the re-scaling of the health care system.

2006S01147

Minor-Evans, Leslie (Sociology Dept, National U Singapore [tel: 65-6516-6065; fax: 65-6777-9579; e-mail: socmelb@nus.edu.sg]), **Ethnic Identity, Self-Esteem, and Well-Being among University Students in Singapore**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Ethnic identity research has flourished in North America & Europe, usually focusing on immigrants & ethnic minority group members, for whom it is believed to be more salient. Ethnic identity has predicted self-esteem, academic success, coping, & other positive outcomes. In Singapore, undergraduate university students completed surveys measuring self-esteem, subjective well-being, ethnic identity, & religious beliefs (as a component of culture). Comparisons between ethnic groups showed Indian-Singaporeans (smallest group) highest in well-being, religiosity, & ethnic identity. Chinese-Singaporeans (largest group), Malay/Indonesian-

Singaporeans (middle group), & Indians did not differ significantly in self-esteem. Interpretations & implications in Singapore's current socio-political context are discussed.

2006S01148

Misajon, RoseAnne & Manderson, Lenore (School Psychology/Psychiatry/Psychological Medicine, Monash U, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia [tel: +61 3 9903 4042; fax: +61 3 9903 2501; e-mail: roseanne.misajon@med.monash.edu.au]), **Mobility Impairment in Different Cultural Settings: Considerations for ICF and Contextual Factors**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The RESILIENCE project (Research into Social Inclusion, Locomotor Impairment & Empowerment through Networking, Collaboration & Education) is an interdisciplinary, multi-country study, which examines the impact of mobility impairment on people in Australia & South-East Asia. The general aims of the study are to explore, in different cultural settings, the individuals', as well as the communities', experiences & perceptions of locomotor disability, & how personal, social, economic, & gender factors influence adaptation, self-perception, social roles, & quality of life. The first phase of the project, which included both quantitative & qualitative components, aimed to identify key themes in regard to mobility impairment. This was conducted in three countries: Australia (N=169), Thailand (N=210) & Malaysia (N=210), in both urban & rural populations. The paper provides a brief overview of some of the key results obtained in regard to health-related quality of life & the impact of health on daily activities in different cultural settings. Implications for the WHO's International Classification of Functioning, Disability & Health (ICF) will be examined, particularly in relation to activities & participation. Recommendations for further elaborations on the contextual factors listed in the ICF will also be made.

2006S01149

Misheva, Vessela (Dept Sociology, Uppsala U, SE-75126 Sweden [tel: +46-18 4711509; fax: +46-18 4711170; e-mail: Vessela.Misheva@soc.uu.se]), **Sociological Systems Theory and Its Philosophical Problems: The Theory of Medium from Kant to Heider and Luhmann**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper presents a discussion & a critical examination of the philosophical foundations of Luhmann's systems theory. This includes a continuation of Habermas' discussion of systems theory's "unhappy" choice of methodology & a more careful examination of Fritz Heider's theory of the medium. The point of departure is an examination of Luhmann's effort to present a consistent theory of the medium as an important element of the philosophical foundations of his theory. The notion of systems medium found in Luhmann's work is analyzed in relation to & against the background of the theoretical ideas of his predecessors. The paper substantiates the claim that the problems of sociological systems theory as a theoretical construction of society are rooted in its philosophical foundations. This is pointed out as one of the reasons why the sociological systems theory's pretensions to universality remain unsustainable. Nevertheless, it is argued that sociology is the natural point of arrival & completion of the project of Enlightenment, for which we are indebted to Luhmann.

2006S01150

Misheva, Vessela (Dept Sociology, Uppsala U, Sweden SE-75126 [tel: +46-18 471 1509; fax: +46-18 4711170; e-mail: Vessela.Misheva@soc.uu.se]), **The Mass Media as a Social System**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper offers a conception of the mass media system as a unique type of social system. It is argued that the anomalies encountered in the description of the mass media as an autopoietic system are consequent to the fact that the mass media allow for description as both an autopoietic & allopoietic system. This conclusion is reached on the basis of a thorough analysis of Luhmann's *The Reality of the Mass Media* against the background of his project as a whole. The discussion leads further to the examination of the main forces & the social conditions which were responsible for the institutionalization of the mass media. It is argued that the emergence of Habermas' public sphere has much more to do with the institutionalization of the mass media than with politics. On this background, the controversial question about the social function of the mass media is tackled. The assumption is that the mass media represent a "generalized other" for all social systems & an important factor in their socialization. In this sense they have less to do with individuals & more to do with functional social systems & the consequences of their communications.

2006S01151

Mitev, Peta-Emil I. (Ivan Hadjiyski Instit, Sofia, 1504 Bulgaria [tel: 00359 2/ 9433044; fax: 00359 2/ 9433068; e-mail: mitevpe@mail.bg]), **Ethnic Aspects of Youth Transitions in Traditional Societies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Youth transitions of major ethnic groups of Bulgarian society—Bulgarians (83%), Turks (9%) & Romany (5%)—are substantially different. Young Romany very rarely finish high school, & only by exception, university. Even as children, they get into the sphere of “grey” & often “black” economy. Educational ambitions of young Turks generally restricted to high school; they prefer employment in state-owned companies. Young Bulgarians however generally strive for university education & prefer employment in private companies. This picture accumulates various factorial relationships—objective & subjective, social conditions & family background, cultural & psychological features. National youth policy should contribute to increased opportunities for personal choice.

2006S01152

Modi, Ishwar (India International Instit Social Sciences, Durapur, Jawaharlal Nehru Marg, Jaipur 302018 [tel: 0091-141-2723636; fax: 2723737/0091-141-2723737; e-mail: iis2005modi@yahoo.co.in]), **Globalization and the Dream of “Leisure Society”**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Dream of a “Leisure Society” seems to have faded away in spite of the fact that work hours have officially reduced the world over. Country after country is reducing its work week to five days. In India too, now all central government offices have a two days weekend. And as such, the central government employees are considered more privileged than the employees of the state or the provincial governments, who still slog for six days a week. Truancy from the offices, particularly in the public sector, is a direct consequence of a six day dreadful working week. It leaves no space & free time to the workers even to attend most pressing personal & familial problems & the errands. This situation has further worsened in such nuclear families (which have almost become a norm in big & mega towns & the metros) wherein both the spouses are working. Sunday, being almost a universal holiday in the country, further worsens the situation making it almost impossible to do any kind of shopping or fulfilling even the urgent requirements of the household. As a consequence, now & then voices are being raised & petitions submitted from various workforce segments to the concerned state government functionaries, both political as well as bureaucratic, & to the private sector management for providing two days weekend instead of the present weekend of only one day. Condition of the private sector employees is even worse. Though on office records they are supposed to work for only seven to eight hours in a day but practically all private sector employees work for almost ten to twelve hours every day. In some of the corporate houses where though Saturdays are officially a holiday all the employees have to attend the office & work for almost seven to eight hours i.e. almost a full days work. And in many a cases it is considered ‘nice’ if they attend the office at least until lunch even on Sundays. However, most big corporate houses do not believe in this kind of hypocrisy & officially work for full six days. Strong wave of globalization sweeping the country has undoubtedly helped the corporate employees in getting better remunerations but in terms of availability of free time & leisure they are the worst sufferers, giving a blow to the dream of a “Leisure Society” wherein increasing leisure availability was envisaged for sure. While development & globalization have led to the reduction in working hours & as such to increased leisure hours in most of the developed countries, the same has not happened in fast developing countries like India. When & under what conditions will the dream of a “Leisure Society” come to fruition & become a reality is the central theme of this paper.

2006S01153

Moguerane, Khumisho (U Pretoria, South Africa [tel: +27 12 420 3299; e-mail: kmoguerane@up.ac.za]), **Post-Apartheid Transformation: A Casestudy of the Politics of Racial Integration**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study is sociologically situated in the ongoing process of transformation that has characterised post-apartheid South Africa. Through various transformation policies, every institution in South Africa has been expected to facilitate a democratic & an egalitarian environment to promote national unity & reconciliation. This case study attempted to ‘measure’ the effectiveness of transformation policies at one of the postgraduate residences at the University of Pretoria: Tuksdorp. This is a post-graduate residence wherein a total of 287 students resided in 29 communes. As far

as administratively possible these units were almost completely racially segregated. The interest in studying race in Tuksdorp was stirred by the apparent sense of ordinariness or normality that racial segregation had assumed at Tuksdorp eleven years into the new democratic dispensation. The data was collected over a period of twenty months through participant observation & in-depth interviews. It was found that social interaction at Tuksdorp was racial, & that racial segregation at this residence placed Black students at a systematic disadvantage, especially those from the lower classes. There existed a very strong notion that ‘cultural’ differences exist between different social categories, especially races. ‘Culture’ was a discursive concept, that simultaneously held various & often contradictory meanings, but generally referred to groups’ patterns of behaviour & lifestyles. It was argued that ‘cultural’ differences between races cause great difficulty whenever different races share living spaces. This argument permeated the dominant social consciousness within a socio-political, historically determined context of power relations that systematically was skewed towards a White Afrikaans hegemony at the University of Pretoria. This study argues that racially segregated residences such as Tuksdorp were ‘safe retreats’ for Black students that were experiencing a significant degree of powerlessness & alienation at the university. These residences provided these students with a leverage of resistance to what they interpreted & experienced as pressure to conform to White Afrikaans ‘culture’ at the university.

2006S01154

Mohamad, Maznah (U Sains Malaysia, Penang [tel: 60-4-2278460; fax: 60-4-6566379; e-mail: mmaznah@usm.my]), **The Dynamics of Feminist, Class and Ethnic Politics in the Shaping of Malaysian Islam**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In dealing with the various markers of identity, societal actors in a post-modern context have either become more astute or less able in dealing with conflicts & tensions surrounding their existence. Elements of negotiations & acceptance of contradictions in personal practices & choices have often become the escape valves of difficult situations or opportunity structures for rewards. In Malaysia, the interplay of class, ethnic, religious & feminist politics has revealed some significant if not intriguing aspects in the imagination & deconstruction of power in a ‘post-nationalist’ national entity. This paper is a discussion of issues related to the controversial passing of Islamic legislation in the country, that has been largely driven by an intensified state-backed religious orthodoxy. It poses questions about the limits of identity politics, as a theoretical & conceptual framework in the understanding of modern challenges, especially when an imagined, cohesive nation-state ideology is also being simultaneously undermined.

2006S01155

Mohan, Kamlesh K. Mohan (History Dept, Panjab U, Chandigarh, India 160014 [tel: 0091-172-2604391; fax: 0091-172-2609898; e-mail: kamleshmohan14@yahoo.com]), **Contesting Values of Militarism and National Chauvinism: Need for Gandhian Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Militarism & national chauvinism, which go hand in hand with the globalization of the market economy, have been given a new lease of life by Bush’s call for global war against terrorism after the attack on the twin towers of New York, popularly known as 9–11 episode. Invariably used as a justification to mutilate the culture of peace, non-violence & universalism through regimentation of the minds of citizens especially children, ideology of militarism is the product of the faulty social construction of gender-identities. Persistent exposure to violence in tele-serials & programmes for children has romanticized the use of brute force for resolving personal, national & international conflicts. Visuals of gun-toting teenagers, domestic violence & bombings on civilian population have legitimized violence as a norm for the civil society leading to multiple insecurities regarding livelihood, physical safety, shelter & other basic human rights. Against the backdrop of the wide-spread endorsement of culture of violence, I have argued for revisiting Gandhian agenda for “Culture of peace justice & development” in order to identify more wholesome values for our “risk society.” How far Gandhi’s advocacy of the values of non-violence, peaceful co-existence & gender justice is theoretically sound? How can these values be incorporated in the universal values framework? How can his strategy of people’s non-violent struggle be used to counter militarism & national chauvinism?

2006S01156

Mohanty, Tapan Ranjan (National Law Instit U, Madhya Pradesh, India [tel: 91-755-2696 717; fax: 91-755-2696965; e-mail:

tapanmohanty@gmail.com)). **Gender, Globalization and Information Technology: A Critical Reflection, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Globalization along with industrialization & colonialism constitute the 'troika of social dynamics' as far as the universality, temporality & spatial effects is concerned. As the contemporary world is awash with currents of globalization it is pertinent to look at the social dimension of globalization arising out of its technological repertoire & its impact on a vulnerable section of the society. Globalization with its emphasis on economic integration & principle of free trade has made it imperative to have international collaboration & transnational interaction at least in economic & cultural exchange. But in the process it has transcended designed territories & defined limits. As a result its cultural calibrations are much more obvious & apparent than its perceived economic effect. One of such examples is the pervasiveness of technology in the everyday life which was identified as symbols of modernity by classical sociologists & reinvigorated by critical theory. The impact of technological transformations on society is of course, a much researched area, a seminal one has given the concept of 'cultural lag' & 'alienation' in a much different context. However, the origin & nebulous growth of 'information technology' & its emergence as a powerful factor of social change though studied sporadically is a relatively virgin territory. The shifting of signposts & perimeters of paradigm has resulted in creation of new terminologies viz. netizens, ITarchy, network society, informalization, e-governance etc. but the evolution of these trajectories of cybernetic historiography have rarely challenged the dialectics of everyday reality, the dialog of dominant discourse & the genealogy of gender discrimination. The applause that technology receives as the harbinger of change & propellant of an emancipatory project as our critical gaze found has found failed miserably in dismantling the bastion of tradition & the staircase of stereotyping. Following a largely loose canons of methods & techniques that includes reading of dominant texts, review of existing literature, scanning of policy documents, newspaper reports & a survey of female IT workers in small town the author intends to share the analysis & interpretation of his investigation interspersed with personal experiences with global 'significant others' in order to enrich his thesis & provide some food for thought.

2006S01157

Mol, Arthur P. J. (Dept Social Sciences, Wageningen U, Netherlands [tel: +31 317 482495; fax: +31 317 483990; e-mail: arthur.mol@wur.nl]), **Informational Governance in Information-Poor Environments, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In the field of environmental governance, information is starting to become increasingly important, not in the least through the ICT revolution. Recently the notion of informational governance has been coined to acknowledge the (partial) switch from regulatory based forms of governance to information-based modes. Especially in the centers & nodes of the network society, where information is widely produced, made available & accessible, this seems to be a useful concept. In informational governance the environment is protected through a wider set of social actors than just the state, & information is becoming one of the key resources in these protection activities. But what are the contours of informational governance on the environment in information-poor environments? What are the consequences of the increasing global importance of environmental information collection, processing & accessibility for those localities & regions where this makes little sense? Are the growing demands on information for eco-labeling, certification schemes, company reporting, & public disclosures, among others, putting developing countries again in a disadvantaged position in environmental governance? This paper investigates the potential & drawbacks of the emergence of informational governance arrangements for developing countries & regions, where information is poorly available due to economic or political constraints. It will use research on transitional economies in Asia, & on African states, as examples to explore these issues.

2006S01158

Molgat, Marc (School Social Work, U Ottawa K1N 6N5 [tel: 613-562-5800; fax: 613-562-5495; e-mail: marc.molgat@uottawa.ca]), **"Am I There Yet?" Housing Paths and Representations of Adulthood among Young Adults, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ From the mid 1990s to the early 2000s, Canada has been the stage of economic growth, job creation & falling unemployment rates. However, the number of youth living in the parental home has not decreased. In this context, this paper will examine the representations of adulthood among young adults in their late twenties. Based on the analysis of 46 semi-

directed retrospective interviews conducted in 2004-05 with individuals living in or outside the parental home, this paper examines how young adults define adulthood & whether they feel their situation "fits" such definitions. Although personal autonomy is not always met with financial & material independence in their housing paths, the notion of autonomy constitutes a founding argument in their construction of adult status & identity. The analysis shows that the paths leading to & from various household & housing forms, the range of work & financial situations & gender all interplay in the subjective construction of adulthood. Larger social implications are also discussed.

2006S01159

Møller, Valerie (Institt Social & Economic Research, Rhodes U, Grahamstown 6140 South Africa [tel: (046) 603 8550; fax: (046) 622 3948; e-mail: v.moller@ru.ac.za]), **What Makes for Satisfied and Dissatisfied South Africans? Results from the General Household Survey in International Comparison, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Earlier South African research has consistently found a close positive relationship between life satisfaction & material standards of living in the apartheid & post-apartheid era. The wide-ranging information contained in South Africa's official household survey offers a unique opportunity to explore the well-being of South Africans relative to their material living standards. In 2002, Statistics South Africa, the country's official source of statistical information, agreed to ask South Africans participating in the General Household Survey whether they were satisfied or dissatisfied with life. The survey (n 26,000) used a measure developed for the Euromodule that allows for international comparison. Results indicate that the improved living standards afforded to many black South Africans under democracy are associated with increases in life satisfaction. Furthermore, habituation does not appear to have diluted the positive relationship between living standards & well-being. However, political factors continue to play an important role in shaping subjective well-being. In conclusion, it is argued that material gains might also have restored the pride & dignity denied to black South Africans in the past.

2006S01160

Monahan, Torin (Arizona State U, Tempe 85287-0403 [tel: 480-965-4522; e-mail: torin.monahan@asu.edu]), **Neoliberal Security and the Regulation of Space, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Modern surveillance & security regimes increasingly function as extensions of the neoliberal state. Surveillance practices, fueled by the ongoing construction of criminal or terrorist threats, serve to regulate social, symbolic, & material boundaries in obvious places such as airports but also throughout everyday life. In urban settings, boundary regulation may be seen most clearly with the rise of private security forces & fortified enclaves, such as gated communities, but little attention has been paid to the ways in which surveillance systems contribute to spatial exclusions by means of their integration into urban space & their enforcement of political norms. Drawing upon interviews with city engineers, police, private security personnel, & residents in Phoenix, Arizona (a large & diverse city in the southwestern United States), this paper shows how surveillance systems are interpreted as boundary drawing devices that offer a sense of stability in what is perceived to be an unstable world. Instability, in this broader context, is less about terrorist threats than it is about economic inequalities brought about by the dismantling of social programs & rise in social-spatial segregation. As with gates & walls, electronic surveillance operates as a less visible but similarly political fortification of urban space, presenting durable barriers to social inclusion within cities.

2006S01161

Monno, Valeria ([e-mail: valemmonno@tin.it]), **When Is Participation Successful? A Gender Perspective from Southern Italy, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper tackles the issue of participation in urban regeneration discourses & practices. Specifically, it asks how participation & its relationship with social integration can be effectively reconceptualised within current contexts of neoliberal socio-political fragmentation. I do so by reflecting on gendered multiple experimentations aimed at regenerating Enzitetto—a deprived neighbourhood in Bari, southern Italy—in which I was personally involved. Here, a group of activist women tried to transform an Equal project into an opportunity to open up new spaces for political action. Drawing on the story's insights, I argue that participation is a complex everyday practice whose relation to social integration needs to be read in conjunction with a reconceptualization of the city as a becoming.

Against current inscriptions of participation as a "tool" or as a separate piece in the puzzle of the new governance style, I argue that participation should be understood as the result of continuous transformations of smooth surfaces into striated ones. In this perspective, participation needs to be reconceived as an assemblage of multiple changing & unstable spaces of action whose existence must be continuously nurtured by multiple views & voices, contestations & experimentations. In the new context of neoliberal governance, any participative architecture projects should take this into account.

2006S01162

Montagut, Teresa (Dept Sociology, U Barcelona, Spain [tel: (34) 934021803; fax: (34) 934021894; e-mail: montagut@ub.edu]), **The Changing Landscape of Public/Private Partnership in the European Countries**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The European model of social welfare is being changing. The welfare state in Europe had been providing social services to their citizenship by the establishment of public agencies specifically created with such target. In the last years, to face up to the difficulties raised by the process of economic globalization, the European Commission encourage the European countries to look for new models of implementation of Social Policies. One of these proposals is the involvement of Non Profit Organizations providing social welfare. Nowadays, in all the European countries there are networks of NPOs that has become political actors playing a more or less important role. The consolidation of this landscape of public/private partnerships in each European country depends on several variables. According to the vigour of its own civil society, or the voluntary organization's development, the believing on the market, or the trust in the public institutions—between the more explicative variables, the European's guidelines have had more or less power when they are implemented in each country. The paper outlines a comparative vision on the non lucrative organization's role as suppliers of welfare services in nine European countries, as result of the research project Third Sector European Policies.

2006S01163

Montgomery, Alesia F. (Dept Sociology, Michigan State U, East Lansing 48823 [tel: 517-353-4465; e-mail: montg143@msu.edu]), **Neighborhood Transitions, Residential Shifts and Selective Flight in Detroit and Los Angeles**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Drawing upon visual & interview data regarding the everyday lives of families in Detroit & Los Angeles, I compare how, why, & at what costs black middle class parents maneuver metropolitan areas to gain beneficial settings (good schools, safe parks, high quality stores, ethnic resources) for their children. Urban restructuring has changed the material & social infrastructure for African American family life in both cities, but Detroit has been much more devastated by global & local developments. While some black middle class parents flee to the suburbs (Wilson 1997), others engage in what I term "selective flight" that involves diurnal not residential shifts. Black middle class parents who engage in selective flight express deep bonds to their residential areas, yet they seek out distant spaces to enhance their children's lives & life chances. One might argue that selective flight maintains the tax base of cities while cultivating links that eases the isolation of the urban core. However, if this tactic reduces the pressure that middle class residents feel to improve the "use value" of their low-income neighborhoods (Logan & Molotch, 1987), then this tactic may contribute to the decline of the urban core.

2006S01164

Moor, Nienke, Need, Ariana & Ultee, Wout (Dept Sociology, Radboud U Nijmegen, Netherlands [tel: 0031 243612008; fax: 0031 243612399; e-mail: n.moor@maw.ru.nl]), **Comprehending the Unknown by Analogy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Ecological evolutionism (Lenski, 1970) states that changes in societies' subsistence technology are the most important forces driving their evolution. As such, technology girds the possible, & technological advances make other societal changes more likely. Religions are expected to be in line with the technological characteristics of societies. To explain the relationship between a society's subsistence technology & religious beliefs on an individual level, we bring in the hypothesis that people make sense of the world & reason to that effect by analogy. Topitsch (1954, 1958) distinguishes three models from which analogies provide similes. Depending upon the things that are familiar & vital in a society, people characterize the known in terms of a vital process (biomorphic), a social structure (sociomorphic) or a technical achievement (technomorphic). By relating

the prevalence of these models to societies with different subsistence technologies we will derive new predictions about diversity in religious beliefs. In this paper we focus on creation myths, because of their universal & informative character. To test cultural differences in creation myths we use cross-cultural data that pertain to the period between 1800 & 1950: Murdock's Standard Sample & the Human Relations Area Files.

2006S01165

Moore, Kelly (Dept Sociology, U Cincinnati, OH 45221 [tel: 513-556-4706; fax: 513-556-0057; e-mail: moorek@uc.edu]), **Building Social-Natural Communities: Political Access and Cultures of Place in Community Gardening and Restoration Movements**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Urban dwellers in the U.S., Europe, & other areas of world are now demanding some of the amenities of suburban & rural life, including more access to 'natural' areas & relatively unpolluted air & water. Unlike demands from the environmental justice movement, these new calls for 'natural' spaces come from constituents who insist on new aesthetic & recreational opportunities, & from those who treat collective engagement with nature as a means of community building. The extent to which these projects build social communities, however, varies considerably. This paper compares two such attempts to build natural areas in urban settings as means of building social communities. The community gardening movement in New York City (1999-2002) built trans-class & trans-ethnicity communities; in contrast, the ecological restoration movement in San Francisco (1996-present) polarized activists. I argue that the variations in these two attempts at building community through building & restoring nature can be explained by the different experiences of place & nature in each city, & by the extent to which political rules permitted or restricted citizens, particularly minorities, from using formal political systems to adjudicate these debates. I conclude an overview of what these & other struggles over the relationship between human & non-human 'nature' communities indicate about how to organize political access in ways that enable the simultaneous building of human/nonhuman community.

2006S01166

Moore, Kelly & Gross, Matthias (Dept Sociology, U Cincinnati [tel: 001-513-556-4706; fax: 001-513-556-0057; e-mail: moorek@ucmail.uc.edu]), **Unbinding Science: The Disarticulation of Scientists' and Scientific Authority**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the early 1970s, public & intellectual confidence in the authority of science appears to have simultaneously increased & weakened. On one hand, skepticism about the existence of scientific objectivity has generated organized challenges by groups as diverse as 'creationists' in the U.S., medical patients, ecologists, & environmental justice organizations, as well as by intellectuals on the right & the left. On the other, the cultural power of genetics as an explanation of human behavior & health is at a high point rivaled only by the late nineteenth & early twentieth century eugenics movements in Western Europe & the Americas. These shifts have been working in two different directions, at once giving science & scientists more & less power. That paradox can be further disentangled, as we argue, in that the main direction of change has been to strengthen the power & authority of scientific knowledge, while distributing power away from scientists themselves. This paper examines the causes & consequences of these paradoxical shifts through an analysis of what we call the 'unbounding' of scientists' authority over claims about nature & the consequent 'binding' of scientific claims into state structures, technologies, markets, & citizen movements. Scientists in developing, industrialized & post-industrial countries were never in any strong sense 'autonomous' from markets, states, or citizens; however, in the past they did have a greater ability to control what they did with their human & animal subjects, the disciplining & control over their members, & a greater capacity for monopolizing knowledge claims about nature. These capacities have been undermined by ecological, human rights, health, & other social movements & state action in the U.S. & Western Europe from the 1950s to the present, & by changes in state policies that have limited scientists' capacities to develop questions & produce ideas & material entities. The simultaneous commercialization of biomedical research, a type of knowledge that was previously considered a public good, has meant that markets, not scientists, have the capacity to control what 'works' & what does not. As scientific knowledge becomes intertwined with projects of states, citizens, & markets, its authority becomes more difficult to dislodge, precisely because it is embedded in technologies, & in ostensibly nonscientific projects of states & civil society groups. The authority of scientists to monopolize claims about the veracity of knowledge about nature is simultaneously

lessened, even as these knowledge claims become all the more authoritative. These arguments will be illustrated with evidence from scientists' involvement in the political movements of the 1960s & 1970s in France, Italy, Mexico, & the U.S.; the biomedicalization of citizenship; & the remaking of nature in biotechnology & ecological restoration.

2006S01167

Moran, Rhetta A. & Miwanda Bagenda, Anna M. (RAPAR, PO Box 159, Salford, Greater Manchester, M5 3DZ [tel: 0044161-286-9848; fax: 0044161-286-9848; e-mail: rhetta.moran@ntlworld.com]), **Racism, Asylum and the Politics of Action Research**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper aims to advance methodological theory & stimulate information networking about the destitution of people seeking asylum. Located within a meta-theoretical framework of language creation from below, the paper centralizes the destitute person within both theoretical modeling & researching in practice. It descriptively analyses selected findings from an ongoing participatory action research initiative located within an inner city area. Confined to data created with people seeking asylum who presented to the authors between 2002 & 2004 via a Greater Manchester based charity, RAPAR, it explores the dialectic between making evidence & communicating it. The support processes & interventions that arose both inside & outside of the group directly affected illuminate changing perceptions, learning through action & the politics of action research processes that aspire towards equality.

2006S01168

Morgan, Karen (Dept Sociology, U Bristol, UK BS8 1UQ [tel: 0117 3317728; e-mail: karen.morgan@bristol.ac.uk]), **The "Ideological Dilemmas" of Volunteers Supporting Women Victims of Violence**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the dilemmas of volunteers working with women victims of violence in the UK. Drawing on empirical research with such volunteers, the paper demonstrates that those interviewed saw their role primarily as encouraging or enabling victims to talk about their experiences. They also regarded addressing issues of victim-blaming as a crucial factor in restoring victims' sense of self-worth. Juxtaposed with this however, are the "ideological dilemmas" (Billig et al, 1988) the volunteers revealed through their narratives. These suggest that there is a tension between the "non-blaming" rhetoric to which the volunteers are subjected through training & "commonsense" understandings of the causes of violence against women, relating, for example, to the ways in which women dress & behave. While there was explicit rejection of the idea that women should be blamed for the violence they experience, there was also an expectation that women should assume responsibility for avoiding violence. This paper therefore seeks to show the way in which dominant discourses in relation to violence against women render the best intentions of those most favourably placed to support those who have experienced violence as problematic.

2006S01169

Morgan, Myfanwy & Gregory, Jane (Division Health & Social Care Research, King's Coll London, SE1 3QD UK [tel: +44(0)20 7848 6641; fax: +44(0)20 7848 6620; e-mail: myfanwy.morgan@kcl.ac.uk]), **Volition and Constraint in South Asian Parents' Management of Childhood Asthma: The Explanatory Value of Schutz's Systems of Relevance**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper draws on Schutz's systems of relevance to interpret the beliefs & practices of Indian & Pakistani parents in south London in managing their child's asthma. Schutz presented a social theory of cognition that breaks an action down into a sequence of cognition where each stage is determined by relevance (topical, interpretive & motivational relevances) & allows for both volition & constraint. We identify how parents seemingly freely chosen behaviours are limited (often invisibly) by the material & cognitive possibilities available. For example, parents' accounts indicated that preventer treatment often lacked 'topical' relevance for them because its use does not coincide with feeling well or ill & does not produce an immediate effect. Similarly, lack of familiarity with the notion of medicine as prevention meant that information provided by health professionals could pass by unnoticed (as opposed to being actively ignored), resulting in parents lacking the necessary information to take control over the treatment (interpretive relevances) & influencing the final 'recipe for action' or health behaviour. Being from an ethnic minority &

low socio-economic status appeared to have compounding effects in increasing 'sites of slippage' & divergence from recommended practice.

2006S01170

Morgan, Rhianon (Dept Sociology, U Cambridge, UK, CB2 3RQ [tel: 07771640651; e-mail: rsm47@cam.ac.uk]), **Institutional Influence and the Dynamics of Social Movements: The Case of the United Nations and the Global Indigenous Movement**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The common perception of social movements is that they are necessarily extra-institutional, & that social movements accessing institutions will, in due course, lose their distinctive character, receding as social movements & merging into polity & society, their tactics routinized & their claims deradicalized. This view persists in spite of evidence to the contrary, which shows that contemporary social movement activity is increasingly quasi-institutional in character, & that social movements & institutions are in fact closely intertwined. This article draws on the global indigenous movement as a case study for enhancing our understanding of the relationship between social movements & institutions. The global indigenous movement, embedded as it is in the United Nations system, presents an ideal case study for investigating how institutions shape & influence social movements. This article explores institutional influence on the organisational structures, tactical repertoires, & claims of the global indigenous movement, & finds a pattern of influence that cannot be adequately encapsulated by the demobilization/deradicalization thesis.

2006S01171

Moshe, Sharabi & Harpaz, Itzhak (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Emek Yezreel Coll, Israel [tel: 972-4-8228088; fax: 972-4-8228088; e-mail: moshes@yvc.ac.il]), **Work Centrality and Work Events: Causes and Affects**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses a unique longitudinal study that examines stability or change in work centrality, among individuals who experienced important work events (i.e. promotion, termination, participating in training) in contrast to individuals who did not experience these events. A standardized scale composed of two measures assessed work centrality: (1) absolute work centrality, & (2) relative work centrality (as opposed to other important life areas such as family, leisure, community & religion). Regarding the relationship between past important work events, experienced by some of the individuals, & work centrality over the course of time, our findings reject the hypothesis that advancement (including advancement to the level of management) is a factor that leads to an increase in an individual's work centrality. Work centrality among those who were promoted was significantly higher at the beginning of the test period, in contrast with those who were not promoted. This difference remained significant regardless of the events that occurred in one's life. Allowing autonomy & constructing a varied & interesting work environment, contributed significantly to the increase in work centrality. In contrast, other positive work events, such as improvements in pay, working conditions, & interpersonal relations at work, as well as the occurrence of negative events, such as termination of employment, & extended unemployment, did not have a significant effect on work centrality.

2006S01172

Motiejunaite, Akvile (University Coll South Stockholm [e-mail: akvile.motiejunaite@sh.se]), **Gender, Place or Ethnicity—What Explains Employment Patterns in the Baltic States?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper explores recent economic & labour market developments in the Baltic States with relation to growing inequalities between genders, urban & rural areas, & different ethnicities. Special emphasis is paid to female employment possibilities. Three theoretical arguments: reserve army of labour, traditionalism & re-valued resources are presented. Reserve army of labour thesis was the most accurate explaining macro changes in employment in Lithuania, where females were the first to lose jobs. In Latvia & Estonia, where both genders were affected similarly, re-valued resources thesis holds more, which assumes that certain professions & skills are more protected than others during the periods of economic slump. Analysis of European Value Survey showed the highest impact of traditional family roles on female employment in Lithuania, which might be related to higher influence of Catholic values. Logistic regression on employment revealed that women experience structural discrimination in all the three Baltic States. Residence in rural areas was significantly negative in Lithuania & Latvia, where declining agricultural sector is the main

source of employment; ethnicity is a negative factor in Latvia & Estonia, where Russian minority constitute considerable part of the population.

2006S01173

Motta, Roberto (Social Sciences, U Federal Pernambuco, Recife, PE Brazil 50670-901 [tel: 55-81-3231-1129; fax: 55-81-3231-1129; e-mail: rmcotta@uol.com.br]), **Weberianism, the Fall of the Wall, and Some Pitfalls, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The revived attraction exerted by Max Weber's Protestant Ethic thesis after the fall of the Berlin Wall is largely due to its latent affinities with Hegel's Philosophy of History & thus with Marx (who was a 'left-wing Hegelian'), enabling Weberianism, especially so in Eastern Europe, but also in Latin America, to function as a replacement of Marxism after the end of so-called 'real-existing socialism'. Weberianism's political roots in Wilhelmine Germany, with Max Weber's two-front war against Marxist socialism & political Catholicism, & then the transformation of his system (largely due to Talcott Parsons) into a general theory of economic development applied to the issue of the modernization of the countries of the Third World, are briefly dealt with. But if Weberianism is not to remain part of the mist-enveloped attitude that used to be associated with the quasi-religious treatment of Marxism, hypotheses susceptible to empirical verification or 'falsification' should be deduced from Weber's theories & tested empirically. This is illustrated by several examples bearing on the problem of Weber's interpretation of the concept of Beruf (vocation or calling).

2006S01174

Motta, Roberto (Dept Social Sciences, U Federal Pernambuco, Recife, PE, Brazil 50060-190 [tel: 55-3231-1129; fax: 55-3231-1129; e-mail: rmcotta@uol.com.br]), **Theology of Liberation and Some Problems in Religion Change in Brazil, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In Brazil, the Catholic Church chose the poor, but the poor chose the churches & sects of Pentecostal derivation. This paradox haunts the sociology of religion, in Brazil & elsewhere. This paper suggests to its solution a hypothesis inspired by Weber's *Religious Directions of the World and Their Directions*. The social, political & economic efficacy of a religious movement is linked to its theodicy. The passage of religion to politics, if understood as the exit from religion as allegedly motivated by religion itself, involves a contradiction as it implies the elimination of its basic religious motivation. The inner-worldly success of a religious tendency depends upon the persistence of a properly religious refusal of the world. However, in Brazil the expression 'theology of liberation' applies to movements not always identical to one another, recent research having shown that some of them are not incompatible with charismatic influences. A conclusion of this paper is that the whole of the Theology of Liberation movement falls under a certain cognitive penumbra, in point of fact, a kind of theological & philosophical syncretism, which constitute both its main strength & its main weakness.

2006S01175

Moulaert, Thibault (Inst Sciences Travail, U Catholique Louvain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium 1348 [tel: 00 32 10 47 39 17; fax: 00 32 10 47 39 14; e-mail: moulaert@trav.ucl.ac.be]), **Difficulties of Implementing an Active Ageing Policy in Belgium, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Belgium is often considered as "the bad example" of the European class concerning active ageing. During 2004-2005, a major "Conférence sur la fin de carrière" (Conference on career's end) took place between government & representatives of both employers & workers. This paper explores the way the negotiations took, the argument of each side of negotiators considering the conference as a black box (Latour, 1995). On the one hand, government & employers defended an approach based on active ageing with the European targets of Lisbon (employment rate of 50% for 55-64 years group & push the effective exit of labour market from 5 years). On the other hand, trade unions criticized this option based on activating older people while unemployment were still high in the population, especially for women, young people & foreigners. They proposed a debate not only on the end of the career but on the whole career. Difficulties of implementing active ageing policy in Belgium may be explained by the non-recognition of benefit involved for workers & trade unions on one hand, while on the other, employers do not seem to be interested in keeping their older workers.

2006S01176

Moulaert, Thibault (Inst Sciences Travail, U Catholique Lou-

vain, Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium 1348 [tel: 00 32 10 47 39 17; fax: 00 32 10 47 39 14; e-mail: moulaert@trav.ucl.ac.be]), **Early Retirement Facing 'New' Realities of Work, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ With the lowest employment rate among older workers of EU-15's (28.1% compared to 41.7% for the 55-64 year age group in 2003 according to Eurostat), Belgian old workers are mostly unemployed or inactive. Following European recommendations to reach higher employment rate, two major regulations occupied the agenda: the economic point of view wants to diminish the generosity of early-retirement schemes while the cultural point of view plans to eliminate early retirement schemes. However those regulations seldom take into account potential effects of work process changes. Our question: may some of the older workers, socialized in a stable professional world based on seniority rules & established work organization, use early retirement schemes as an opportunity to withdraw from the new world of work? It would reveal & support the hypothesis of a contemporary disenchantment throw the experience of work changes. Living those changes as a disagreement, they would choose between exit (by early retirement), voice, loyalty (Hirschman, 1970) or apathy option (Bajoit, 1988). Drawing on 30 exploratory interviews of potential/effective early retirement schemes' users, we have theoretically build & empirically tested our hypothesis of early retirement as an answer to a disenchantment with 'new' realities of work experienced.

2006S01177

Moum, Torbjørn (Dept Behavioural Sciences, School Medicine, Blindern, 0317 Oslo, Norway [tel: +4722851431; fax: +4722851300; e-mail: torbjorn.moum@medisin.uio.no]), **Social Inequality in Psychological Distress and Major Depression among Norwegian Adults-Results from a Large Panel Study, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ It seems to be a well-established fact that health status, as measured by self-assessed health in general population surveys, is inversely related to socio-economic position. However, self-assessed health primarily taps the physical components of morbidity, & findings are less clear regarding the social gradient in psychological distress/mental health (PD/MH). (1) What is the level of social inequality in PD/MH, more specifically current symptoms of anxiety & depression (using the Hopkins SCL) & life-time diagnosis of major depression (according to DSM-III-R criteria)? (2) Does the level of social inequality in MH/PD depend on the measure of socioeconomic position used, more specifically educational level & occupational position? (3) What are the socio-psychological mechanisms by which social inequality in MH/PD is generated & sustained? (4) Does social inequality in MH/PD increase over the life-course? (5) Do any of the above patterns & associations vary systematically by gender? We use data from 9,801 females & 8,965 males, who participated in two large, broad population health surveys in a Norwegian county in 1985 & 1995. Participants were 20-65 years of age at baseline & have complete data for all measures at both time points. Social inequality in PD is much less pronounced than for self-assessed overall health. Education & occupation show about the same negative gradient for PD (i.e. slightly more morbidity at lower status levels), also when these measures are simultaneously controlled in multiple regressions. The negative association between social status & PD seems to be mediated by economic problems & physical health problems (self-assessed overall health). Self-esteem (as measured by 4 Rosenberg items) & Type A behaviour (measured by 3 items at baseline) seem to act as possible confounders/suppressors of the negative association between social status & PD/MH at follow-up. The social distribution of Type A behavior appears to increase PD-problems among high-status individuals, thereby reducing the negative social gradient, regardless of gender. Self-esteem is negatively associated with social status & PD, thus increasing the negative social gradient. Social inequality in PD appears very constant over the age groups & from baseline to follow-up, & the underlying causal processes at work (mediators, confounders, suppressors) seem to be very comparable across genders. Results for Life-time Major Depression show a slight positive status gradient, i.e. slightly higher rates with increasing social status. About the same predisposing socio-psychological factors are present, however.

2006S01178

Mucha, Janusz (Dept Sociology & Social Anthropology, AGH U, 30-071 Krakow, Poland [tel: +4812 617 4380 fax: +4812 617 4381; e-mail: jmuch@post.pl]), **Symbolic Interactionism, Herbert Blumer and the Analysis of Race Relations, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The prominence of Chicago sociology started with Robert Park. He & his school studied not only the city of Chicago but also the race relations, in particular in the United States. The "second Chicago school" in sociology, which is symbolic interactionism, is associated with the name of Herbert Blumer. There is a lot of ties between Blumer & his understanding of sociology & of society not only with George Herbert Mead, the "father" of symbolic interactionism, but also with Park & his school. However, the way of presentation of Blumer's ideas in recent theoretical sociology & history of sociology (not only in the US) reduces his ideas to the continuation of Mead's social philosophy, social psychology and sociology. He is known first of all, or only, for his 1969 collection on symbolic interactionism. His sociology is reduced to social psychology & microsociology. Blumer's macrosociology (sociology of industrialization, sociology of race relations), is nearly forgotten. If he is remembered, it is nearly only thanks to David Maines & his project of "repackaging Blumer". The aim of this presentation is to present the basic ideas of Blumer's sociology of race (ethnic) relations, to show its ties with Park's Chicago school & to argue that Blumer's macrosociology is not something completely unrelated to his (& others') symbolic interactionism (in the "Chicago version") but is quite deeply founded on this theoretical & methodological orientation.

2006S01179

Mucha, Janusz & Keen, Mike F. (Dept Sociology & Social Anthropology, AGH U, Gramatyka, Krakow, Poland [tel: (+4812) 617-4380; fax: (+4812) 617-4381; e-mail: jmucha@post.pl]), **Post-Communist "Westernization" of Central and East European Academic Sociology**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We concentrate on only two aspects of the post-1989 transformation of sociology in the region. The first concerns the widespread development of teaching sociology in the university level schools at different levels. All countries of the region are attempting to adjust their systems of higher education to the (Western) European standards, what means nowadays to the requirements of the Bologna Declaration of 1999. The second issue of the systemic transformation is the emergence of new research areas, not cultivated in the region before 1989. New research topics emerged for at least two reasons: the socio-economic and political transformation in the region and its immediate consequences, and the liberation of sociology itself. These topics are new in the sense that either the social phenomena (the subject matter) did not exist before, or they existed but were rarely or never studied.

2006S01180

Mueller, Georg P. (U Fribourg, Switzerland CH-1700 [tel: +41 26 300 8390; e-mail: Georg.Mueller@Unifr.ch]), **The Dynamics of Social Inequality as an Iterated Game with a Feedback on the Payoff-Structure**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In conventional mathematical game theory, payoff-structures are often considered as constant. For the modeling of social processes, this assumption is insofar not very realistic, as the payoff-structure of an iterated game is often influenced by social change, which is the result of strategic decisions of the players of this game. Consequently, this paper analyzes for the exemplary case of the dynamics of income inequality, how the behavior of the involved players changes the social structure & how these changes have feedback effects on the payoff-matrix of the underlying game. In the aforementioned example, the players of the iterated game are assumed to represent the privileged & the economically deprived segments of the national population. Both groups are obviously interested in higher shares in the national income at the expense of the other party. The model assumes that both parties have a choice between two alternative strategies, representing an active pursuit of these group interests & a rather passive "laissez faire" policy. The pair of the chosen strategies changes not only the income inequality but also the payoff-structure & thus influences the outcome of the next round of the iterated game. This paper analyzes the impact of the mentioned feedback-mechanisms on the dynamics of the interpersonal income inequality & makes theory based ex-post predictions, which are subsequently tested with the Gini-values of 60 industrial & post-industrial countries. The results of these empirical tests seem to confirm the game theoretic assumptions of this paper as well as the derived inferences about the dynamics of interpersonal income inequality.

2006S01181

Muenstermann, Ingrid K., Wuestner, Kerstin & Heinze, Ulrich (Charles Sturt U, Wagga Wagga, New South Wales, Australia 2650 [tel: 61-2-6933 2258; fax: 61-2-6933 2792; e-mail: imuen-

stermann@csu.edu.au]), **Personal Attitudes of Students regarding Gene Modification in Humans—A Transnational Research Project across Three Continents**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This research is a collaborative effort to determine attitudes of young people in different continents regarding gene modification in humans. In 2004/2005 a questionnaire was developed & distributed among university students. To tap & to compare students' attitudes, the questions were scaled in a linear, numeric fashion (evaluate on a scale from 1 to 6...), which provides both absolute measures of importance & relative measures or rankings. The questions covered a wide range of issues: the personal background included gender, age, subjects studied, religious affiliation, disability as well as issues of significance in the lives of the participants. The most important questions related to issues of preimplantation diagnosis & prenatal diagnosis. Our study also determined the information people wanted regarding the genes of their unborn child & under what circumstances they would consider pregnancy termination. Other questions related to the information participants would like to have about their own genes & about the genes of their partner, who should have access to their DNA profile & what sort of gene research & analysis should be carried out. The study is work in progress & comparative results are not available at the time of writing this abstract. However, all data (Augsburg, Germany 550; Tokyo, Japan 350; Wagga, Australia 229 answers) has been entered into the SPSS system & is currently being analysed by the appropriate researchers.

2006S01182

Muhlau, Peter & Wittek, Rafael (Dept Sociology, U Groningen, 9712 TG [tel: 0031 50 3636282; fax: 0031 50 3636226; e-mail: r.p.m.wittek@rug.nl]), **Early vs. Late Announcement of Reorganization Plans. Antecedents of Information Policy Choice and Its Consequences for Success or Failure of Organizational Change Efforts**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper analyzes the determinants of early vs. late announcements of reorganization plans in business firms, & the consequences of early vs. late announcements for the success of organizational change efforts. Building on the literatures on commitment, influence, & information distortion, three sets of competing hypotheses are derived. First, the commitment mechanism predicts that early announcement of reorganization plans increases the likelihood of reorganization success, since it signals concern for the well-being of employees. Furthermore, according to the commitment perspective, the likelihood for early announcement increases, the stronger the impact of the reorganization for the employees, & the more employees work in teams or are involved in Total Quality Management activities. Second, the influence mechanism predicts that early information decreases the likelihood of reorganization success, because it enables employees to use the information to their own advantage, anticipate on the strategies of management, & organize opposition against the plans. Furthermore, according to the influence perspective, the likelihood of early announcements of reorganization plans decreases, the more negative consequences the reorganization will have for employees. Finally, the information distortion mechanism predicts that a heterogeneous workforce & a complex organizational structure will temper the positive effect of early announcements on reorganization success. The hypotheses are tested with data from a telephone survey among a stratified random sample of n=1132 Dutch business organizations, carried out in 2003. Multiple regression analysis shows that the more negative the consequences of the reorganization are for employees & middle management, the higher the chances for late announcement, supporting the influence hypothesis. Early announcement to middle management becomes more likely the broader the range of consequences of the intended changes, & the more employees are working in teams. In addition, early announcement increases the likelihood of reorganization success. These findings support the commitment hypothesis. Finally, organizational complexity was found to temper the positive effect of early announcements on reorganization success. This finding supports the information distortion hypothesis. The implications of the findings for information policies during organizational change initiatives are discussed.

2006S01183

Mulej, Matjaz, Zenko, Zdenka, Potocan, Vojko & Mulej, Nastja (Faculty Economics & Business, U Maribor, Slovenia [tel: +386 2 22 90 262; fax: +386 2 25 16 681; e-mail: mulej@uni-mb.si]), **Capacity of Companies to Absorb Suggestions from Government: The Case of Invention from Research Organiza-**

tions in Europe, e.g., in Slovenia, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Europe lacks innovation & competitiveness. Reasons include defensive businesses' responses to governments & EU's suggestions. Governments & EU lack innovation-holism in their actions, while requiring innovation & systems thinking. Political power-holders forget they must persuade rather than command. Their theoretical consultants may propose the right way, but lack persuasive ways making their ideas become innovations. Economists expect too much from institutions. We suggest the following to make businesses more responsive: (1) Feeling of interdependence pre-conditions practicing systems approach. (2) Government (including public organizations), as a big buyer in the modern buyers market, should require suppliers innovativeness. (3) Government people should become role models by non-technological innovations concerning their own work processes & networking in shared work-network. (4) To develop this capacity, governments, parliament members, & government officials, on all hierarchical levels & in all public service organizations, need training & practice in non-technological innovating, including creative co-operation by USOMID-6 Thinking Hats method. (5) Innovation management is applied avoiding imposing novelties & involves novelty users in making then, (6) considers diffusion of innovations, with (7) heart storming methodology to persuade & attract. In Slovenia, in 2005-6 government attempts to introduce economic reforms as inventions aggressively rather than co-operatively. It may fail.

2006S01184

Munson, Ziad (Lehigh U, Bethlehem, PA 18015 [tel: 610-758-3821; fax: 610-758-6552; e-mail: munson@lehigh.edu]), **Right-Wing Mobilization and the Academy: Pro-Life Mobilization on College Campuses in the United States**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social movement scholars have long been interested in the role of students & college campuses in social movement recruitment & activity. For the most part, however, their attention has focused almost exclusively on liberal activism. This paper brings attention to the extensive conservative organizing that has long been present on American college campuses. It identifies several important processes by which conservative social movement mobilization is taking place on campuses today. It also clarifies the specific ways in which biographical availability & social networks—two of the key underlying mechanisms for social movement recruitment—operate among today's students. The empirical data for the paper come from a national study of the pro-life movement in the U.S.

2006S01185

Munson, Ziad (Lehigh U, Bethlehem, PA 18015 [tel: 610-758-3821; fax: 610-758-6552; e-mail: munson@lehigh.edu]), **Funerals, Congregations, and Politics: The Polysemy of Religious Events in Everyday Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ When is an event or experience religious? When is it political? Social science frequently focuses on what different social phenomena are "really" about. This paper challenges that approach. Using qualitative data drawn from a study of the pro-life movement in the United States, it argues that many social experiences are polysemous—they contain multiple & irreducible meanings. Events which are seemingly political, such as a mock funeral for a fetus organized by political leaders for media attention, can also contain real religious meaning that impacts participants & observers alike. The polysemous character of such events is in fact a key site of individual agency within social structures. This paper demonstrates how such agency works by looking at the impact of polysemy on the American pro-life movement. The results suggest the need to expand our sociological definition of religious as well as rethink how we conceptualize the relationship between religion & other domains of social activity.

2006S01186

Murayama, Masayuki (School Law, Meiji U, Tokyo, Japan 101-8301 [tel: +81-3-3296-2326; fax: +81-3-3296-2326; e-mail: mura-masa@kisc.meiji.ac.jp]), **Problem Experiences and Disputing Behavior in Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We conducted a national survey in Spring 2005 to know how often the Japanese people experienced civil legal problems in their private lives & how they tried to solve the problems. A national sample of 25,014 people were chosen randomly by the stratified multistage sampling method. 12,408 individuals answered questions to the interviewers. Dependent variables are problem experience, claiming behavior, consultation with an agency or a lawyer, bringing a case to the court. Independent variables are

demographic & socio-economic variables, those concerning social values, legal consciousness & personality, & what we call as situational variables, that is, factors directly relevant to a particular problem of a respondent. We will discuss characteristics of the disputing process & what variables significantly affect experiences of problems, claiming & consultation behavior & the use of a lawyer & the court. We will also include some international comparison with American & British survey data.

2006S01187

Murphy, Raymond J. (Dept Sociology, U Ottawa, Ontario [tel: 1-613-562-5800; fax: 1-613-562-5906; e-mail: Raymond.Murphy@uottawa.ca]), **The Chronic Burden of Mitigating Disaster under Global Climate Change: Integrating Environmental Sociology and Disaster Sociology**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In their studies of disasters, sociologists have proposed concepts such as man-made disasters, failures of foresight, catastrophic mistakes, incubation of disaster, normal accidents, disasters by design, & the political ecology of disaster that are promising for the analysis of environmental problems like global climate change. The paper integrates the conceptual advances of environmental sociology & disaster sociology as well as those of the critical realist & social constructionist approaches that are found in both these sociologies. It then uses this integrated perspective to analyze interviews with key political & emergency-management decision-makers in regions of Canada & the United States struck by an extreme weather event. This event consisted of an ice storm caused paradoxically by unusual warming & it resulted in the most expensive disaster affecting the most people in the history of Canada & of the State of Maine & also devastated northern New York State. This investigation seeks to learn how those decision makers framed their discourse about global climate change, which involves much uncertainty about the risks involved, subsequent to the prompt of experiencing disaster.

2006S01188

Murray, Georgina (Dept Arts/Media/Culture, Griffith U, Brisbane, QLD, Australia 4111 [tel: +61 7 3735 7371; fax: +61 7 3875 7730; e-mail: g.murray@griffith.edu.au]), **Citizenship and Work: The Challenge of the Economic Liberal Noughties**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Citizenship at work is a continuous process of sustaining & fighting for just social & economic rights. Currently a major impediment to this democratic process in work is the practical & ideological imposition of economic liberal policy; conceived for & by ruling class interests. This paper discusses the idea of rights in citizenship, its antithesis economic liberalism & its synthesis Keynesianism & the social wage. It considers what rights are necessary to meaningfully construct a living wage within the context of state policy. It asks what do these & other ideas bring to the debate about citizenship & work in a global society?

2006S01189

Mushtaq, Faiza (Dept Sociology, Northwestern U, Evanston, IL 60208 [tel: 847-491-5415; e-mail: faiza@northwestern.edu]), **Private-Public Boundaries in Religious Activism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A central feature of many contemporary Islamic revivalist movements around the world is their concern with making religious knowledge accessible & relevant to everyday practice. Many commentators have characterized this second wave of Islamic activism as being socio-cultural in focus, in contrast to the political nature of the first. I have conducted fieldwork among one such movement in Pakistan, which runs a network of Islamic schools for women & disseminates its teachings through multiple media. Al-Huda has expanded its reach to tens of thousands of urban women & girls in the last decade. These individuals are primarily occupied with understanding key religious texts in a way that results in self-examination & transformation of personal conduct to conform to rigorous standards of moral purity. However, this regulation of individual behavior is coupled with a vivid critique of political & cultural conditions in their society. I argue that an examination of this group's practices & ideas offers a new way of thinking about the relationship between private moral obligations & public activity. This re-interpretation of Islamic learning & emphasis on personal discipline contains an agenda of social reform that is deeply political even though it does not engage directly with the nation-state.

2006S01190

Mutabazi, Evalde & Pierre, Philippe (EM-Lyon, France [tel: (33) 4 78 33 78 00; fax: (33) 4 78 33 61 69; e-mail: mutabazi@em-lyon.com]), **International Executives and Identity Strategies in**

African Companies, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ Cross-cultural team management appears today as a complex problem, especially in Africa. This problem concerns companies in which many dysfunctions are often linked to misunderstanding & difficult relations between local & western expatriate executives in Africa. We emphasized in this paper that team relationships is related to the clash between an "African Circulatory Management Model" & imported western models. Taking a dynamic view, we argue that, instead of being a fixed categorization, one's social identity may vary for the expatriate executives in Africa as the subjective importance one gives to the specific social group at a particular moment in a particular context. It is well recognized that the determinants of the success of international executives go beyond their professional & technical expertises. Cultural competencies are considered as one of the key factors for international executives to succeed but first, cultural competencies are treated as merely individual abilities & second, few studies have explicitly examined the linear developmental assumptions underlying conventional literature on cultural competencies. The results contributed to the development of a multilevel model illustrating the dynamic relationships between cultural competencies, identity strategy, & careers of international executives. The heterogeneous nature of the identity strategies of international executives give the lie to the myth of the large company as a space for the irreversible assimilation of its members. This paper has been written as a result of in-depth research into the way executives of a large French oil company built up their identities & as a result of a study examining intercultural learning based on French expatriates' experience in Africa. Interviews & empirical data were also collected within different African Companies in the period of 2000-2005 (in Benin, Burundi, Ivory Coast, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Congo, Rwanda).

2006S01191

Mutangadura, Gladys Bindura (UN Economic Commission Africa, Southern Africa Office, Lusaka, Zambia [tel: 260-1-228502; e-mail: gmutanga@uneca.org]), **Making the Right to Food a Reality in HIV/AIDS Contexts: Key Issues in Southern Africa and Priority Areas for Action, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In adopting the Millennium Development Goals, Southern African countries pledged to reduce by half the proportion of people who suffer from hunger by 2015. However this task has been made more complicated by the HIV/AIDS epidemic that is having a debilitating impact on rural households who form more than 60% of Southern Africa's population. Southern Africa continues to have the highest HIV prevalence in the world, & is currently experiencing high mortality & morbidity as a result of the epidemic. In poor rural households, HIV/AIDS causes severe labor & economic constraints that disrupt agricultural activities & aggravate food insecurity. Since 2002 food shortages have been recurrently experienced in some parts of the sub-region. The main cause of food shortages in the sub-region has been widely identified to be the recurrent drought, but the HIV/AIDS pandemic has been singled out to be exacerbating the situation. This paper discusses the key challenges that constrain the role of governments in meeting their obligation of ensuring the right to food & specifically highlights the additional challenges presented by HIV/AIDS. The paper makes a number of recommendations & priority areas for action that the governments can undertake to ensure that the right to food is made a reality in HIV/AIDS contexts.

2006S01192

Mutman, Mahmut (Dept Communication & Design, Bilkent U, 06800 Ankara, Turkey [tel: 90-312-290-2731; fax: 90-312-290-2736; e-mail: mutman@bilkent.edu.tr]), **Recitation, Voice and Narrative in Islam, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In contemporary media, the voice of Islam is heard as a disturbing noise which interrupts our normality. But a desire for hearing Islam's true identity might be part of the same system which is regularly 'concerned' with the 'problem' of Islam. As Edward Said warned, orientalism will not blow away once the truth about it is understood. Further, that which is audible is so because it has a proper form, free of noise. But what if we find in the very heart of the true & proper Islam a constant preoccupation with & an inescapable failure of audibility itself? I first discuss the Levinasian model in hearing the voice of God as the voice of the Other, & then introduce Abdelkebir Khatibi's psychoanalytic reading of Muhammad's biography. These readings enable me to trace the otherness inscribed in the Islamic practice of reciting the Quran. The pedagogical & hermeneutic Islamic practices (learning, reciting or interpreting the Quran) are made possible by a radical otherness which discontinues, disrupts & alters their

meaning & identity. Lastly, I connect this alterity with the noise of a repressed feminine echo in Islamic history in reference to the novelist Assia Djebar's work.

2006S01193

Naidoo, Kammila (Dept Sociology, U Pretoria, South Africa 0002 [tel: 27-12-4202624; fax: 27-12-4202873; e-mail: kammila.naidoo@up.ac.za]), **Qualitative Methodology and Demographic Research in a Transforming Society, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper considers the ways in which qualitative methods could be applied when doing research on sexual & reproductive behaviours in South Africa. The primary method in South African demographic research is the sample survey, which has entrenched its status as a source of 'reliable' & 'scientific' data. The drive, in the post-apartheid context, for credible data for policy & planning purposes has not created much space for discussion on the role of 'softer' or qualitative approaches. Whilst qualitative studies do hold importance as ad hoc contributions, they are rarely considered by demographers to be viable alternatives to large-scale survey research. As South Africa braces itself for higher levels of mortality due to AIDS-related deaths, qualitative methods are being drawn upon to illuminate the 'social aspects' of the epidemic. This paper reflects on a range of recent research initiatives in demography that have wrestled with the challenges of developing dynamic understandings of the forces shaping reproduction, sexual practices & gender relationships in the present era. The paper offers both an assessment of the relative strengths & limitations of qualitative approaches as 'alternative methodologies' in mainstream demography as well as a consideration of the particular difficulties facing contemporary South African researchers seeking to gather data on people's sexual & reproductive lives.

2006S01194

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¶ The twin seminal objectives of this paper is to understand the nascent challenges of massification & globalisation of higher education in India. Secondly, it examines the impact of these challenges in the context of laid down principles of equity & quality. The scanty & fragile data available to us on above twin challenges reveals that there is substantial introduction of private capital on the one hand & withdrawal of State from tertiary education on the other. The problem with higher education in India is that it imitates western model of education, particularly USA, where dissimilar conditions prevail. For example, there is no real competition between the private & public institutions as it is found in the western system of education. The result of which is that both the institutions are existing side by side as there is unprecedented demand for higher education for which reasons are many & varied. The current educational scenario does not answer the equity question & the quality of education is the biggest casualty. It further reveals that socially & educationally disadvantaged castes are not benefitted by the process called globalisation & on the other hand it widens the existing disparities in the Indian society.

2006S01195

Nauck, Bernhard (Dept Sociology, Chemnitz U Technology, Germany [tel: +49-371-5312402; fax: +49-371-5312387; e-mail: bernhard.nauck@phil.tu-chemnitz.de]), **The Changing Value of Children for Their Parents: Insights from Cross-Cultural Comparative Research in 10 Societies, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ A revised & extended version of the 'value-of-children' model (VOC) is suggested, which integrates economic & sociological approaches to fertility behavior & insights from cross-cultural psychology: (1) Based on the theory of the social production function, the revised model assumes that the offspring are important intermediate goods to fulfill ultimate needs of their parents, namely physical well-being & social approval derived from intergenerational relationships. Specifically, the value of children for their parents is to be seen in their 'labor utility' & 'insurance utility' with regard to physical well-being, & in their 'status-attainment utility' & 'dialogical-emotional utility' with regard to social approval. As with all intermediate goods, these utilities vary with the opportunity structure of the respective social context & the available alternatives. A deduced set of hypotheses is derived that relates opportunities & alternatives systematically to VOC. (2) Basically, most demographic analyses related to cross-national explanations of fertility differences remain on the macro-level in relating vari-

ous structural measures to aggregated fertility rates (sometimes with very indirect proxy measures), leaving the individual action situation, in which fertility decisions are made, as a 'black box'. The VOC-model provides a cross-culturally valid, explicit model of fertility decision making. A data set, based on about 10,500 standardized interviews with triads of generations (grandmothers, mothers & adolescents) & young mothers (with their oldest child in the pre-school age) in 10 different cultures (China, Indonesia, India, South Africa, Ghana, Israel, Palestine, Turkey, Czech Republic, Germany) allows to analyze of cross-cultural variations in the demand for offspring & their specific utilities. The paper will focus on the demand for intergenerational relationships in a three generation perspective & relate the findings to hypotheses on cross-cultural variations in the institutionalization of (bi-linear vs. patrilineal) kinship systems, (urbanized) opportunity structures, individual alternatives (based on education), & position in the family life cycle. In a second step, the respective value of children is related to individual perceptions of family size & the ideal number of offspring, being the cognitive frames of fertility behavior. In a third step, the empirical relationship between cross-cultural variations of 'value of children', 'frames of family size' & 'individual fertility behavior' is analyzed in a multivariate design.

2006S01196

Nayar, P. K. B. (Centre Gerontological Studies, Aswathi, Kochulloor, Thiruvananthapuram, India [tel: 91-471-2448502; fax: 91-471-2331433; e-mail: pkbnayar@rediffmail.com]), **Internationalising Sociology: Challenge of Globalisation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While sociology as a science is universalistic in orientation, academic & professional sociology everywhere has become increasingly national oriented & this is true even of sociologists who argue for a universal sociology because there is an element of ethnocentrism in their theories & methodologies. In the developing world, there has been strong arguments for indigenising sociology on the ground that the concepts & categories & even the ethos of Western sociology cannot adequately explain many culture-specific social phenomena in these societies. There is increasing awareness of sociological diversity world wide & of the need for a 'non-national' sociological discourse. Internationalising sociology has been one of the responses to this urge. But the emergence of globalization has added new dimensions to this issue. Internationalization is more a proactive than a reactive process. The task of integrating the sociological diversity has to be achieved by a proactive process. However, what globalization produces is the homogenization of cultures & values &, through it, ironing out of global pluralism in sociology. The question is how could we accommodate pluralism in sociology (if this is a desirable choice) while moving in the path of global(-ised) sociology. There is scope & urgent need for a transnational dialogue on the issue. This & many related issues will be discussed in the Session by a group of eminent scholars from USA, UK, Brazil, South Africa, Japan & India, among others.

2006S01197

Nayar, P. K. B. (Centre Gerontological Studies, Aswathi, Kochulloor, Thiruvananthapuram, India [tel: 91-471-2448502; fax: 91-471-2331433; e-mail: pkbnayar@rediffmail.com]), **The Widening Gap between Health Care Reforms and Quality of Social Existence in South Asia with Focus on India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the widening gap between health care reforms in India in the background of the other developing countries of South Asia & the quality of social existence of their population. In other words, it attempts to explain the contradiction between governments' efforts at health equality (health for all) on the one hand & deteriorating standards of health of the poor on the other. It enquires into why health interventions in India as in these S. Asian countries have not been effective in reaching the poor & the less privileged. It is agreed on all hands that modern drugs & medical technologies have drastically reduced mortality (death rate) in these countries but have not reduced morbidity rates, especially among the poor. At the same time, there is prima facie evidence to show that in the developing countries, both incidence & prevalence of illness are on the increase. As far as South Asia is concerned, attempts at health equality have only resulted in increases in health inequality. These countries are also now experiencing the phenomenon of epidemiological (morbidity) transition which has resulted in the double burden of having to attend to the non-communicable diseases (NCDs) without any let-up on the burden of communicable diseases (CDs). The cost of health care is more on NCDs & so the poor are under greater threat of misery because they are the ones who are major victims of both CDs & NCDs. When developing countries are struggling to achieve distributive justice in health & health care, glo-

balization has come as a bolt from the blue to their efforts. Globalization is a package which is heavily loaded against the poor. Its health components are giant multinational pharmaceutical companies, profit-oriented hospitals & commercialized medical professions, all of which work hand in glove with one another. This has resulted in the total medicalisation of human life. In the developed countries it has produced a set of hypochondriacs who have no consequent financial burden because they are covered by insurance. In these countries, the medical trinity has come out with the concept of "a pill for every ill." However, their entry into the developing countries has, to a great extent, upset the health care system prevailing there. In India the traditional systems of medicine, characterized by approachability of the patient to the healer & affordability of drugs prescribed by him is being increasingly submerged by the flood of modern medicine. Under globalization, health inequality everywhere has increased & it will increase still further as globalization progresses, unless national governments evolve & apply strategies & action programmes to counter it. With this scenario prevailing in South Asian countries, the paper surveys the whole map of health care & delivery system in India, the government's efforts at reducing health inequality & their outcome, the spread of commercialism in health care profession & the onslaught of globalization crowning all these. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2006S01198

Nayar, P. K. B. (Centre Gerontological Studies, Aswathi, Kochulloor, Thiruvananthapuram, India [tel: 91-471-2448502; fax: 91-471-2331433; e-mail: pkbnayar@rediffmail.com]), **Aging of the Aged in Kerala, India: A New Dimension in Gero-Care**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This is a study conducted on older persons in the Indian State of Kerala to find out the extent of care currently available & needed in future. Kerala has the highest proportion of older persons in India (11 percent against the national average of 8 percent). Also, the population of the older persons is growing at a faster rate than its general population & the 80 plus population is growing at an even faster rate than the 60-80 group. As a result, by the next quarter of the century, Kerala will have to take care of two generations of older persons at a time when the families in the state do not have adequate number of kins to take care of even one generation of the old. Here, the 60 plus may have to take care of their parents who are in the 80 plus age group. A sample of 600 persons, 60 plus in age was selected for interview, with equal samples for 60-80 & 80 plus. Equal number of women in each group was taken. The findings revealed that the quality of care was related to 3 factors-age: as age increased, the burden of care increased & there was tendency by care givers to escape it. Economic status: As income of the family or of the old increased, better care was given. However there were several exceptions. Health: As long as the old was healthy, care was not a problem but the unhealthy, especially those with ADL limitations found care not up to requirement. There were significant differences in the care received by the young old & old old as also between men & women. The Old old & women received inadequate care compared to their counterparts. In many cases, the 80 plus was being taken care of by their children who themselves were 60 plus. Compared to the care given by younger age groups, that by the 60 plus was admitted to be better as it was based on empathy.

2006S01199

Nayar, P. K. B. (Centre Gerontological Studies, Aswathi, Kochulloor, Thiruvananthapuram, India [tel: 91-471-2448502; fax: 91-471-2331433; e-mail: pkbnayar@rediffmail.com; pkbnayar@yahoo.co.in]), **Right to Dignity of Older Persons: A Need for Public and Legal Policy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the nature & extent of violation of human rights of the elderly with focus on abuse, neglect & abandonment of older persons by their kins/caregivers. The human right grossly violated is the right to dignity. An empirical study was conducted in the Indian State of Kerala on a sample of 800 older persons (60 plus) with the help of an open ended interview schedule. The findings, inter alia, revealed the following items of violation of the subject's right to dignity, self esteem & self respect. Around 40 percent of the elderly have experienced some form of major abuse in their life from their kinsmen/caregivers. In the case of 10 percent of the elderly, the abuse was constant, sometimes extending to physical abuse. The major forms of abuse are (1) economic-snatching away the property/wealth of the old kin &/or denying him/her basic needs (proper food, clothing & shelter), (2) psychological abuse-taunts & other insulting & humiliating words which seriously hurt their feelings, (3) social abuse-denying them the network of friends & insulating them from society (dumping them into an obscure part of the household), & (4) health care

abuse—partial or even total denial of medical attention & proper medication. It was found that there was no relationship between abuse & socioeconomic status or gender of the abuser. Another form of gross abuse was in the case of immobile, domiciliary older persons & those with serious ADL handicap. In their case the major form was neglect. The kin would even have them die sooner & some kin were found to accelerate this by denial of proper food & protection or medication. The study found that there is at present no effective social or legal mechanism for the rescue of the abused.

2006S01200

Nazarova, Inna B. (State U Higher School Economics, Moscow, 001990 Russia [tel: 7 (095) 628 4886; fax: 7 (095) 628 7931; e-mail: inna-nazarova@mail.ru]), **Labor Loading and Health during Period of Reform, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Dynamic of death & diseases rate has show a dramatic picture in Russia. During the reforms period of particularly level health of the able-bodied population fell. The subjective information health level on the factors influencing health during the period of reforms was obtained through 87 deep interviews conducted in research "Health & work conditions" (interviews were conducted 2005-2005 in three Russian cities: Moscow, Kazan', Voronezh). Labor & employment conditions were influence health explored of Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS) 1994-2003 (about 10000 adult respondents) by using the results data. Respondents of deep interviews formed three groups: (a) reforms did not affect health (respondents consider that there are many other factors influencing health except reforms); (b) health was influenced not by the reforms themselves but by their consequences; (c) reforms definitely influenced health (respondents consider reforms to be the main cause of health change). However, most cases of health deterioration are linked with reforms direct or indirect. Most of stressful life events were the result of social structure change. More detailed information show that people associate health problems with heavy workloads or workplace hazard. These reasons were named third after problems of aging (persons 43 & oldest), & a lack of necessary treatment (or preventive health maintenance) because of financial strait. Main factors influence health (according to the respondents' opinion): Work loss; Period of unemployment (once or several times); The compelled frequent job change; The compelled participation in informal employment, & in contingent employment; Long period of work search; Delays of wages payment; A low wages level; Job dissatisfaction (work does not correspond to a speciality, interests; the social status decrease); Inability to get a new speciality claimed on labor market; Absence of career growth; Working through illness & injury (presenteeism); Continuation of work at loss of health (for example, after retire); Absence of social support; Decrease of the working person status & regard; Job instability; Workplace hazard; Increase of working hours duration (long hours of work); Multiple employment; Work overload. The RLMS confirms the deep interviews data: people physical resources spend their activity. People having several jobs (full-time & part-time employment), are satisfied with life more often than who have one job. In some years when workloads were especially great, women having multiple employment were twice more likely to estimate their health worse. In some years women having secondary employment were more likely to report health problems (OR - 1.6), men experience the same result (OR - 1.9). From 1994 for 2003 parameters of physical health were declining, & labor loadings growing. As a rule, multiple employment is associated with long workday or workweek. From 1994 more & more people tend to decrease their workload year after year. Therefore was increasing annually the charge of physical & emotional potential of good health people, & poor health people also. The combination of several places of employment leads to frequent health problems, however people engaged in secondary employment go to the doctor less often, than those who have one work or are unemployed.

2006S01201

Nazarova, Inna B. (State U Higher School Economics, Moscow 101990 Russia [tel: 7 (095) 628 4886; fax: 7 (095) 628 7931; e-mail: inna-nazarova@mail.ru]), **Competent Teachers—"Strong" University and "Strong" Students, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ At the beginning of millennium Russia especially needs high-qualified economists. Education of qualified specialists is impossible without teachers possessing modern competencies & ready to give necessary knowledge to the students. The 'Research Faculties of Economic Disciplines: Professional Potential, Particularities of Employment & Labor Motivations' was conducted in 2003 among teachers & students representing the basic eco-

nomie disciplines of fourteen Russian universities. An analysis was based on the following variables: "force" of universities (by tests' results of 1032 students, using a uniform technique), teachers' competence level (the competence was estimated by a group of experts relying on the self of questions answered by teachers), level of respondents faculty (a self-estimation by teachers) & a number of the variables characterizing teachers. Depending on testing results (to which category - "strong" or "weak" - the university belongs) differ the situation in high school & teachers. Teachers in strong universities know foreign languages, better than Russian universities. They is more often use Internet - technologies, communicate with the colleagues. Also teachers in strong universities: (a) are more focused on the western primary literature sources in preparation for lectures & seminars (in weak universities while preparing for lectures & seminars. Teachers usually use monographies, textbooks, course programs & articles written by the Russian authors, or translated into Russian); (b) consider, that without free knowledge of English language a high skill level of a teacher is impossible today (in weak universities it is possible to work without knowledge of English language this is not the main qualification of a good teacher); (c) self-identification of respondents, generally is connected with several statuses (teachers, economists) (in weak universities - teachers identify themselves only with teachers); (d) get financial support for carrying out scientific research, both individually & in teams with Russian & foreign colleagues (in weak universities teachers basically, concentrate on pedagogical activity & less often are engaged in scientific research); (e) consider, that disciplines have significantly changed for the last five years & they had to change strongly the contents of the lectures & seminars (in weak universities disciplines have been developing, but respondents had not to change strongly the contents of the lectures & seminars); (f) usually use holidays for raising the level of their skill for improvements of professional skill (teachers in weak universities usually spend their holidays earning); (g) are more often, than in weak universities take part in professional retraining programs, courses of qualification improvement (including paid training); (h) more rarely, than in weak universities, express a dissatisfaction with their financial state. Strong teachers are focused in the strong universities, which give more opportunities, are focused on reforms & on work in common educational space. More advanced teachers support the most part of educational reforms, the samples with which they got acquainted in the best foreign universities.

2006S01202

Neal, Samantha J., Grice, Janet & Lawrence, Geoffrey (School Social Science, U Queensland, St Lucia QLD 4072 Australia [tel: +61 7 3346 1436; fax: +61 7 3365 1544; e-mail: samantha.neal@uq.edu.au]), **Clean and Green?: Regulating the Australian Organics Industry, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In Australia, as elsewhere, the environmental impacts of farming are continually under scrutiny as demands for safe ("clean") foods & for sustainable ("green") production systems become more prominent in both discourse & policy. The Australian organics industry relies upon the promotion of "clean & green" images to increase market supply among discerning, environmentally aware, consumers. Within the organics industry regulation & certification have been predominantly producer driven—with certification having been dominated by seven certifiers who, until recently, operated individual marketplace labels. Each accrediting system has had different "claims" as to the ability of foods & fibres to meet "clean & green" standards. This paper examines how the organics industry attributes meaning to "clean & green" & seeks, in particular, to compare & contrast the variety of industry approaches to achieving on-farm sustainability. It explores how these meanings are incorporated into regulation & certification. The paper argues that although there has been an attempt to move to a single standard label for Australian organics the notions of "clean & green" remain strongly contested within the industry. The paper highlights the tensions, contradictions & problems relating to the attempts to bring together the seven individual certifiers under a single organics label for Australia.

2006S01203

Nederveen Pieterse, Jan (Dept Sociology, U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [tel: 217 333 1950; e-mail: jnp@uiuc.edu]), **Global Realignments, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The US, Europe & Japan rode the previous wave of globalization but their lead in economics, trade, finance & security is now slipping. In production, services, education & demographics the advantages are no longer squarely with the old winners. While the 21st century momentum of globalization is markedly different from 20th century globalization (a new

geography of trade, weak hegemony), it presents major questions. What are the ramifications for the global South? What does it mean in terms of emancipation? Is there a Beijing consensus? What is the relationship between centers of accumulation & modes of regulation? Propositions: What is taking place is not a crisis but a reshuffling & reorganization of capitalism. Rather than hegemonic rivalry we are witnessing global realignments. What was a marginal view until recently—that neoliberalism & market fundamentalism are unworkable—is increasingly a mainstream view. The old core-periphery relations no longer hold. The global South no longer looks North but East or South. Early globalization was centered in the Middle East & then in Asia. Now after 'a few hundred bad years' China & India are back as the world's leading manufacturing center & information processing center.

2006S01204

Neelam, Kumar (Nistads, Delhi, India 110012 [tel: 91-11-26198211; fax: 91-11-25846640; e-mail: neelam@nistads.res.in]), **Psychology of Science and Naturalized Epistemology**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper intends to discuss the role of naturalized epistemology in the origin of Psychology of science. Traditionally epistemological questions & issues related to science were handled only by the philosophers. The thesis of naturalized epistemology could make it possible to answer these with application of methods, results, & theories from psychology. Introduction of naturalized epistemology could put epistemological issues in a psychological setting. This move however had important implications for the development of a sub-discipline called Psychology of science.

2006S01205

Neelam, Kumar (Nistads, Delhi, India 110012 [tel: 91-11-26198211; fax: 91-11-25846640; e-mail: neelam@nistads.res.in]), **Women in Science: Facts and Figures from Indian Setting**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Science has shown gender biases in terms of its nature & style, content & practices. Gender inequality & segregation has characterized science for centuries. From the end of the twelfth century, university was the institutional home of science. Universities were found in Europe between the twelfth & fifteenth centuries, but women were denied entry with the exception of Italy. In India the first graduate degrees were granted to women in 1883. Scientific institutions somehow continue to discriminate against women. The issue of gender discrimination crosses national borders. Ironically the universal socio-psychological conditions related to gender & science is aggravated by some local circumstances. Under-representations at higher echelons & slower advancement in the academic hierarchy constitute two persistent problems, apart from the scarcity of women in science in Indian context as well. This paper using the available data & facts, along with the findings of an empirical study, aims to discuss Indian case in relation to global scenario.

2006S01206

Nelson, Gloria Luz Martinez (Dept Social Sciences, Coll Arts & Sciences, U.P. Los Baños Coll, Laguna 4031 Philippines [tel: (63-49) 536-2440; 536-3446; fax: (63 49) 536-2440; e-mail: glmnelson2001@yahoo.com.hk]), **Prenatal Care and Maternal Health of Rural Village**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Infant mortality Rate (IMR) & Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) remain high in many developing countries. The survival of the infant & the mother is to a certain extent related to the socio-economic variables such as age, educational attainment, & place of residence of the mother. The most important variable affecting IMR that has emerged from cross-country comparisons is maternal education. Maternal deaths are also associated with substandard health services. The same findings were found from the profile of pregnant women who sought prenatal care between 2003 to 2006 in the Rural Health Centers in the province of Laguna, Philippines. The eighty pregnant women interviewed sought prenatal care during their second & third month of pregnancy. The nature of the services they received was documented until their trimester. Findings also show that 'first time mothers' are more likely to seek prenatal care than the 'experienced mothers' primarily because the latter tend to think they are more knowledgeable & yet most fail to recognize that the risk of pregnancy is higher for them especially for those with several children. The role of the full-time midwife is important in educating the mothers on cleanliness & in making them aware of the danger signs of pregnancy. The Rural Health Centers have inadequate facilities for obstetric care but they provide free vitamins to the mothers which also serve as incentive for them to complete their prenatal

visits. Increased commitment of both the pregnant woman & the public health services is important in preventing infant & maternal deaths in the Philippines.

2006S01207

Neubert, Dieter & Macamo, Elásio (Dept Sociology, U Bayreuth, 95440 [tel: +49 921554119; fax: +49 921554118; e-mail: dieter.neubert@uni-bayreuth.de]), **The New and Its Temptations. Products of Modernity and Their Impact on Social Change in Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In our paper we propose to look at the role that a specific type of goods, both material & ideal, play in the social transformation of African societies. Unlike standard modernisation theories, we are not assuming that this change is unilinear & teleological. Rather, we want to argue that in local life-worlds the presence of certain goods of the global modernity, has been having a tremendous impact on the way in which individuals in Africa relate to one another & to society as a whole. These goods, which we call "products of modernity", entertain an ambiguous relationship with individuals in Africa almost bordering on the tantalising, as the latter both wish to have them & often cannot have them or reject them & yet have to come to terms with them, for they have made their way into their society. The chances of mastering the challenge of global modernity can be stated as the ability of individuals & local communities to come to terms with products of modernity &, thereby, manage processes of social change. We will draw our empirical examples from the work we have been carrying out in Southern Mozambique.

2006S01208

Neves, Bárbara Barbosa & Bilhim, João (Centre Public Administration & Policies, Higher Instit Social & Political Sciences, Lisbon Technical U 1349-055 Portugal [tel: (+351) 21 361 94 30; fax: (+351) 21 361 94 42; e-mail: barbara.neves@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Digital Cities: Virtual Spaces for Social, Cultural, Political and Economic Development**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the new forms of cities, the digital ones that are emerging in cyberspace. The exponential development & impact of the Internet led cities to the emergent need of being complemented & even melted into an online platform, by means of Computer Mediated Communication & use of ICT (Information & Communication Technologies). Therefore, the digital city appeared, consisting of an information & communication network that connects citizens, public & private sectors in a certain venue. Digital cities, subject of our research, are developed within projects of electronic government, & mainly within regional digital initiative structure. Nevertheless, other structures support digital cities existence. Their objective (in an e-government perspective) is to create applied regional competences that increase economic value for the area; to enlarge their citizens life quality, to provide a medium for full citizenship exercise & to become an access point for information & local decision centres. Our study of two Portuguese digital cities aims to verify if they can complement some social needs of citizens (interaction, identity), if they can reinforce the exercise of citizenship & if they accomplish their goals of local development, Information Society mobilization & social, cultural, economic & political growth. This is an empirical research, which addresses methodological triangulation, based on surveys, interviews, content analysis & site evaluations.

2006S01209

Ngai, Ngan-Pun, Cheung, Chau-Kiu, Ngai, Sek-yum Steven & Chen, Zhonglin (Dept Social Work, Chinese U Hong Kong, Hong Kong [tel: 852-26097494; fax: 852-26035018; e-mail: npngai@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Locating Ways to Tackle Youth Unemployment in Tinjian, China**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the wake of economic reforms, technological changes & increasingly integrated global economy, youth unemployment has become an epochal challenge in China. Based on survey data collected from a few hundred unemployed youth in Tinjian, a municipality directly under the central government of China, this study explores the major causes & problems of youth unemployment that are relevant to policymaking & program planning. As such, it sheds light on the limitations of current employment policy & identifies the gaps & weaknesses in existing services related to the competitiveness & employability of young people in the labor market. The results argue that there is a need for a more comprehensive public policy & an encompassing training program to alleviate problems of youth unemployment. It culminates in discussions about locating effective & feasible

measures to boost unemployed youths' employment, work motivation, & skills.

2006S01210

Ngai, Sek-yum Steven & Ngai, Ngan-Pun (Dept Social Work, Chinese U Hong Kong, Hong Kong [tel: 852-26097512; fax: 852-26035018; e-mail: syngai@cuhk.edu.hk]), **Empowerment or Disempowerment: A Critical Review of Youth Training Schemes for Non-Engaged Youth in Hong Kong**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses the phenomenon of 'non-engaged' youth in Hong Kong—young people who are not in education, training, or employment—and critically examines the youth training schemes that the Hong Kong Government adopts to address the problem. Among the potentially disadvantaged young people are those who, on completion of compulsory education, find themselves with no clear destination. This population is an increasing cause for concern, partly because of their characteristics, & partly because of their prospects for future. Studies in Hong Kong estimate that around 20 to 30 percent of 15- to 24-year-olds find themselves in this position. This group of young people shares many of the characteristics of those who are most prone to social exclusion, for example, the least qualified school leavers & those from lower socioeconomic groups. Inactivity after compulsory education will significantly exacerbate their already considerable disadvantage. Frontline experience in Hong Kong suggests that these young people are not only more likely to be unqualified, untrained & unemployed, but are also more likely to earn less if employed, experience depression & poor physical health, & become involved in criminal activity than their peers. Given this, the Hong Kong Government since 1999 has implemented a series of youth training schemes to enhance the employability & competitiveness of young people between the ages of 15 & 24. These include the Youth Pre-employment Training Program & the Youth Work Experience & Training Scheme. Both schemes combine the training of working skills, interpersonal skills, working experience, & case management by social workers. Up till now, official statistics indicate very favorable responses from participating employers & non-governmental organizations. Nevertheless, little is known about the perceptions & experiences of young people regarding these schemes. Based on focus group interviews with 50 non-engaged adolescents, some of them entered the training schemes but dropped out eventually, the present study finds that these young people are united by the feeling that the schemes are not serving their needs. In particular, they regard the schemes as some forms of political process that aim at keeping young people off the street while keeping unemployment figures low. They also experience the schemes not as training, but as a form of cheap labor. This paper concludes by urging the Hong Kong Government to improve existing practices of the training schemes & reset the goals of its youth training & employment policies, in which development of human capital should be given as much emphasis as economic competitiveness.

2006S01211

Nicolaou-Smokoviti, Litsa & Paroutis, Spiros (U Piraeus, Greece [tel: +30 210 6713902; e-mail: Nicola@otenet.gr]), **Industrial Relations in a New Context: Recent Trends in the Greek Public Utilities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Public Utility companies are considered by academics & practitioners as foundations of developing economy. For the case of Greece, public utilities play the role of the locomotive for both the industrial & investment sector of the country. A role that, in light of recent national & international events & directives, is in the process of changing. New rules are introduced in order to promote private initiative & detach the country's public utilities from the ownership of the state & its protectionist embrace. New privately owned companies are slowly introduced in the market & are asked to compete in equal terms with the "old giants" Social analysis sees a great potential in these public utility companies, but also a large black ball chained on them which they identify as the "elitist" industrial relations system of Greek public utilities. They claim that the major reason for the limited productivity of these companies lies in the way they hire, manage & pay their personnel. In line with these arguments, the government initiated the social dialogue procedure on the issue of de-regulation of the Industrial Relations framework of public utilities which lead to a series of recent & forthcoming legislative actions. Some recent developments will be discussed making place in the Greek public utilities & changes they trigger upon the industrial relations system of the sector. Also, effects of these adjustments on the broader industrial relations system of the country.

2006S01212

Nilan, Pam (School Humanities & Social Science, U Newcastle, Australia [tel: +61 2 49215912; fax: +61 2 49216903; e-mail: Pamela.Nilan@newcastle.edu.au]), **Intentions and Meanings of Work for 'Post-Traditional' Youth in Fiji**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper reports on research into how youth of both races in Fiji understand paid work in their future lives in a country that is rapidly 'de-agrarianising', but in which post-colonial discourses linger in school-to-work transitions. Giddens' (1991) inference that life planning & lifestyle choice in late modernity has become 'de-traditionalised' as far as youth are concerned, is weighed against evidence from Fiji that local referents, especially kinship relations, remain salient in the formation of career aspirations for young people. 1012 students in the final years of secondary schooling in Fiji were surveyed on career ambitions & their understandings of future work. Teaching, accountancy, nursing & 'white collar' work figured most in the limited range of careers they nominated. This stands in somewhat stark contrast to projected labour force needs, & the current serious shortage of skilled workers in key growth industries, since it is service & tourism sectors that are expanding most rapidly. Data on factors influencing career aspirations indicated that over 80 per cent of these young people knew someone with the kind of job they were aiming for, & that many of these people were adults in their local environment who had enjoyed some measure of job success. This indicates some significant features of contemporary Fijian society, divided as it is along ethnic lines. Firstly, while Fiji might appear to be in a 'post-traditional' phase of social development, residual understandings from the colonial history of the country still shape the gendered & racialised career aspirations of youth. Secondly, the traditional hierarchy of decision-making & solidarity within Indo-Fijian & Fijian families still seems to be trusted by youth in preference to de-localised advice & information from external sources. Bourdieu's theorising of habitus manifesting as the self-exclusion of the already excluded in cycles of social reproduction may be useful in interpreting these trends.

2006S01213

Nilan, Pam (School Humanities & Social Science, U Newcastle, Australia [tel: +61 2 49215912; fax: + 61 2 49216903; e-mail: Pamela.Nilan@newcastle.edu.au]), **Youth Cultures in Indonesia: Some Current Research Directions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper reports on some selected youth culture research directions in Indonesia. Youth constitute more than a third of the total population & will contribute to future cultural change in a variety of ways. In a society still characterized by collectivist rather than individualist orientations, peer groups & youth cultures are very significant in framing up youthful identities along a continuum from the trendy secular to the religiously devout. In their engagement with popular culture young Indonesians have to negotiate both western & non-western content & values. This provides the ideal conditions for the commercial production of a distinctively Islamic youth culture range of products & trends. In the politicized, media-driven moral panic about youth in Indonesia, it is young women & sexuality that appears to arouse the most hysteria. As an outcome, young women are making their own modern 'reflexive biographies' in conditions of increasingly restricted choice. Islamic female teen culture consumerism allows Muslim female youth to legitimately express their 'hybrid' identity in acts of choice. In the sphere of male youth cultures, some Indonesian Islamist male youth cultures seem to be constituting their identity around anti-western & homophobic violence—a phenomenon that appears to echo the practices of homophobic, racist skinhead subcultures in the west. We can also see the reinvention of tradition meshing with contemporary western stereotypes of 'macho' masculinity in the cult of penile piercing & implants. The examples in this paper strongly imply young people in Indonesia as 'ambivalent agents' of change.

2006S01214

Nishimura, Hiroko (Dept Sociology, Soka U, Tokyo, Japan 192-8577 [tel: +81-426-91-2211; fax: +81-426-91-2039; e-mail: hiro@soka.ac.jp]), **Marriage and the Family System, Which Is Based on the Firm Family Register System (Koseki) in Modern Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the developed Western societies, family researchers have much discussed the range & diversity of emergent & reconfigured forms of family life style or family institution. How about Japanese cases? The paper examines the myth & reality on the gender relation & situation in the present Japanese overall society where is characterized by a latent & traditional

patrilineal with gender gapped system (= male priority system). Since last over fifteen years, Japanese society has confronted with the growing phenomenon of Fufui Betsusei, married couples who do not have the same family name or surname. The legal or formal definitions of Japanese family, marriage & divorce are prescribed by the Japanese Civil Code & the Family Registration Law, which has relevance to procedural legislation. Therefore, Japanese family law stipulates that at marriage both parties have to register under one of their family names. Almost 98% choose the husband's. But now, the increasing number of women want to be able to keep their maiden names after legal marriage. The Fufui Betsusei movement does not always strong challenge to the right marriage institution but challenge to the marriage concept based on the family system defined form socio-legally, that dates back to the last century. This family based system, based on the family register (Koseki) which lists one head of household, requires official documentation on the family household status of every Japanese nationality. A copy of the family register, which is registered at the local administration office of the household head's domicile (Honseki), is sometimes required for application to birth & death, school, occupations, livings, taking passport for traveling abroad & any services as an Japanese citizen's proof of identity. All family household members' spouse & children born in the legal marriage must be registered under the head of household's name, oftentimes the husband's. A couple to marry must decide who to designate as head of household, then the spouse have to take the head's family name (that is alike patrilineal family system). In 98% of registered marriages, in the male dominated Japanese society, the woman in fact gives up her maiden name & transfers to her husband's new family register. People often just equate formal marriage with a name change for the women. All this implicates woman's entry in a man's family register & she is often thought as a daughter in law or "Yome" in old law & a new member of her husband's patrilineal family, to take care of her husband's parents & relatives. Recently situation has rather changed. Once a couple is legally married with one name, a husband & wife in fact do not enjoy the legal & social equality. The couples of Fufui Betsusei who have not registered their marriages face quite a few social & legal discriminations, in terms of tax, credit, jobs, inheritance & other family based systems. Most severe problem is of child, who is branded & treated as illegitimate. Family registers designate the children of registered marriage by order of birth—"First son," "Second son" or "First daughter," "Second daughter," etc., but they designate children of unregistered family relationships only as "male" or "female." Though the Fufui Betsusei has not yet been a very open opinion & open discussion parliament, Japanese society have been pressing to change the present marriage system based on the family register system in law or to change in people's consciousness.

2006S01215

Nishimura, Hiroko (Dept Sociology, Soka U, Hachioji, Tokyo, Japan 192-8577 [tel: 0426-91-2203; fax: 0426-91-9303; e-mail: hiroko518hn@yahoo.co.jp]), **Marriage, Family and Family Register in Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There have been much discussions that in the developed Western societies, family systems & family life styles have got variations, diversities or alternatives. This phenomenon is seemed as an extrication of the given Institutions on marriage & the family. Japanese legal aspect of family, marriage & divorce are prescribed by the Civil Code & the Family Registration Law. Recent growing phenomenon of Fufu-Betsusei is not always challenge to the right institution, but challenge against discrimination for women & children on the Family Register.

2006S01216

Nkosi, Busisiwe C. (Dept Family Social Science, U Minnesota, St. Paul 55108 [tel: 011 27 76 784 9110; e-mail: nkos0002@umn.edu]), **Household Food Security and Health Behaviors in Rural Communities of KwaZulu Natal, South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In trying to examine how food insecurity influences health behaviors, this study was carried out in Eshowe, a town set within a rural environment in KwaZulu Natal, South Africa. Ten focus groups were conducted in ten different tribal districts in Eshowe. A hunger scale questionnaire was administered to determine the level of food security among the 95 families represented in the focus groups. Focus group discussions concentrated on topics dealing with food production strategies, & challenges facing families in acquiring adequate food commodities. Questions asked at the focus groups were consistent with the tenets of the health belief model, which is based on the premise that individuals alter their behaviors when they perceive risks associated with a particular cause of action. About 85% of the households were food insecure, 6% were experiencing hunger, 4%

were food secure, & 5% of the questionnaires were invalid. Arduous conditions including drought & chronic poverty undermine the ability of families to access adequate food. The lingering & persistent hunger robs rural livelihoods of good health, & the hope to invest in a better future. In light of the health belief model, the barriers outweighed perceived health benefits such that the participants adopted harmful behaviors even though they clearly understood health risks associated with certain behaviors. Intervention programs must consider the social structure & physical environment surrounding individuals that influence their health, & need to be tailored to influence the most relevant level, especially the family.

2006S01217

Noguchi, Yuji (Tokyo Gakugei U, Koganei, Japan 184-8501 [tel: 81-42-329-7428; fax: 81-42-329-7428; e-mail: noguchi@u-gakugei.ac.jp]), **Clinical Sociology in Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Clinical sociology has a rather short history in Japan. Clinical sociology was introduced in 1994, & the first textbooks in Japanese were published in 2000 & 2001. Though we do not yet have a consensus on the definition & theoretical framework, we share practical concerns for problem solving. For example, a narrative approach to clinical settings is one of those orientations. The illness narratives of the chronically ill patients have been investigated & a new therapeutic approach has been proposed in recent years. Clinical sociology in Japan develops in collaboration with the clinical experts.

2006S01218

Noll, Heinz-Herbert & Weick, Stefan (Centre Survey Research & Methodology (ZUMA), Mannheim, Germany 68072 [tel: +49-621-1246-241; fax: +49-621-1246-182; e-mail: noll@zuma-mannheim.de]), **The Inequalities of Income and Consumption Expenditures—How Do They Relate?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In recent years observations & diagnoses of economic & social inequality have primarily been based on income data rather than information on household expenditures. According to the literature, it seems to be debatable which approach may be considered more appropriate, but what are the implications of using the one or the other in theoretical as well as empirical terms? Our paper seeks to explore how inequalities of household incomes & expenditures compare & whether using the one or the other approach may lead to different views & conclusions in terms of degrees, structures & trends of inequality. The paper thus compares the distributions of household income & expenditures as well as various inequality measures summarizing overall distributions or specific parts of them, including poverty rates. In addition, total inequality will be decomposed in various parts. Empirical analyses are based on the microdata files of the German Income & Expenditures Survey, a large scale database (0.2 % sample of private households) covering the time period from 1983 to 2003. The database allows to run separate analyses for the Eastern & Western parts of Germany, which are still quite distinct in terms of inequality, from 1993 onwards. Our research provides evidence that even inequality trends, e.g. trends in poverty rates, are not always going hand in hand when using either income or expenditure data. In other words, growing income inequality may not necessarily be accompanied by a corresponding growth in inequality in consumption. This & other findings of our analysis do not only raise serious doubts whether inequality diagnoses should be based on income solely, but may have important policy implications too.

2006S01219

Nordenmark, Mikael (Dept Sociology, Umeå U, Sweden, 901 87 [tel: +70 6892208; e-mail: mikael.nordenmark@soc.umu.se]), **Disagreement about Division of Household Labour and Experience of Work-Family Conflict among Women and Men in Varying Gender Regimes**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This article focuses on the level of dissatisfaction with the division of labour & the experience of work-family conflicts among women & men living in different gender regimes. The German speaking countries Germany, Switzerland & Austria represent a typical conservative gender regime while the Scandinavian countries Sweden, Denmark & Norway are representatives of a typical egalitarian gender regime. The data used comes from the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) 2002, "Family & Changing Gender Roles III". ISSP includes comparable survey data from more than 30 countries. Results support the notion that people living in a context characterised by an egalitarian gender regime to a higher extent experience disagreements about household work & work-family conflict than people living in a context characterised by a more traditional gender

regime. The results indicate that the differences in disagreements about how to divide household work, to some extent, can be explained by the fact that people in an egalitarian gender regime have a more egalitarian gender ideology than people in a more conservative context.

2006S01220

Novellino, Maria Salet F. (National School Statistics, Brazilian Instit Geography & Statistics, 20231-050 Rio de Janeiro, RJ [tel: 55 21 21420123; fax: 55 21 21420501; e-mail: saletnovellino@hotmail.com]), **The Surveys on Feminization of Poverty and Public Policies for Poor Women: From North to South**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The first surveys on feminization of poverty were carried out in United States as a consequence of the acknowledgement of the increase in families headed by women with children & their dependency upon AFDC. A decade latter these surveys have been replicated in Latin America, Africa & Asia, with the stimulus & support of international funding agencies. According to Pearce (1978) who coined this concept, there is a trend toward increasing women's poverty, particularly associated with rising rates of families headed by women & their sources of income, which lead them to poverty, including the welfare system. So, since the beginning, feminization of poverty conception is strongly associated with poverty-alleviation policies. However, these policies fail to recognise the necessity of relating planning policy to women's specific requirements. Their main concern is to meet practical women's needs related to their reproductive role. In this realm, the purpose of this paper is to criticize the application of the principles of feminization of poverty as well as the poverty-alleviation policies to countries such as Brazil.

2006S01221

Ntau, Christopher (Dept Sociology, U Botswana, Gaborone [tel: (267) 355 2675; fax: (267) 318 5099; e-mail: ntauch@mopipi.ub.bw]), **Working in Botswana's Health Care System: A Moral Obligation?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines ethical issues involving doctors' responsibilities towards their community, & doctors' views about these. Medical ethics, as conventionally understood, embraces the notion of what a doctor does or fails to do, which may be good or bad, to the patient &/or other stakeholders in a clinic or hospital environment. Using in-depth interviews with Botswana doctors, this paper raises ethical issues that go beyond the realm of doctor-patient, or clinic centred ethical considerations. Ethical issues raised here focus on the moral implications of state sponsored medical education & the individuals' responsibilities after training. Doctors' views were sought on the requirement of the beneficiaries to serve the nation on completion of studies, on serving in the private sector & in the rural areas where half of the Botswana population live.

2006S01222

Nwabueze, Nduka (U Lagos, Yaba, Nigeria [e-mail: Nwabueze1955@yahoo.com]), **Nigerians and Globalization: Compelled Acceptance of Imported "Second Hand" Commodities as Index of Decline. Human Conditions in a Marginal Economy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ It is canvassed that the beginning of the sharp drop in the quality of human conditions among Nigerian citizens, a decline that has continued unabated ever since, is traceable to that date in the history of the country when citizens of all classes, but particularly the poorest of the poor, began to regard 'second hand commodities', imported from the centers of international capitalism, as good enough, somewhat normative. That era, we observe, coincided with the date of introduction of the structural Adjustment Programme (SAP) in 1986, one impact of which was exponential devaluation in the exchange rate of the local currency, the naira, which pushed up the prices of the new imports beyond the affordable limit. We submit that SAP is a policy strategy for promoting liberal development. Globalization itself a euphemism for neo-liberal imperialism, is the new international framework for consolidating neo-liberal hegemony. Trade liberalization, which literally led to the dumping of all manner of second hand goods in Nigeria, is a particular manifestation of this policy of capitalist expansionism in independent economies. SAP destroyed human conditions rather than ameliorating them. SAP made new imported goods unaffordable, but at the same time discouraged local production of these consumer commodities. The point is made that the compelled acceptance of imported used commodities is explained by economic rationality in the form of nonaffordability of new ones by an irrational economic preference

for anything western. For example, used tyres sent by many Nigerians to their early graves; used air conditioners & fridges are an environmental hazard; used cars impoverish users through high cost of maintenance; used spare parts are not reliable; used clothing & materials expose users to skin & other body infections. The people 'willy nilly' buy & use second hand products, & their use by itself amounts to lower standard of living. Relying on five key reforms, analytical planks of SAP, in the Nigerian context, this author debunks the theory that liberal reforms will only ameliorate the structural contradictions or the dwindling quality of living in an economy in the periphery of global capitalism. Further, it is observed that additional doses of liberal reforms will only deepen the crisis of the domestic economy & worsen the already critical conditions. A policy alternative around the notions of 'globalization' & social democracy as opposed to liberal democracy is suggested to abate the rapidly declining quality of life.

2006S01223

O'Brien, Michael Anthony (School Social & Cultural Studies, Massey U, New Zealand [tel: 64 09 4418161; fax: 64 09 4418162; e-mail: m.a.obrien@massey.ac.nz]), **Social Security for a New Century?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ As in many countries, state provided income support has undergone significant changes in New Zealand over the last two decades. These changes have included cuts in benefit payments, renaming of the system itself, movement from 'a passive to an active' welfare regime, introduction of case management, restructuring of the system to replace categorical benefits with core benefits & the introduction of subsequent extension of direct assistance to those in paid work. All of these changes have taken place in the context of growing income inequality, significant changes in employment, including underemployment & changes in housing assistance & have been accompanied by significant growth in poverty levels, particularly among children & families. This paper sets out to examine the question: how do we explain these changes? In exploring that question, it draws on theoretical arguments about the relationship between the state, the economy & the individual citizen. While locating the argument within these broad relationships, it also argues that the form & nature of the changes needs to take into account the particular & peculiar nature of the political, ideological & economic context within which the New Zealand welfare state is located.

2006S01224

O'Connor, Julia S. (U Ulster, Derry-Londonderry, Northern Ireland BT48 7PF [tel: 0044 28 71375657; fax: 0044 28 71375627; e-mail: js.oconnor@ulster.ac.uk]), **Social Indicators and the Measurement of Progress in European Union Welfare States**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper analyses the set of social indicators covering four dimensions of social exclusion, namely financial poverty, employment, health & education, which from 2003 are being used by all European Union countries in biennial reports on social inclusion. Do these social indicators enhance our ability to analyse convergence & divergence in policy choices, design & outcomes across EU countries & to identify changes in the division of responsibility between the state, the market, the family & voluntary sector in the provision of services? At a more general level, does the renewed interest in the development of social indicators, which is evident not only the EU but in the OECD & the UN, provide an opportunity to develop a framework for comparative analysis of the complexity of welfare effort & output? In particular, does it reflect significant progress in the comparative measurement of gender equality, social exclusion & poverty?

2006S01225

O'Neill, Jacki (Xerox Research Centre Europe, Grenoble, France, 38240 [tel: 0044 1422 842 377; e-mail: jacki.oneill@xrce.xerox.com]), **Mundane Technical Reasoning and Systems Design**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper analyses members mundane reasoning about technology, in particular technology breakdowns. Two data sources are used: telephone service encounters about broken devices & customers interactions with online support systems. Trouble-shooters transform customers' descriptions into the technical understandings of machine problems to arrive at some solution. Trouble-shooters & customers deal with symptoms & causes to arrive at a common understanding of the machines faults & solutions. However, common understandings are not always successfully reached & issues of evidence & how reality disjunctures (Pollner, 1975) are handled are explored. Trouble-shooters mediate between customers practi-

cal understandings of the technology & their technical understandings of devices. However, customers practical understandings can hinder effective troubleshooting. This research has implications for the design of online troubleshooting systems, which should take into account customers reasoning & linguistic practices. Systems should enable customers to uncover the problem using vernacular, symptomatic problem descriptions, rather than requiring technical vocabulary. However, this alone is not enough for successful troubleshooting. Even where customers have the means to arrive at the correct solution, they may disregard it. Technical experts mediate between erroneous customer understandings & the workings of the technology, however such mediation becomes more problematic when designing systems for self-troubleshooting.

2006S01226

O'Toole, Kevin (International & Political Studies, Deakin U, Warrnambool, Australia 3280 [tel: +613 55633490; fax: +613 55633534; e-mail: ootoole@deakin.edu.au]), **Globalisation and Grassroots Democracy in Rural Areas?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The negative impact of economic globalisation on small localities in Western nations varies from place to place & depends upon factors such as size, local economic diversity & a range of other resources. Accordingly to limit the explanation of small rural town issues to decisions taken by global corporate enterprises is to accept a narrow determinist view. As the boundaries between & within public & private sectors have become quite blurred new styles of governing have arisen that affect the way that rural communities organise themselves. This paper begins with a discussion of community governance as it applies to the state of Victoria & then discusses what it means to talk about democracy in terms of two significant forms: liberal minimalism & associationalism. Using a survey of development groups in 35 towns the paper explores the various types of community governance that have grown up as a response to global, national & regional changes. Following a discussion of the survey findings the paper concludes by arguing that while many towns have taken on the mantle of new democratic governance many are still struggling to find a legitimate place in broader local governance.

2006S01227

Obashoro-John, Oluwayemisi A. (Dept Adult Education, U Lagos, Akoka-Yaba, Nigeria [tel: 234-802-3307257; e-mail: yebmas@yahoo.co.uk]), **Adult Education and Vulnerable Groups in the Social Change Process**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Various schools of thought have different conceptualization of social change. All definitions express shifts in cultures, politics, economy, religion education & other social systems created by the people which in turn influence these same peoples behaviour. Although social change sometimes represents attempted solutions to old problems, societies, cultures & institution have sets of patterns of rules, values, attitudes & behaviour that affect the people. Individuals are constantly being forced, persuaded, manipulated or socialized into some degree of compliance with these patterns of behaviour & values from childhood through adolescence to adulthood. Adult education entails the total development of individual to meet up with societal expectations. Bearing in mind that education is needed for the intrinsic value of an individual to equip him for present & future challenges of life, only activities within the boundaries of Adult Education can make him to be ready for the challenges. There is the need therefore, to channel Adult Education to assist the vulnerable groups in the face of the products of social change—urbanization, industrialization & technological advancement. This paper will examine the social change process; the position of the powerless, voiceless & helpless. Data collected from Focus Group Discussions [FGDs] with women, physically challenged & marginalized urban slum dwellers will be processed & analysed with correlation & relationship establishing statistical tools. It will also identify the implications for adult education that enables every member of society contribute to improved family life, nation building, industrial peace, inter-tribal & international relations & ensure that individuals are properly adjusted to social change.

2006S01228

Oberdeck, Kathryn J. (Dept History, U Illinois, Urbana 61801 [tel: (217) 244-3213; fax: (217) 244 333-2297; e-mail: kjo@uiuc.edu]), **Competing Geographies of Welfare Capitalism and Its Workers: Kohler Village, 1920-2000**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Planned as a welfare-capitalist company town & showcase for the household plumbing fixtures manufactured by the Kohler Company, the

village of Kohler, Wisconsin illuminates case the contradictory geographical identities at play in welfare capitalist labor management. While the company touted its model town worldwide, workers in the Kohler plant were expected to confine their interests & affiliations locally. From the 1930s to the ultimately successful 1950s strike, dissatisfied Kohler workers took on as a significant part of their struggle a remapping of their own allegiances. Union affiliation meant to them the expansion of work-oriented affiliations beyond the local confines of the company's model village. Though successful in the 1950s, however, these class contests over the geography of corporate & class identity changed in shape as Kohler production itself expanded nationally & globally in the post-WWII period. The village was transformed from a showcase of worker homes to a luxury golf-&-spa resort while the factory spread across national regions & international borders in search of cheaper labor. This paper will use Kohler's case to illuminate wider tensions in geographical visions of the welfare-capitalist company town over the course of the twentieth century.

2006S01229

Oei, Peter R. A. (TNO Quality of Life, Netherlands [tel: 0031 (0)23 554 9972; e-mail: peter.oei@tno.nl]), **How Employees Negotiate: Job Autonomy and Negotiation Self-Efficacy Related to Integrative Negotiation and Negotiation Results in Employment Relationships**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ To assess whether satisfaction with psychological contract breach depends more on good negotiation skills or on a well-designed job, we first investigated the effect of negotiation self-efficacy & task autonomy on integrative negotiation with survey data from employees of a telecom company. We developed a measuring instrument for negotiation self-efficacy. Subsequently, we examined the relationship between integrative negotiation with psychological contract breach. Employees negotiate more integratively when they have higher negotiation self-efficacy, compared to employees with more task autonomy. But integratively negotiating employees do not experience the absence of psychological contract breach. However, more negotiation self-efficacy & task autonomy correlates with less psychological contract breach. The fact that both negotiation self-efficacy & task autonomy cohere with this indicator of employment relationship satisfaction has the practical implication that 'good' employment relationships can probably be reached through either enhancing personal negotiation skills or improving the design of jobs. We recommend interdisciplinary research into the employment relationship that integrates variables & concepts from sociology & management science with psychology.

2006S01230

Oesterdiekhoff, Georg (U Aachen, Instit Sociology, Germany [tel: 0049-2043-31116; fax: 0049-2043-31116; e-mail: georg.oesterdiekhoff@soziologie.rwth-aachen.de]), **Modernity and Cognitive Development**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Modern society, developed in the Western World in the past two centuries, is a new type of society & very different from the previous societies such as peasant cultures & agrarian civilizations. One of the major aims of sociology from its very beginning was to try to explain & understand the causes & conditions that led to the origin & development of modern societies. Authors such as Max Weber & Norbert Elias especially tried to emphasize the role of subjective, ideological & psychic motives & ideas that enabled & encouraged western people to build up the structures of modern society. I believe that we have to shift the discussion of subjective factors of modernization from the classical sociological concepts to what is called Cross-Cultural Piagetian Psychology. Cross-Cultural Piagetian research in the past three or four decades has found out that the development of psychic stages is different in agrarian societies from that in modern societies. The first main result is that the same ontogenetic structures that describe the development of children & adolescents in modern societies can be identified in children & adolescents of agrarian-traditional-societies. The second main result is that cognitive development in agrarian societies stops at an earlier level than in industrial societies. The last stage of cognitive ontogenesis, the formal-operational thinking, only occurs after three years of exposure to modern schooling. The formal-operational thinking was strongly developed in the scientific revolution of the 17th century & in the age of enlightenment. The structures of formal-operational thinking are the key to the understanding of modern social & cultural forms such as modern law, religion, science, technology & social relationships.

2006S01231

Oesterdiekhoff, Georg (U Aachen, Instit Sociology, Germany

[tel: 0049-2043-31116; fax: 0049-2043-31116; e-mail: georg.oesterdiekhoff@soziologie.rwth-aachen.de]], **Youth, Leisure Time, Clubs and Organizations in Germany**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ 40 years ago, the youth in Germany liked to spend its leisure time in clubs & organizations ruled by churches, local administrations, political parties, unions, sport clubs & some other free associations. A great deal of leisure time was organized by associations ruled by adults. The situation changed after 1965, the change of values broke the narrow ties between young & adult people, values of the youth & values of established society. The youth refused more & more the established institutions, associations & clubs. Sociology describes this social transformation as a change of values (R. Inglehart) & as a process of individualization (U. Beck). Both aspects are interlinked & are caused by the raise of incomes, by the commercialisation of society & leisure time, & by the introduction of new technologies that changed practices of leisure time. To test this hypothesis I carried out an empirical study basing on the questioning of 320 young people between 16 & 29 years living in Muenster in Northrhine-Westfalia in Germany. The questioning aimed on collecting crucial data on leisure time practices & social commitment in clubs & associations. The result can confirm the thesis that the youth shows a low commitment in traditional clubs & associations & prefers to spend their leisure time in commercial & private surroundings & places. The answers give evidence that there are some possibilities for the clubs & associations to improve their status if they change their programmes, their hierarchical structures & some other traditional features that don't find the approval of the youth.

2006S01232

Offutt, Steve (Sociology Dept, Boston U, MA 02215 [tel: 617-353-2591; fax: 617-353-4837; e-mail: soffutt_1999@yahoo.com]), **A Comparative Analysis of Global Evangelicalism: Networks, Organizations, and Entrepreneurs in Central America and Southern Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Evangelicalism has exploded across Africa, Latin America & parts of Asia. Its numbers have grown recently & rapidly; sociological analysis on its impact has not yet caught up. To shed some light on this larger issue, this presentation compares evangelical culture production & potential coordinating mechanisms & points in four research sites. Two sites are located in southern Africa & two in Central America. Three frames of analysis are used: networks (both local & international), organizations, & entrepreneurs. These frames reveal both the ways in which evangelicalism is socially constructed in specific communities & the ways in which their activities are connected to their counterparts in other countries. Data examines how organizational tendencies at the grass roots are mediated by shared religious cultures that overlay diverse national & ethnic cultures. It further reveals the extent to which these networks are centered only in urban areas, or if they penetrate & connect rural areas to a global society. Additionally, attention will be paid to a possibly emerging global evangelical agenda. In sum, this dissertation attempts to make a theoretical contribution to our understanding of how global religious & social movements work.

2006S01233

Ogawa, Tetsuo & Oizumi, Kei-ichiro (Faculty Law & Economics, Chiba U, Inage-ku, Japan [tel: 81432903583; fax: 81432903583; e-mail: tetsuo-ogawa@umin.ac.jp]), **Population Ageing, Social Policy and International Cooperation in Asia and the Pacific**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Population ageing is an important trend which will be experienced in most Asian societies. With average life expectancy increasing steadily, the question of the role of this increasingly important sector of the population over age 65 & the economic implications of the changing demographic structure comes to the forefront. The implications of population ageing in Asian societies are deep & pervasive & the effects have been regarded pessimistically in recent decades due to their economic situations & pressures from globalisation. In Asian societies, people are now living longer than ever & are healthier at late stages of life. It is widely said that population ageing means that health & long-term care costs are likely to rise, & the central challenge from population ageing is whether these expenditures are cost-effective & meet the most pressing requirements. In Asia, care giving for frail older people is often fragmented due to underdevelopment of social policies, & may be very costly to users. As demographic trends point to a large growth in the numbers of people in the oldest age groups, it is important for each country to develop policies & financial arrangements for care-giving that deliver cost-effective services. Each society has

to face the reality of ageing in coming decades. This paper aims to discuss social policy development issues relating to population ageing in the People's Republic of China, Hong Kong SAR, Japan, Korea & Taiwan, & ASEAN 4, & it attempts to address experiences in each region & discuss key issues for policy dialogue within a wider context of international co-operation in the region with International Organisations & INGO & NGOs under the context of Social Market Development.

2006S01234

Ohn, Mahn Geum (Dept Sociology, Korea Military Academy, Seoul, Republic of Korea 139-799 [tel: 822-979-6820; fax: 822-972-8179; e-mail: mgohn@kma.ac.kr]), **Major Factors of the Career Mobility of Korean Officers' Corps**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The purpose of this paper is to examine the relationship between socio-economic background & educational achievement on professional education & promotion in Korea's military officers' corps. It suggests a new theoretical expectation on educational attainment & promotion through critical review on the status attainment model & military sociological research. The effect of family background can be found in the interview score but not in educational attainment at KMA. Aptitude score operates positively, but Hanahoe, a social network in the military, operates negatively to the promotion to the rank of full-colonel while only father's income operates significantly to the promotion to the rank of general. Promotion rate to the rank of full-colonel differs by aptitude score & GPA rank at KMA while that of a general differs only by aptitude score. It was found that social network generally known as a positive factor operates negatively to the promotion to a higher rank. This research contributes to analyze the effect of both socioeconomic factors & military educational attainment on the promotion to a higher rank.

2006S01235

Ohn, Mahn Geum (Dept Sociology, Korea Military Academy, Seoul, Republic of Korea 139-799 [tel: 822-979-6820; fax: 822-972-8179; e-mail: mgohn@kma.ac.kr]), **National Identity and Pride in Korea and Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The purpose of this paper is to examine & compare the national identity of Korea & Japan. It first examines & compares the national pride, group attachment, & the attitudes toward foreign issues of the two countries. Secondly, it analyzes the effect of sociodemographic factors on the value or attitude. It has been known that both Confucianism & modernization have a different effect in Korea & Japan. As expected, the Japanese are more group-attached than Koreans at all levels of communities. Japanese are also more proud of their achievements than Koreans. Both nations are against foreign goods & free trade but, as expected, Koreans are more negative to foreigners & foreign culture. The effects of sociodemographic factors on values & attitude were examined. Sex, income & age all strengthen the attachment to country in Japan while education weakens it in Japan. Age & class have a positive effect on the pride of their national achievement in Japan while age has a positive & education has a negative one in Korea. On the attitudes toward foreign relations, more educated Japanese tend not to pursue the national interest while older Koreans do. As expected, Japanese are more proud of their achievement & universalistic & open-minded than Koreans. More sociodemographic factors work for the national identity in Japan. Besides, there may be such nation-specific characteristics as insular characteristics or peninsular temper, which must be explored later.

2006S01236

Oinonen, Eriikka (Dept Sociology & Social Psychology, U Tampere, Finland 33014 [tel: + 358-3-3551 7327; fax: + 358-3-3551 6080; e-mail: eriikka.oinonen@uta.fi]), **Patterns of First Family Formation in New Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper focuses on first family formation. The underlying idea is that decisions whether to start a family or to postpone it are affected by the frameworks within which people live. Thus, what factors explain the common trend of postponed family formation in eastern & western European societies? Yet, the existence of the common trend of delayed family formation does not rule out differences in patterns of family formation. Hence, what social factors may explain differences in patterns of family formation in different European societies? The associations between patterns of family formation & social frameworks—the labour market, social policies & housing—are analysed using four European societies—Finland, Hungary, Poland & Spain—as examples. The data consist of the demographic statistics from 1960 to 2003 & of socio-economic statistics from 1990 to 2003

produced by Eurostat, OECD & ILO. The paper argues that concurrent changes in the labour market, welfare systems & housing policies obstruct the transition to adulthood & cause delay of family formation in both eastern & western Europe. The paper also shows that patterns of family formation differ particularly between eastern & western Europe, & suggests that these discrepancies are connected to differences in the pace & timing of societal changes.

2006S01237

Oinonen, Tero T. (Dept Sociology, Joensuu U, 80101 Finland [tel: +358503744835; e-mail: tero.oinonen@joensuu.fi]), **Struggle of Meaning for Social Capital in Governance**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper aims to open up debate about definition of social capital in relation to governance. It is argued here that there exist three conflicting perspectives to social capital in policymaking that suggest different governance means. These perspectives are neoliberal, communitarian & social democratic. Each of these perspectives emphasize one part of the society, that are market, community or state, over others. Neoliberal paradigm connects social capital to the neoclassical economical approaches & emphasizes market. Communitarian paradigm, Robert D. Putnam with its most famous proponent, favors community & civil society as a main source of social capital. Then, social democratic approach argues that state & public institutions are the main carries of the social capital. These social capital perspectives collide in policymaking & this creates a struggle of meaning for social capital in relation to governance. It is argued that neoliberal view has become dominant in this struggle & it needs to be challenged.

2006S01238

Oliveira, Catarina Sales de (ISCTE [e-mail: catarinasalesoliveira@gmail.com]), **Commuting in Lisbon. An Exploratory Study of the Daily Routines of the Commuters of Lisbon Metropolitan Area**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is about commuting from a sociological point of view. We analyze the daily routines of the Lisbon metropolitan commuters & their families in order to design a typology of the way people understand & live commuting time as well as the relationship between home & work. Using two samples of commuters & a combination of both qualitative & quantitative techniques, we characterize the issue in what concerns to space movements & to the actors involved, & attempt to understand the impacts of commuting in the lives & attitudes of these people.

2006S01239

Oliver, Pamela E. (Sociology Dept, U Wisconsin, Madison 53706 [tel: 608-262-6829; fax: 608-265-5389; e-mail: oliver@ssc.wisc.edu]), **Talking about Racial Disparities in Imprisonment: A Reflection on Experiences in Wisconsin**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The United States has the world's highest incarceration rate &, atop a White incarceration rate that is several times higher than that in Europe, has an astronomical Black incarceration rate. Wisconsin has the highest Black incarceration rate in the US. I have given over 60 PowerPoint lectures to various audiences & am on the board of several local groups addressing these issues. Key points of this paper are: (1) Sociologists can provide detailed data analysis to give a concrete factual base to the discussion that is essential for moving beyond the exchange of political slogans. (2) Accessibility of the presentation is critical. Graphical displays of time trends convey information with clarity & power that far exceeds the impact of words or numbers. (3) Audiences vary, including White & Black citizens, criminal justice professionals, & politicians; their concerns should be addressed with respect. Dialogue requires avoiding alienating rhetoric. (4) Immediate "publication" on the author's web site has permitted data to be used & shared by many others. (Search Pamela Oliver sociology to see the site) (5) Working for change in advocacy & policy advisory boards involves complex interpersonal & political dynamics. Changing structures is harder than changing opinions.

2006S01240

Olivetta, Eraldo & Nuciari, Marina (Dept Social Sciences, U Torino, Italy 10123 [tel: +39.011.6706091; fax: +39.011.6706097; e-mail: marina.nuciari@unito.it]), **Asymmetric Warfare Consequences on Military Organisations' Behavior**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Contrary to all expectation ripened after the pulling down of Berlin wall, the end of the international order based on the imperial dualism, hasn't restored the order founded on the sovereignty of nation-states. War & vio-

lence very often seen substantial entities involved, & these are not connected with that network of norms, rules & institutions allowing opportunities of mutual interaction & conditioning between nation states. In a context as such, even the term war seems having lost its meaning, so that adjectives linked to the word war are increasing, aiming to enlarge its meaning range. And among these, that of asymmetric war is prominent, where the asymmetry doesn't mean a quantitative difference between fighting forces or the power of belligerents, but it refers to the qualitative differences in weapons types, in the "style" & in the shared values of fighting parties. In asymmetric conflicts it seems that the true functions of war be changed. But, if so it is, how does the role of the soldier change, provided that soldiers are those who have anyway to operate in this new context? By the application of the diversity model, already applied to analyse the difference between crises response operations & traditional soldier's job, we will try to evidence new expertises & skills that soldiers must have to operate in a changed context.

2006S01241

Olofsson, Per-Olof (Dept Health & Social Sciences, Halmstad U, 301 18 Sweden [tel: 4535167147; fax: 4535148533; e-mail: per-oloflo@hotmail.com]), **Structuration against Personal Reflexivity-Consequences of Late Modernity?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper it is argued that by re-actualizing the way Gerth & Mills, with the help of the sociological concept of role, define the concept of the person ('For man as a person is composed of the specific roles which he enacts & of the effects of enacting these roles upon his self'), it is possible to understand an important aspect of the relationship between societal structures & the self as personal reflexivity, which is made possible because the role-incumbent also is a person which besides the actual role-performance through memory & embodiment has access to other roles & other evaluations of performances than the actual one. Role-incumbents, besides following rules, communicate as embodied persons, which offers the possibility to use this communication to change the rules of the game. The person as an embodied & personal meeting-place or battleground between actual & past role-performances creates through taking the perspectives of different conflicting others (generalized or just significant) a personal tension which may be canalized through future-oriented social action which by communicating & acting together with other tension-ridden persons (subjects according to the terminology of Touraine) may become a societal movement (the tension-ridden internally talking person is already a social movement refusing to be totally determined by the ruling definitions of the situation). Instead of flattening out social theory in the way not only discursive post-modernism but also the sociology of Bourdieu & Giddens do by making the concepts of habitus & structuration central in their social theories, this article takes that position of social realism, which gives a central place for the possible dissonance, which the emotionally anchored everyday doings of human beings may create in relationship to the demands of discourses & structurations. This embodied social realism, which above all is developed by the sociologists Margaret Archer & Dorothy Smith, gives a possibility not only to understand the difference between personal reflexivity & the structuring kind of reflexivity, which Giddens emphasizes, but also to view this difference as becoming a central conflict of late modernity.

2006S01242

Onda, Morio (Dept Sociology, Ryutsu Keizai U, Ryugasaki-shi 301-8555 [tel: 81-297-64-0001; fax: 81-297-64-0011; e-mail: morio.onda@nifty.com]), **Mutual Help Networks and Social Transformation in Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Japanese society has changed from the past as a result of modernization. However, there is one aspect of social action that has persisted at least in spirit. The purpose of the paper is to show how mutual help remains important, has been transformed in the transition from tradition to modernity, & has contributed to the development of Japanese society. Mutual help was traditionally divided into three types. One is "Yui," which refers to reciprocity in helping to plant rice & re-roof houses by exchanging labor. The second is "Moyai," which refers to redistribution. In exchange for the right to get goods from a common store, local people had the obligation to maintain a common pool of resources. Finally, "Tetsudai" refers to support in funeral ceremonies requiring no monetary exchange. These customs have almost disappeared from modern life. However, the tradition of mutual help is still manifest in some modern civic activities. The social system of mutual help arising from indigenous conditions contributed to overcome the "tragedy of the commons." Modern society might do well

to review such mutual help networks in search of ways of solving both public & private social problems in Japan & in Asia as well.

2006S01243

Oner, Ilknur (Sociology Dept, Firat U, Elazig, Turkey [tel: 0090 424 2370000; fax: 00 90 424 2330062; e-mail: ihgmavi@yahoo.com]), **Children's Participation in Preparedness to Disasters—Hazards Learning to Survive or Learn to Make People Survive**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will focus on theoretical, applied examples of urban politics & governance related to disasters—hazards such as flood, hurricane, earthquake at cross cultural perspective by taking childrens' participation in the core. Childhood can be seen as global category for preparedness to disasters—hazards & can be evaluated at different levels: local, national, international. Recent experiences of disasters, hazards revealed that politics & governance are important issues for the effective coordination & response to disasters—hazards before, during & after the disasters—hazards. The effective or ineffective use of urban politics & governance can be seen as an umbrella covering wider group of public through democratic citizenship or leaving some of them out. By taking children as one of the priority groups for their participation at different degree with different reasons to the emergency situations will be evaluated (learn to survive or learn to make people survive despite adverse conditions). Variety of different usage styles will be interpreted with cross cultural examples in the context of democratic citizenship participation ladder of Arnstein. Local, national institutional examples will be from Japan, Turkey, USA, Canada, England, etc. Recent activities of the international municipality & urban governance associations during recent disaster examples as Asian Tsunami in Sumatra, Indonesia, Sri Lanka will be the base for international institutional level interpretations.

2006S01244

Onyeonoru, Ifeanyi Prinuel (Dept Sociology, U Ibadan, Nigeria [tel: +234-0-803-219-5560; +234-02-8101100; fax: +234-02-8103043; e-mail: ifyonyes@yahoo.com]), **Circular Migration and Poverty Alleviation in Developing Countries: A Comparative Study of Nepal, Philippines and Nigeria**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Massive migration trend has been associated with coping strategies under globalization. The extent to which migration relates with development, particularly in sending countries remains controversial. This study makes use of dominantly secondary data to investigate the capacity of circular migration for poverty alleviation & development in selected developing countries. It compares labour emigration policies in Nepal & Philippines on the one hand, & Nigeria on other. It observes among others, that while the former two poor countries have initiated policies that encourage circular migration & repatriation of remittances, which at the least reduce poverty in households, Nigeria has not. This is irrespective of large-scale emigration of Nigerians that constituted more than half of international emigrants in the West African sub-region in 2000. The paper further identifies specific policy elements that regulate & enhance circularity of migration & labour export in the two countries that contrast with Nigeria's binary model prone to official inactivity. These include Nepal's Labour Act of 1985 & the strategy of 'Bayong Bayani' in Philippines. The implications of the issues for brain drain, brain waste & brain gain are also explored, with particular reference to development in poor countries.

2006S01245

Osadchaya, Galina Ivanovna (Russian State Social U, Moscow 129226 [tel: +74957837114; fax: +74957837115; e-mail: mgsu_nauka@mail.ru]), **Global Management and National Social Policy in Russia: Restrictions and Opportunities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Now globalization is characterized by appearing new markets, tools, international rules, & subjects of social transformation. On the one hand, it opens new opportunities for progress of mankind, on the other, it creates new threats. The problems caused by globalization often grow out the contradiction between late control of this process & market expansion. Analysis of real management practices developing on the supranational & national levels testifies to existence of objective & subjective difficulties in formation of the structure, institutes & mechanisms of global management & inadequate tasks of positive development of the Russian social policy. So, the subjects of world management today are not effective, principles of forming global policy ruling bodies are not developed yet. Under pressure of the world market social programs in national states including Russia are reduced. Interests of world development demand more uniform,

fair use of opportunities of the present socio-economic development of the world on the basis of principles of equality & development of the person, prevention of risks caused by the global market & competition, effective national policies. It is possible on the basis of the model "global & national" management.

2006S01246

Osadchaya, Galina Ivanovna (Dept Social Anthropology, Russian State Social U, Moscow 129226 [tel: +74951874553; fax: +74957837115; e-mail: tanatova-dina@yandex.ru]), **Russia in the Globalizing World: Positive and Negative Consequences**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The geopolitical situation in Russia has changed. In comparison with the Soviet Union its territory has decreased by 25%, population is half as much as before. It has new borders & new neighbours. Its access to trade routes has narrowed. Remaining the second-largest nuclear nation, it doesn't have a lot of opportunities for maintaining its military power due to the economic crisis. New Russia has self identified neither in internal, nor in foreign affairs. It is only looking for its place in the new world order. Its partners, both near & distant, are not defined yet. The internationalization of manufacture & culture has led to the loss of their ethnical features. Cultural values & norms have changed. However, the correlation between the traditional values & elements of modernization, their interaction, are not certain yet. At the same time the position of modern Russia is unique. Its democratic transformation is essentially important for the course of events in the world. Overcoming instability, realizing the Russian huge potential, obtaining the role of one of the leading world forces will seriously affect the socio-cultural & political placing of figures on the global chessboard.

2006S01247

Osadchaya, Galina Ivanovna (Russian State Social U, Moscow 129226 [tel: 74957837114; fax: 74957837115; e-mail: mgsu_nauka@mail.ru]), **Benefits in the Social Policy of Russia: Problems of Reforming**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Benefits have been the major tool of realizing the social policy in the post-Soviet Russia. By the beginning of 2005 there were more than 200 kinds of benefits for 100 categories of citizens at the federal level. The cumulative expenses on the benefits of budgets of all levels equaled to about 500 bln rubles. However, the resource limits of the social policy, absence of the united registration of exemptions, claim character of their granting, bureaucratic barriers, corruption have made this system of social support expensive & insufficiently effective. In the Russian society during its economic growth, rising income, stabilization of the political situation, there appeared an idea about the possibility of replacing a part of benefits by monetary compensations. However, the mistakes made in carrying out the reform of benefits have led to breaking the constitutional law, worsening situation of needy citizens in the country, first of all pensioners. It has resulted in the numerous protest actions all over the country. The accumulation of the population protest potential, decrease in a level of social confidence in the government, growth of social pessimism, worsening social state of the Russians have become the main consequences of the reform. Facing the threat to the sociopolitical stability, the governments at all levels took measures, slightly improving a situation. However, still now there are problems which have not been solved yet & are threatening the positive social development of the country.

2006S01248

Ostberg, Viveca & Modin, Bitte (Centre Health Equity Studies, Stockholm U, Sweden 10691 [tel: +46 (0)8 162650; fax: +46 (0)8 162600; e-mail: viveca.ostberg@chess.su.se]), **Status Relations in School and Their Relevance for Health in a Life Course Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Within the school class a hierarchical structure of social relations typically develops where the individual's position is a marker of the view of the others, i.e., the extent to which he or she is an accepted & valued member of the group. The status distribution in school is likely to produce individual differences in self-esteem, social resources, felt expectations, emotions & health. Through a potential impact on identity, peer status might also, via life choices, involve long-term health consequences. The purpose of this paper is to study whether & how peer status is associated with health in mid-life. Data was derived from a cohort study of individuals born in Aberdeen, Scotland, between 1950 & 1956. We use information on childhood circumstances, including peer status nominations, collected in 1964, & information on adult circumstances derived from a postal questionnaire in 2000-2002 (n=6930). Multivariate analyses yielded a graded

association between peer status & adult health problems (limiting long-standing illness & self-rated health). These associations were not explained by childhood socio-economic conditions or differences in pupils' individual characteristics. Instead, subsequent socio-economic career largely explained the association found among men. For women, a significant influence remained suggesting alternative pathways or mechanisms.

2006S01249

Osthorst, Winfried (Center Sustainability Studies, U Bremen, D-28334 Germany [tel: +49 (421) 218-4210; e-mail: Osthorst@artec.uni-bremen.de]), **The Power of Definition. Re-Designing Environmental Policy Instruments for Economic Development in a Multi-Level Setting. The Case of the German Coast**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Influential strands of the discussion on environmental governance propose both an active role for the state as regulator & the application of integrated policy instruments as regional or sectoral forums. While these concepts reflect the requirements for effective regulation & co-ordination of action among stakeholders, the often observed weak implementation both of regulations & integrated instruments remain as a black box indicating that the dimensions of power & interest need to be integrated into approaches investigating environmental governance. A case study of the coastal governance system of Northern Germany reveals that an application of network analysis & discourse analysis not only provides important insights into the processes of the respective case but also allows a promising methodological extension of existing approaches. In the case at hand, environmental protection, tourism & the rapidly expanding container transport industry are competing for the utilization of important parts of the German North Sea Coast. While environmental aspects can rely on a developed regulatory setting with important recent improvements resulting from EU directives, especially the container transport industry is striving for large scale infrastructure projects which might reshape the environmental quality of the coast. The analysis of the decision making processes reveals that the economic actors are successful in promoting their problem perception in policy forums designed to foster sustainable development & to maintain privileged relations with the regional Lander governments responsible both for regional development & the implementation of environmental regulation. Resultantly, the institutional strongholds provided for environmental stakes in the regulatory setting & their representation in informal policy mechanisms are weakened. The central finding is that this effect results from placing the regulatory decision-making on contradicting interests at the same political level of the German multi-level-system. The study highlights the role of communicative processes in institutional settings & provides an example of how the analysis of interests & power can be introduced into theories of environmental governance. An important lesson from the analysis is that the integration of interpretative methods of social science such as network analysis & discourse analysis can contribute to overcoming important shortcomings in the understanding of governance systems.

2006S01250

Osugi, Takuzo & Otani, Junko (Kyushu U, Graduate School of Social & Cultural Studies, Fukuoka, Japan 810-8560 [tel: +81(0)92-726-4619; fax: +81(0)92-726-4619; e-mail: ced@scs.kyushu-u.ac.jp]), **ICT for the Social and Health Needs: Case Reports of Kazakhstan and Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ **OBJECTIVES:** To carry out the situation analysis of the current Information & Communication Technology (ICT) status in Kazakhstan & to evaluate the potentials as an intervention tool for mental health. **METHODS:** Literature review was conducted with key reports of international organizations & private sector as well as journal articles. The fieldwork was carried out as follows: field visits to Kazakhstan & Xingjian, P.R. China, in March 2006 & throughout Japan for the past several years. Comparative analysis was attempted with the experience in rural Japan & in Xingjian. **CONCLUSIONS:** Electric forms of social & emotional support have the potential to meet the identified needs of people with mental illness as well as the marginalized population such as People Living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) & drug addicts. However, the internet infrastructure in Kazakhstan has not been developed despite the current high economic growth rate with the annual increase of about 10%. This underdevelopment of internet limits the access of internet even among general population in Kazakhstan whereas it was relatively well-developed in Xingjian. Sharing rich experience of success & failure in Japan should be a great contribution to the development of this area in Kazakhstan.

2006S01251

Otani, Junko (Asia Studies for Policy Studies, Graduate School Human-Environmental Studies, Kyushu U, Fukuoka, Japan 810-8560 [tel: +81(0)92-726-4651; fax: +81(0)92-726-4651; e-mail: otani@fcl.kyushu-u.ac.jp]), **Gender Difference in Happiness and Loneliness in Old Age: Asian Experience in Japan, China, and Kazakhstan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Japan is no exception for the global situation that the pension system favours men's benefit & that the individual income of older women is much lower than that of older men. On the other hand, the economic status alone does not determine the happiness, loneliness, well-being & the quality of life of the older people. However, it does not mean that the low-income older women have no problem. This case study looks at the post-Kobe Earthquake communities with highly aged population. It will examine the gender difference in friends-making & networking abilities as well as gender issues in community work & community politics in the Japanese society. Gender was important in media analysis & ethnography but gender was missing from the public health survey while the survey placed importance on the older people, especially the older people living alone, & the disabled people. While the main focus of the presentation is from Kobe case study, comparative reference will be made with the cases of China & Kazakhstan which have different gender implication in the social security systems, therefore, in the old age economic status.

2006S01252

Oud, Han, Toharudin, Toni & Billiet, Jaak (Radboud U Nijmegen, Netherlands, 6500 HE [tel: +31243230930; e-mail: j.oud@pwo.ru.nl]), **Three Standard Procedures for Assessing Feedback Relationships in Social Science: A Comparison Illustrated by Ethnocentrism, Individualism and Nationalism in Flanders**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the Flanders longitudinal election study theoretical sociological concepts are central: ethnocentrism, utilitarian individualism, religiousness, national identity, subnational awareness, attitude to foreigners. A first research question about these variables is descriptive: are ethnocentrism, individualism, & nationalism increasing or decreasing in Flanders over time? An immediate next question, however, is whether these variables are causally related &, if so, whether the relationships show the reciprocity of feedback loops. Practically, it makes a lot of difference, if variables are ordered in a causal chain or influence & enhance each other reciprocally. It is as a result of feedback relationships that systems may show stability & acquire equilibrium states. In spite of the central place of the feedback concept in science, including sociocybernetics & sociology, there is no unanimity in the way feedback relationships should be analyzed & estimated in research practice. In this contribution, first, SEM state space modelling of panel data (Oud, 2004) will be compared to the latent growth curve (LGC) model. Then the cross-lagged panel design, a special discrete time case of the state space model, will be discussed. The problems of both approaches are solved by means of the continuous time state space model, using stochastic differential equations.

2006S01253

Ozaki, Ritsuko & Schram, Anne (Imperial Coll London, SW7 2AZ UK [tel: +44 20 7594 5942; fax: +44 20 7594 5915; e-mail: r.ozaki@imperial.ac.uk]), **Loss or Celebration? The Desire for Community, Locality and Urban Freedom**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The concept of community has long been discussed in various disciplines such as sociology, geography & philosophy. Urban planning & design has also utilised the concept of community in an attempt to create social cohesion & harmony in urban areas. With characteristics such as being bound to place, holding shared values & being tight-knit, community inevitably has a certain feeling of nostalgia, which is against some of the symptoms of modern society like uncertainty & insecurity, & the contemporary desire for community represents a way of life. And yet, community is now taking new forms. A 'reflexive', or post-modern, community is a community into which people throw themselves based on their cultural attachments (e.g. an Internet community), rather than their innate social orders. This new form of community is a social network that goes beyond geographical boundaries, owing much to developments in telecommunication & general mobility. So, does this mean the end of a place-bound community? In this globalised society, has the traditional community lost its existence? This paper explores the sense of community in the contemporary urban context & argues that people still desire community, but in a

different way to that desired traditionally, drawn on an empirical study conducted in gentrified areas in London, UK.

2006S01254

Ozen, Hayriye (Atilim U, Ankara, Turkey 06836 [tel: 90 312 586 8606; fax: 90 312 586 8091; e-mail: hozen@atilim.edu.tr]), **The Formation of Identities and Meanings: Mobilization against the Gold Mines in Turkey**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study aims at explaining the construction of identities & meanings in & through the discourse of an anti-gold mining movement in Turkey. The anti-gold mining movement mainly refers to a number of protest campaigns waged against multinational gold-mining companies, which have been attempting to operate in different towns & villages in Turkey, by those actors such as environmentalists, lawyers, the local residents of the towns & villages, local politicians, some NGOs, & so on. Criticizing the main 'cultural' approaches in 'social movements' literature for failing to provide an anti-essentialist framework to understand the construction of meanings & identities within social movements, this study largely draws on the 'discourse-theoretical' approach of Ernesto Laclau & Chantal Mouffe in constituting its conceptual framework. Analyzing data gathered from in-depth interviews, newspapers, & websites, the study explains, in an anti-essentialist way, the specific mechanisms through which the 'identities' & 'meanings' have been constructed in the discourse of the anti-gold mining movement. It also explains how & in what ways the main actors of the anti-gold mining movement, who have different social positions, demands & aspirations, have come together around the 'identities' & 'meanings' constructed within the discourse of the movement.

2006S01255

Ozen, Hayriye (Atilim U, Ankara, Turkey 06836 [tel: 90 312 586 8606; fax: 90 312 586 8091; e-mail: hozen@atilim.edu.tr]), **Kurdish Movement and Turkey-EU Relations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim of this study is to understand the impact of the Kurdish movement in Turkey on the relations between Turkey & the European Union. Although the Turkish state has always been the main target of the Kurdish movement, the movement actors have also organized & mobilized in Western European countries in the last two decades with an aim of getting the support of both individual European states & the institutions of European Union against the Turkish state. The desire of the Turkish state to be a member state of the European Union has particularly increased the importance of these European actors for the Kurdish movement. Focusing on the actions & discourses articulated by the main actors of the Kurdish movement within the last two decades both in Turkey & in Western European countries, & on the responses & reactions of European targets, the study, specifically, attempts to understand the extent to which the movement actors could urge the European states & the institutions of European Union to put pressure on the Turkish state. Examining the data gathered mainly from newspapers & interviews, the study shows that the mobilization of Kurdish people in Western European countries against the Turkish state has not merely affected the relations between Turkey & the European Union, but it has also led to the important changes in the Kurdish movement itself. It clearly demonstrates that the movement actors have reformulated the aims, strategies & tactics of the Kurdish movement as they attempted to get the support of both individual European states & the European Union. The study, thus, concludes that the Kurdish movement has gained the support of the European actors to the extent that it has adapted itself to the European socio-political context.

2006S01256

Pan, Mei-Lin (Dept Sociology, Yuan-Zu U, Chung-Li 320, Taiwan [tel: 886-3-4638800 ext 2164; fax: 886-3-4355971; e-mail: mlpan@saturn.yzu.edu.tw]), **Tibetan Sweater Sellers in India: A Seasonal Ethnic Economy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There are more than 110,000 Tibetan refugees settled in India since they were forced to leave their home after 1959. Even today, Tibetan refugees continue to arrive in India. With the help of Indian government, Tibetans have created several agricultural settlements. After four decades in exile, the Tibetan community has been considered as one of the most resilient & successful refugee groups in the world. The core of the Tibetan exiled economy is not from the planned agricultural economy but its informal sector, e.g. the sweater-selling business which official publications have ignored. The sweater business takes place in the winter season around October & February. Tibetans are buying machine-made sweaters from Ludhiana (Punjab) & selling sweaters in towns & cities spread all over the

India. Based on the data collected by questionnaire survey & field works on Tibetan settlements & sweater markets during 2004-2006, this paper examines how the Tibetans engage & survive in the sweater-selling business which has not been studied systematically. This case also provides new data & concepts to understand ethnic economies & forced migration. (1) Unlike most research studies of full-time business in the ethnic economy, Tibetan sweater selling is seasonal. Most of the Tibetan sweater sellers resume their settlement routine such as agricultural work & various handicrafts after the selling season. (2) Tibetans get most of the capital by taking credits from the Indian sweater producers & loan from local banks while only a very limited proportions from their own ethnic resources. (3) Without getting any help from Tibetan government-in-exile (Dharamsala) or Indian government, the trust relation between Indians & Tibetans is the key to the success of seasonal ethnic economy. Thus, I suggest that the study of rehabilitation of forced migrants should go beyond the co-ethnic resources, & instead inter-racial interaction can play a vital role.

2006S01257

Pandey, U. S. (Dept Sociology, S.R.K.(P.G.) Coll Firozabad, Agra U [e-mail: us_pandey123@rediffmail.com]), **Agriculture and Rural Development in India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ About 75% of India's poor are in rural areas & a large proportion of them depend on agriculture for employment & a major source of livelihood. According to the latest census, about 235 million people (58% of the labour force) were employed in the agricultural sector in India in 2001 most of them in low productivity activities. Large numbers of workers are tied to agriculture in almost all states. The share of agriculture in GDP is shrinking from about 35% in 1980-81 to 23% in 2001-02. And the opportunities for employment in the rural non farm sector are limited. This empirical research is based on a theoretically sound & intuitively plausible framework. The analytical frame work of this study considers a static optimization model under uncertainty. The theoretical model of Fader (1980) has been used in this study to formulate hypothesis for empirical test. The data on which the present study is based, are farm level cross-section data, collected by a primary survey in sum villages in Uttar Pradesh in India, 2003-2004. In this paper following major parts which are related to the agriculture in Rural India will be discussed (A) Performance of agriculture in rural development, (B) Food grain policy, (C) Fertilizer policy, (D) Power supply to agriculture, & (E) Water resource & irrigation.

2006S01258

Pandey, U. S. (Dept Sociology, S.R.K.(P.G.) Coll Firozabad, Agra U [e-mail: us_pandey123@rediffmail.com]), **Impact of Globalization on Rural Poverty of India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Indian rural society has undergone considerable change in the recent past, particularly since the independence as a result of a series of the agricultural reform that have accelerated the pace of the change. This paper examines the levels & changes in the poverty indicators of the rural area in India in the age of globalization. In this paper we examine the level & changes in poverty indicators in the 2005 for the rural population of India disaggregated by- (a) Social groups & (b) Household types distinguished according to major source of livelihood of a household during 365 days preceding the date of interview. This is carried out on the basis of comparable estimates on the mixed reference period (MRP) computed from the unit record data for the round consumer expenditure survey (CES) carried out by the National Sample survey organization of India (NSSO). Poverty, particularly rural poverty, has been one of the enduring policy challenges in India. Surely, the most important objective of the reforms process would have been to make a significant dent on rural poverty. This paper also address the important issue of anti-poverty policy in India. The poverty measures used in this paper are all drawn from the popular Foster-Greer-thorbecke class of function written as: $Y_a = 1 - (Z - Y_1)^{1/z}$] a/n $Y_1 < Z$ Here, Y_a is measure of poverty, Z is the poverty line, n is the population size & OC is non negative parameter. The policy prescriptions for more effective anti-poverty strategy will discussed.

2006S01259

Pandey, U. S. & Ugrasen, D. R. (S.R.K.P.G. Coll Firozabad, Agra U, U.P., India, 283203 [tel: 915612280451; fax: 9156122233040; e-mail: us_pandey123@yahoo.com]), **Migration as Socio-Economic Problem of the Society. The Rural Area of Uttar Pradesh State**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Human development is a multidimensional concept comprising essentially three dimensions: health, education & economy. In the present

report, an attempt has been made to assess the level of human development for U.P. province in India. It also examines the regional differential in the level of economic development of Census rural area in U.P. In the inter-district analysis, three indicators of human development such as life expectancy at birth (e0), literacy 15 years & over (LIT15+) & per capita income (PCI) are taken into account, but in the case of rural area analysis, ten indicators of economic development (labour force activities: three indicators; occupation major groups: four indicators; & income: three indicators) are used. Using taxonomic methods variations between the districts as well as between the rural area in U.P. have been examined. The results reveal that Gagiabad is at the highest level of human development. Basti is at the lowest position in the level of human development. The rural area analysis shows a clear economic situation in U.P., indicating that Agra & Lucknow are the more developed economic RA for males & females respectively. Mainpuri is the least developed economic in U.P.

2006S01260

Panina, Ludmila (Faculty Social Sciences, Daugavpils U, Latvia LV 5400 [tel: +371 6153350; fax: +371 5428629; e-mail: ludmila@dau.lv]), **Investigation of Interconnection of Higher Education Quality with Social, Economic and Political Orientation of the Development of Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Subjective perception of the quality of higher education is changed according to the social, economic, & political orientation of the development of a concrete society, as far as the institute of higher education is a mechanism of reproduction & further providing of this orientation of the development. According to this fact one can define 2 polar models of higher (& not only) education: innovative-personal (which is realized in democratic societies) & traditional-collective (which is realized in authoritarian societies). The task of traditional-collective upbringing & education is to build a person into the existing system of the requirements & interrelations in the society. Contrariwise, the task of innovative-personal upbringing & education is the formation of a cosmopolitan person. The basic characteristic of a person, which is formed by the model of innovative-personal education, is an ability to find new forms (in social interrelations, in culture etc.) in the sophisticated exchanged world. It allows solving the actual problems of the state & society.

2006S01261

Paoletti, Isabella (Dipt Discipline Comunicazione, U Bologna, Italy [e-mail: paoletti@dsc.unibo.it]), **Communication and Decision Making Aspects of the Work of Call Operators in Control Rooms of the Medical Emergency Number in Italy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper focuses on communication & decision making issues bound to the organizational change of the medical emergency service. Through a detailed conversational analysis within an ethnomethodological framework of actual emergency calls, the analysis highlights communications problems, such as the unwillingness of the caller to cooperate & localization problems. The paper argues that these problems are related to the shift in the organizational structure of the emergency service. Lately the management of the medical emergency has radically changed in Italy. Before the people involved in an emergency called the nearest hospital & an ambulance took the patient there. After the introduction of control rooms, the operators are instructed to ask callers a structured series of question & to understand the type of medical problems involved in the emergency. On that basis they send the most appropriate means. First aid is often provided directly on the scene of the emergency; then the patient is taken to the nearest relevant hospital, in relation to the person's specific medical problem. The very use of the technology creates a new work environment that allows a level of organization & of efficiency unthinkable before, but also raises specific problems.

2006S01262

Papadakis, Yiannis (Dept Social & Political Science, U Cyprus 20537 [e-mail: papada@ucy.ac.cy]), **Identities and Non-Entities: Nationalism and Internal Violence in Divided Cyprus**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the "collateral damage" resulting from ethnic conflict, partition & nationalism in divided Cyprus. The Cyprus Problem provides the context within which the two major ethnic groups in Cyprus have suffered in multiple ways & developed their separate exclusionist nationalisms. The emphasis placed on both sides of the Cyprus Problem resulted in the disregard of a number of other social problems in Cyprus, as the National Issue has come to monopolize attention. This paper explores the ways in which societies that have suffered pronounced ethnic violence

from others can in turn become internally repressive & inflict violence within. These forms of internal violence can reach the most intimate aspects of daily life, from how people speak to ordinary educational practices & the treatment of various others within.

2006S01263

Papademas, Diana (Sociology Dept, State U New York, Old Westbury 11568 [tel: 516-876-3129; fax: 516-876-3149; e-mail: DianaPapademas@worldnet.att.net]), **Human Rights and Media in the Global Context**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper highlights the social history of human rights movement from early ethical & secular notions, through the Enlightenment, & into the modern globalized period. Emphasis is given to communication media as the defining, shaping, altering social force for human rights discourse. In theory & practice, human rights reflect the issues of liberalism, universalism, & the challenges from globalization. Critical theory is applied to question the potential contradictions in the assurance of human rights for all groups (indigenous, ethnic/racial, gendered, age, class-based & other cultures). To do so, the discourse on media representation of those rights & those contradictions are analyzed in this study. Drawing from the research & documentary data of several studies, this paper argues for the need to analyze the mediated context of human rights, including the media interventions through such global institutions as the United Nations. The convergence of discourse in civil & political, economic, social & cultural rights is shaped by the globalized media.

2006S01264

Papadopoulos, Apostolos G. (Dept Geography, Harokopio U, 17671 Athens, Greece [tel: 00302109549318; fax: 00302109514759; e-mail: apospapa@hua.gr]), **"Beware of Immigrants Bearing Gifts." Immigration and Changing Rural Geographies in Southern Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Southern Europe has become a region receiving immigrants from the former socialist countries, northern Africa, Latin America & Asia. Following the integration of South European countries into the European Union & the rapid transformation of their economies, the geographical & socio-economic distance between North & South in Europe has narrowed. The expanding demand for flexible labour, independent from trade union practices & legislation has created the basis for immigration, which has shown an increase in rural regions too. The existing immigration flows have combined with a number of socioeconomic characteristics in Greek rural regions & have led to changing rural geographies. Moreover, immigrants' adaptive behaviour & social networks have been of strategic importance for their social & economic integration. Their mobility patterns within the receiving society & their "transnationalism" reflect to some extent their integration prospects. The economic integration of migrants is interrelated to their social & cultural integration, but there is not a consistent integration process. The paper, which is based on recent empirical research carried out in rural Greece, aims first at establishing the linkages between immigration & the socioeconomic trajectories of certain rural regions & second at discussing immigrants' social & economic integration dynamics & prospects in rural areas.

2006S01265

Parker, Cristian (Instit Estudios Avanzados, U Santiago de Chile [tel: 56-2-2358089; fax: 56-2-2358089; e-mail: cparker@lauca.usach.cl]), **Science and Innovation in University Student's Worldview. A Study in a Developing Society Shaped by Globalization: The Chilean Case**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The worldviews of the elites in a modernizing & globalized developing country as Chile are in a changing transition towards modernity. How is this process taking place & which is the role of scientific thought in it? How is the scientific & technological conception of elites (higher education students) related to the promotion of sustainable development? Are the new elites more open to the advanced values of science-technology & innovation or are they still attached to traditional values? How is this process evolving in developing countries of South America where worldviews are still influenced by a non secularized mentality? Which are the specific traits of this process, & to which social conditions (gender, socioeconomic, cultural, political) it is related? Which are the data that must be focused for policy making in scientific & technological higher education program for these countries, in the context of the gaps in science & technology in the global knowledge society? The paper argues for a new conceptual insight to the phenomenon "science & innovation within university stu-

dents in developing countries". The empiric data is based on a recent national survey applied to a representative sample of university students from Chilean main 25 universities.

2006S01266

Parker, Cristian (Instit Estudios Avanzados, U Santiago de Chile, Chile [tel: 56-2-2358089; fax: 56-2-2358089; e-mail: cparker@lauca.usach.cl]), **Believing "in My Own Way" among University Students: The Chilean Case**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper develops a different way of classifying religious affiliation according to the different degree of distance towards official religion—Catholicism, the major religion in Chile. For a very high percentage of young people with growing access to education & greater scientific knowledge, changes are leading in two directions: a) to a decline in their religious beliefs or b) to new forms of religious beliefs that are more self-styled & that are distrustful of ecclesiastical authority. From the point of view of the sociological theory concerning religious field this data could be interpreted as forms of "religious dissidence" in a national religious field where Catholicism is dominant in cultural terms. The paper argues for new methodological & theoretical insights into the changing religious phenomenon among the urban elite in developing countries. Classical theories of secularization predict rationalization of beliefs but current cultural changes can also produce new types of what can be called "post-modern" beliefs. The empirical data is based on a recent national survey applied to a representative sample of university students of Chile's main 25 universities.

2006S01267

Parker, Richard Barron (School Law, Hiroshima Shudo U, Japan 731-3195 [tel: 81-82-830-1292; fax: 81-81-848-7788; e-mail: parker@shudo-u.ac.jp]), **Language and Legal Culture in Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Why has it been so difficult for Japan to develop what Lawrence Friedman called an "internal legal culture", an autonomous group of legal professionals? Recent scholarship sees the cause as conscious policy decisions by the government over many decades to frustrate the rise of an independent bar & judiciary. I argue that larger background characteristics of Japanese culture must also be part of a full explanation. The dense web of social relationships & the power of social roles in Japanese society makes law less necessary & less attractive as a means of ordering society. In addition, Japanese civilization, compared with Western European or American civilization, places a relatively low value on language. There is no tradition of rhetoric in politics in Japan. There is no analogue to the extraordinary reification of language in Western philosophy, from Plato to Kant's philosophical idealism. The idea that we could be trapped in, or limited by our language, is a non-starter in Japan. From the Japanese point of view, language (law) is an inefficient, awkward way of coordinating human behavior. It is no wonder that discretionary administration by a powerful bureaucracy has been preferred to publicly published law interpreted by an independent judiciary.

2006S01268

Parker, Robert Nash (Dept Sociology, U California, Riverside 92521 [tel: 951-827-4604; fax: 951-827-7394; e-mail: robnp@aol.com]), **Introduction to Geographic Information Systems (G.I.S.)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Geographic Information Systems (G.I.S.) are coming into more common use in criminology. In this paper an introduction to the ways in which GIS can be utilized to assist criminologists in their research above & beyond the production of "Pretty" maps is presented. Although these maps serve as an attractive vehicle for displaying data, they in fact contain the same information, in many cases, as a simple crosstabular table. Just as research in criminology began to address more interesting & more complex models & research questions 40 years ago—with regression models & their various extensions & alternatives—GIS techniques can help the criminologist 1) build more interesting & multi-faceted data bases that integrate different kinds of spatial relationships with nonspatial data on crime & violence, 2) generate new hypotheses about crime & its causes based on such integrated databases, & 3) utilize statistical models that allow for appropriate tests of these hypotheses & take full advantage of the strengths & difficulties that these spatially integrated data bases present. Original research on youth gang violence & alcohol, & on race, poverty, & youth homicide will be used to illustrate the power of GIS approaches in criminology.

2006S01269

Parmar, Leena (Dept Sociology, U Rajasthan, Jaipur, India 302004 [tel: 91-141-2710206; e-mail: leenaind@datainfosys.net]), **Need for Cross-Cultural Dimension of Military Sociology in Asia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The problem of the influence of military organization on society on the whole has failed to attract the attention of social scientists. To be sure, much has been written about war, its alleged evil or beneficial effects, its causes & the possibilities of its abolition, but only a few scholars have tried to understand the importance of the subjects. The emergence, acceptance & institutionalized recognition of Military Sociology is intimately related to academic sub-structure as well as wider societal structure. The military, as a sub-system of society, is characterized by distancing from people, relative isolationist aloofness & a distinct non-civilian sub-culture & sub-structure. The need for such distinctiveness is related to the tasks, functions, & responsibilities which are assigned to military. The sociological understanding of military system has not yet come of age in India. The system, by its nature & character, necessitates certain legitimate degree of non-accessibility, secrecy & disciplined silence. The sources of understanding sociological dimensions of military in India are largely autobiographical, biographical, memoirs, records, reports & newspaper reporting. Such sources are certainly useful but have meaningful biases, revealing self-glorification or national patriotic overtones. The objective & facts-oriented analytical aspects of military system cannot be achieved unless the social scientists have access to the reality of military system through appropriate techniques & methods of inquiry coupled with theoretical & conceptual framework. Each country has a separate national character & identity. It is worthwhile to study the cross cultural identities to understand the pattern of army socialization & the social organization. For an example, studies of organizations, especially military organizations have great potentialities in South Asia regions. India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, & Sri Lanka are neighbors & each has a separate military organization. It would be worthwhile to study the military issues which are raised in this paper. What type of social organizations do these countries have? What are the cultural & national identities of these countries? What is the role of military socialization on the army as such? Does socialization in the army in other country work as the same direction as it does in India? Can we do a comparative study between under-developed & developed countries? We may highlight a few issues, which may be studied by Sociologists, Historians, Political Scientists & psychologists. Reconciliation between the contradictions of military preparedness & maintenance of peace is part of holistic perspective of Military Sociology. Wars are not won or lost by weaponry alone. There are dimensions of domination, power, morale, commitment, traditions & worldview, which need to be studied & analyzed in the cultural & social context of every society.

2006S01270

Parmar, Leena (Dept Sociology, U Rajasthan, Jaipur, India 302004 [tel: 91-141-2710206; e-mail: leenaind@datainfosys.net]), **Need for Military Sociology in Asia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The problem of the influence of military organization on society on the whole has failed to attract the attention of social scientists. To be sure, much has been written about war, its alleged evil or beneficial effects, its causes & the possibilities of its abolition, but only a few scholars have tried to understand the importance of the subjects. The emergence, acceptance & institutionalized recognition of Military Sociology is intimately related to academic sub-structure as well as wider societal structure. The military, as a sub-system of society, is characterized by distancing from people, relative isolationist aloofness & a distinct non-civilian sub-culture & sub-structure. The need for such distinctiveness is related to the tasks, functions, & responsibilities which are assigned to military. The sociological understanding of military system has not yet come of age in India. The system, by its nature & character, necessitates certain legitimate degree of non-accessibility, secrecy & disciplined silence. The sources of understanding sociological dimensions of military in India are largely autobiographical, biographical, memoirs, records, reports & newspaper reporting. Such sources are certainly useful but have meaningful biases, revealing self-glorification or national patriotic overtones. The objective & facts-oriented analytical aspects of military system cannot be achieved unless the social scientists have access to the reality of military system through appropriate techniques & methods of inquiry coupled with theoretical & conceptual framework. Each country has a separate national character & identity. It is worthwhile to study the cross cultural identities to understand the pattern of army socialization & the social organization. For an example, studies of organizations, especially military organizations have great

potentialities in South Asia regions. India, China, Pakistan, Bangladesh, & Sri Lanka are neighbors & each has a separate military organization. It would be worthwhile to study the military issues, which are raised in this paper. What type of social organizations these countries have? What are the cultural & national identities of these countries? What is the role of military socialization on the army as such? Does socialization in the army in other countries work in the same direction as it does in India? Can we do a comparative study between under-developed & developed countries? We may highlight a few issues which may be studied by Sociologists, Historians, Political Scientists & psychologists. Reconciliation between the contradictions of military preparedness & maintenance of peace is part of holistic perspective of Military Sociology. Wars are not won or lost by weaponry. There are dimensions of domination, power, morale, commitment, traditions & worldview, which need to be studied & analyzed in the cultural & social context of every society.

2006S01271

Parmar, Leena (Dept Sociology, U Rajasthan, Jaipur, India 302004 [tel: 91-141-2710206; e-mail: leenaind@datainfosys.net]), **A Unique Learning Process—Indian Peacekeepers**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ India is one of the largest contributors to UN Peacekeeping operations. Since its first commitment in Korea in 1950, Indian troops have participated in some of the most difficult UN operations & won universal admiration for their professional excellence. They have taken part in 38 peace keeping missions out of 48 undertaken by the UN & contributed over 62,000 troops all over the world—to name a few: Congo, Gaza, Cambodia, Somalia, Angola &, more recently, Lebanon, Sierra Leone & Eritrea. No sociological study has been done on the Indian Peacekeeping Forces so far. This paper outlines the new areas of learning, (starting from the selection of the troops for the mission, until the completion of the mission) along with the individual's role expectations & behavioral norms, which are geared to the anticipation that he will achieve the standards of other UN contingent. Approximately 100 soldiers have been taken as a sample for direct interview. It is a unique experience as in India, the best of troops are selected on the basis of past performance & results. It is amazing to know the learning experiences from the troops. It is a process of working together for developing group responsibility, along with learning new cultural norms, ethos, advanced technology & expected rules of behavior in a foreign country. In a sense, he becomes partially socialized to a situation in which he expects to be involved. These anticipatory learning exercises are functional & psychologically extremely useful, which facilitates the transition to new roles associated with higher status positions in comparison to other troops of the Indian Army. It is a matter of pride & privilege for those Indian troops who take part in the peacekeeping operations abroad.

2006S01272

Parmar, Leena (Dept Sociology, U Rajasthan, Jaipur, India 302004 [tel: 91-141-2710206; e-mail: leenaind@datainfosys.net]), **War Widows and the Greedy Family**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is a part of the post-doctoral work on Kargil War Widows in India. India had a war with Pakistan in 1999 & for the first time Government of India gave a huge amount of money as compensation to the dead soldiers' families. Kargil war widows are in a complex transition, with various possible consequences, both subjective & objective. After having given a brief introduction of widows in general in India, this paper highlights the war widows. In this study the sample is restricted to Kargil war widows, to whom the Indian Government has given a huge sum of money as compensation, directly to the widows (never in the history of Indian wars, so much compensation money had been given directly to any war widows before). The methodology has been case-study method, observation & unstructured interview. What is the impact of this compensation money? Who are the beneficiaries? Who is actually spending the money & on what? Has this compensation money changed the status of these widows in the family? Do they have any role in the process of decision making? Are these widows educated enough to handle the money? What is the role of these women in the process of development as human beings? The paper will be addressing these issues highlighting the relationship between educational awareness & the compensation money given by the Government of India.

2006S01273

Parra-Luna, Francisco (U Complutense Madrid, Somosaguas, 28223 Spain [tel: 34913942923; fax: 34913942767; e-mail: parraluna@cps.ucm.es]), **The Cervantes Novel *Don Quixote* as a**

System: A Systemic Methodology to Discover the "Place of La Mancha", *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The recent discovery of the "place of La Mancha" in Cervantes' novel *Don Quixote* is, maybe, one of the best examples of the capacity of Systems Theory to discover hidden aspects of complex objects. Let us start saying that a system is an interrelated set of elements organized with a final aim, which is exactly the *Don Quixote* novel, as a set of sentences, distances, times & villages that are interrelated in such a form that produce new results about the localization of the place of La Mancha. The initial scientific problem is that no scientific works are known on the subject. A graphical, alive & simplified example of this power of emergency could be grasped by the following "kitchen process": a) select the most significant variables & dimensions of the whole system in relation with the problem; b) put them together into a recipient; & c) remove them according to systemic rules, & you will get a product (new knowledge) emerging from the mixture, which was not present in any of the individual dimensions & variables introduced. The process could be labelled like the systemic formula $VARIABLES + SYSTEMIC RULES = EMERGENCY$, & the result was Villanueva de los Infantes. In this moment a team of mathematicians of the University of Valencia, Spain, & I are trying to carry out the following complementary research seeking: 1) to verify the result of Villanueva de los Infantes starting from different types of measures of geographical distances; & 2) to know which is the exact velocity of the mounts of *Don Quixote* & *Sancho Panza*. The solution is expected to be a mathematical structure with a parabolic equation of the type $Y = a + bx + cx^2$ where its derivative with respect to 'x' will give this exact velocity.

2006S01274

Pascale, Celine-Marie (American U, Washington, DC 20016-8072 [tel: 202-885-2524; fax: 202-885-2477; e-mail: pascale@american.edu]), **The Color of Dreams and the Meaning of Ambition**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines how modern notions of self-improvement intersect with prejudice to construct conceptions of individual achievement & personal ambition. In the discourse of liberal equality, people are limited only by their own abilities & ambitions; yet ability & ambition are more than individual attributes. To the extent that categories of gender, race, sexuality, & class are central both to opportunity & experience, such conceptions are central to what we understand as ambition. Based on in-depth interviews, newspaper articles, & television coverage in the US, this paper examines how the language of ambition & success reproduces cultural prejudices. Importantly, the analysis relocates sources of power & agency without denying the effects of social structures. In addition, by drawing from both ethnomethodology & poststructural discourse analysis, this paper contributes theoretically & methodologically to sociological analyses of language & culture.

2006S01275

Pascaru, Mihai, Butiu, Calina Ana & Muresan, Maria (U Alba Iulia, 510009 Romania [tel: +40-258-806127; fax: +40-258-812630; e-mail: m_pascaru@yahoo.com]), **The Local Governance from a Cybernetic Perspective. Exploratory Investigations in the Apuseni Mountains, Romania (2004-2005)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The very concept of citizens' participation in the local management is taken into account now. How can the sociologist refer to this participation if it does not exist at all (in the case where neither the information nor the feed-back exists)? The answer to this question, from our point of view, can be given by the sociological report results. Therefore, during 2004-2005 we realized a series of researches at the level of the Apuseni Mountains rural communities (Romania) in order to test this hypothesis. Data on the real management have been collected through the report based on questionnaire regarding 140 farms belonging to Horea, Albac & Scărișoara. Some results obtained due to report data processing have been restored to both the citizens & the local governance authorities, using the interview guide. Scientifically, there has been completed information on the real governance stage, the informational obstruction motivation & the feed-back unfulfilling causes, as well. Concerning the intervention, we will state that the informational flux has been improved immediately, the feed-back being also founded by the local managing team informing about the citizens' opinions & evaluation.

2006S01276

Pasternak, Suzana & Bógus, Lucia M. M. (Urban Planning Dept, U São Paulo, Brazil 05508-900 [tel: 55 11 3091 4554; fax: 55 11

3815 6661; e-mail: suzanapasternak@uol.com.br]), **A Favela That Became a City. Metamorphosis of Informal Settlements in São Paulo**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the 1980s it was observed a great growth of the favelas in the municipality of São Paulo. On that occasion I published an article named "A City That Was Transformed in Favela," in which I analyzed the growth of the squatter settlements, their housing & living conditions. Twenty years later, the phenomenon of favelas in São Paulo deserves a new analysis. Some questions arise: Did the São Paulo favelas change? In what way do they differ & in what way are they similar to the rest of the urban fabric? Did the housing units in favelas change, & in what way & how? What are the specificities of the populations of favelas? This article is based on Census data for 1991 & 2000 & in many field researches developed either by academic institutions or by São Paulo City Council. The paper contributes to understand the dynamics of the precarious settlements & the myths about them. It also helps to evaluate the policy of upgrading squatter settlements put in practice mainly after 1990. How does this posture of non removal invasions impact the urban structure, in addition to the lack of housing policies for urban poor & the increase of social inequality? The favela is more & more similar to the formal urban fabric. The present research contributes to the studies about myths & realities in favelas.

2006S01277

Patel, Sujata (Dept Sociology, U Pune, India 411007 [tel: 91-20-2569 0389; fax: 91-20-2560 1297; e-mail: spatel@unipune.ernet.in]), **Nation, Nation-States and Nationalism in the Making of Sociology in India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper assesses the way post independent India's two most prominent sociologists, A. R. Desai & M. N. Srinivas, took up the challenge of constructing alternate sociological perspectives to those advanced & legitimised in & through the discourse of colonial modernity. Nationalism forms a backdrop to the work of both these thinkers. While Desai, a Marxist, uses the concepts of nation & nationalism & discusses the relationship between class & nation together with the relationship between colonial state & nation, Srinivas, influenced by Radcliff Brown advances an indigenous theory based on caste. Desai, I argue, is able to take the first steps to go beyond the binaries of colonial modernity when he interrogates the limitations of the concepts of nation & nation state & argues that it remains part of a dominant colonial ideology. On the other hand Srinivas's indigenous theory is constructed on the same site as that of the binaries of colonial modernity & thus collapses under its weight. The paper ends this discussion by suggesting a way forward.

2006S01278

Pattnaik, Binay Kumar (Dept Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Instit Technology Kanpur, UP, India 208016 [tel: +91-512-2598322; fax: +91-512- 2597510; e-mail: binay@iitk.ac.in]), **Perceiving the Role of Grassroots NGOs: From the Vantage Point of Social Movement Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In recent times, many grassroots micro movements known as new social movements have taken place centering on contemporary issues of importance such as ecology/environment, women empowerment, human rights, sharing of natural resources & the like. Of late, there has been a phenomenal rise of Nongovernmental Organisations in India. These organizations have contributed handsomely towards the rise of new social movements through their intense campaigns, people's mobilization programmes & effective networks. In the light of these, this paper posits Nongovernmental Organizations as a social force that facilitates collective action & people's mobilization. It discusses how by deploying various people oriented as well as people centered strategies, these organizations build rapport with the people & mobilize them. This has been discussed from the vantage point of new social movement perspective. The paper portrays empirically the roles that Nongovernmental Organizations play in making the people environmentally aware & sensitive to be self-supportive. Based on the empirical data obtained from 40 grassroots environmental Nongovernmental Organizations located in coastal Orissa (south eastern state of India), the paper discusses the various measures that such grassroots organizations employ in building awareness among people & also provides vivid account of efforts for mobilizing & subsequently empowering them through formation of their grassroots organizations to meet the growing environmental challenges. Thus, as an application of the new social movement theory, the paper traces the process of a social movement led by the grassroots Nongovernmental Organizations in rural Orissa, i.e., from mobilization to institutionalization. Lastly it concludes that in a strong

civil society, it is people who ultimately protect & restore the ecosystems/environment, for this is the key to the survival of the rural folks & a sound ecological future in a developing country.

2006S01279

Pattnaik, Binay Kumar & Sahoo, Subhasis (Dept Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Instit Technology Kanpur 208016 [tel: 91-512-2598322; fax: 91-512-2597510; e-mail: binay@iitk.ac.in]), **Science Popularization Movement in India from Mid-20th Century Onward: A Sociological Study in the State of Orissa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ Science as a culture would be feasible through the efforts for popularization of science in developing societies. In fact science popularization is an effort to carry scientific knowledge & concepts to the masses with a view to promulgating the rational values & critical attitudes of scientific method. This paper examines case examples of scientists from Orissa who called upon the socio-cultural representation(s) of science in the form of a science popularization movement. The paper based on the sociological perspective of social movement i.e. from mobilization to institutionalization, analyzes the science popularization movement in Orissa that has gradually been transformed into institutions & these shifts can be seen as part of a historical trajectory i.e. life cycle of a movement. The basic mobilization took place through activities like popular writings on science, science fictions, translation of scientific works into vernacular language, teaching of science in vernacular medium, delivering popular lectures in science & institution building in science etc. The empirical basis of the paper draws upon the contributions made by P. K. Parija, an eminent plant scientist of Orissa & his fellow scientists like G. N. Mohapatra, G. D. Mishra, D. K. Mishra, K. M. Samal etc. in various forms. The fervor of three movements in the then Orissa, (1) Reformist, (2) Nationalist & (3) Oriya's search for regional identity, (through the linguistic movement) had inspired these Oriya scientists who were all growing up then as part of the socio-political milieu. The science popularization movement of Orissa (1940s to 1970s) could very well reflect the spirit of reformist movement (as scientists used science as a liberating force i.e. liberation from religious orthodoxy, superstitions, magical elements, caste organizations & fear of colonial rule) & Oriya search for identity movement (as these scientists used science for creating linguistic space for popular science literature in Oriya language & teaching of science in vernacular i.e. Oriya medium). Lastly the paper deals with the later developments of the People's Science Movement in Orissa which are more recent phenomena & are reflecting the left-wing science activism of Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti/All India People's Science Network.

2006S01280

Pautova, Larisa (Omsk State U, Russian Federation 644077 [tel: +7-3812-229019; fax: +7-3812- 229813, +7-3812229322; e-mail: pautoval@yandex.ru]), **Social Representation of Stability in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus, Poland: Comparative Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The post-communism reforms made the state of chaos a customary thing & provided grounds for popularity of stability. So stability acts as a "cultural construct" connected not with the real world, but with the collective representation of reality. The idea of stability acts as skillful & elaborate mechanism of manipulation, domination & pressure. Depending on the political codes stability is masterfully decomposed, imagined, veiled, or simulated. Thus the research objective is to compare the core, socially oriented meanings & periphery of Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian & Polish stability representations. Methodology of research. Integrative theory of consciousness. Survey. Method of associations. Analysis of discourse. The empirical objects of research are 1) users of Internet forums; 2) students (280 people from each country). Conclusions. The analysis of associations & frames confirms the initial hypothesis about the multidimensional character of representations. The image of a particular case of stability is presented as objective political stance. The emphasis is put not on stability itself, but on its evaluation. The affirmation, as well as negation of stability may be considered speculative in character. So the perception of the issue of stability strives for becoming a reality, it strives to become & may become a reality.

2006S01281

Pearce, Laurie & Pearce, Larry (U British Colombia, Vancou-

ver, BC V7G 2T9 [tel: 1-604-929-4560; fax: 1-604-929-4561; e-mail: lauriepearce@shaw.ca]), **The Post 9/11 World of Disaster Management: A Canadian Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The terrorist attack of September 11, 2001 had a significant impact upon Canada as US-based planes were diverted to Canadian soil. For several days disaster managers scrambled to accommodate displaced air passengers. The subsequent impact on tourism & other economic sectors was acute & lasted for years; however, the overall impact on the practice of disaster management has been subtle & incremental. Yet, just five years later, the world of disaster management in Canada is substantially different. Using a qualitative analytical approach, this presentation will discuss how the practice of disaster management has been altered at the community & senior governmental levels, how the research agenda has shifted, & the evolving changes in education & training. The presentation will conclude with some thoughts on the challenges of integrating top-down planning with community-based resiliency.

2006S01282

Pearson, David (School Social & Cultural Studies, Victoria U Wellington, New Zealand [tel: 64-4-463-5317; fax: 64-4-463-5041; e-mail: david.pearson@vuw.ac.nz]), **From Empire to Empire: Situating Citizenship in British Settler States**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Despite the acknowledged problematic status of 'the nation-state' as an historically specific model of political community, let alone its value within broader theoretical currency, there is still a tendency to restrict debates about state autonomy & national belonging to the emergence, persistence & possible demise of this model as a prelude to debating the merits of multinational or post-national forms of citizenship. This, often overly Eurocentric perspective, detracts from a more expansive perspective that looks at lengthier time periods & more comparative political possibilities, particularly relating to empires. As this paper will illustrate, the political structures & imaginings of British Empire continued to shape those settler states it created, long after 'the nation-state' had been invented. Drawing mainly from New Zealand illustrations, with some Australian & Canadian asides, this paper will compare historical models of British subjecthood with current citizenship regimes in an, arguable, age of American 'empire'. In both eras the idea of 'the nation-state' is deeply implicated in the symbolic & substantive exclusions of 'racial' & ethnic difference. But past & present intra & interstate composite frameworks of citizenship, particularly relating to aboriginal, post-settler & regional/global migration patterns, still offer inclusionary possibilities for the future.

2006S01283

Peeters, Hans, Debels, Annelies & Van den Troost, Ann (CESO, K. U. Leuven, B-3000 Belgium [tel: (+32) (0)16 32 34 73; fax: (+32) (0)16 32 33 65; e-mail: hans.peeters@soc.kuleuven.be]), **Old Age Protection of Non-Standard Workers in Belgium**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This article investigates to what extent the Belgian pension system is adapted to the proliferation of atypical forms of employment. Are there any differences between the old age protection of flexible & non-flexible workers? What are the effects of flexible employment on participation in the three pension pillars & on the level of pension benefits? These are important questions from a gender perspective because women more often display atypical career patterns than men. To answer the questions, the article pursues a double research strategy: an analysis of Belgian legislation & relevant collective labour agreements is complemented with a statistical analysis on the Panel Study of Belgian Households. The analyses show that part-time employment results in a lower pension, while other forms of temporal flexibility such as temporary leave arrangements & temporary unemployment do not. In the second pillar we find that workers with a temporary contract or moving between employers are discriminated against. Finally, the results indicate that flexible workers are not compensated for lower pension protection through increased participation in the third pension pillar. Our findings suggest that a reassessment of the system of "assimilated" periods is required since assimilation of non-work periods is less frequent in flexible arrangements where women are overrepresented. Furthermore, we argue that a system of coordinated regulation for the three pension pillars is desirable.

2006S01284

Peez, David & Pocock, Barbara (Dept Industrial Relations, Griffith U, Brisbane, QLD 4111, Australia [tel: +61 7 3735 7600; fax: +61 7 3735 7177; e-mail: d.peez@griffith.edu.au]), **The Commu-**

nity in Unionism: The Role of Community Activists and Engagement in Union Renewal, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Unions cannot achieve all their aims through activism in the workplace. Community unionism "working with other groups in the community to achieve progressive change for workers" has been a strategy successfully used by unions overseas & in Australia. This research looks at this but focuses more on another dimension—the integration of community activists within union organisation. The research reported in this paper is drawn from three sources: a survey of 379 organisers from 13 unions in late 2002 & early 2003; a survey of 2350 current workplace delegates from 8 unions in late 2003 & early 2004; & a survey of 31 state branch secretaries & 10 national secretaries. We asked questions to investigate several questions. How do delegates who are community activists differ from other delegates? How do union organisers who have come to the union movement from backgrounds in community or student activism differ from other organisers? How do unions that work in coalition with community groups differ from unions that do not? We found that delegates who were also community activists were better networked & reported fewer obstacles to doing their job than delegates who are not also community activists; organisers with community activist backgrounds reported fewer barriers to recruiting delegates & organising workplaces than organisers with no community activist background; & unions participating in community coalitions were more likely to report increased membership growth & an improved financial position. Overall, two dimensions of community unionism close relationships between unions & community groups, & the integration of community activists within union organisation both promote membership growth & activity.

2006S01285

Peez, David & Pocock, Barbara (Dept Industrial Relations, Griffith U, Nathan Campus, Brisbane QLD 4111, Australia [tel: +61 7 3735 7600; fax: +61 7 3735 7177; e-mail: d.peez@griffith.edu.au]), **Models of Union (Re)organisation: Evidence on the Australian Experience**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper reports findings from a major study of the development of new models of union organising in Australia, based on linked surveys of union delegates, organisers & leaders, along with focus groups, involving a total of 3000 respondents. We find that unions have made some progress towards a reorientation of organisers' work towards an organising "model," but this task is far from complete. Organisers believe they are still spending too much time dealing with grievances. Few resources are being devoted to growth & recruitment in non-union areas. Still, organisers are satisfied with their work & prepared to tolerate heavy workloads. Supporting delegates through training builds union activism & power. The most important ingredient for a successful delegate is confidence. More support is particularly needed in developing representatives' networking skills, which are important but for which they often lack support from the union. There seems to be inadequate transfer of skills from organisers to workplace representatives. Employer opposition & declining job security make life harder for unions, but they are not the most important factors. Union-related factors are, collectively, eight times more important than employer-related factors in explaining local union power. Most importantly, we found that a democratic union is one with a future. Member involvement & inclusion promotes membership growth & union power. The good news is that member & delegate involvement "union democracy" is improving, but still has some way to go.

2006S01286

Pellegrino, Giuseppina (Dept Sociology & Political Science, U Calabria, Arcavacata di Rende (CS), Italy 87036 [tel: +39(0)984492569; fax: +39(0)984492598; e-mail: gpellegrino@yahoo.com, g.pellegrino@unical.it]), **Mobile Mediascapes: Ubiquity as a Metaphor for Interaction**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Contemporary society seems to be more & more characterized by physical, corporeal & virtual mobility, also fostered by mobile & ubiquitous computing environments. These emerging technologies, which blur boundaries between work & non-work settings & are constituted as cultural objects (Griswold, 1994), represent one of the last frontiers in social communication. On the one hand, appropriation & fruition of mobile media challenges the production, distribution & sharing of information services within & across organizational boundaries. On the other hand, mobile & ubiquitous computing represent the cutting edge in the "next wave of nomadic computing" & "nomadic information environments" (Lyytinen & Yoo, 2002). This paper aims to analyze mobility & ubiquity

as metaphors for current & future interaction. Mobility as a network of connections through which people & objects circulate, reminds us of the importance of users-actors performing their action across multiple locations in everyday life. Also, mobile technologies interweave & support both distance & proximity, as well as different mobilities (cf. Urry, 2002).

2006S01287

Penn, Roger (Fylde Coll, Lancaster U, UK LA1 4YF [tel: 00 44 1524 701333; e-mail: r.penn@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Spectator Violence in English and Italian Football**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper compares spectator behaviour in English & Italian football stadia. It takes a different perspective from traditional accounts of football violence which focus on 'hooliganism'. The analysis is based upon two sets of theoretical perspectives. The first involves an analysis of the physical models of the body that underpin the different contexts within which professional football is viewed in the two countries. In Italy the models involve a combination of 'carnivale' & 'manifestazione' (political demonstration). In England the models include both the theatre & the prison. In the English case, spectators are assumed to be individuated & passive, & considerable surveillance & control are institutionalized at matches. In Italy, spectators are assumed to be autonomous actors within the stadium, & controls are both more peripheral to spectating & potentially more violent. The second element in the comparative analysis involves issues of affectivity embodied physically within English Premier League stadia. Here the model is of a 'cathedral' & the paper presents visual data on the statues, commemorative walkways & memorials to the dead that have been integral to the new, re-developed English Premier League stadia. The paper argues that these physical elements have a powerful symbolic meaning to both home & away fans & are integral to overall modes of control.

2006S01288

Penn, Roger & Berridge, Damon (Fylde Coll, Lancaster U, England LA1 4YF [tel: 0044 1524 701333; e-mail: r.penn@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Attitudes towards Fertility amongst Italian Women**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper examines attitudes amongst Italian women about fertility behaviour. Two issues are explored: ideals concerning family size & age at which a first child is born. Italy represents an extreme case in terms of contemporary fertility behaviour with one of the lowest rates in the world. The sample was collected in 3 regions of Italy: the north (Lombardia & Emilia Romagna), the centre (Abruzzo) & the south (Puglia). A series of explanatory variables were used in the two analyses: age, region, educational attainment, current living arrangements, family socio-economic & educational background, number of siblings & religiosity. An ordered logit model was fitted to the responses on ideal age for a woman to have her first child. Respondents' occupation proved significant: manual workers gave a significantly lower ideal age for the first child. The data on ideal family size were initially examined using a standard Poisson model. However, there was a serious problem of under-dispersion & the data were re-characterized as a binary outcome. Religiosity proved significant: those who attended religious functions regularly gave larger ideal family sizes. Educational attainment also proved significant: those with University degrees preferred smaller families. Overall the data revealed considerable consensus amongst contemporary Italian women in their attitudes to fertility. Neither age, region nor family background proved significant. Nor did number of siblings. Level of education significantly affected attitudes towards ideal family size but not ideal age at which a woman should give birth to her first child. Regular attendance at religious functions was a significant predictor of attitudes towards ideal family size but not of attitudes about ideal age of first giving birth.

2006S01289

Penn, Roger, Berridge, Damon & Ganjali, Mojtaba (Fylde Coll, Lancaster U, UK LA1 4YF [tel: 00 44 1524 701333; e-mail: r.penn@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Modelling Longitudinal Data on Family Roles**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper examines the secular change in gender roles evident throughout the advanced world over the last 40 years. The paper will examine six questions on family roles available from the British Household Panel Study between 1991 & 2005. These will be explored in relation to a set of explanatory variables including gender, age, socio-economic background, educational attainment, region, ethnicity & family structure. These relationships will be modelled using a cumulative logit random effects approach. This facilitates the handling of a series of important issues

related to repeated ordered categorical data. The first main issue involves the ordinality of the responses [generally in the form of a Likert scale]. Our approach is a generalisation of standard binary logistic regression which is appropriate for symmetric attitudinal responses. The second main issue involves the problem of handling residual heterogeneity; that is, the inherent differences in attitude between individual respondents. This problem is resolved by incorporating an individual-specific random effect into the cumulative logit model. Other issues addressed include state dependence & the problem of initial conditions.

2006S01290

Penn, Roger & Lambert, Paul (Fylde Coll, Lancaster U, England LA1 4YF [tel: 0044 1524 701333; e-mail: r.penn@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Arranged Marriages in Western Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper examines arranged marriages in contemporary Western Europe. As a result of international migration since 1945, countries like Britain, France & Germany have become increasingly diverse ethnically. One aspect of such diversity is the presence of communities from countries where arranged marriages are the norm. The paper presents an overview of arranged & consanguineous marriages & argues that two broad systems of marriage now co-exist both globally & within many of the more economically developed countries of Western Europe. The first is the system of 'love marriage' & the second is the arranged marriage system. The paper presents an analysis of data collected as part of an EU-funded project looking at the integration of the children of international migrants in Western Europe. Most respondents in the sample were not married, but nonetheless there was a marked tendency for some groups to be married at a younger age, particularly amongst Turkish & former Yugoslavian respondents in Germany, & Pakistanis & Indians in Britain. Arranged marriages were only common amongst Indian & Pakistani respondents in Britain. They were no longer current amongst Maghrebians in France or Turks in Germany. The British data was probed in further detail. Educational attainment affected the likelihood of both arranged & consanguineous marriages amongst Indians & Pakistanis in Britain. The paper concludes that the continued centrality of arranged marriages amongst south Asian groups in Britain is partly explicable in terms of the dominant multi-cultural ethos which regards social norms about marriage as essentially religious &, therefore, private matters.

2006S01291

Pereira, Elvira S. L. F. (Instt Superior Ciências Sociais & Políticas, U Técnica Lisboa, Portugal [tel: + 351 914 723 175; e-mail: epereira@iscsp.utl.pt]), **Perceptions of Well-Being and Objective Life Conditions: A Participatory Approach to Well-Being Assessment in a Mountain Rural Community in Portugal**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Well-being is multidimensional, dynamic, complex & context dependent (Narayan et al. 2000a,b). Although objective life conditions are important, well-being also depends "on the way people feel, view & respond to their lives" (Anderson, 2004). Furthermore the context dependence of well-being means that conventional analysis using consensual objective social indicators tend to disregard fundamental aspects of local well-being. Therefore community participation in the assessment of well-being & life conditions can be very important & informative in order to monitor & improve community quality of life. This paper presents the results of a participatory approach to research on human well-being in a mountain rural community in Portugal (Pereira, Queiroz, Pereira & Vicente, 2005) & "compares" them to a more conventional analysis of quality of life using objective social indicators. The participatory research was conducted at Sistelo, Arcos de Valdevez, Portugal, within the framework of Portugal's Sub Global Assessment of the Millennium Ecosystem Assessment. A range of tools from Participatory Rural Appraisal & Rapid Rural Appraisal & other field methods were employed, such as direct observation, familiarization & participation in activities, semi-structured interviews, well-being ranking & trend lines. Nearly 40 different criteria for human well-being were identified by the local community in this study. Some of the most frequently mentioned criteria are not often taken into account in conventional studies of quality of life (in particular in studies at national scale). Furthermore, well-being ranking of rural & urban communities (the best place to live as perceived by local people) seems to contradict conventional objective analysis results.

2006S01292

Pereira, Margareth C. Silva (PROURB/ UFRJ, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 22421 020 [tel: 55 21 2522 61 81; fax: 55 21 2598 1990;

e-mail: spmarg@terra.com.br]), **Metropolitans and Communitarians: the Transnational Role Played by the Rotary Club and the Urban Planning Network in Brazil (1905-1945)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Created in 1905 in Chicago, the Rotary Club now has branches all over the world & is recognized as an organization engaged in various humanitarian actions. Created in Brazil, in Rio & Sao Paulo in the beginning of the 1920s, the club played a major role until the II World War, not only as an associative organization interested in improving the commercial affairs of its members but also creating a global network of social action directly dealing with the city's built environment & its urban culture. The Rotary Club in Brazil seen in a historical perspective, allows us to observe the transnational commutation of experiences in urban planning matters, focusing social actors, concepts, languages & plans, within global & local scales.

2006S01293

Pereyra, Diego (U Buenos Aires CPS [tel: (54 11) 4292- 6856; e-mail: diegoepereyra@yahoo.com.ar]), **The ALAS and the Development of Sociology in Latin America from the 1950s to the 1960s**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Asociación Latinoamericana de Sociología² was the first sociological body in the world that was conceived on a regional basis. It was established in 1950 & played, since then, a key role in the promotion of sociological activities in Latin America & the Caribbean Area. From its creation to 1964, it organised seven regional congresses & encouraged the foundation of national professional bodies throughout the region. However, its institutional experience has been disregarded & its history is unexplored & scarcely known. Even more, the body itself seems not to be interested in its own past. Most historical interpretations assert that its members had a traditional & non-scientific sociological outlook & lacked criticism on social reality during the foundational times. But, other authors suggest that it contributed to a better knowledge on social history & sociological theory in Latin America. Thus, the contribution of ALAS to the development of the sociological field in the region should be considered. Was it the result of a triumphal Latin-Americanism? Which were their activities & the level of participation of local sociologists? Was it membership a representative sample of Latin American sociologists at that time? Which were their links with other international networks in the field? Which were the topics & themes discussed at the different meetings? Hence, this paper reconstructs an institutional history of ALAS from 1950 to 1964, reviewing his activities & its role in the institutionalisation of the field in the region & trying to show, therefore, a regional history of sociology through the experience of one of its most representative bodies.

2006S01294

Perkins, Patricia E. (Faculty Environmental Studies, York U, Toronto, Ontario M3J 1P3 Canada [tel: 416-736-2100 ext. 22632; fax: 416-736-5679; e-mail: esperk@yorku.ca]), **Gender and Equity in Public Participation Processes for Environmental Decision-Making**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ This paper discusses the gender & class implications of "public participation" processes, which are increasingly used in Europe, North America, & elsewhere as a basic component of environmental & public policy decision-making. While they are grounded in strong political & ecological rationales, including feminist ones, public participation processes can potentially exacerbate gender, ethnic, class, & other inequities. The paper focuses on the complexities of conceptualizing & designing public participation processes which are gender- & diversity-sensitive & take into account the different kinds of relationships with the environment held by different members of society. For example, women often form the core of environmental organizations, especially locally-based ones, both in the South & the North, due to existing gendered social & economic roles. Public processes which intentionally or unintentionally exclude women's voices do society a disservice by omitting their knowledge & experiences with ecological conditions, local history, & the workability of policy approaches. The more inclusive & diversity-sensitive public participation processes are, the more radical their potential implications for public policy & environmental change. The paper cites international examples of public participation processes which attempt to address gender & equity in their design & implementation.

2006S01295

Perwez, Mohammad Shahid (School Social & Political Studies, U Edinburgh, EH8 9LL UK [tel: 44-7737089787; e-mail: S.Perwez@sms.ed.ac.uk]), **Governmentality and Population: An Ethnography of Public Policies, Aid Practices, and Legal Implications on Female Infanticide in Tamil Nadu, South India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper aims at capturing rhetoric & representation of the public policies & legal measures adopted in the State response to female infanticide in Tamil Nadu. Casual reviews, evaluations & assessments of these policies & legal provisions have formed part of most of the academic & non-academic (mostly journalistic) writings on female infanticide in Tamil Nadu since 1992. However, a thorough enquiry into these measures has rarely been attempted. Viewed from the perspective of women considering female infanticide, these measures appear to be fraught with tensions & conflicts both from the point of view of their 'concepts' & 'implementation'. Based on a year fieldwork among infanticide population in Salem district-epicenter of state intervention on female infanticide-in Tamil Nadu, I argue that state's understanding of female infanticide & women's experiences is not only flawed & politically motivated by the market forces of 'aid practices', but it also helps sustain a legal basis to the family & community to perpetuate these kinds of violence against women by enacting discriminatory laws & policies with regard to dowry, property & female infanticide, etc.

2006S01296

Pettersson, Per & Bäckström, Anders (Service Research Center-CTF, Karlstad U, Sweden [tel: +46 (0)54 70015502; fax: +46 (0)54 836552; e-mail: per.pettersson@kau.se]), **The Role of Religion as an Agent of Welfare in Modern Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The future of welfare systems is high on the agenda all over the world. In Europe the majority churches have in different ways influenced the present organisation of welfare, historically associated with formal authority & power. In the current increasingly deregulated situation, religion re-emerges in new ways as an important component of welfare services. The research project "Welfare & Religion in a European Perspective", has explored the role of majority churches as agents of welfare in eight countries at national & local level: Sweden, Finland, Norway, Germany, England, France, Italy, Greece. Some 450 local representatives from churches, authorities & population have been interviewed about welfare & the role of the church within this. Empirical results reveal a growing role for churches as agents of well being & welfare. Comparative analysis demonstrates new forms of cooperation between religious agents & public authorities. The balance between the role of the church as critical voice & as an agent of practical social work varies. Theoretically the study endorses the re-emergence of religion in the public space of modern functionally differentiated society. It contributes to the understanding of the role of religion in modernity & how this is perceived in different cultural contexts.

2006S01297

Pfeffer, Fabian (Dept Sociology, U Wisconsin, Madison [tel: +1 608 242 4475; e-mail: FPfeffer@ssc.wisc.edu]), **Intergenerational Educational Mobility in Comparative Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This project aims at assessing the structure & degree of intergenerational educational mobility in international comparison. Educational mobility is defined as the change in educational status from parent to child. Drawing on the "International Adult Literacy Survey" (IALS) & using log-linear & log-multiplicative models, the project compares the pattern & level of educational mobility across twenty nations. In addition, the degree of educational mobility is related to a range of macro-structural variables, e.g. general characteristics of national education systems & broad characteristics of national stratification regimes. Thus, this project not only aims at describing how educational mobility is shaped across nations but also interprets these patterns in relation to the structural conditions under which they appear.

2006S01298

Pfeiffer, Hermann (Institut Schulentwicklungsforschung, U Dortmund, Germany D44221 [tel: 00492317555512; fax: 00492317555517; e-mail: hermann.pfeiffer@uni-dortmund.de]), **Educational Decentralisation and School Autonomy-Experience and Empirical Data of a German Model Project**,

International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ Over the last two decades decentralisation is supposed to be the decisive method for reorganizing & reforming education in many countries. It is hoped that the measures taken will enhance the effectiveness & the effectivity of education & schooling. In this context there are many initiatives to stimulate decision making by schools, for instance site, schoolbased management, the local or regional management of schools & the establishment of relatively autonomous schools like the charter schools in the United States. Nevertheless we have got relatively small empirical evidence on the effects of higher degrees of school autonomy on, e.g., decision making, school climate, learning conditions, satisfaction of teachers & students & student performance. The data presented by PISA (as reported by school principals) show varied results: "within a given country the relationship between aspects of school autonomy & student performance is likely to be rather weak.... School autonomy & teacher participation in decision making tend to be positively associated with reading performance." (OECD 2005, p. 71) By way of contrast the research about the model project "Selbstständige Schule in NRW" (Autonomous School in Northrhine-Westphalia) allows to look at the questions raised above in more detail & with higher reliability. The research group conducted until now a baseline evaluation (in 2003) & a second evaluation (in 2005) with questionnaires for school principals, teachers, students & additional tests (mathematics & German language) for students. Scheduled is a third evaluation in 2007 which will complete the longitudinal study. From each of the 278 participating schools (primary & secondary schools) we have got the school principal & the school context questionnaire, the sample of teachers consists of about 2,750, the sample of students of about 10,300. At the time being we are comparing the baseline data & the data from the second evaluation. The schools now—after more than two years practice—experience higher grades of autonomy & internal decentralisation of decision making. The results of this comparison, which will be presented, will shed more light on the topics whether & how school autonomy & different aspects of schooling are connected & what are the direction & strength of effects on the quality & effectiveness of schools. Thereby we should learn more about an important part of new ways of educational regulation.

2006S01299

Pfützner, Peter Eugene (Monash U, Clayton, Victoria, Australia [tel: 08-86252010; fax: 08-86252010; e-mail: ppfutzner@dodo.com.au]), **Agents of Colonialism? An Inquiry into the Role of Lutheran Missions to Aborigines in Australia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Stereotypes of missionary activity fail to acknowledge difference, both amongst agents of mission & amongst respondents to mission. This paper explores the case of German Lutherans as missionaries to Aborigines in British colonial Australia. Beginning in 1838 Lutherans came from several missionary schools in Germany & worked among Aborigines of more than ten language groups. Lutheran missions became sites of resistance to settlers by both Aborigines & missionaries, yet they also facilitated the progress of colonialism. Lutheran theological & other cultural influences might well have made them less amenable to the goals of colonialism. The Hermannsburg mission among the Arrarnte illustrates the conjunction of two cultural streams: particular features of Lutheran & Arrarnte culture have interacted to produce the Lutheran Aboriginal identity that prevails today. The extent of cultural continuity & change is referenced to language, land ownership & economics, narrative & artistic accommodation, kinship protocols, ritual practices & the communalism-individualism spectrum. The author's own interest as a Lutheran pastor, whose Prussian ancestor arrived in Australia in 1855, is heightened by the experience of meeting & on-going conversation with the Arrarnte descendants of that same ancestor.

2006S01300

Phillips, Dion E. (U Virgin Islands, St. Thomas [tel: 340-693-1276; fax: 340-693-1265; e-mail: dphilli@uvi.edu]), **Terrorism and Security in the Caribbean**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ This paper focused on terrorism & security in the Caribbean before & after 9/11 & in so doing paid particular attention to the English-speaking Caribbean. It assessed the complex nature of terrorism as a concept; looked at what terrorism acts & threats the tourist-dependent region has had & does have & then inquired into the impact of & responses to 9/11 at four levels—global, hemispheric, regional & local. It showed that in the post-cold war period, the US restructured its security agenda to place particular emphasis on the protection of what it regards as its "Third Border", the Caribbean. By so doing, the US has coupled if not merged drugs & terror

into one consolidated threat to US homeland security. It ends by highlighting that Caribbean governments have been constrained to enhance three types of counter-security measures, namely, passive security, the expertise of the security forces & international cooperation.

2006S01301

Phoenix, Ann (Dept Psychology, Faculty Social Sciences, Open U, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA [tel: 00 44 (0)1908 274066; e-mail: a.a.phoenix@open.ac.uk]), **Refusing to Live Relationally: White Young People's Contestations of Racialised Space and Exclusionary Politics of Belonging**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ This paper uses accounts from three studies of young people & identities to explore the ways in which, for some white young people, space constitutes a key site (both metaphorically & in everyday practices) in the contesting of multiethnicity & the making of exclusionary claims to belonging. It analyses the ways in which such claims, which can be outspokenly anti-immigrant, are nonetheless nuanced to construct migrants as unreasonable & thus objectionable. It also considers the different ways in which (mainly) white young people develop & warrant exclusionary claims & how these are central to the construction of their identities in the context of changing views about citizenship in contemporary Britain.

2006S01302

Phoenix, Ann (Dept Psychology, Faculty Social Sciences, Open U, Milton Keynes, MK7 6AA [tel: 01908 274066; e-mail: a.a.phoenix@open.ac.uk]), **Negotiating Neoliberal "Choice": Young People, Self-Respect and Consumption**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Many young people in neoliberal societies are concerned about wearing clothes, carrying accessories & listening to music that projects the "right" image in relation to the groups to which they belong. Consumption is, therefore, central to their identity construction. At first sight this appears to be one way in which neoliberal subjects have a plurality of pleasurable choices about both identities & consumption. However, such choices are constraining for many young people in producing anxieties about wearing the right labels, being sufficiently like their peers, yet also individual. In addition both young people & their parents can be very anxious about the material resources necessary for this consumption & the ethics of such spending. This paper uses data from a quantitative & qualitative study of young men & women from a range of ethnic & social class groups in three English cities. It explores the ways in which they negotiated the choices & constraints that result from current emphasis on consumption in neoliberal societies. The paper argues that, for many young people, the anxieties that result from these constraints make choice illusory & consumption both painful & pleasurable. It also examines the ways in which consumption helps to maintain racialised, gendered & social class inequities.

2006S01303

Picard, David (Centre Tourism & Cultural Change, Sheffield Hallam U, UK [tel: ++44 114 225 3324; e-mail: d.picard@shu.ac.uk]), **Tourism Culture at Large: Coral Reef Protection, Bio-Marine Epistemology and the Notion of Natural Beauty**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ During the 1980s & in particular the late 1990s, a global phenomenon of coral "bleaching" was observed worldwide leaving around 20-30% of all corals dead. As a reaction, coral reef protection was included as an objective in all major international environmental policy frameworks. In this presentation I will argue that the values & notions underpinning such frameworks manifest a "tourism culture at large", a culturally & historically particular, largely occidental approach of studying, touring & knowing the world which, as a result of contemporary geopolitical asymmetries, has come to dominate the texts & rhetoric of international policy agreements & programmes for action. Tourism culture is conceived as a set of culturally & historically dependant practices, symbolic systems & transnational relationships. Through the focus on international coral reef protection, I aim to study in particular the notion, meanings & economics of "natural beauty"; notion that repeatedly appears in environmental policy texts, bio-marine research programmes and tourism texts & practice. Included as a universalising concept in the 1972 UNESCO convention on natural & cultural heritage, the notion of "natural beauty" has today widely disappeared from scientific & political texts, usually replaced by forms of utilitarian discourse on the economic value of natural resources. I will argue that this reformulation does not primarily manifest a fundamental paradigm shift, but the resemanticisation of a historically established global tourism system based on the production & preservation of particular natu-

ral spaces & their touristic consumption, elevated to a quasi-religious ritual.

2006S01304

Piche, Serge & Chantelat, Pascal (STAPS, U Lyon 1, Villeurbanne, France 69622 [tel: 33 4 72 43 26 12; e-mail: serge.piche@univ-lyon1.fr]), **Forms and Motivations of Transfers between Professional Sports Clubs and Their Sponsors and Stakeholders in Canada and France**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ When studying professional hockey clubs in Canada & professional football clubs in France, we found out that it is not anymore scientifically rigorous to study exclusively sponsors & professional sports clubs if we want to understand well the complexity of their relations. We need to take into account the network of local stakeholders of the clubs (local governments, fans, charity groups & local medias), the relationships they have with the clubs & the interactions between them. By taking position in the economic sociology field, we will illustrate that different forms of transfers are possible between the stakeholders & the clubs (gift-counter-gift, mercantile & non-mercantile exchange, Testart 2001, *Revue Française Sociologie*) as well as different motivations for each of these forms. We observed that with sponsors who kept economically rational motivation whether they are in a mercantile exchange with the club or a gift-counter-gift with the charity groups helped by the club. On the other side, we observed that fans enter in an mercantile or non-mercantile exchange with the clubs with purely emotional or rational in values motivations. Finally, this research illustrates that the forms of economic transfers between sponsors & professional sports clubs may support different Weberian logics of action.

2006S01305

Pickel, Andreas (Dept Political Studies, Trent U, Peterborough, ON K9J 7B8 [tel: 705-741-4597; e-mail: apickel@trentu.ca]), **Salvaging Systems from General Systems Theory: Systemic Ontology and Mechanism-Based Explanation for the Social Sciences**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper sharply distinguishes between general systems theory (Parsons, Luhmann, et al.) which is of limited usefulness, & a systemic approach which is promising but underdeveloped, in the social sciences. It argues that a systemic ontology needs to be coupled with mechanisms-based explanation, & that mechanisms-based explanation (e.g. Tilly et al) works best when coupled with a systemic approach. Social systems are concrete entities whose basic properties, mechanisms & environments can differ fundamentally. A general systems theory in the social sciences is therefore at best insufficient & in many cases misleading. This seems to be widely accepted in the social sciences where the use of the concept 'system' to refer to social entities, other than in a loose, colloquial sense, is viewed with suspicion. Instead, social wholes are variously & confusingly referred to as structures, institutions, networks, fields, spaces, sites, configurations, contexts, situations, etc. The ontology of mechanisms as concrete processes in real (material) social systems is not a well-established schema in the social sciences. The paper discusses the schema with reference to specific examples & concludes by considering the kinds of explanation we can expect from a systemic & mechanistic approach.

2006S01306

Pickel, Andreas (Dept Political Studies, Trent U, Peterborough, ON K9J 7B8 [tel: 705-741-4597; e-mail: apickel@trentu.ca]), **Studying Human Reflexivity: An Assessment of Cross-Disciplinary Approaches**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The social, the psychological & the biological are distinct ontological levels of reality with their own emergent properties. Reflexivity is an emergent property of certain biological systems. Reflexivity is a basic property of psychological entities, i.e. the minds of certain highly developed animals (& of course a constitutive property of the self). Reflexivity is neither a basic nor an emergent property of social systems. Thus, surprisingly, sociology has little to contribute towards explaining reflexivity as a property—this is a task for psychology & neuroscience. Reflexive deliberations, on the other hand, are processes at all three levels of systems. Reflexive deliberations are being studied at biological, psychological, & social levels. However, on the whole, the results are difficult to connect with each other. Each discipline practices its own forms of reductionism, albeit with notable exceptions such as social neuropsychology, cross-cultural psychology, & the sociology of the self. This paper will assess how successfully crossdisciplinary approaches in these sub-

fields deal with the ontological & methodological challenges of producing non-reductionist accounts of reflexivity.

2006S01307

Pietilä, Tuulikki Erja (Social & Cultural Anthropology, U Helsinki, Finland [tel: +3580919122645; fax: +3580919123006; e-mail: tpietila@valt.helsinki.fi]), **"We Are the World": South African Music, Global Awareness, Local Ambitions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the global-local relations & orientations in South African music industry. First, it studies the institutional linkages between the local & the global music industry, & secondly it studies the aspirations & imaginations of the involved actors as for their social, musical, & geographical belonging & orientation. The paper argues that even though overseas success looms large in the South African music circles as it does anywhere else, there is a growing appreciation of home market & audience. Partly this is due to sheer increasing economic importance of the domestic market, but as crucially it speaks of the experienced urgency among many musicians & small record companies to forge new social identities & aesthetic styles in the post-apartheid society. For many musicians in the beginning of the 21st century "the work starts at home," & winning the world comes only second. To this refers the title of the paper, which borrows from (& plays with) the name of a charity song made by a group of popular musicians billed as "USA for Africa" in 1985. The paper is based on material gathered by informal discussions & interviews in Johannesburg during two visits in 2004 & 2005.

2006S01308

Piippola, Saila M. (Dept Human Work Science, Luleå U Technology, Sweden [tel: +46 920492941; fax: +46 920491030; e-mail: Saila.Piippola@ltu.se]), **Rethinking Identity—Crossing National Borders**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim with this paper is to explore the impact of nationality & citizenship in social movements cross borders. The qualitative data is based on a total of 40 semi-structured in-depth interviews & follow up interviews. The previous study published 2003 was designed to explore the scope of action among unemployed nurses & social movements between two nations, north part of Finland & north part of Sweden when the goal was a job. Results from my previous work showed that crossing boundaries is an option in contemporary society among diasporas experiences both single & coupled mothers, but can not bridge every difficulty encountered, such as language, the lack of a social network, & family arrangements. The concept of identity is frequently used in social sciences but is still unclear & ambiguous. This data is unique because it allows us to rethink identity & its connection to nationality & citizenship in borderlands. This study expands our understanding of identity & social movements cross national borders. The results show how national identity becomes the dominant discourse over cultural identity.

2006S01309

Pilichowski, Andrzej, Gorlach, Krzysztof, Starosta, Pawel & Adamski, Tomasz (Instytut Socjologii, U Łódź, Poland PL 90-214 [tel: +48 42 6355252; fax: +48 42 6355309; e-mail: pilan@uni.lodz.pl]), **Shaping Natural Resources: The Dynamics of Expert and Lay Knowledge in Polish Rural Communities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The authors present selected results of their research carried out as a part of the CORASON project under the 6 Framework Programme of the EU. The paper has been focused on the attempts of preserving biodiversity as an important & vital part of a broader strategy of natural environment protection. The theoretical framework of the consideration has been formed simultaneously by the idea of rural sustainable development as well as the interaction between two major types of knowledge, namely: expert & local/lay ones. The authors put forward the hypothesis that successful implementation of preserving biodiversity projects results from the complementary character of two major types of knowledge mentioned above as well as understanding & cooperation among major actors carrying those types of knowledge. In order to testify such a hypothesis two cases will be presented & examined based on the research carried out in two rural communities in Poland in March & April 2005.

2006S01310

Pillay, Devan D. (Dept Sociology, U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa 2050 [tel: +27 11 717 4425; fax: +27 11 3398163; e-mail: pillayd@social.wits.ac.za]), **Trade Unions, Alliance Politics and the Developmental State: A Case Study of**

Cosatu and the Tripartite Alliance in South Africa, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Can the Congress of Sa Trade Unions (Cosatu) & its other alliance partner, the South African Communist Party (SACP), effectively synthesise a working class interest such that the African National Congress (ANC) government makes decisive inroads into poverty & inequality? The failure of neo-liberal policies globally & in South Africa to address poverty & inequality has opened up space for debate around a 'developmental state' that intervenes in the economy in the interests of the working class. The ANC has begun to flirt with the idea of a developmental state in recent years—but has thus far confined the discussion to a narrow interpretation of the East Asian experience, focussed exclusively on economic growth. Cosatu, in its responses, has remained on the terrain of the East Asian experience, & not broadened the debate to include other conceptions of the 'developmental state', such as the democratic developmental state focussed on redistribution in Kerala, India, or recent developments in Venezuela, where the state has consciously intervened on behalf of the poor. The failure of Cosatu to articulate a radical alternative is partially a reflection of a changing membership that increasingly resembles a 'labour aristocracy', in the context of rising unemployment & the growing informalisation of labour.

2006S01311

Pinnelli, Antonella & Fiori, Francesca (Dept Demography, U Rome La Sapienza, Italy 00161 [tel: +39 06 4741977; fax: +39 06 85303374; e-mail: pinnelli@uniroma1.it]), **Collaborative Fathers and Fertility Expectations, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ Women work & fertility are often seen as conflicting, both because the amount of available time to be devoted to family decrease & because working women nurse different aspirations due to their investment in formation & job. When partners are more involved in households tasks & childcare activities the negative effect of women's work on fertility should be attenuated. The paper aims at verifying the validity of this hypothesis as regards Italy, a country of Southern Europe characterised by a very low fertility. Women's participation to the labour market in Italy has become remarkable in the last years, even when they are in couple & have children: we intend to test whether partners' collaboration improve fertility expectations. We will utilise ISTAT Survey on Births 2000-2001, which allows the study of expected fertility of women who had a child in the interval of 18-24 months before the interview. Results of logistic models show some variables influencing only working women's expectations (education, social class). Partner's involvement in delivery & child care has a positive effect & partner's leaving a negative effect on the probability to expect a second child for working women. Partner's behaviour has no influence on third child expectations of working women, but has some on expected fertility of housewives.

2006S01312

Pinnelli, Antonella & Fiori, Francesca (Dept Demography, U Rome La Sapienza [tel: +390649919527; email: antonella.pinnelli@uniroma1.it]), **Too Much Care, Too Little Care: Social, Health and Gender Factors of Assistance to Pregnancy in Italy, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ Background: In Italy, a country with a lowest low fertility, we observe a tendency to concentrate an excessive amount of care on the few pregnancies, often well beyond what suggested by the Ministry of Health. At the same time, a consistent percentage of not adequately assisted pregnancies still persists. The study aims at analyzing the determinants of the excess & the scarcity of care related to pregnancy, hypothesizing that women with more resources in autonomy & human capital have more chances to avoid both scarcity & excess of care, other things being equal. Data & methods: Data from a national survey on 5660 women who had a child in the previous 5 years are used. The dependent variables refer to medical examinations, blood tests & echographies taken during pregnancy & the analyses for prenatal diagnosis; the various form of care have been defined scarce or excessive according to the protocol provided by the Ministry of Health, stating the limit up to which the services are provided for free. As explanatory variables we considered woman's age, civil status, occupation, educational level, area of residence, adequacy of economic resources, partner's education & occupation, typology of health assistance (public or private). The multivariate analysis has been carried by means of logistic regressions. Results: The scarcity of care is determined by individual (low social class), health (public assistance) & collective (living in less developed area) factors. The excess of care is discouraged by public assistance & by low social class, whereas the influence of place of residence varies accord-

ing the dependent variable considered. Better social class limits both the scarcity & the excess of care. Woman's occupation is not statistically significant. High women's education favours scarcity in some kinds of care (ecographies & prenatal diagnoses) & limits the excess of others (medical visits).

2006S01313

Pirzio, Gloria (Dept Political Studies, U Rome La Sapienza, Italy [tel: 0039-6-49910584; fax: 0039-6-49910802; e-mail: gloria.pirzio@uniroma1.it]), **Innovation Processes in the European Union: The Case of the Galileo Project, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ At the end of nineties the European Commission set out a strategy to secure a full role for Europe in the development of the Global Navigation Satellite System (GNSS) & so full opportunity in the related market. As Europe's navigation systems are out of EU's control, the Commission identified some key issues, referring to both sovereignty & security. The two main systems now existing are the American GPS & the Russian Glonass, both created with military purpose. Galileo is a project financed by the European Commission & the ESA. It is based on a constellation of 30 satellites & ground stations providing information concerning the positioning of users in many sectors such as transport, social services, the justice system & customs services, public works. Galileo presents some interesting aspects related to a globalised context & involves different institutions & levels: International level: the strategic role of satellite navigation in a globalising world created at the beginning of the negotiations a clash with the USA, resolved with the treaty of 28th of July 2004. European level: the European Commission & ESA are the two main actors involved in the project. The member States are engaged in a long period negotiation within the Commission, searching for a difficult balance. The private sector is also involved in the project so it is possible to point out a Private Public Partnership; National level: the member State are claimed to support the project through internal financing. The member State's roles are related to this financial contribution; Local level: some Countries & Regions are particularly interested to the project because of the presence of a high level ICT sector in their territory.

2006S01314

Pitluck, Aaron Z. (Illinois State U, Normal, 61790 [tel: 309/438-8667; fax: 309/438-5378; e-mail: Aaron.Pitluck@ilstu.edu]), **Illiquidity and Execution in Brokered Financial Markets, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ A liquid market is a market in which at the same moment in space & time there is a sufficient crowd of buyers meeting sellers so that the socially constructed prices primarily reflect this social interaction. When markets are illiquid (as is frequently true), the price mechanism creates volatile prices, additional interpretations of prices, & additional strategic behaviors. In illiquid brokered markets such as stock markets, a principal consequence of illiquidity is an increased power available to brokers & the strategic importance of "execution" for decision-makers. In the paper & presentation, drawing on over 100 ethnographic interviews with financial workers & regulators in the Malaysian stock market, I introduce the theories of illiquidity & execution & provide evidence of their relationship. The paper has broad potential applicability for the sociology of markets.

2006S01315

Platt, Jennifer (Sociology, U Sussex, Falmer, Brighton BN1 9SN England [e-mail: j.platt@sussex.ac.uk]), **How Do Institutions Figure in the History of Sociology?, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)**

¶ 'History of sociology' tends to emphasize the history of theoretical ideas & the great men who developed them, with the institutional context appearing only as occasional background to their contributions. Institutions such as university departments, academic funding bodies & learned societies have been very unevenly studied, but they are important parts of the total sociological enterprise. This paper considers, using selected examples of research conducted or in progress, what can be contributed to the general history of sociology by the study of different kinds of institution, & what difference such studies can make to our historical picture. The examples drawn on will include histories of the American & British national sociological associations & the US Southern Sociological Society, of the American Journal of Sociology, of foundations & other funding bodies, & of the sociology departments of the universities of Minnesota, Nebraska & Chicago & the London School of Economics. The range of coverage is evaluated, & potential uses are considered.

2006S01316

Pluss, Caroline (School Humanities & Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological U, Singapore 639 798 [tel: 65 6316 8959; e-mail: pluss@ntu.edu.sg]), **Intersecting Cultural and Economic Globalization: Network Positions and Constructions of Migrant Ethnicity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper analyzes how Sephardic Jews, who migrated to Hong Kong during its colonial period, intersected processes of cultural & economic globalization when they constructed their ethnic identities. To further social & economic aims, many of them needed to partially assimilate to British majority culture & to maintain identities shared with co-religionists in the Sephardic diaspora. Analysis of these cosmopolitan constructions of ethnic identities shows that these constructs intersected processes of cultural & economic globalization. The Jews converted cultural, social & economic capital between different social networks which have their roots in different geographical regions. Social positions in these networks influenced the success of transnational capital conversions.

2006S01317

Pluss, Caroline (School Humanities & Social Sciences, Nanyang Technological U, Singapore 639 798 [tel: 65 6316 8959; e-mail: pluss@ntu.edu.sg]), **Migration and Religious Globalization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Migration & travel are the principal modes by which religious beliefs & practices are transported into different geographical regions. Religion links individuals living in different parts of the world through common beliefs & practices. Religion is a carrier of processes of globalization. This presentation reviews the literature explaining how migration is an agent of religious globalization. Emphasis is on religious diasporas & transnational communities, as well as on their constructions of hybrid identities.

2006S01318

Pocar, Valerio, Dameno, Roberta & Verga, Massimiliano (U Milano-Bicocca, Italy), **Biomedical and Biotechnological Progress and Fundamental Rights**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Biomedical & biotechnological progress has accelerated at such an unprecedented rate that it is now posing problems for the legal order & putting at risk the respect of individuals' fundamental rights that are already recognised & consolidated, because the new situations now coming about have highlighted a considerable variety of points of view & an extensive range of moral options, actually hypothesising the plausibility of the formulation of "new rights." Knowledge about the opinions held by the population—particularly the professional operators involved & their level of awareness of questions concerned with the end of life, medically assisted procreation & the status of the embryo, gene therapy & predictive genetic testing, experiments on humans & animals—offers useful elements for evaluating the suitability of any new legislation & forecasting its prospects of social legitimacy in terms of recognising & safeguarding individuals' fundamental rights. In terms of theory, the rate of change brought about by scientific innovation is so fast as to suggest that it constitutes a good case of experimental investigation for verifying the applicability of the theoretical models used to determine how legal rules relate to social change.

2006S01319

Polek, Elzbieta ([e-mail: elapolek@go2.pl]), **Local or Global Identity: Which Is More Beneficial to Immigrants' Adaptation?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The idea that assimilation to a local culture is a prerequisite for immigrants' successful adaptation has been dominant among researchers & policy makers. However, findings of the present study indicate that a hitherto overlooked factor—cosmopolitan disposition—is equally important for immigrants' success. We conducted a questionnaire survey among Russian, Polish & Hungarian immigrants in the Netherlands (total N=625). Respondents' cosmopolitan disposition (defined as propensity to identify with several cultural groups simultaneously) was assessed with items like: "I consider myself the citizen of the world." Assimilation to the Dutch culture was assessed with items like: "I consider myself a member of the Dutch society." Immigrants' satisfaction with life, & satisfaction with social interactions, were measured as indicators of their adaptation. We applied multiple regression analysis to examine the predictive power of cosmopolitan & assimilative dispositions with regard to adaptation of immigrants. The results indicate that cosmopolitanism is as good a predic-

tor of immigrants' successful adaptation as assimilation to the local culture is. This suggests that policy makers should rethink their premises that successful adaptation presupposes immigrants' identification with local, rather than global, culture.

2006S01320

Polek, Elzbieta ([e-mail: elapolek@go2.pl]), **Report on Psychological, Cultural and Professional Adaptation of Polish Brides in the Netherlands**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Of about 13 percent of all married couples in the Netherlands, at least one partner was born outside the Netherlands. Within this group, the number of foreign-born women married with a Dutch husband highly exceeds the number of foreign-born men married with a Dutch wife. Figures indicate that women show a stronger tendency than men to settle in the home country of their spouses. Many female marriage immigrants have Polish origin; Poland is known as a donor country of 'Polish brides' in the Netherlands. Leaving familiar surrounding & starting a new life in the foreign country is a major life transition for a marriage immigrant. It is easy to imagine that such a life transition might be problematic. Language barriers, cultural differences, lack of social network are a challenge to psychological well-being, cultural & professional adaptation of these immigrants. Are they satisfied with their life? How do they perceive their social interactions? What is their employment status? In what language do they communicate with their partners & their children? To what extent do they feel Dutch? These are questions we address in our report. In our study we compare a group of 108 female immigrants in the Netherlands having a Dutch partner with a parallel group of 68 immigrants having a Polish partner. We examine the role of immigrants' partner nationality (Dutch vs. Polish) as a predictor of cultural adaptation of immigrants. The results of regression analysis indicate that partner's nationality (Dutch vs. Polish), is a better predictor of cultural adaptation of female immigrants than most other variables, such as age at immigration, years of residence in the Netherlands & education. In sum, there is evidence that psychological well-being & cultural adaptation of female immigrants having a Dutch partner is higher than those having a Polish partner.

2006S01321

Polikanov, Dmitry (VCIOM, Ul. Kazakova 16, Moscow 105064, Russia [tel: +7-495-748-0807; fax: +7-495-748-0807; e-mail: divalen@online.ru]), **Eurasian Monitor: Major Conclusions and Methodology**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Eurasian Monitor is a cross-country project launched in April 2004 in Russia, Ukraine, Belarus & Kazakhstan in a form of regular twice a year survey similar to Eurobarometer for the FSU zone. The project provides practical policy recommendations to decision-makers, as a tool for measuring social mood & testing various integration initiatives in the ex-USSR. Besides, it serves as a mechanism to restore the links among research centers of the NIS & as a platform for discussions, including the elaboration of common methodology. Since the pilot wave, there were 4 more waves conducted, each of which had its own special topic. Beside the traditional monitoring part (social indicators & ratings of public institutions), the survey focused on political issues (elections), economic matters (index of isolationism & attitude to integration); values; security (perception of security challenges & existing security mechanisms). It turns out that despite 15 years of separate existence, the citizens of the four countries still have many things in common, including the "values diamond." Moreover, unlike politicians, they are eager to provide for closer economic cooperation & integration, as well as for political pluralism. The paradox is that Russia, which is supposed to be the locomotive of this process at the authorities level, demonstrates clear isolationism at the level of public opinion.

2006S01322

Pollak, Reinhard (U Mannheim, Germany, 68131 [tel: +49 621 181-2051; fax: +49 621 181-2048; e-mail: rpollak@uni-mannheim.de]), **The Mediating Role of Education for Levels and Trends in Social Mobility**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In a recent conference paper, Breen et al. (2005) reported declining associations between social origin & educational achievement for a number of European countries. The declining effect of social origin, however, does not lead to a decline of the overall level of social inequality in these countries, measured by respondents' class position. Only in some countries, declining educational inequality results in an increase in social fluidity. Other countries experience trends in the opposite direction. Why does

social origin loses its influence for educational, but not for class outcomes? & why is this true only for some countries? Contrary to the predominant Featherman-Jones-Hauser hypothesis, the paper claims an effect of different institutional arrangements on the level & development of social fluidity. Using cross-sectional data from large-scale population surveys in four European countries, the paper tests various hypotheses about the transition from the educational system to the labor market & hypotheses about the structuration of the labor market. As the results show, both institutional features are likely to mediate the effect of declining educational inequality on social fluidity.

2006S01323

Pommerolle, Marie-Emmanuelle (U Yaoundé II [tel: 00 237 541 93 60; e-mail: mepommerolle@free.fr]), **Neither Emancipation nor Hegemonic Domination: Understanding Local-International Dynamics of Human Rights Activism in Kenya, Cameroon, and Sierra Leone**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses Human Rights movements in Africa with the lenses of social movement theories & is based on researches conducted in three African countries (Kenya, Cameroon & Sierra Leone) on the structures of organisations, social trajectories of activists & the relevance of Human Rights as a mobilizing message. The objective of this comparative analysis is to show that studying so-called transnational movements requires to collect information on local actors (their motives & social backgrounds) & to situate the development of Human Rights movements in their local political contexts. This is not to forget the nature as well as the specific concerns & strategies of international actors, NGOs or funding agencies, which can however be analysed as one of the components of this specific & heterogeneous sociological object which is a 'Human Rights movement'.

2006S01324

Poole, Gregory S. (Takachiho U, Tokyo, Japan 168-8508 [e-mail: gregory.poole@st-antony.oxon.org]), **A Japanese Model of University Reform: Internal Cultural Debates on Education and Organization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper I use a case study to look at how the pressure of a "western" reform discourse has sparked internal cultural debates amongst the professoriate at a small university in Tokyo. A series of interviews with some of the actors on the stage of this debate as well as an extended period of participant observation has revealed a diverse range in beliefs about role, identity, education, decision-making, & organization. These differences appear to be related to age, gender, professional aspirations, & most importantly, accumulated cultural capital specific to the institution. Partly because of these debates, the ideological organization of daigaku ("university") along centripetal lines of power & tradition can effectively prevent reform. Though educational reform attempts may be hindered due to immobilist elements in a top-down political effort, the ethnographic data from this example also support a bottom-up view of Japanese professors as creative & active agents of tradition. This raises questions about macro-level analyses that sometimes assume the facilitation of HE reform in the private sector will only be accomplished by either globalized & market-driven pressures or centralized efforts of "western"-looking administrators & government ministers without considering the active role & full participation of the professoriate.

2006S01325

Popova, Irina P. (Instut Sociology, Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117218 [tel: (495) 7190940; fax: (495) 7190740; e-mail: irina_popova@list.ru]), **Women in Science: Practices of Supplementary Employment (The Case of Russia)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper reviews specifics of changing women's situation in the Russian sciences due to their involvement into additional employment with the aim of adapting to rapid social changes. Changes in professional structure assume a special character against the background of after-effects of 1990s crisis in Russia's economy. These after-effects are still affecting the situation of those employed in the spheres of sciences. The situation of labor underemployment leads an 'inner brain drain'—from academic jobs to other sectors of economy with less skilled labor. A way out of this situation is also seen in supplementary employment or extra jobs. Supplementary employment by women in sciences is looked at from the point of view of its links with the basic profession, character of the role played, & as a result, of its significance for women's academic careers. Building on the interviews with women, working in the natural sciences, their attitudes are

discussed related to their roles in scientific activities, to practices of supplementary employment, its types & goals, & its impact on the basic academic activity. It is demonstrated that the character of supplementary jobs reflects the habitual role division in the academia. The paper is based on the data of semi-structured interviews. The study has been done with INTAS assistance. Data of some representative all-Russian surveys (RLMS, VTsIOM) are used, as well.

2006S01326

Porio, Emma (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila U, Quezon City, Metro Manila, Philippines 1108 [tel: 632-4265990; fax: 632-4265990; e-mail: eporio@ateneo.edu]), **Research-Policy Linkages: Some Lessons from Asia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on the interfaces (or lack of) between knowledge production (research) & knowledge utilization (policy/programs) in the area of urban poverty & social housing in Asia. Based on the experiences of the Global Urban Research Initiative (GURI) in Southeast Asia, this paper argues that creating a productive interface between research & policy formulation is dependent on the strategic handling of the following challenges: (1) knowledge of the political-economic contexts & politics of policy-making is often not accessible to knowledge producers in the universities & research institutes, (2) level of appreciation & utilization of research varies according to the regime of policy formulation in various national contexts, (3) the increasing democratization in knowledge production has generated different knowledge streams with varying links to the policymaking process & gatekeepers, & (4) contradictory tendencies of the project of "development" of the modern state. The paper concludes by recasting the Gramscian & Weberian perspectives on the ambiguous relationship between social science & policy as applied to research & policy-making in urban poverty & social housing in Southeast Asia.

2006S01327

Porro, Nicola (Dipt Scienze Motorie & Salute, U Cassino, Italy I-03043 [tel: +39.0776.2994413; fax: +39.06.43984320; e-mail: nicola_porro@fastwebnet.it]), **Body, Sport, Hypermodernity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Through the history of the body, or better, of the bodies in action, it can be possible to tell the history of mankind, its itineraries from primitive communities to civilization, until modernity & the so-called hypermodernity. Sports history & the transformations of sports paradigm during the 20th century & the early 21st can helpfully exemplify this statement. Sociology of body & sociology of sport can cooperate & try to combine the intuitions of Simmel with the civilization theory of Elias, the anti-metaphysical criticism of Foucault & Bourdieu with the analysis of the transition from solid to liquid modernity developed by Bauman. The suggested research tries to draw a theoretical frame able to guest & to valorize different approaches moving from the theory of body techniques, as described by Marcel Mauss in the thirties. In such a way medicine, hygiene, medical theories, the use of physicalness during leisure time & properly sports activities, as well as the rules enforced by the fashion or by publicity, food taste & dietetic regulations, can be analyzed as social constructs of hypermodernity.

2006S01328

Porro, Nicola (Dipt Scienze Motorie & Sella Salute, U Cassino, Italy I-03043 [tel: +39.0776.2994413; fax: +39.06.43984320; e-mail: nicola_porro@fastwebnet.it]), **The Sportization of Body**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ According to Bourdieu, "body is a language by which we are spoken." But what language do sports bodies speak? In sport, as well as in sexuality & illness, the space of social action is occupied by the body & sports bodies constitute a system of meanings built on social action. In spite of this crucial issue, social research disregarded long time the analysis of sports body. We can have recourse, however, to some helpful contributions moving by sociological, anthropological & psychological literature (see Caillois, Elias, Foucault, Bourdieu, Bauman, Eichberg, Pozzi, Heine-mann & Puig) in order to define the transition from a modern paradigm (the sports body as an example of producer's body) to the hypermodern consumer's model of sportized body. The research which will be presented, emphasizing the socio-historical dimension & therefore the process defined by Elias sportization, tries to show some examples both of social representations & social constructions of the body sportization partly experiencing the method of visual sociology.

2006S01329

Porto, Maria Stela Grossi (Dept Sociologia, U Brasilia, Campus Darcy Ribeiro Asa Norte [tel: 70910900; fax: 33473663; e-mail: msgrossi@unb.br]), **A Panorama of Recent Sociological Research in Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This text reflects on recent Brazilian sociological research; it seeks to identify its principal tendencies, continuities & ruptures, discontinuities and/or reconversions, indicating, where possible, some probable factors that condition these movements. My comments will concentrate on two lines of reflection; these correspond to the two sections of this text. First, I analyse the data relating to different types of research scholarships that are awarded in the country, their financing & distribution over the period 1995-2004. I pay attention to their regional concentration & to the degree to which research activities are dependent on Science & Technology investments. In this first part of the paper the empirical data is drawn from the main agencies that finance academic research in the country CAPES & CNPq (the former is an agency of the Ministry of Education designed to promote excellence in higher education, the latter is an agency of the Ministry of Science & Technology which funds scientific research). In the second part of the paper my attention turns to the CNPq's "Directory of Research Groups," & I use this to analyse the principle themes & contents of both "research groups" & "research lines;" in addition I examine the papers presented at the Brazilian Sociological Society's (SBS) bi-annual conferences. I consider these sources to provide good measures of the tendencies & debates in the field of contemporary sociology. With respect to the SBS Conferences, given their historical interest, the analysis goes beyond the period examined in treating the quantitative data, it goes back to the early moments of the creation & consolidation of the SBS.

2006S01330

Porto, Maria Stela Grossi (Dept Sociologia, U Brasilia, Campus Darcy Ribeiro Asa Norte [tel: 70910900; fax: 55 61 33473663; e-mail: msgrossi@unb.br]), **Deontology Codes, Patterns of Conduct Manuals and Police Violence in Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ From a sociological perspective, there are multiple forms to approach social control issues. When associated with violence & public security, these forms are, very frequently, related to police institutions & the legal apparatus available to carry out police functions. In contemporary Brazilian society, police violence has larger visibility as a model of social control & of conflict resolutions. For many people, this kind of violence has been considered as the "leitmotif" for many other manifestations of violence, practiced by common citizens, in an enchainment answer that becomes a sort of vicious circle. Such a situation lights the central questions of police function & police conduct, in its relation to law & order & human rights. a) the concentration of the monopoly of physical force in hands of the state, b) the legitimacy-non legitimacy of its use; c) the existing values & cultural patterns inside police institutions & outside them, that is, in society. Besides the above mentioned documents (deontology codes & pattern of conduct manuals), the analysis will also be based on some interviews.

2006S01331

Possamai, Adam M. (U Western Sydney, Australia [e-mail: A.Possamai@uws.edu.au]), **Conflict, Competition and Cooperation in the Field of Religion and Popular Culture: A Hyper-Real Testament**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Religion & popular culture co-exist intimately, & cannot be seen simply as a relationship of cause & effect. At times religion creates & regulates popular culture. Indeed, religious actors who express themselves in popular culture are also engaged in shaping popular culture, & in doing so, making possible some experiences & denying access to others. It can take the form of using the content of popular culture to back up their religion, or it can take the form of censorship towards certain narratives. At other times, popular culture can shape the form & content of religion. Popular culture has been used to inspire new religions-spiritualities e.g. the Church of All Worlds, the Church of Satan & Jediism from Star Wars. Even if many people use Jediism as a form of protest against the establishment, some of them are nevertheless inspired by it for a "hyper-real" religion; that is, a simulacrum of a religion created out of popular culture, which provides inspiration for believers/consumers at a metaphorical level. This paper will also explore the process of resistance to popular culture from fundamentalist groups & the way they re-appropriate popular culture to promote their religion. Depending on the type of the fundamentalist actor, this process will be argued to be conflictive, competitive & cooperative.

2006S01332

Possamai-Inesedy, Alpha (Dept Social Sciences, U Western Sydney, Australia [tel: 61 2 9772 6628; e-mail: A.Garrety@uws.edu.au]), **Voluntary Obligation and Prenatal Testing: An Analysis of Pregnancy Practices within a Risk Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The language of risk in relation to pregnancy practices is available to & invoked by not only women who are contemplating pregnancy, the currently pregnant, & mothers, but also the never to be pregnant. Beyond the dozens of leaflets & posters which warn about all kinds of hazards that women face during their pregnancy & impending birth, there is a multitude of messages within the media where women are told about the inherent faultiness of their bodies. These women are told about invisible killers lurking in their ignorance. Yet, blame is allocated to those who fail to inform themselves about the risks that they face. Risk, according to the works of Beck & Giddens, has become a force of social change. It can be seen to actively shape our concept of health, desire for perfection, & relationship to technology & responsibility. These themes will be employed in the following analysis of the use & impact of genetic screening & tests on the pregnant woman. It will be argued that amongst the unforeseen consequences of this form of technology are not only the increased choices that the expectant woman is faced with but also the increased responsibility. Because of the emphasis on responsibility towards one's own health, within high modernity, as well as notions of perfection, parents are rapidly becoming faced with an obligation to use these technologies not only the future of their child but also to secure their own future. What is of essence in this argument is not only the obligations & responsibilities towards one's life path that Beck's notion of individualization focuses on, but also a voluntary compulsion to actively engage with science & technology to fulfill these obligations.

2006S01333

Potiemkina, Tamara V. (Russian State Social U, Moscow 129226 [tel: 8 10 495 259 62 33; fax: 8 10 495 259 62 33; e-mail: safrin@mail.ru]), **Migratory Processes in the Modern System of International Relations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ The modern political picture of the world in comparison with the end of the 20th century has essentially changed. Actually restructuring all political world space occurs. The aspiration to comprehend occurring changes in their integrity results researchers to more & more wide using of such concepts, as "globalism" & "globalization" which are called to reflect that general that makes specificity of investigated processes & the phenomena, their not reduced character. Despite diversity of the available points of view & the positions concerning the maintenance & consequences of mentioned concepts, many scientists converge in opinion concerning the maintenance of the basic global tendencies of modern world political development. One of them is connected to expansion of structure & growth of variety of the international actors. It concerns not only the states. Today other characters strengthening pressure upon the decisions accepted in this sphere actively participate in world politics alongside with the states also. They are capable to render direct influence on a course of events, not looking back on the national governments. The aim of presentation is to study out the migration influence as a specific social phenomenon upon the modern international relations & the global development as a whole. We try to investigate the migration flows' importance for & their influence upon the countries' foreign policy formation & also the migrants' political activity; the global demographic situation; the global economy & separate countries' economies; the international financial system; the world society's social-cultural development; & the changes in the international peace threats' composition & security notion widening. Summarizing the results, we can positively declare that the international migration's influence upon the world demographic situation, economy, finances, international security questions, global culture evolution testifies migration transformation from a special social phenomenon into the international actor. This actor needs to be taken into account & thoroughly studied, its positive trends shall be utilized for the world community welfare, & the ways shall be identified to neutralize its negative consequences.

2006S01334

Potiemkina, Tamara V. (Russian State Social U, Moscow 129226 [tel: 8 10 495 259 62 33; fax: 8 10 495 259 62 33; e-mail: safrin@mail.ru]), **Opportunities of Sociological-Synergistic Approach towards Investigation of the Modern Global Pro-**

cesses, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ The end of the 20th century was characterized by deep social changes. The global shift took place in all the society spheres, as it was nimbly defined by Peter Dicken, who gave this name to his book (*Global Shift*). The shifts in the international & political spheres seem to be the most significant for the future generations, in which spheres re-structurization of the whole global political space has started. These processes got their further development with the third millennium beginning. It appeared that the theory was not completely prepared for the theoretical conceptualization of the existent global processes. The methodology has poor correlation with the altered circumstances, the operational capacity of analytical methods & techniques theoretical arsenal needs improvement. This fact does not indicate complete failure & absolute incompatibility of various scientific styles & schools. Nevertheless this circumstance requires for necessity to utilize new perception methods for contemporary international relations & global processes research. In this context the combination of several methodological techniques appeals interesting, particularly the application of sociological-synergistic approach. The author would issue the following challenges in this regard: to analyze various scientific concepts in terms of some of the world development global trends; to reveal their opportunities to adequately reflect the new political realities; & to demonstrate the new opportunities of sociological-synergistic approach for research of the existent international changes' essence & character. The author tries to show the phenomenon of globalization & the leading global trends of world development. The essence of the sociological-synergistic approach towards contemporary processes study as a new social perception paradigm is based on the following conceptual ideas: (1) International community within the frame of a generally sociological approach is considered in the organic unity with the nature, in the dynamics of co-evolution joint development. (2) The synergetics theoretical-methodological methods are accepted as possible for extrapolation to society, namely, the self-organization regularity in the open non-linear systems & dissipative processes, which characterize the mechanism of shaped system formation out of chaos. (3) The social systems dynamic statuses analysis is based on the non-linear thinking principles, with utilization of attractive, bifurcational, dissipative, etc. development models & corresponding indicators. (4) The empirical test procedures are developed based on the sociological methods, which will provide testing tool for world development prospective ideas & hypotheses, based on the synergistic world outlook & non-linear thinking. The new forming sociological-synergistic based conceptualization about the world can put a start to rethinking of the global threat for mankind & the means for survival, & also the world social practice of constructive reorientation.

2006S01335

Potocan, Vojko & Mulej, Matjaz (Dept Organization & d Informatics, U Maribor, SI-2000 Slovenia [tel: +386 2 22 90 255; fax: +386 2 25 16 681; e-mail: vojko.potocan@uni-mb.si]), **Systemic Understanding of Trust and Ethics of Interdependence in Innovative Business**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Business practice proves that innovative business (business style based on innovation rather than routine) tends to yield much more value added than a routine-based one. Humans, enterprises & other organizations that enter business relations can, from this considered viewpoint, be business systems (BS). Organizations as BSs face two important challenges, at least: (1) how to satisfy demanding customer's needs, & (2) how to make their own business requisitely innovative to make customers happier with it than with competitors' supplies. Synergy of findings from treatment of both challenges says that one-sided professionals/humans fail to perceive their need for systemic/holistic/requisitely holistic thinking resulting & from conditioning of cooperation & success. It is helpful to develop & maintain mutual trust beyond borders of single jobs/professions/cultures. In this effort, it makes sense to consider mutual interdependence & synergistic effects of (1) personality traits, (2) professional cultures, (3) job cultures, (4) department cultures, (5) cultures prevailing in BSs, (6) local communities, (7) regions, (8) nations, & (9) beyond their borders. In this framework it is ethic of inter-dependence, which fortifies bases for mutual trust. Trust can also be abused, which happens more easily when one-way dependence & lack of reliability replace interdependences. On its basis, trust results from practical experience with positive outcomes of mutual complementing by mutual differences. This leads to informal systems

thinking & applies to decision-making & action as well resulting in requisite holism resulting in BS success.

2006S01336

Pozhidaev, Dmitry D. & Andzhelich, Ravza A. (Center Political & Social Research, Pristina, Kosovo 10000 [tel: 38138504604; fax: 38138504604; e-mail: pozhidaev@un.org]), **Beating Swords into Plowshares: The Failure to Demilitarize in Kosovo**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Based on their study of the successes & failures of the DDR (Disarmament, Demobilization, Reintegration) program in Kosovo, the authors analyze the process of Kosovo demilitarization, which is understood as demobilization of war resources by society in general. Whereas certain achievements are indisputable, the authors point to the joint failure of the international community & the Kosovar society to replace war values & mentality with a peaceful mindset. Kosovo remains a warlike society with preponderance for violence in both the private & public spheres as evidenced by the mass riots in March 2004. Analyzing this problem in the context of traditionalism vs. modernity, the authors emphasize the strengthening of Albanian traditional kinship-based institutions in Kosovo as a response to the weakening of modern institutions (state, civil society) starting from 1989. Whereas traditional institutions & traditional mentality affect society in many ways, their strong presence makes demilitarization more difficult by supporting gun culture & authorizing individual violence, promoting self-reproduction of victimhood in public discourse & "folklorization" of politics, & by preventing an inclusive civil society.

2006S01337

Prates, Antonio Augusto Pereira (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Federal U Minas Gerais, 6627 Belo Horizonte, Brazil [tel: (55) (31) 34995032; fax: (55)(31)34995010; e-mail: aaprates@oi.com.br]), **Comparative Analysis of Higher Education Public Policies: Inclusion vs Democratization-The Brazilian Case**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper argues that the enrollment growth of higher education, during the last quarter of 20th century, in Europe, Asia, & Latin America followed the same post-war inclusion track of the American higher education system. As we know, this system growth was based on the diffusion of community colleges through the country, preserving, in this way, the small number of research universities from the high demand, coming from the lower classes, for tertiary education. While this educational path was able to incorporate a meaningful amount of lower strata persons into the tertiary system, the high elitist universities kept closed to those people, undermining, therefore, the democratic effects of the expansion of tertiary education enrollment in these societies. This fact was due not only to the stratification system of these societies, but also to the large academic & social elites' resistance to open the traditional universities doors to lower status groups. The Brazilian case illustrates this trend as far as its main higher education access channel is provided by non-university private institutions preserving the better places of the system, that are found in the public universities, for the middle- & higher-class people.

2006S01338

Prates, Antonio Augusto Pereira, Da Silva, Bráulio Figueredo Alves & Carvalhaes, Flavio Alex de Oliveira (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Federal U Minas Gerais Brazil 31270-901 [tel: (55)(31)34995032; fax: (55)(31)34995010; e-mail: aaprates@oi.com.br]), **Social Capital and Social Networks: Redundant or Complementary Concepts? The Case of the Poor Boroughs in Belo Horizonte Metropolitan Area**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper discusses the theoretical muddling of the social capital concept trying to show that the current use of this concept in the sociological literature must be differentiated from the classical concepts of social power & political culture. We assume that concepts of social capital of authors such as P. Bourdieu & R. Putnam are redundant to those classical sociological concepts. On the other side, we propose that a concept of social capital inspired in Coleman (1990) may be usefully theoretically articulated with the concept of social network as this concept has been advanced by M. Granovetter (1973) & R. Burt (1992). Finally, we try to demonstrate, through survey data from a probabilistic sample of Belo Horizonte metropolitan area, that we can explain the variation of collective action efficacy among poor urban neighborhoods by combining the concepts of social capital & social networks. In doing so, we discuss Sampson et al's findings (1997) in his study of collective efficacy in Chicago.

2006S01339

Prendergast, David K. (Trinity Coll Dublin, Ireland [tel: 00353 1 608-2912; e-mail: prened@tcd.ie]), **The End of the Life-Course and Beyond in Modern South Korea**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ It is projected that the proportion of South Korea's elderly citizens will increase to almost one third of the country's population over the course of the next few decades. This paper asks the question of what provision for the economic & social needs of the elderly is currently being made in Korea & by whom? Based on detailed ethnographic fieldwork, it attempts to provide insight into the dynamic negotiations & contests between individual, family & state by looking at expectations & experiences surrounding retirement, death & inheritance.

2006S01340

Priemus, Hugo (Faculty Technology/Policy/Management, Delft U Technology, 2628 CD Netherlands [tel: +31 15 2784933; fax: +31 15 2784811; e-mail: h.priemus@tudelft.nl]), **Social Capital, Neighbourhood Revitalization and the Role of Housing Associations**, *Dutch Experience, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper deals with the central issue of the synergy between social capital & the revitalization of urban neighbourhoods. Three research questions will be specified: 1. How can social success or failure of urban neighbourhoods be understood by adopting social capital theories? 2. How could neighbourhood revitalization & strengthening social capital be combined? 3. What role could Dutch housing associations play in this challenge? Putnam (1993: 95) defines social capital as follows: "(F)eatures of social organisation such as networks, norms & trust, that facilitate co-ordination & co-operation for mutual benefit. Social capital enhances the benefits of investment in physical & human capital." In light of the management & the revitalization of urban neighbourhoods social capital is a crucial notion. That is the first topic we deal with. Then we look at recent developments in Dutch urban neighbourhood revitalization, in particular the recent transition from 'traditional' urban renewal into 'new' urban renewal in the Netherlands. We give an overview of current approaches in the Netherlands, intended to revitalize urban neighbourhood in ways that will make new urban renewal more successful. And, we investigate how neighbourhood revitalization could be more successful by strengthening social capital. Finally, the role of housing associations in the Netherlands is analyzed, including the relation between housing associations & new urban renewal.

2006S01341

Pringle, Keith (Dept Sociology/Social Work/Organisation, Aalborg U, DK 9220 DENMARK [tel: +4596358137; fax: +4598157575; e-mail: pringle@socsci.aau.dk]), **Ageism towards Children in the Nordic Welfare Systems: An Intersectional Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper draws upon three research projects: first, & primarily, a large qualitative study of the ways in which the Swedish child welfare systems addresses power relations in the lives of service users associated with the power dimensions of age, gender, ethnicity; together with two linked European Union-funded research networks on men's practices, including those related to the lives of children. These networks contained thirteen countries including Denmark, Finland, Norway & Sweden. The largely positive international reputation of the Nordic welfare systems is re-considered, particularly their global image as 'child-friendly'. The paper focuses on children's well-being in terms of 'bodily integrity', e.g., how far those societies respond to important issues such as sexual violence or racism relating to children & their families. In relation to these particular topics, the responses of the Nordic societies are in some ways seen to be less impressive than those of the UK welfare system despite all its well-known & very real faults. It is therefore suggested that one should consider inverting Esping-Andersen's well-known welfare typologies when specifically seeking to apply them to many, though not all, aspects of responses to issues of bodily integrity & children.

2006S01342

Proeschel, Claude (GSRL (EPHE-CNRS), Paris, France [tel: 0033383400948; e-mail: claude.proeschel@wanadoo.fr]), **Religious Identity and Integration of Religious Migrants**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We are attempting to reflect on the consequences, in terms of construction/reconstruction of personal types of identities, of the presence of individuals in countries who are not revealing their religious culture when such

a factor is a crucial phenomena in the context of global interaction & exchange. Firstly, it is important to ask in such modern times, if the notion of national identity should not be reconsidered. In the greater framework of the relativisation of global institutions & in particular national institutions, national identity can no longer be thought of as unique, even if this dimension persists in terms of constructed identity. Relativism opens up the notion of identities that are given, reinterpreted, & integrated & even reinvented. How therefore is the construction of identity for individuals who carry out religious migration able to be integrated into a symbolic discourses? How is an identity image used by official actors in States or is the State based on another dominate cultural entity, with no trace of the religious dimension in identity discourses? Could the reinterpretation made by individual be-in particular if it is integrated in the religious dimension-harmless with respect to national integration? Could one put forth the hypothesis, in fact, that there is a compatibility, a national bond that combines with the religious identity trait in the world where affiliations are multiple?

2006S01343

Prosono, Marvin T. (Dept Sociology/Anthropology/Criminology, Missouri State U, Springfield 65897 [tel: 417-836-5683; fax: 417-836-6416; e-mail: MProsono@missouristate.edu]), **The Ultimate Brand: Nationalism, Alienation and Identity in a Globalized Political Market**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although a concept mostly taken for granted, nationalism needs closer scrutiny in a globalized & postmodern age. In the latter part of the 19th & early 20th centuries it was imagined, especially by Marxist theorists, that nationalism would recede as a factor in human affairs as class consciousness replaced it. Surprisingly, nationalism has remained one of the most enduring social features. But is this a real enthusiasm for a nation-state or the simulation of such enthusiasm appearing as brand desire built on alienated emotions? Following Baudrillard's critique of the consumer society & the logic of Klein's analysis of the branding of the world by multinational corporations, nationalism is analyzed as brand loyalty along with its flag as logo. The implications of this analysis are clear in that the modern nation-state becomes a marketing tool utilizing its meta-logo to further the interests of particular classes within particular states. The success of this enterprise rests on its ability to market back the alienation it causes to those who suffer from it most.

2006S01344

Prozesky, Heidi E. (Dept Sociology & Social Anthropology, U Stellenbosch, Matieland, 7602 South Africa [tel: +27 21 808 2092; fax: +27 21 808 2143; e-mail: hep@sun.ac.za]), **A Career-History Analysis of Gender Differences in Publication Productivity among South African Academics**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ After almost half a century of empirical research that has been conducted world-wide on gender differences in academic publication productivity, no explanations have as yet satisfactorily accounted for the universal phenomenon of women publishing less than men. Moreover, there seems to be very little, if any, quantitative empirical support for the common sense understanding that there exists a certain measure of incompatibility between being a mother & a productive academic researcher. In an attempt to start unravelling the complexity of this 'productivity puzzle' in the South African context, data collected from curriculum vitae are integrated with qualitative interview data. This novel methodological approach provides a detailed quantitative view of publication patterns, couched within the context of an in-depth perspective on the career histories of sixteen of the country's top-performing academics. The findings show that the way in which publication productivity is measured has an appreciable impact on women's recorded productivity in relation to that of men. Further, the study highlights important ways in which women & men approach their academic & family lives differently, with divergent consequences for their career publication productivity.

2006S01345

Pryce, Anthony (Dept Applied Psychosocial Sciences, Insttit Health Sciences, City University, London, UK EC1A 7QN [tel: +44(0)20 7040 5710; e-mail: apryce@city.ac.uk]), **"Text Us Your Body Parts": Scientific Evidence and Spectacle in the Reality Television Cosmetic Surgery Genre**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Cosmetic surgery has increasingly become a staple in the genre of 'reality' television programmes. The camera has become the instrument of the spectator's gaze where surgeons have enhanced their performative status.

Such programmes may augment the desirability & acceptability of cosmetic surgery whilst the programmes chime with the current dominance of celebrity culture & the aspirations of many people to achieve similar transformations in their own lives at what may now appear to be affordable cost. Drawing on Foucauldian & other social theorists, this paper will explore how one UK programme, "Cosmetic Surgery Live!," exploited tabloid methods to create a show that broadcast extreme procedures in explicit detail & celebrated surgery as a form of consumption—a new type of agency that accelerates the project of the self. An 'interactive' element is foregrounded when viewers are invited to send text messages with digital photographs of parts of their body for diagnosis & comment by the show's co-presenter, an American cosmetic surgeon. The genre draws on other contemporary popular cultural outputs that privilege scientific evidence as objective & morally neutral, whilst employing visual & other techniques that combine to celebrate a voyeuristic pornography of the subject body, whether alive or dead.

2006S01346

Puga, Cristina (Instit Investigaciones Sociales, U Nacional Autónoma México, Mexico City 04510 [tel: 55-5622-7400 ext 322; e-mail: puga@servidor.unam.mx]), **Associational Performance in Mexico: Three Case Studies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Associations, as social & political actors, demand new attention from the academic world. The increasing & dynamic presence of large groups of people drawn & identified by a common cause which hold important economic resources, attend social problems, make political proposals &, all in all, have contributed to the creation of a wider & plural public sphere & to new ways of social participation, requires deeper research about their forms of organization & their relation to good governance. A better knowledge of their performance may result in better instruments to evaluate their action. The paper is a qualitative study, which intends to point out certain characteristics that may be significant in the efficacy & relevance of an association by comparing three associations with vested interests in different media: market, power & community (economy, politics or society related associations). It is based on structured interviews with members from the three associations, documents & official data. As a general hypothesis I propose that organizational features—such as identity, decision-making processes, financial resources gathering & relation to the environment—are important to the development & strengthening of an association, & thus to its reconnaissance as a relevant social &/or political actor. However, vested interests may result in different performances. Particular attention is paid to the associations' ability to achieve their goals, efficiently use their resources & generate legitimacy among their members & among society. The three associations studied are rather large organizations with a prestige in Mexican society, & with an impact on public life. The paper shows how the variables studied change according to the systemic media they belong to & how aspects not considered initially, such as historical roots, shared events, progressive achievements & discretionary support, prove to be important to explain the associations' good performance & their social relevance.

2006S01347

Puttergill, Charles H. (Dept Sociology, U Pretoria, South Africa 0002 [tel: +27 12 4202715; fax: +27 12 4202873; e-mail: charles.puttergill@up.ac.za]), **Discourses on a Changing Urban Environment: Reflections of Middle-Class White People in Johannesburg**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Until 1994 formal racial ordering dominated in South Africa. With the changing political, social & economic landscape this institutionalised privileged position & the assumed normality of past practices has been challenged & questioned. The paper examines the discourse of white middle-class residents in Johannesburg on the changes they observe since 1994. Several studies have suggested a shifting dynamic from race towards class as an organising principle within South Africa. It is argued that the need to rely on race as a basis for securing privilege diminished as whites secured a middle class position. Close attention to the discourse on change, however suggests that the legacy of the racialised past continues to shape the prevailing conceptual order. Although a race-evasiveness appears within the discourse on change this paper argues that evidence exists to suggest that the use of class & culture both are "raced." Class & culture then serve as a more acceptable, less contentious base for an exclusionary discourse.

2006S01348

Quandt, Thorsten & von Pape, Thilo (Instit Communication

Studies, U Munich, Germany 80538 [tel: 0049 089 2180 9412; e-mail: quandt@ifkw.de]), **The Construction of New Mediascapes: Empirical Findings on the Social and Personal Shaping of (New) Media**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

With the advent of digital media & mobile communication devices, the lives of the media users in (post)industrialized countries have changed considerably. However, it still remains unclear how the people integrate these media into their everyday life, & how they (re)construct the meaning of new 'mediascapes'. Our study focuses on this social & personal shaping of new media. Much in the tradition of Bourdieu's empirical studies, our research team observed & coded all the available media in 100 households, along with the room arrangements & the general living situation. By interviewing every household member, we could also gather information on the each person's use of the individual devices, the media's symbolic value, as well as data on the social & personal situation of the household members, thus allowing for a specification of (media) milieus. Combining these data with an indepth analysis of media use, function & symbolic value, we can outline how new mediascapes are constructed: Media are personally & socially shaped by the users, while the emerging structures also guide these users, much like an orientation horizon—thus resulting in a recursive process that works in both directions at the same time.

2006S01349

Quemin, Alain (U Marne-la-Vallée, France [tel: 00 33 1 43 42 15 50; fax: 00 33 1 43 42 15 50; e-mail: quemin@univ-mlv.fr]), **Trente ans d'enquête sur les publics du Centre Georges Pompidou à Paris** (Thirty Years of Research on the Public at the Georges Pompidou Center in Paris), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

Created in 1977, the Centre Georges Pompidou (called the Beaubourg) has been symbolically situated in the empty heart of Paris & as a result has given considerable visibility to contemporary art in France. Since its origin, the public's attention to it has occupied an important place in its preoccupations & responsibilities & in the polls that it regularly makes on this theme. Recently negotiated access to the Centre allows for an analysis of the museum at different levels. Its evolution can be analyzed from results obtained over thirty years by a systematic comparison of questionnaires & other instruments that have been used to better know its public. How have these instruments evolved? What is the eventual purpose & use of these questionnaires? Finally, attention must be paid to the actors in charge of such surveys, social scientists from universities or from CNRS, both of which have intervened on a regular basis at the Beaubourg, or else pollsters who investigate public policy or polls of this institution, or yet social scientists who have designed inquiries at the request of the government. The terrain represented by an institution as important as the Centre Georges Pompidou, that plays a role in the top echelons of the French arts scene as well as in the international art world, allows one to establish hypotheses on the evolution of the public for contemporary art over the course of the past thirty years in the scientific way that is traditionally important for the sociology of art.

2006S01350

Quinteiro, Maria da Conceição (Nupri, U Sao Paulo, Brasil 05410-002 [tel: 00-55-11-3081 32 07; e-mail: mquim@usp.br]), **Family and Diplomacy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

This is a developing project intended to compare family & diplomacy in both Brazil & Portugal. Its main aim is to point out what happens to the diplomatic family arrangements. It is commonly said that in diplomacy there are difficulties in combining the family & the job. Also, there is a high incidence of marriages between diplomats due to those difficulties. The diplomat's family has always played an important role in this career promotion system, mainly in higher ranks of diplomacy. Besides this, the male diplomat's family (wife & children) generally accompany him abroad. Most wives do "informal" diplomatic activities such as taking care of a large diplomatic household, entertaining guests, preparing dinner parties, amongst others. The traditional family role mentioned above plus the women's activities abroad show us there is a mix between the public sphere & the private one which has remained so far within the domain of the Foreign Ministry. Consequently, the family support is of paramount importance to the diplomatic career. We are likely to find other kinds of diplomatic family arrangements.

2006S01351

Rabe, Marlize E. (Dept Sociology, U South Africa, Pretoria 0003 [tel: +27 12 429 6698; fax: +27 12 429 6491; e-mail:

rabeme@unisa.ac.za]), **Is "the African Household" a Myth?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The African continent contains a variety of household structures. Some of these household structures, such as the nuclear household, only came to the fore when urbanisation & industrialisation became widespread on the continent. However, many Africans construct their households with varying, & sometimes conflicting, values in mind. Socio-economic aspects, such as migrancy, work opportunities & (lack of) infrastructure, can also affect the current household structure, & a longitudinal approach to household structures would be preferred. At the heart of debates concerning household structures is how researchers & respondents may attach different meanings to the same concepts. In situations where different first languages are spoken, the potential for misunderstanding is even greater. A few qualitative studies on different population groups will be drawn upon to reflect some of these complexities. In addition, it will be argued that the uniqueness of African households is easily overstated against a simplified model of Western households. It could be of greater value also to compare households from different developing countries with each other (if the complexities of intercultural comparisons are given serious attention).

2006S01352

Rabello de Castro, L. (U Federal Rio de Janeiro, Brazil [tel: 55 21 22953208; fax: 55 21 22953208; e-mail: lrcaastro@infolink.com.br]), **Looking "Minimally" at Political Participation: Children's Action and the Construction of Alternative Public Spaces**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Children's structural position of marginality in relation to institutionalized contexts of political negotiation hinders them from participating in legitimate decision-making processes concerning issues about their own lives & of society at large. Thus, from this point of view, they can hardly be regarded as political agents, nor is their action taken as aggregating new values to society's endeavours. This paper aims at discussing theoretical & practical possibilities of children's political participation re-addressing the importance of two main aspects. In the first place, children's action in concert directed at establishing common goals & getting along with the process of dealing with conflict & difference. This aspect involves both material & discursive dimensions, such as transformation of materiality & as elaboration of new metaphors & texts, producing narratives which continually re-create meanings about the self, the others & the world in common. Secondly, children's subjective dispositions evolving from experience in public contexts where privatized language & meanings have to be re-signified. In this sense novel "structures of feelings" are bound to emerge expanding the scope of some already quoted in the relevant literature, such as for example, courage (Arendt), respect (Sennett) or connectedness with others (Flax). The present paper draws examples from empirical data obtained from group discussions with children in Brazil where, in a school context, they were invited to participate in a collective project. The analysis of data having in view children's "action in concert" & their political dispositions leads to re-conceiving the notion of political participation which can be regarded to operate both liminally & in a full-fledged & legitimated way. By bringing forth such underrated aspects of political participation, the discussion points at the eventual impact of re-positioning children as de facto political participants of our present societies.

2006S01353

Racic, Domagoj (Isle of Knowledge Foundation, HR-10000 Zagreb, Croatia [tel: 00385-1-3659-082; fax: 00385-1-3035-982; e-mail: domagoj@otok-znanja.hr]), **The Aspects of Human Action**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper offers a step towards a discursive theory of socio-economics as a framework that explains the dynamics of mutual constitution of individual actors, institutions & society. The paper is particularly concerned with conceptualising human action within institutional & organisational contexts. The mutual constitution of agency & structure is explored through the processes of deliberation, habituation, participation & reification, & constitution of norms. The paper attempts to offer insights into their internal dynamics of these processes, & to explore the links between them, including their simultaneity, partial overlapping & inherent tensions. In doing so, it aims to contribute to a comprehensive framework that can overcome both the separation of 'rational' & 'normative' aspects of human action, as well as conflation & reductionism that often characterise some of the existing approaches.

2006S01354

Rajman, Rebeca & Kemp, Adriana (U Haifa, Mount Carmel, 31905 Israel [tel: 972-4-8240990; fax: 972-4-8240819; e-mail: rajman@soc.haifa.ac.il]), **Labor Migration in Israel: Client Politics and National Conflict Management in an Ethno-National State**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper we present the history & politics of the decisions that led to the massive recruitment of foreign workers during the nineties in Israel, preparing the ground for the transformation of overseas labor migration from a negligible phenomenon into an institutionalized process. The paper addresses two main issues: (1) the tension between neo-liberal economic interests that encourage the recruitment of non-citizens to the Israeli labor market & the ethno-national migration policies of the state, & (2) Overseas labor migration as an instrument for managing the Palestinian-Israeli conflict. Specifically, we identify the domestic processes by which the development of a client-patron pattern of relations between strong employer lobbies (in the construction & agriculture sectors) & government officials, around the recruitment & allocation of labor migrants, cancel out restrictive national policies. In addition, we argue that the recruitment of overseas labor migrants to replace Palestinian non-citizen workers was concomitant with the beginning of the political separation process from the Palestinian Authority in-the-making undertaken by Israeli governments under the aegis of the Oslo agreements. As such, the political decisions that led to the import of overseas labor migrants are intimately linked to the de-Palestinization of the Israeli labor market. While wars & ethnic conflicts are known in the immigration literature as push factors for migration flows, Israel becomes a distinctive case where ethnic conflict becomes a pull factor in explaining the beginning & perpetuation of overseas labor migration during the 1990s.

2006S01355

Raizer, Leandro & Labrie, Dominic (PPG Sociologia, UFRGS, Porto Alegre, Brasil 90040-060 [tel: 55-51-33-33-59-33; e-mail: lraizer2003@yahoo.com.br]), **Mouvements sociaux au Canada et au Brésil: mouvements d'estudants à Porto Alegre et au Québec** (Social Movements to Canada and to Brazil: Student Movements to Porto Alegre and to Quebec), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ This comparative study analyzes the student movements at three universities: the University of Laval, the Federal University of the Rio Grande do Sol, & the Pontifical Catholic University of the RS. The first is located in the Canadian city of Quebec & the two others are located in the Brazilian city of Porto Alegre. The theoretical framework is based on the concepts of political opportunities, the structure of mobilization, & finally, on the cultural interpretation. The Canadian student movements differ from Brazilian ones in a number of aspects. While the Canadian student movements begin from a point of substantial administrative & financial resources, the Brazilian student movements are distinguished by the lack of continuity in the realization of their goals & by a weak mobilization structure. These differences can be explained by the socio-economic & cultural differences between the two countries. While Canada is marked by a privileged & relatively stable position, Brazil has had to face a series of crisis surrounding the legitimacy of its political & social institutions. The constitution of the student movements & their configuration can be analyzed by taking account of the emerging socio-historical perspective.

2006S01356

Raj, Aditya (McGill U, Montreal, Quebec [tel: (514) 867-5202; e-mail: aditya.raj@mcgill.ca]), **Transnational Ethnography**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is an attempt to suggest appropriate ethnographic approach to conduct research in the present era, which is marked by mass movement of people, ever increasing information technology boom, & different foci of global influences. In recent years the context of ethnographic research has moved from the 'here' & 'now' to account for the global forces, connections & imaginations (Buroway 2000). The global has become ethnographic (Appadurai 1999) in the production as well as the usage of the transnational links, networks & consciousness. A growing number of scholars are "documenting transnational practices, ideologies, & social fields as a way to understand the migration experience" (Froner 2003:17), starting from Thomas & Znaniecki (1984) & coming as close to Levitt (2001). Transnational ethnography, as I see, is an attempt to show deconstruction at work in ethnographic approach to field research led by the tensions & contradictions experienced in the contemporary social field.

2006S01357

Rajabi-Ardeshiri, Masoud (Dept Sociological Studies, U Sheffield [tel: 0044-114-2441121; e-mail: m.rajabi@sheffield.ac.uk]), **Informal Education among Children of Muslim Minority in the UK**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Muslims' presence in the UK goes back to nearly 300 years ago, when they entered into the country as traders & seamen. The need for a labour force after the Second World War & globalization processes, as well as the miserable economic situation in the countries of origin, increased the number of Muslims to nearly two million by the beginning of 21st century. Having a strong & very different cultural & religious background resulted in Muslims living in semi isolated communities that are not well integrated with the British society. The Rushdie affair, Gulf Crisis & the Iraq war are turning points that have made the Muslim situation a critical issue especially for Policy makers & educational authorities. It seems that most previous studies have focused on external factors such as employment, housing & academic attainment in analysing the current situation of minorities, including Muslims, as isolated communities. Having a different approach, this paper will try to explore internal factors within Muslim community itself that may contribute to semi isolated situations for Muslims. Specifically the paper proposes a study that will explore informal education among Muslim children & how this kind of education can shape Muslim children's identity & their outlooks toward the major non-Muslim society. Based on the great importance of education within the Islamic tradition, in addition to the formal education that children receive at school, Muslim children experience Madrassahs & evening schools at mosques & community centres. What they learn at these schools & what benefits this education may have for Muslim children is the matter of debate in this paper. This paper sets out the issues to be explored through a research project to be carried out in Yorkshire, UK &, by the end of this project I will try to have some proposals for an informal education for Muslim children that will both satisfy Muslim parent's concerns, while being more appropriate for children's abilities & understanding while living within the UK.

2006S01358

Rajagopalan, Prema (Indian Instit Technology, Madras, Chennai 600 036 [tel: +91-44-2257 4513; e-mail: prema@iitm.ac.in]), **Flexi-Time Working in a Globalised World: Opportunities and Limitations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Access to new technologies & favourable reforms in developing countries have generated new job avenues at semi-skilled & skilled levels. These opportunities to be more precise are largely in the nature of contract appointments—for they are dependent on the projects approved & received for execution & detailed working. These contract appointments are of various kinds with differential rewards in both the big players & small players of any industry. One such kind of contract appointments are the 'flexi-time' workers, who work between 3 & 5 hours everyday at the workplace [not from home which is more common in developed countries]. This paper attempts to understand this form of work in the BPOs [Business Process Outsourcing] & multinationals in the city of Chennai, South India. It attempts to examine the opportunities & limitations from the workers' point of view such as the benefits acquired monetarily & otherwise & the their inclusion & recognition within the organization. By having a set of interviews with the managers the paper also would attempt to complement the advantages & disadvantages to the organization through such a system of hiring & firing.

2006S01359

Rajagopalan, Prema (Indian Instit Technology, Madras, Chennai 600 036 [tel: +91-44-2257-4513; e-mail: prema@iitm.ac.in]), **Reward System in Science : Women Bhatnagar Awardees in India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Council for Scientific & Industrial Research was established in 1942, but obtained status after independence under the guidance of Sri S. S. Bhatnagar. At present there are 38 Research Laboratories & 47 centres under CSIR. The ShantiSwarup Bhatnagar prize for science & technology was instituted in 1957 in the memory of the founder director & principal architect of CSIR India. The prize is the most prestigious national recognition for scientists. Approximately 400 scientists have been awarded the prize since its inception. This paper attempts to examine the career profile of the women awardees. By reconstructing background the paper would look into the categories under which women are able to obtain the award (there are seven categories from earth sciences to medical sciences). Their age when awarded the prize—an upper age limit of 45 is fixed—the actual

year of the award to check whether this is a recent phenomenon for women scientists & the institutional background where they work. Attempt would also be made to interview the successful women scientists & top level administrators of CSIR to obtain insights on new policies & programmes that are brought about to encourage women scientists if any.

2006S01360

Ralston, Helen (Saint Mary's U, Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada B3H 3C3 [tel: 19024205878; fax: 19024205121; e-mail: Helen.Ralston@smu.ca]), **Religion and Identity among Two Generations of South Asian Transnational Migrants**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the place of religion in identity negotiation & construction among transmigrant South Asian mothers & their daughters in two immigrant settlement countries, Canada & Australia. In the contemporary globalization era, increasing numbers of migrants make multiple moves across national boundaries to settle in several countries. Recent researchers have therefore argued that migration is best analyzed as a transnational process & that many immigrants are best understood as transnational migrants or transmigrants. Transmigrants challenge notions of immigrant confinement within the boundaries of a single country & claim the right to multiple identities. The paper draws on data gathered in qualitative case studies in two Canadian & three Australian metropolises. Mothers were of diverse religious, national, ethnic & linguistic origins. Transmigrant mothers & daughters had ongoing connections with global networks of extended family through visits & frequent electronic communications. They belonged to a transnational South Asian diasporic community with a transnational perspective on identity, family, religion & career. Second-generation daughters took advantage of these transnational connections to marry within their specific communities, to study & to work abroad. Conceptions of agency, identity construction & religion, diaspora consciousness & transnational diaspora space inform analysis of the role of religion in identity negotiation & construction. Among mothers, household & organizational religious activities were an important factor in recreating a meaningful world, in reconstructing personal & social ethno-religious identity, in empowering them, & in transmitting key elements of cultural identity to children in an alien settlement country. Daughters affirmed their regular temple, mosque or church participation as children. In marked contrast to their mothers, however, most daughters had little or no involvement in ethno-religious organizations as young adults. Nevertheless, for most daughters, whether believers or non-believers, religion was an important element of their identity construction. Rooted in their mothers ethnocultural & religious identities, daughters identified with transnational South Asian-ness & Canadian-ness or Australian-ness. They constructed multiple & fluid identities that transgressed spatial & social boundaries. They resisted racialization processes on the basis of colour & religion. In the process, they are reconstructing multiracial & multi-religious societies in Canada & Australia.

2006S01361

Ramarao, Indira (Dept Sociology, U Mysore, Manasagangotri, 570006 India [tel: 91-821-2513414 (M) 9448051680; fax: 91-821-2419301; e-mail: indiraramarao@rediffmail.com]), **India's Population Policy and Gender Sensitivity: A Feminist Critique**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines India's population policy of formulation & implementation through the "Social Opportunity Perspectives" in the context of the above framework through an empirical study. It looks at such issues as the intricate social questions that influence fertility decisions of families or individuals from the point of view of the influence of gender on reproductive choices. The ultimate end of the population policy is to control the fertility of married women who are almost always held as being singularly responsible for population growth. In India, family planning, women & population policy are used synonymously. But do women really have the freedom of choice to plan their family? Do they have the power to make decisions about when they want to have their first or the last child? Are their health situations taken into consideration at all while subjecting them to birth control devices? This analysis will focus on empirical data on the role of gender, women's autonomy in influencing fertility choices in select social groups in Karnataka, India.

2006S01362

Ramegowda, A. & Doddasiddaiah, N. (Dept Sociology, Kuvempu U, Jnana Sahyadri, Shankaraghatta, 577 451 Karnataka, India [tel: 00-91-8282-256-368; e-mail: ramegowda.a@rediffmail.com]), **Transnationalization and Emerging Work Structures in**

India, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ Transnationalization is assumed to have given rise to organizational forms & changes in social composition of work structures particularly in the Third World countries that are the prime receptors of the implications of globalization owing to the Multinational Corporations from the North having expanded their operations in the South. An attempt is made in the paper to ascertain empirically the social & structural differentials in work organizations with intra & international operations. Four work organizations were selected for the study representing diverse areas of industrial operations. The organizations were studied for their socio-demographic composition, internal structure, interaction patterns, interpersonal relations, nature & type of supervision & climate of industrial relations. The findings indicate that transnationalization has given rise to work structures that are more cosmopolitan & heterogeneous in work force composition, have greater degree of organizational informality in terms of interactions & interpersonal relations, higher extent of autonomy in work operations & more cordial climate of industrial relations. Thus, notwithstanding speculations regarding impact of globalization on the economy of the Third World, it may be stated that it has positive implications for work organizations & work culture.

2006S01363

Ramegowda, A. & Somashekher, C. (Dept Sociology, Kuvempu U, Jnana Sahyadri, Shankaraghatta, Karnataka, India 577 451 [tel: 00 91 8282 256368; e-mail: ramegowda.a@rediffmail.com]), **Implications of Globalization for Union Participation in Indian Context, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Although trade unions have traditionally been looked upon as plant or industry specific voluntary structures of employees, it is assumed that recent trends toward globalization & liberalization have led to two structural changes in unions—transnational jurisdiction (membership) of enterprise based unions & consolidation of industry based unions across the countries, having significant implications for structure & function of unionism. The paper is based on a study of unionism in four MNC work organizations in Karnataka, India. An in-depth analysis reveals that, in consonance with changes in the structure of work organizations, the union organizations have undergone structural changes in terms of representation, distribution & delegation of authority & decision making process as well as the composition of executive bodies. In terms of functions, much against what is assumed, the centralization of authority & responsibilities is on the rise, resulting in greater functional autonomy of the executive bodies, which in turn has led to lower participation of members in the affairs & activities of unions at all levels. Further, another constraint of globalization on unionism has been the strain on intra-organizational & inter-organizational communication, which could have negative implications for the solidarity which is so essential a feature of unionism on the one hand & meaningful participation of membership in unionism on the other. The unions, nonetheless, appear to be confident of overcoming this constraint in the near future to facilitate greater extent of membership participation.

2006S01364

Ranci, Costanzo & Pavolini, Emmanuele (DIAP, Polytechnic Milan, 20133 Italy [tel: 39-02-2399-5459/fax: 39-02-2399-5435; e-mail: costanzo.ranci@polimi.it]), **New Trends of Elderly Care Policy in Western Europe: Towards a Social Market of Care Services?, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Many European countries have adopted innovative policies to better balance the need to provide more complete care services & the imperative to contain public expenditure. These policies share the following characteristics: (1) a tendency to combine the transfer of money to families & the provision of in-kind services in order to encourage family & informal care (cash & care programs); (2) the establishment of a new social care market based on competitive procedures & market mechanisms regarding the relationship of financing institutions, purchasers & suppliers; (3) the empowerment of the users' choice through increased purchasing power; (4) the introduction of funding measures intended to foster care-giving through family networks. This paper presents the main results of a research project carried out in six European countries (France, Germany, Italy, UK, Netherlands, Sweden) aimed at identifying the most significant reforms introduced in Western Europe in the elderly care area. It analyzes the impact of such reforms on the welfare mix structure, the position & situation of informal caregivers & care professionals, & the satisfaction of frail elderly.

2006S01365

Randeria, Shalini (Instit Social Anthropology, U Zurich, 8050 Switzerland [tel: 0041-44-635-22-42/fax: 0041-44-635-22-49; e-mail: randeria@access.unizh.ch]), **Entangled and Uneven Modernities: The Plurality of Family Laws in (Post)-Colonial India, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper suggests the idea of entangled & uneven modernities as a way towards a less Eurocentric & more cosmopolitan understanding of modernities within & outside the West. Rather than trace separate internal developments of paths & patterns of modernity within each European & non-European society or civilisation, it foregrounds the historical & contemporary interactions under which their shared but different modernities have been constituted. The theoretical argument on the co-production of (post)-colonial modernities is illustrated with reference to the plurality of family laws in India. Ethnographic material based from fieldwork is used to interrogate the dichotomies of tradition-modernity, religious-secular, state-community & status-contract.

2006S01366

Ranson, Gillian C. (Dept Sociology, U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 [tel: 403-220-6511; fax: 403-282-9298; e-mail: ranson@ucalgary.ca]), **Shifting Down or Gearing Up? A Comparative Study of Life Course Transitions among Men in Information Technology Employment, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Demographic information from Canada, the U.S., Europe & Australia suggests that the information technology workforce is predominantly male, & predominantly young. This raises important questions about life course transitions of men working in IT. One question concerns the nature of the work they can anticipate as their experience accumulates. A key issue here is the relevance of past experience in IT working environments often characterized by relentless technological change. Another question concerns the transitions outside of work that men are confronting as they age. The possibility here is that, contrary to conventional practice in many other male-dominated occupations, space for family responsibilities may open up if IT career prospects appear limited or unclear. "Work-family balance" for men in IT may pose unique challenges. This paper will address these life-course transition issues through an analysis of interview & survey data from some 45 men in Canada & Australia, aged between 30 & 40, who participated in an international research project on employment relations in IT workplaces.

2006S01367

Ranson, Gillian C. (Dept Sociology, U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 [tel: 403-220-6511; fax: 403-282-9298; e-mail: ranson@ucalgary.ca]), **Changing Places: Caregiver Fathers, Work-Family Balance and the Reframing of Masculinity, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper builds on an extensive body of research which explores fathers' commitment to & participation in family life. It explores the relationship to paid employment of men whose commitment to fatherhood is particularly strong. My focus is on men who, regardless of their current employment status, are either primary caregivers for dependent children, or who share caregiving in a genuinely equitable arrangement with a partner. The research is drawn from a larger cross-national Canadian study, still ongoing, of families in which the traditional "gender regime" (mothers primarily responsible for caregiving, fathers primarily responsible for earning) has been disrupted by a variety of circumstances. Using interview data from some 35 fathers in the larger study, the paper addresses three general themes: relationship to paid employment, & the extent to which men's identities as workers have been compromised or reframed by family commitments; engagement with policies, programs & expectations related to work & family in individual workplaces; & the ways in which, for these men, family & workplace experiences shape understandings of fatherhood, & of masculinity.

2006S01368

Rao, Hemixa V. & Merchant, Amrapali M. (Dept Sociology, St. Mary's Syrian Coll, Brahmavar, Karnataka, India, 576 213. [tel: 00-91-0820-2561093 (O), 2560952 (R); e-mail: hemixarao_su@yahoo.com]), **People's Participation and Water Management in the State of Gujarat, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Gujarat state is situated in the Western part of the country. Most half of the populations of this state are badly affected with water scarcity & water crisis because 250 towns & cities & 1800 villages having a very seri-

ous problem of drinking water. The demand of water is continuously increased due to over population, urbanization, industrialization & the changes of consumption pattern. Monsoon is very irregular & very uncertain, so there are very huge water crises in the state. We divide the state in the three parts in the geographical context, 1. Central Gujarat, 2. South Gujarat & 3. Saurashtra & Kutch. There is different geographical environment in these three regions it affects on the water resources & water management. Saurashtra & Kutch region is facing permanently scarcity of water & most of the time drought. After independence this state is facing water crisis, almost eight times. There were very huge conflicts for the hesitation on water problems. Water problem is very crucial problem because this is directly affected on economical, social & cultural development of region. The supply is less compare to demand. Where as in South Gujarat region there is a opposite situation. More than 2 crores of the population is badly affected drinking water problem in the state. Government has taken various steps to solve the water problem; still this problem is remaining unsolved. There is huge movement of people's participation for rainy water conservation movements in Saurashtra there are three types of people participation in the movement: 1. Voluntary Organization; 2. Water cooperative society; 3. Water panchayat; 4. Water company. There are many NGOs of the state who have tried to solve the water problem. Some NGOs trustees, institutions, religion institutions, etc. have joined the movement of water revolution. Orpat Charitable Trust, Agakhan Gram Samarthan Programme, Sarathi, Saurashtra Jaldhara Trust, Gujarat Ambuja Foundation, Vivekanand Research & Training Institute etc. are prime institutions of the water revolution through people revolution. We have a brilliant example of the Andhra Pradesh in which Satyasaibaba Charitable Trust have solved the drinking water problem of 700 villages. In the district of Bhavnagar, Amreli, Jamnagar & Junagadh more than 15000 Check dams have been constructed through peoples participation & more than 40,000 Check dams have been constructed in the Saurashtra & Gujarat. In the Jamka water construction model, there are various advantages of people participation for water conservative movement. The cost of construction of check dams is very low, the maintenance cost is zero & we are able to maintain qualitative standard due to people participation movement. Rural unity between different castes has become stronger. Agricultural production, productivity, income have increased so many times. Therefore rural development becomes high. Political destructive problems are reduced. Rural development movement becomes fast. Rural infrastructure becomes speedier.

2006S01369

Rapetti, Elisa & Fucci, Stefania (Dept Social Research, U Eastern Piedmont, Alessandria, Italy 15100 [tel: 390131283741; fax: 390131283704; e-mail: erapetti@unipmn.it; stefania.fucci@sp.unipmn.it]), **Participation, Democracy, and Local Empowerment. The Key Role of a Participative Development Strategy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The concept of participation in the cooperation context can be declined in three different ways: - political - instrumental - pedagogic aspect. In particular from a political point of view, the participation refers to the empowerment of the civil society as regards the institutional power, to go better the decisional power of the community. The instrumental conceptualization define participation as technique used for more effectiveness of the project. At last we argue that the theoretical most important delimitation of interest for the phenomena is the pedagogic approach that suggests participation as a process that can initialize a long-lived & transformative process in the community. In many international documents & agreements we can find different refers to the importance of participation, but, maybe, the most interesting is the Agreement of Cotonou (2000).

2006S01370

Rashid, Saman (National Instit Working Life, 831 40 Oestersund, Sweden [e-mail: saman.rashid@niwl.se]), **Labour Market Adjustment of Immigrant Women in Sweden**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study examines the labor market outcome of married immigrant women in Sweden using a national survey (ULF) from 2002. The point of departure is whether the labor market outcome of married immigrant women is determined by investments in her own human capital or whether it is a response to the husband's need for host country-specific human capital & hence his labor market adjustment in the host country. The later explanation is known as the Family Investment Hypothesis (FIH). The (preliminary) results indicate that both husbands & wives invest equally in their host country-specific human capital. These results do not seem to be consistent with the interpretation of the FIH. These results are further

confirmed when immigrant women married to native-born Swedes are used as a comparison group.

2006S01371

Ratz, Tamara & Michalko, Gabor (Dept Tourism, Kodolanyi Janos University Coll, Hungary, 8000 [tel: +3622543354; fax: +3622543355; e-mail: tratz@uranos.kodolanyi.hu]), **The Role of the Tourist Milieu in the Social Construction of the Tourist Experience**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The tourist milieu is defined as the objective projection of the subjectively experienced tourist space. Consequently, the tourist milieu of a destination is based on an informative consensus that reflects the visitors' emotions & impressions. Due to its kaleidoscopic complexity & its dependence on human factors, the tourist milieu should be understood as a dynamic concept, thus, its assessment involves the simultaneous analysis of both subjective perceptions & objective facts. The paper summarises the key factors contributing to the development of a destination's successfully marketable tourist milieu. The study analyses the objectification process of subjective visitor perceptions through which the perceived image becomes a component of social awareness. The hierarchical relationships of milieu, image, sense of place & local identity are also assessed, with particular emphasis on the role of the tourist milieu in the social construction of the tourist experience. In order to investigate the components & structure of the Mediterranean milieu, a qualitative survey was carried out with 235 respondents in Hungary in 2004. Based on the behaviourist approach of geography, the common markers shared by spatially & culturally distant destinations are critically analysed in order to identify the specific components of the Mediterranean milieu.

2006S01372

Rawat, Shivani (Dept Sociology, University Coll Arts & Social Sciences, Osmania U, Andhra Pradesh, India [tel: 91-40-55164442; e-mail: shivani_rawat9@yahoo.co.in]), **Changing Perception and Role of Women in Grassroots Governance: An Emerging Trend in the Context of Globalization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Changing socio-economic, cultural & political status of Indian women in general & rural women in particular has been a dominant field for social scientists & more so for the sociologists. The Gandhian era & the decades after independence have seen tremendous changes in the status & position of the women in Indian society. The dynamics of economic reforms began in the last decade has transformed India & its women. In fact, it could not be an exaggeration to say these changes as a sign of progress. The changed scenario under the impact of globalization has opened up many new opportunities & also thrown new challenges. Of late, State & Central governments have also recognized their importance in the development of overall society & accordingly initiated numerous policies & programmes in order to fulfill its vision of expanding women's horizons of autonomous decision-making & control over resources, becoming equal partners to their menfolk to achieve the ultimate goal of complete development. The emphasis has been shifted towards participation of women in development process through Self-help groups & Panchayati Raj institutions. New ventures like micro credit have helped create successful women entrepreneurs proving yet again the wealth of talent available among the simple women-folk of rural India. They are no longer viewed as beneficiaries but as active participants in the process of development & change. As a result significant change has been noticed in the attitude of man & women towards education & employment. The traditional picture of women is very different than what it is today. Among the various factors of change specially in the context of rural areas, globalization has been a dominant factor for change in various sections of the Indian society & more in relation to women. Indian women are now on the road to increasing empowerment following the silent revolution ushered in by the 73rd & 74th amendments. Many developed as well as developing countries are experimenting with various forms of devolution of power through democratic structures at local levels & women are becoming more involved in local decision-making structures. As nearly half of the population consists of women & most of them are living in rural areas, there is a need to understand the changing socio-economic, cultural & political status of women in the context of globalization as factors of change. This study mainly deals with theoretical & conceptual issues in the context of changing perception of women & her role in grassroots governance. This paper further aims at describing the process of women's participation in local governance & assessing its significance. It also tries to analyze the impact of this process on rural society in India.

2006S01373

Rebughini, Paola (U Milan, [tel: 0039.0250318811; fax: 0039.0250318840; e-mail: paola.rebughini@unimi.it]), **The Microphysics of Resistance: Building another Globalisation in Daily Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The presentation will focus on the results of two different researches realised in the last three years about the characteristics of "alterglobal" movements in Italy. Particularly the presentation will focus on a specific part of the mobilisation interested in non-violence & ethical commerce. In Italy this part is composed by both Catholic & non-religious associations, by NGOs, by associations linked to the history of the Left as well as small groups & networks composed by neighbours & friends interested in ethical commerce. The characteristics of this composed area can be described as a sort of microphysics of resistance, which has its centre in the individual actions & choices of daily life. In the discussion we will pay attention to the different strategies & aims of the mobilisation, to the motivations given by actors, to the cultural stakes & to the development of action.

2006S01374

Redclift Michael R. (King's Coll, London WC2R 2LS [tel: 01227 462830; e-mail: michael.r.redclift@kcl.ac.uk]), **Environmental Governance and Human Security: Ideas and Agendas**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper reviews three key concepts—environmental sustainability, international security & governance—each of which is currently being re-evaluated & re-thought. Environmental sustainability is usually defined in terms of the ability of a system to withstand stresses & shocks, whether their origin is physical, social or economic. In recent years there has been a resurgence of a systems perspective: agent modelling of human-environment systems, integrated GIS analyses, research on livelihood systems & environmental change. At the same time a parallel, institutional perspective has begun to explore the role of legislation, operating procedures, culture, knowledge & 'social capital' in shaping human behaviour towards the environment. Research has been undertaken on fair trade, ethical investment, expert & lay knowledge. It has also begun to grapple with questions of immediate interest to policy—such as how human behaviour might be changed to make it more consistent with the tenets of sustainability, which were historically largely derived from natural systems. At the same time the environment has been seen in terms of policy agendas that reflect human concerns of political legitimacy, human security & 'hybrid' governance. It remains a precarious domain, & is increasingly researched as a source of risk & uncertainty (natural disasters, climate change, avian flu, & environmental hazards of the 'brown' type). In the areas of security & governance, too, there have been parallel discourses around both systems & institutions. The paper examines these conceptual frontiers & the agendas with which they are increasingly associated, & suggests ways in which we might both draw on them to develop new insights, which are theoretically robust while not neglecting the challenges to work with nature, rather against it, in the spirit of critical realism.

2006S01375

Reddock, Rhoda Elizabeth (Centre Gender & Development Studies, U West Indies, St. Augustine, Trinidad & Tobago [tel: 868-662-2002; fax: 868-663-9684; e-mail: gender@cgds.uwi.tt]), **Gender and the Negotiation of Identity and Citizenship in Multi-Ethnic Post-Colonial Societies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The quest for full citizenship for women is a continuing process in most societies, reflected for example in the demands for the right to work outside the home; the right to vote, the right to legitimately inhabit public space, especially at night, the quest for equitable judicial & political rights, for equal pay for work of equal value etc. In multiethnic-multireligious societies, ethnic claims for full citizenship are also central & reflected in the demands for inclusion, recognition & full political & legal rights. Women's quest for citizenship rights as women, therefore, often conflicts with the patriarchal demands of the ethnic group of which they are part. While in the economic North, historically privileged groups, settler or indigenous, seek to retain ownership & cultural control over their physical (& ancestral space); newer migrants reject total assimilation into the universalistic parameters of the Western liberal state & demand their separate identity, cultural & religious practices & legal & political citizenship & acceptance. In the Caribbean & many parts of the formerly colonised South, non-indigenous groups, survivors of various forms of bondage, enslavement & forced migration, compete at almost every level seeking to establish their right to belong & to determine the future of their individ-

ual nation-state. Using the case of Trinidad & Tobago, this paper explores the dynamic interplay of gender, ethnicity & power in these complex negotiations of power, citizenship & identity.

2006S01376

Redlener, Irwin & Berman, David (Columbia U, New York, NY 10032 [tel: (212) 342-5161; fax: (212) 342-5163; e-mail: ir2110@columbia.edu]), **American Children as Explicit Targets of Terrorism: Implications for Policy and Preparedness**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Scholars, health practitioners, & policy makers have dedicated considerable thought to preparing for, responding to, & treating children in the event of a terrorist attack. However, most of the literature dealing with children & terrorism presents children as collateral victims. While the problem of children as explicit targets has received some consideration in Israel, Iraq, Nepal, & Russia where terrorists have intentionally & successfully targeted children, little attention has been given to the threat in the United States. This is part due to the fact that there has not been an attack of this nature on American soil. However, a growing body of evidence suggests that Al Qaeda may well have such scenarios in mind. We present this possibility & argue that policies, preparedness & response planning & treatment protocols require unique considerations for the case of explicit targeting of children. From the preparedness & response sides, policies must be formed which account for the special needs of children & the locations where they congregate, & laws must be created which prosecute those who target children differently & more harshly than those who target military or infrastructure, a distinction not presently made. From the treatment side, physical & mental care in the aftermath of an explicit attack will likely differ substantially from cases of children as unintended victims, particularly for addressing symptoms of PTSD. This paper considers the present literature addressing children & terrorism, the gap in this literature with respect to intention, & the case for American children being explicitly targeted by Al Qaeda. We conclude with a series of recommendations that outline how preparedness models, emergency responders, & treatment protocols.

2006S01377

Reeves, Jane Elizabeth (Dept Health & Social Care U Greenwich, London, UK [tel: 020 8331 8000; e-mail: J.E.Reeves@gre.ac.uk]), **"Steppin up to the plate." Exploring the Stories Disadvantaged Young Men Tell about the Transition to Fatherhood**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Research on disadvantaged young fathers has been minimally addressed in the literature, particularly in the UK. This paper explores the descriptions of 24 young men from 2 studies on the transition to fatherhood: one in the UK with white young men & one in the US with black young men. The findings from both studies, which used narrative methodological approaches, indicated common themes from the stories of the young men, especially with regard to the high levels of disadvantage & social exclusion they had been exposed to, & the anti-social behaviour they described engaging in, prior to the birth of their children. A significant proportion of young men from both studies reported how important fatherhood had been in transforming their attitudes & behaviour & how they now took their responsibilities seriously. In addition, the data from both studies detailed the social support systems which were important to them as fathers (including some professional support) & the factors which deterred & encouraged their ongoing relationships with their children.

2006S01378

Rego, Raquel (ISCTE/U Lille 1, Lisbon, Portugal [e-mail: raquel_rego@hotmail.com]), **Participation in Two European Consumer Non-Profit Organizations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We can say that the Portuguese non-profit association DECO & the French non-profit association UFC-Que Choisir fit in the predominant model of today's consumer organizations, which is characterised by a professionalization process, testified, for instance, by the existence of voluntary board members who are also managers in their organizations. A more attentive look will let us see that DECO & UFC-Que Choisir have different professionalization processes: DECO has made a turning point in its evolution by transferring the property of its magazine to an international economic group, while UFC-Que Choisir has preserved the property of its magazine. In our opinion, the organizations' histories are closely connected to the history of their countries & their relative position inside their country's national consumer sector that may explain their different professionalization strategies. We will try to show in this paper that, however different DECO & UFC-Que Choisir may be, their internal participa-

tion & elite circulation are not significantly different, because they both are limited by the professionalization process. Our analysis is mainly based upon documentation, concerning board members composition, decentralization structures, statutory changes, etc., which is complemented with the analysis of interviews to current national & local board members of each association.

2006S01379

Rego, Raquel (ISCTE/U Lille 1, Lisbon, Portugal [e-mail: raquel_rego@hotmail.com]), **Professionalization and Democracy in Non-Profit Organisations: The Case of a Consumers' Association**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ DECO is one of the most trustworthy non-profit agencies created after the beginning of democracy regime in Portugal, in 1974. In a constant search for more efficacy & economic sustainability, a turning point in its evolution happened, in the beginning of the 1990's, when it transferred the property of its magazine to a profit organisation. DECO & the publishing company are very closely connected. Mass media usually don't establish the difference between the two organizations. With this paper, we will try to show that the professionalisation process has limited the participation of members. But, it has turned DECO's image stronger. The response to this situation seems to be a recruitment policy that would permit a more direct control of the circulation of the board members. Some individuals have a double & apparently contradictory status as, at the same time, employee & employer. Based on documental analyses & on 42 interviews with DECO's board members, we will present patterns of the board members involvement. The differences between those patterns are connected, not only with the level of development of DECO & Portugal, but also with the political & professional career interests of board members.

2006S01380

Reid, R. Colin, Robinson, Carole & Cooke, Heather (U British Columbia, Okanagan V1V 1V7 [tel: 250-807-9910; fax: 250-807-8090; e-mail: colin.reid@ubc.ca]), **Assessment of Two Models of Care for Institutionalized Persons with Dementia in Canada: A Mixed Methods Approach**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Institutional models of care for persons with dementia continue in their cultural development toward an ideal that can best be characterized as "individualized care." One promising recent model of care in this regard is the dementia cottage. In October 2003, 26 residents were transferred from a traditional Special Care Unit to four dementia cottages in Penticton, Canada. Objectives of this study were to determine the effects of the two models of care on resident outcomes & family satisfaction with care. Information regarding resident health, behavioural & cognitive status was collected for the 12 months pre- & post-transfer through extensive chart reviews. Residents experienced a reduction in agitated behaviour, physical restraint use, & psychotropic drug use. Qualitative outcome data were collected through focus group & in-depth semi-structured interviews with involved family members. The family informants expressed predominantly enhanced satisfaction with care in the "home like" cottage setting. However, the physical setting was only one facet of creating a "home" where the resident experienced enhanced quality of living & family members experienced alleviation of suffering.

2006S01381

Reinecke, Jost (Dept Sociology, U Bielefeld, 33501 [tel: +49-521-106-3846; fax: +49-521-106-89020; e-mail: Jost.Reinecke@uni-bielefeld.de]), **Growth Mixture Models with Panel Data: Combination of Structural Equation Models with Latent Class Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Growth curve models as structural equation models are extensively discussed in various research fields (Duncan et al. 1999; Curran/Muthen 1999; Muthen/Muthen 2000a; Muthen/Muthen 2000b). Recent methodological & statistical extension are focused on the consideration of unobserved heterogeneity in empirical data. Muthen extended the classical structural equation approach by mixture components, i.e. categorical latent classes (Muthen 2001; 2002). The paper will discuss applications of the aforementioned models with data from one of the first panel studies in Germany which explore deviant & delinquent behavior of adolescents across a four year time interval in two German cities (Boers et al. 2002). Observed as well as unobserved heterogeneity will be considered in the growth curve models using the program Mplus (Muthen/Muthen 2004). Special attention is given to the distribution of the behavioral data (Poisson distribution, zero-inflated Poisson distribution, Nagin 1999). Different

model specifications & the incorporation of techniques to cope with missing data due to unit non-response will also be emphasized.

2006S01382

Reinecke, Jost, Eifler, Stefanie & Pollich, Daniela (U Bielefeld, D-33501 Germany [e-mail: jost.reinecke@uni-bielefeld.de]), **Analyzing the Validity of Vignette Analyses in a Study on Juvenile Delinquency**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper the validity of vignette analyses of aggressive behaviour in adolescents is analyzed. Ideas from cognitive psychology (Abelson 1977) allow the assumption that vignette analyses provide valid measures of attitudes & behaviour. However, only very few studies have tried to examine the validity of vignette analyses in general so far. In this study vignette analyses are applied to model aggressive behaviour of adolescents in an everyday life situation. The vignette contains a description of an opportunity to choose an aggressive option. Following this description subjects are asked to report their behavioural intention & their attitudes towards an aggressive behaviour. The intention to choose an aggressive option is taken as a proxy for what would be the actual behaviour in such a situation. While this relationship between intentions & real life behaviour has been established within the framework of attitude-behaviour approaches (Fishbein & Ajzen 1975; Ajzen & Madden 1986; Manstead & Parker 1995; Sutton 1998), it hasn't been validated with regard to the application of vignette analyses. The following analyses deal with an empirical examination of this matter. In particular, self-reported aggressive intentions in the face of an opportunity are related to self-reported aggressive behaviour during the past year, & situational expectations concerning the consequences of an aggressive choice are related to cross-situational ratings of apprehension risks. The study is based on a combined panel-cohort design which offers numerous opportunities for cross-sectional & longitudinal assessments of attitude-behaviour relationships.

2006S01383

Reinprecht, Christoph & Spannring, Reingard (Instit Sociology, U Vienna, A-1090 Austria [tel: ++43 1 4277 48135; fax: ++43 1 4277 9481; e-mail: christoph.reinprecht@univie.ac.at]), **Precarious Transitions and Their Effects on Political Attitudes of Young People**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The lament about young people's lack of political understanding & of political engagement in Western Europe has been going on for several decades. Not many studies, however, have taken a closer look at the economic conditions under which young people nowadays come of age although there is a widespread consensus that political participation is dependent on the citizens' material & socio-psychological well-being. In the debate on social & political rights following Marshall (1950) the connection between civil, political & social rights on the one hand & participation on the other have been stressed. Similar to the feminist critique of the concept of citizenship youth researchers have drawn attention the young people's 'citizenship by proxy' (Jones/Wallace, 1992) which curbs participation. In many Western European countries, for example, access to a number of social security provisions (e.g. health insurance) is only possible via the young people's parents or depends on previous employment. The growing mismatch between the social security systems, which are still more or less based on the male breadwinner model, & the increasing precarity of the youth labour market leave young people without the necessary material preconditions for political participation. Based on a study of young people's transitions from school to work in Vienna, Austria (1999, n=356) this paper will explore the hypothesis that the experience of precarious transitions increases political disinterest & anomie. It will start by discussing the risks involved in precarious transitions & outlining different types of transitions. Finally, it will analyse the effects of atypical employment, unemployment, & career discontinuities on political interest, anomie & attitudes towards the welfare state & neoliberalism.

2006S01384

Reis, Bruno & Fialho, Fabricio (Dept Political Science, Federal U Minas Gerais (UFMG), Belo Horizonte, MG, Brazil 31270-901 [tel: 55-31-3499-5028/fax: 55-31-3499-5191; e-mail: fabricioc@ufmg.br]), **Calculus, Networks, and Culture: A Conceptual Exploration on the Dynamics of Trust**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper addresses the theoretical relevance of culturally oriented behavior, conceived as opposed to strategically oriented rational calculations. Apparently, the impersonality required for the operation of the large-scale networks so typical of complex societies should make a strong case

in favor of both the internalization of norms & the necessity of market-like mechanisms of individual incentives to promote large-scale coordination. The paper claims that cultural elements may retain their theoretical relevance if not conceived as opposed to strategic calculations but as an integral part of them. The problem is that that point usually leads us to circularities between the two levels of analysis, well illustrated by Putnam's work on Italy (1993). In order to avoid this shortcoming, we should pay more attention to the possibilities open by agent-based computer modeling, as it could handle with the nonlinearities that emerge as we try to manipulate both levels simultaneously.

2006S01385

Reiter, Herwig (European University Instit, Florence, Italy [e-mail: herwig.reiter@iue.it]), **Unemployment and Solidarity in Post-Communism—Negotiating Meanings between the West and the East**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Research into living in former communist, neo-capitalist countries identifies what could be called a "post-communist paradox of desolidarisation"—i.e., persistent egalitarian values coincide with low levels of involvement in solidarity activities. Unemployment, introduced during the process of mainstreaming these societies towards a Western model of economy & society, is one of the more recent phenomena that establishes new social categories & redefines the relations between the individual, the 'other' (here: the unemployed) & the state. On the basis of a young Lithuanian between education & work & how he negotiates old & new shares of knowledge related to work & unemployment, the paper argues that undefined relations between potential strangers within this triangle account for some of the enigma of post-communist non-solidarity.

2006S01386

Reitsma, Jan, Scheepers, Peer & Te Grotenhuis, Manfred (Radboud U Nijmegen, 6500 HE Netherlands [tel: +31 24 361 3017; fax: +31 24 361 2399; e-mail: j.reitsma@maw.ru.nl]), **Dimensions of Individual Religiosity and Volunteering in Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Research on the relation between religiosity & volunteering shows that religiosity is positively related to both religious & secular volunteering. But, what particular aspects of religiosity are responsible for doing voluntary work for either religious or secular causes? Are such effects also robust across countries or do they vary with country characteristics? This paper investigates effects of dimensions of religiosity on both religious & secular volunteering behaviour & tests for robustness of effects across European countries. Religious volunteering is explained by aspects of both collective religiosity—church membership, church attendance, church attendance of the partner; & individual religiosity—frequency of prayer, religious experiences, spirituality & taking consequences from religiosity. Secular volunteering is explained by spill-over from religious volunteering & some direct effects of individual religiosity: particularistic attitudes reduce while religious experiences & spirituality increase the likelihood of volunteering for secular organisations. Effects of individual religiosity on volunteering are larger than those of collective religiosity; for secular volunteering the relative difference is even larger than for religious volunteering. Given that these results are quite robust across countries, research on volunteering should pay more attention to aspects of individual religiosity than it has done up to now.

2006S01387

Reneflot, Anne (Faculty Health & Social Work, Lillehammer University Coll, Norway 2626 [tel: +4797585110; e-mail: anne.reneflot@hil.no]), **A Gender Perspective on Preferences for Marriage among Cohabiting Couples**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper addresses the sex differences in cohabiters' marriage preferences, which have received very little attention in the family literature. According to Norwegian survey data from 1996, cohabiting men are more hesitant to marry than cohabiting women. For example, childless male cohabiters are more worried than their female partner that another lifestyle will be expected after a marriage, & they voice more doubt about the value of the relationship. This could mean that the men generally are more individualistically oriented & therefore more attracted to single life than are women. In-depth interviews support this, & also suggest that men are less willing to yield to a normative pressure to marry. On the other hand, women are more concerned with the costs of the wedding.

2006S01388

Rheume, Jacques (Dept Communication, U Quebec, Montreal [tel: 514 9873000; fax: 514 9874650; e-mail: rheume.jacques@uqam.ca]), **Clinical Sociology in Quebec: When Europe Meets America**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A brief historical account is given of the diversity of influences that led many social scientists in Quebec to adopt a clinical perspective in human & social sciences, more specifically in developing clinical sociology. Clinical sociology has developed during the sixties & seventies in a social & theoretical context dominated by the exact sciences & the death of the subject. Changes have occurred in the eighties till now: the 'social subject' is reconsidered & qualitative & interpretive methodologies have developed. What characterized clinical sociology in Quebec is the synthesis of theoretical influences of Europe, particularly France, & America's countries, particularly the USA. From Europe, the main contribution is a more structural & critical sociological perspective. From USA, it is a more applied & pragmatic sociological approach. From both, the prolific development of psycho-sociology, an interdisciplinary & interactive way of doing research & social intervention, was the main source of influence. Some examples of recent experiences illustrate the clinical methodological approach in the domain of the sociology of organization & community development.

2006S01389

Rheume, Jacques, Dumais, Lucie, Vallancourt, Yves & Tremblay, Louise (Dept Communication, U Quebec, Montreal [tel: 514 9873000; fax: 514 9874650; e-mail: rheume.jacques@uqam.ca]), **Community Development as a Strategy to Develop Full Citizenship as Immigrants through Neighborhood Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the context of hypermodern societies in the West, based on a neo-productive ideology & consumerism, we can assist to a rapidly increasing group: the excluded. We find the ones who cannot have work, who quit school very young because of no future, who more & more live without a stable place to live in. There are also those immigrants or refugees who cannot easily join the host society & live, for a more or less long period in poor life conditions. A recent research on community development over the last thirty years in a multiethnic neighborhood, in Montreal City, Canada shows how people can organize themselves for a better living & a real practical citizenship status. This is done by a complex & dynamic community action strategy, based on empowerment principles, individual & collective. People develop different & connected community services (for food, lodging, family support, language learning, work finding), while involving themselves in public demonstrations or advocacy practices. Collective life narratives have been used as a research method combined with more objective data gathering techniques. The overall clinical sociological approach used in this research is critically appraised in its principal dimensions, methodological & ethical.

2006S01390

Richards, Robin & Kingstone, Mutsonziwa (Community Agency Social Enquiry (CASE), Braamfontein, 2017 South Africa [tel: +27 11 646 5922; fax: +27 11 6465919; e-mail: robin@case.org.za]), **A Pilot Study of Quality of Life in the City of Johannesburg**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The City of Johannesburg developed its first Human Development Strategy (HDS) for the poor in 2005. The purpose of the HDS is to integrate city policies to address issues concerning poverty, inequality & social exclusion. Whilst Johannesburg has been using Census 2001 as an important source of data for city planning, there are currently no surveys at the suburb-level which will collect both indicators of material living conditions & subjective indicators of quality of life & wellbeing. The Community Agency for Social Enquiry (CASE), in cooperation with the City of Johannesburg, undertook the City's first Quality of Life Pilot Survey in 2006. Areas that were identified for the survey were informal, inner city & peri-urban areas which have been identified as growth-points of poverty, where unemployment is high & where in-migrants are likely to settle on arrival in the city. This paper reports on the key findings of this survey.

2006S01391

Ridenti, Marcelo S. (U Campinas—Brazil, São Paulo [tel: 55-11-36725118; fax: 55-11-36725118; e-mail: ridenti@ualtec.com.br]), **Alienation and the Political Spectacle**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In modern capitalist societies, where images have become essential aspects of a hegemonic "hyper-reality" of unending spectacles & simulations, these images have a function of mediating social relations & social reality. Given such conditions, the spectator him/herself becomes alienated—dominated by not by "false consciousness" but by a "false hyper-reality". So too have the forms of left wing, progressive resistance become spectacles. This alienation can be seen among 1) Left parties & movements in Brazil—including labour movements, the inheritors of the so called 'new social movements' of the 1970s & 1980s, who now try to gain control over the national government by competing in free elections; 2) Left parties & movements that stress their opposition to capitalism, & 3) middle class intellectuals of the left.

2006S01392

Rideout, Karen L., Ostry, Aleck, Riches, Graham, Buckingham, Don & MacRae, Rod (Faculty Land & Food Systems, U British Columbia, Vancouver [tel: 604-822-0867; fax: 604-822-4400; e-mail: krideout@interchange.ubc.ca]), **Food Security in Canada: Politics and Human Rights**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Canada is a leader in signing international human rights agreements, including those relating to the right to food, yet the problem of domestic food insecurity continues to grow. We present a critique of Canada's approach to national food security within the current international context. We based our investigation on a Canadian case study conducted for the "United Nations Food & Agriculture Organization Intergovernmental Working Group on the Elaboration of a set of Voluntary Guidelines for the Implementation of the Right to Adequate Food in the context of National Food Security." We examined Canada's international commitments recognizing the right to food with respect to domestic policies, legal frameworks, & state performance on food security issues. We have shown that domestic action has lagged & food insecurity increased within Canada. Despite constitutional protections, Canadian courts have been reluctant to protect the right to food in Canada. Canada's historically strong social safety net has been systematically dismantled while food banks & other charitable "solutions" have become institutionalized, effectively removing state responsibility for food security. Such changes have been particularly detrimental to vulnerable groups such as single mothers & Aboriginal peoples. We recommend a coordinated approach to food policy to improve state accountability & strengthen social safety nets to realize the right to adequate food in industrialized nations.

2006S01393

Ridgeway, Cecilia L. (Dept Sociology, Stanford U, CA 94305 [tel: 650-723-1609; fax: 650-725-6471; e-mail: ridgeway@stanford.edu]), **The Emotion Structure of Status Hierarchies**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There is growing evidence that interpersonal status hierarchies create characteristic patterns of felt emotion & affective displays among their members. These emotion & expression profiles differ in distinctive ways for high & low status members & play a central role in the maintenance or change of the status hierarchy by mediating the tension between inequality & cohesiveness among the members. In this paper I review this evidence & provide an analysis of emotion as a fundamental dimension of status inequality.

2006S01394

Riemann, Gerhard (Dept Social Work, U Bamberg, Germany [tel: 0049-951-863-2021; fax: 0049-951-863-1180; e-mail: gerhard.riemann@sowes.uni-bamberg.de]), **Narrating My-His-Our Life? The Analysis of an Interview in a German Family from the Former Soviet Union**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The interview which is at the centre of this session can be understood by using a type of textual analysis which has evolved in analysing autobiographical narrative interviews, but also other qualitative data. The text will be scrutinized by doing (a) a formal textual analysis & a critique of the interview, (b) a structural description & (c) an analytical abstraction. These steps of case analysis, which will be illustrated by reference to certain textual sequences, always precede the phases of contrastive comparisons of different cases & generating a "grounded" theoretical model. There is a continuing tension between the "official" definition of this interview, which is visible in the interviewers' persistent focus on specificities of biographical experiences of "their" (reluctant) interviewee, & the attempts of the family members who are present, especially the interviewee's wife, to turn this event into an occasion for telling about what "we" have experi-

enced & gone through in Kazakhstan & after migrating to Germany. By narrating, describing & evaluating their hard life & its circumstances—moral achievements & meaning resources; dramatic turning points; experiences of pain, loss & degradation; cherished moments etc.—the family members reveal important features & topics of their collective remembering.

2006S01395

Ring, Magnus (Dept Sociology, Lund U, Sweden 211 00 [e-mail: magnus.ring@soc.lu.se]), **On the Creation of Collective Meaning in Art Projects**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper address art as collective action. Rather than perceiving art & creative production as individual projects, art & creativity are discussed as collective endeavors. Thus the question that will be looked upon more specifically relates to how collective meaning can be understood within an art project. Initially I reflect on art as collective behavior in relation to certain theories on social movement activity in order to carve out some dimensions that might illuminate the process of collective action within art projects. After that I enter a discussion on dimensions of creative activity as such. Then I contrast these 'movement dimensions' with the 'creative dimensions' in order to formulate some theoretical propositions heading towards a possible explanation of the role of collective meaning in artistic work, as well as how collective creative action produces new knowledge & meanings as similar processes do within movements.

2006S01396

Rink, Dieter, Buijs, Arjen, Fischer, Anke & Young, Juliette (Dept Urban & Environmental Sociology, UFZ Centre Environmental Research [tel: ++ 49-341-235 2696; fax: ++ 49-341-235 2825; e-mail: dieter.rink@ufz.de]), **Constructing Biodiversity. Public Attitudes towards Biodiversity and Its Conservation: A Pan-European Approach**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the adoption of the Convention of Biological Diversity in 1992, biodiversity is a key item on the international political agenda. Translating of CBD-goals in national & local practices (like Nature 2000) caused a number of conflicts between public bodies & interest groups. One reason for these conflicts seems to root in the different understandings, perceptions & evaluations of biodiversity & the suitability of measures to manage biodiversity. In 28 focus group discussions organised in Germany, Scotland & the Netherlands, we investigated the different meanings of biodiversity & their relationship with public support for biodiversity focussed measures. The sampling specifically targeted the relevant groups involved in the local conflicts such as conservationists, foresters, tourists & opponents of the protected area designation. We used a common discussion guide & a common coding procedure. Results show that the understanding of biodiversity of most lay people differs considerably from professional understandings. Values related to biodiversity were often found to be mostly aesthetic & recreational. Support for intrinsic values proved much lower among lay people than among professionals. In terms of biodiversity management, respondents usually expressed positive sentiments regarding global protection of biodiversity; however, specific conservation measures (goals, methods & results) were often highly contested.

2006S01397

Riska, Elianne & Novelskaite, Aurelija (Swedish School Social Science, U Helsinki, Finland [tel: 358919128482; fax: 358919128430; e-mail: elianne.riska@helsinki.fi]), **Professions, Families and Careers in Transition: Women Physicians in Lithuania**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper examines the individualization thesis in light of the transformations taking place in post-soviet societies. In focus is the Lithuanian medical profession, where a majority of the physicians are women (70%). Three gender-related issues are examined: medical practice in certain specialties (pediatrics vs. surgery), career opportunities (in home country vs. the EU), & demands set by family life. The data consist of semi-structured interviews (n=34) conducted with female (n=19) & male (n=15) physicians in Kaunas & Vilnius in Lithuania in 2005. The results show that the individualization thesis applies less to women's professional career than to men's. Male physicians are more integrated into the new market economy & the new social order, they think that they have career choices. Women physicians are still part of a traditional gender order & anchored in a pro-natalist gender regime. Our results show that current theoretical emphasis on professional unity & homogeneity misses the diversity & complexity of professional commitments & professional identities. The

within-profession diversity becomes apparent when a gender perspective on professions in transitional societies is adopted.

2006S01398

Rizzo, Helen, Meyer, Katherine & Ali, Yousef (American U Cairo, Egypt [tel: 2-02-797-6154; fax: 2-02-795-7565; e-mail: hrizzo@aucegypt.edu]), **Extending Political Rights in the Middle East: The Case of Kuwait, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ We examine Kuwaiti citizens' views towards expanding citizenship rights to disenfranchised groups. With 1998 data from 1500 citizens, we focus on the influence of Kuwaitis' social statuses, cultural affiliations, social networks & religious beliefs. Are attitudes toward inclusion specific to the gender & national origin of the excluded? Findings demonstrate different models of support. Variables connoting status decrease support for the stateless & have mixed outcomes for women. Cultural adherence to Islamic nationalism & Pan-Arabism positively influence support for the stateless, while members of organizations & those who follow the media regularly support women's rights. Strong identification with Islam significantly decreases support for women's rights. These findings suggest that citizens' attitudes about inclusion/exclusion are specific to the gender & national origin of the disenfranchised.

2006S01399

Robert, Dana L. (Boston U School Theology, MA 02215 [tel: 617-353-3064; fax: 617-353-3061; e-mail: drobdan@bu.edu]), **Gender Roles and Recruitment in Southern African Churches, 1996-2004, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper stems from team-based research documenting the rapid growth of Christianity in southern Africa, including Zimbabwe, South Africa, & Malawi, in the late twentieth century. In both indigenous & mission-founded churches, women constitute at least 2/3 of the membership. Team members participated in church services & women's conferences, & conducted interviews in efforts to understand both the nature of women's participation & why they joined churches. The primary population discussed in the paper was fifty-six women identified as leaders, in seven denominations (four indigenous, two mainline, one pentecostal) in rural Masvingo Province, Zimbabwe. Gender-linked themes that appeared in women's church participation across the different denominations include (a) the churches' role in instilling 'Christian' norms of female behaviour & domestic relations, (b) healing & well-being of women & their families, & (c) churches as a base for women's leadership. Although these themes corroborate research conducted among women in growing churches in other parts of the world, they have particular urgency in contexts being overwhelmed by HIV-AIDS.

2006S01400

Roberts, Bryan R. & Rojas, Javier (Sociology, U Texas, Austin 78712 [tel: 512-232-2424; e-mail: brr@prc.utexas.edu]), **Social Policy, Welfare Regimes and Development, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Using the concept of welfare regimes & an actor perspective, this paper identifies systematic differences in the roles of states, markets, communities, & social movements in the provision, design & implementation of social policy in developing countries. It also considers the convergent pressures on social policy exercised by the dominant, though often contradictory, economic & political ideologies from both 'above' & 'below' associated with contemporary globalization, such as a greater reliance on the market, NGOs & local community participation in providing welfare & a lesser role for the state. Policy & ideology are set against the changes in the social & economic environment, looking at urbanization, labor markets & demographic change.

2006S01401

Roberts, Ken (School Sociology & Social Policy, U Liverpool, L69 7ZA England [tel: 44 (0)151 794 2971; fax: 44 (0)151 794 3001; e-mail: bert@liverpool.ac.uk]), **Leisure, the Quality of Life, and Social Policy, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper reviews how the quality of life & well-being became research & policy issues in the 1950s & 60s, the different ways in which 'quality' & 'well-being' have been measured, & the main findings from the research which include clear evidence that active leisure is good for people. It is argued that the main issues for further research to address are no longer about the constitution of the good life but why individuals & governments fail to act on this knowledge. Four plausible answers are outlined: socio-

political lag, the imperatives of global capitalism, the need for a crisis, & the possibility that the indefinitely sustainable good life is a mirage.

2006S01402

Roberts, Ken (School Sociology & Social Policy, U Liverpool, L69 7ZA England [tel: 44 (0)151 794 2971; fax: 44 (0)151 794 3001; e-mail: bert@liverpool.ac.uk]), **Global Youth: Is the Future American?, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper argues that America is indeed the future for global youth in several important respects, but that this is not due to the exercise of American power. Indeed, it is argued that America is losing its once central position in cultural production & that its youth leisure scenes are likely to remain clear examples, or become even clearer examples, of American exceptionalism. Global convergence in youth's condition is forecast as a result of indigenous processes of modernisation operating throughout the world, the globalisation of the capitalist market economy, & the spread of democracy. The features that are increasingly common among young people throughout the world are: high risks of unemployment & underemployment, prolonged education, & prolonged dependence on families that are becoming less reliable support systems than in the past. The paper proceeds to argue that the basic conditions already exist for the formation of new political generations but that as yet, in most parts of the world, young people in general are disengaged from political processes.

2006S01403

Roberts, Sandra J (U Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: +27 84 9000 344; e-mail: braini@mweb.co.za]), **Normative Functions of HIV/AIDS Support Groups, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper explores the various functions of support as provided in HIV support groups. In problematising the functions of support, particular attention is given to the normative function & its crucial role in forming the HIV 'positive identity'. It is argued that support plays a key role in overcoming the stigmatised identity formed due to HIV/AIDS. Theoretically, it draws on both Goffman's 'stigmatised identity' & Castells 'resistance identity', arguing for the primary roll of support in creating another model for an HIV/AIDS identity. The research traced the experiences of 47 women & men attending a HIV clinic at a Johannesburg hospital. They reveal their feelings of stigma & support & how they prepared to disclose their serostatus to significant others. The normative function of support is important in forming three common 'identity fixes' used by respondents. These three fixes involve using facets of their identity to demonstrate their value & virtue despite the infection. The ultimate conclusion to the normative function of support is the 'Positive Resistance Identity'. Turning the ideology that underlies stigma on its head, the 'Positive Person' adopts a different set of values from the broader, stigmatising community. The positive person has discovered that an awareness of her status is beneficial & something to be proud of.

2006S01404

Roberts, Wade T. (Colorado Coll, Colorado Springs 80903 [tel: 719-227-8220; fax: 719-227-8219; e-mail: wroberts@coloradocollege.edu]), **The Global Origins and Child Health Impacts of Family Planning Programs, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Drawing on world society & development state theories, this study examines (a) the impact of global society ties on national family planning program efforts (FPE); & (b) the subsequent impact of FPE on child survival. Analyses are based on cross-sectional & panel regressions of 66 less developed countries. Principal data are derived from the following sources: UNICEF, the Union of International Associations (Yearbook), World Development Indicators, & The Future Group's index of family planning program effort. Results show a significant positive effect of global society embeddedness (INGO sector ties) on FPE, controlling for alternative factors. Much like the diffusion of other global models & institutions of development, countries' immersion in global society networks impacts the commitment to family planning programs. Results also show FPE to have a significant impact on child survival rates, suggesting broad-based health benefits to family planning program capacity. The relationship is mediated by a number of intervening variables, principally, reduced fertility & higher vaccination rates.

2006S01405

Robinson, Raymond (Dept Sociology, U Johannesburg, 2006 South Africa [tel: +27-843047497; fax: +27-11-489-2879; e-mail: brobinson@edcon.co.za]), **Examining the Relationship between**

Whistleblowing and Job Satisfaction, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Whistleblowing can be defined as the disclosure by organisation members (former or current) of illegal, immoral or illegitimate practices under the control of their employers, to persons or organisations that may be able to effect action. A distinction can be made between external & internal whistleblowing. External whistleblowing involves disclosure to parties outside of the organisation including the media, while internal whistleblowing entails making disclosures to parties within the organisation.

2006S01406

Rodrigues, Vera Regina & Paul, Gerd (IPPUR/U Federal Rio de Janeiro, Brazil [tel: 55-21-25981776; fax: 55-21-25981923; e-mail: vera.rodrig@uol.com.br]), **"People Are Strange Down There." Typical Problems of First World Technology Transfer Experts in the Environmental Sector in Brasília, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Our contribution refers to the constant flow of expertise from first world agencies to environment related projects in Brasília. The interaction between the "international" & the local Brazilian environmental community has 3 fields of mutual understanding/misunderstanding: (a) the local environmental challenges & pragmatic project driven answers, (b) project implementation & management, (c) project evaluation & the assessment of criteria for successful outcomes. The experts often come to Brazil with the notion of the underdeveloped local project worker. Often projects are negotiated in the Capital Brasília, where agendas are established. The role of the locals is to implement projects which do not necessarily serve their needs. Cultural patterns, role expectations & prejudice of strangers & locals are a serious obstacle for co-operation. Many experts tend to have contact only with knowledgeable people. This reduces uncertainty for both parties & constitutes a "second reality." It raises the question of "translated realities," the cultural configuration of professional knowledge & the ways of finding a base for mutual learning & co-operation. We hold that the constitution of the second reality is a critical issue which determines the projects success. Our findings are based on interviews with scientists & project managers in Germany & in Brazil.

2006S01407

Rodriguez Morato, Arturo (Dept Teoría Sociológica, U Barcelona, Spain 08034 [e-mail: rodriguez.morato@ub.edu]), **Aesthetic-Led Urban Development: The Barcelona Paradigm, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Today as a consequence of the general advancement of the post-industrial society & also of the evolution of local politics aesthetic perspective & artistic contents tend to be placed at the centre of the dynamics of organization & development of cities. This aesthetic re-centering of urban dynamics express in two processes which I will consider here in relation with the exemplar case of the city of Barcelona: (1) The artistic-led regeneration of decayed neighbourhoods & the promotion of a cultural image of the city through the building of cultural "flagships." (2) The tendency to enhance the cultural perspective in urbanism (expressed in a trend to increasingly encompass the whole built environment in heritage & also in the aestheticization of urban planning). This tendency leads to the emergence of the architect as a key "artistic" figure in the urban design.

2006S01408

Rodriguez, Robyn M. & Schwenken, Helen (Dept Sociology, Rutgers U, Piscataway, NJ [tel: 732-445-2455; fax: 732-445-0974; e-mail: robynmr@rci.rutgers.edu]), **The Securitization of Migration and Its Impacts on Migrant Students: Comparative U.S. and German Perspectives, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Specific migrant, refugee & ethnic minority communities are being severely affected by post 9/11 anti-terrorist policies & security measures in the United States & Germany. Foreign students in particular, have been identified as particularly threatening to the national body. In both countries, policies were introduced to limit the entry of foreign students & more closely monitor those already studying within each country. These state measures are also accompanied by the normalization of nativism in the everyday attitudes of citizens against migrants, refugees & ethnic minorities. In effect, policies aimed at better national security have given rise to changing forms of institutionalized & informal surveillance with non-native, "foreign" groups as key targets. There has as yet, been few empirical & theoretical investigations on the impacts of new & increased forms of security & surveillance in migrant, refugee & ethnic minority communities' everyday lives. Our research aims to examine the effects of security & surveillance in the lives of foreign students in the United States & Ger-

many. We aim to interview students with migratory backgrounds to assess how their personal lives, experiences on campus & future prospects have been affected by the securitization of migration.

2006S01409

Rodriguez-Garavito, Cesar A. (U Andes, Bogota, Colombia [tel: (571) 3471986; e-mail: cerodrig@uniandes.edu.co]), **The Anti-Sweatshop Movement and the Rise of a New Labor Internationalism: Lessons from Cross-Border Organizing Campaigns in Global Apparel Factories in the Americas and the Caribbean, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Based on comparative ethnographic research on the 25 cross-border organizing campaigns undertaken by transnational advocacy networks (TANs) in the apparel sector of Mexico, Central America & Caribbean since the 1990s, this paper seeks to contribute to the academic & political debate on the potential & limits of labor internationalism in contemporary globalization. The paper thus brings together the literatures on transnational social movements, legal mobilization, & counter-hegemonic globalization. With regard to strategies of cross-border organizing capable of exploiting the vulnerabilities of the apparel global commodity chain, the study offers three main lessons. First, TANs are most effective when they 1) are numerically dense & include a broad range of unions & labor support organizations, 2) have a clear coordinating node, 3) put pressure at every geographical point of the commodity chain, 4) combine adversarial & collaborative strategies, & 5) pursue the tactics of accountability politics by using institutionalized rules (e.g., international codes of conduct) to which target actors have committed. Second, TANs must ponder the degree of vulnerability of target actors—i.e., manufacturers & suppliers—in order to maximize the effectiveness of their strategies. Supplier factories are most vulnerable when they have made a considerable investment in equipment & technology, & when the manufacturer targeted by the coalition is one of its major clients. Manufacturers are most vulnerable when they are image-dependent & their consumers are organized. Third, coalitions will be most effective when they combine different organizing strategies—namely consumer pressure, international union solidarity, the building of broad coalitions, & clandestine on-site organizing.

2006S01410

Roed-Larsen, Sverre (Work Research Instit, Oslo, Norway [tel: 4723369218; fax: 4722568918; e-mail: sverre.roed-larsen@afri.wri.no]), **Public Safety Investigations of Accidents, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Several natural catastrophes & disasters, such as the earthquake & tsunami in the South-East Asia in December 2004, the hurricane Katrina in the Gulf of Mexico/the Gulf Coast of US/New Orleans in August 2005 & the earthquake in October 2005 in Pakistan, have caused numerous deaths, personal injuries, & enormous material destruction during the last few years. In addition, technological disasters & accidents & terrorist attacks have added more lost lives & further material damages. Forecasts warn of even more frequent & more destructive disasters. In addition, technological developments in inter alia transport, energy production & process-industry have a high-risk potential. Terrorist attacks & threats are increasing. The risks from accidents & disasters, including those that are deliberately provoked, are growing, as concerns frequencies as well as consequences. The use of experiences & lessons from such catastrophes, gathered through different types of investigation commissions or boards, may be one adequate, systematic method to develop appropriate measures to reduce the risks or minimize injuries & damages from disasters. In the paper, different events such as accidents, crisis, disasters & catastrophes, will be described & tentatively categorized on a societal level. Some major findings on developments from recent studies of disasters will be highlighted. The paper will, furthermore, analyse & describe the establishment & development of different types of public safety investigation commissions in several countries. Different models produced in the Nordic countries over the last 15-20 years will be described & analysed more thoroughly. Some important problems & dilemmas linked to the methods, work & consequences using such investigation tools, will be identified. Lastly, some proposals for improvement of accident investigations & feedback experiences will be presented.

2006S01411

Rogers, Anne & Kendal, Elizabeth (Division Primary Care, U Manchester [tel: 0161-275-7607/fax: 0161-275-7601; e-mail: anne.rogers@manchester.ac.uk]), **Extinguishing the Social?: State Sponsored Self-Care Policy and the Chronic Disease**

Management Programme, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ The Chronic Disease Self-Management Programme (CDSMP) is a psycho-educational programme designed to increase the capacity of people with chronic conditions to self-manage which originated in the United States. It forms an integral part of state sponsored health policies globally & is being rolled out as The "Expert Patient Programme" in the United Kingdom & the "Sharing Healthcare" Programme in Australia. Adoption of this programme internationally is being promoted as an off the peg initiative suitable for all population groups regardless of their cultural background, social position or context. The aim of this paper is to critically appraise the principles & use of the CDSMP as a global standardised self-care policy initiative against the backdrop of a history of existing formations & ideological approaches to self-care. Although the CDSMP appears to promote a "social model" of disability - particularly in its generic manifestation - the use of the notion of self-efficacy as a primary marker of "good" self management means that it ultimately falls back onto an individualistic & psychological approach. It will be argued that this approach ignores pre-existing traditions of self-help that are embedded within welfare societies & the collective actions taken by new social movements. A global policy predicated on CDSMP ignores the social context of disability, the multiplicity of innovative ways in which individuals access resources & the experience of living day-to-day life with a chronic condition. We conclude that well intentioned state sponsored policies about self management would benefit from existing social knowledge & theories about the way in which people & society respond to being diagnosed with a long term condition needs.

2006S01412

Roggeband, Conny (Vrije U, Amsterdam, Netherlands [tel: xx31-20-5988639; e-mail: cm.roggeband@fsw.vu.nl]), **Contesting Negative Stereotypes: The Mobilisation of Migrant Women in the Netherlands, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Migrant women are only recently starting to organise & mobilise in the Netherlands. Migrant women's organisations are actively engaged in counteracting Dutch policies directed at them. Since 2003 migrant women are on top of the Dutch political agenda. Migrant women are at the one hand represented as victims of the misogynous Muslim culture, but-surprisingly-also as the principal key to solving problems of integration & emancipation. Since migrant (Muslim) culture is seen as a central obstacle for participation into Dutch society, the implicit message is that Muslim migrants should first change their culture before they can fully integrate & participate in Dutch society. This approach limits the discursive opportunities for identification & participation of migrant women. At the same time increased attention to migrant women also creates political opportunities in terms of access & facilitation by the state. This paper examines how migrant women's organisations deal with this complex situation. Migrant women's organisations are actively engaged in the creation of discursive & political spaces to counter dominant framings of the government.

2006S01413

Rollins, Judith (Wellesley Coll, MA 02481 [tel/fax: 781-283-2569/781-283-3672; e-mail: jrollins@wellesley.edu]), **Women in Nevis: Common Concerns, Multiple Perspectives, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper is a preliminary exploration of the salient issues for women on the Eastern Caribbean island of Nevis. Within a society forged by European imperialism, with traditions from both their African & European cultural heritage, & on the periphery of the world system, Nevisian women face issues which are a combination of those shared by women throughout the 'developing' world, those common to the Anglo-Caribbean experience, & those unique to the Nevis situation. The data for this exploration came mainly from interviews with twenty Nevisian women, three men, & the Kittitian-born Minister of Women's Affairs. This was supported by my review of public & NGO documents related to the status of women in Nevis, & four months of participant observation. While there was consensus that issues such as gender discrimination in employment, sexual abuse of children, & teen pregnancies were problems, there was disagreement over the need for sexual harassment legislation, the removal of pregnant teens from school, the social costs of emigration & tourism, etc. The different, sometimes contradictory, views on issues were accounted for mainly by differences in level of exposure to feminist ideas &/or to societies with developed women's movements.

2006S01414

Romm, Norma Ruth A. (UNISA, South Africa, [tel: + 27 12

4296228; fax: + 27 393174780; e-mail: nrar8657@yahoo.co.uk]), **Complicity in Creating Unnecessary Boundaries: Considerations concerning our Accountabilities as Analysts and Actors, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The paper considers ways of conceptualising culture so as to make provision for transcultural communication, while at the same time not reifying identified cultures (which I prefer, following Laitin, to call "cultural arenas." My considerations are tied to the suggestion that to address problems of racism in social life, we need (as both professional analysts & lay actors) to move beyond "group" thinking in our ways of relating to "others." The paper will explore the self-fulfilling potential of people's propensity (professional analysts & lay actors) to identify "groups" as categories for their thinking about the social world. I will offer a critical account of Dovidio et al.'s work on (re)categorisation (extending the discussion in my book on Accountability in Social Research) & I will also critically consider the work of Monteith et al. on putting breaks on prejudice. I will show how action researchers have in turn explored ways of aiding people to move beyond the creation of bounded groups in consciousness, towards generating new ways of human relating.

2006S01415

Romm, Norma Ruth A. (UNISA, South Africa [tel: + 27 12 4296228; fax: + 27 393174780; e-mail: nrar8657@yahoo.co.uk]), **Issues of Accountability in Social Research, with Special Reference to Research on "Diversity", International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In this paper I consider some ways in which researchers exploring cultural diversity in a globalizing world might develop an approach that accounts for their own complicity in creating social constructions. My suggestion is that provision needs to be made in our thinking for criticizing the notion of bounded groupness (where groups of people with definite borders are seen as "existing" to be located by professional analysts & others). I propose that it is crucial to develop an approach to culture which conceives "it" as a process (that is in-the-making) & which is also able to consider "its" boundaries as being porous. In the absence of such a (theoretical) approach, (practical) possibilities for transcultural communication leading to enrichment of options for our meaningful living remain underdeveloped. Researchers need to accept some moral responsibility for the possible effects in the unfolding of the social world of their specific way of speaking of & identifying cultures. While recognizing the value of "diversity" of cultural expression in a globalizing world, I argue that the way in which "diversity" is (theoretically) conceptualised needs to be accounted for more carefully (as a matter of researcher accountability) in terms of its possible effects in the world.

2006S01416

Rona-Tas, Akos (U California, San Diego, La Jolla 92093 [tel: 858-534-4699; e-mail: aronatas@ucsd.edu]), **Rationality, Rationalization and Institutional Change: The Case of Consumer Credit in Post-Communist Markets, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ I develop three concepts of rationality, one that focuses on instrumental action, a second that stresses consistency, & a third emphasizes intelligibility. Rational choice models treat the three as inseparable. Using the case of post-communist consumer credit, I will argue that the three are separate & often develop in contradictory ways in the process of rationalizing banking. Institutions play an important role in guiding instrumental action by setting incentives, in providing for the possibility of consistency in decision making through formalization, & in creating meaning.

2006S01417

Rooks, Ronica N., Brown, Diane & Myers, Wanda (Kent State U, OH 44242 [tel: 330-672-9809; fax: 330-672-4724; e-mail: rrooks@kent.edu]), **Perceived Discrimination and Mistrust among Older African Americans and Whites in the U.S. Health Care System: The Cancer Attitudes and Awareness Study, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Mistrust has been identified as a barrier to racial minority health care utilization. However, use of health care services for disease prevention, early detection, & treatment is viewed as one mechanism for reducing minority health disparities. We examine older African-American & White community dwelling residents in the Detroit, Michigan (USA) metropolitan area to ascertain whether levels of mistrust in the health care system, & specifically perceived discrimination in the quality of health care given to African-Americans versus Whites, influence their utilization of annual

physical exams. Data were collected from the Cancer Attitudes & Awareness Survey, a cross-sectional survey of 709 African-American (50%) & White, women (68%) & men, aged 40 & older (65+, 30%). While 65 percent of Whites believed that African-Americans received the same quality of care as Whites, only 43 percent of African-Americans agreed. Using multiple & logistic regression, African Americans were less trusting than Whites regarding the receipt of quality health care, controlling for health insurance, income, education, gender, & age. Implications for health care utilization among older minority populations are discussed.

2006S01418

Rosa, Hartmut (Dept Sociology, U Jena, 07737 Germany [tel: xx49-3641-945 511; fax: xx49-3641-945 512; e-mail: hartmut.rosa@uni-jena.de]), **Explicit and Implicit Conceptions of the Good Life in 21st Century Social Practice**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ When asked about their prevailing conceptions of a good or complete life, most individuals in late-modern societies probably could not provide a coherent answer. Nevertheless, in order to make 'everyday-' as well as 'life-choices', people need a sense of 'what they are after', of what 'the point' of their actions & decisions might be. This sense, I will argue, is very much 'embedded' in the social practices we are engaged in, & it is only rarely & incoherently made explicit in doctrines of the good life. In modern society, ideals of the good life very much center around notions of autonomy & authenticity. However, due to the high-speed dynamic of social life in late modernity, the structure of social practices tends to counteract both ideals by forcing subjects to pursue a strategy of maximizing the range & quality of available options at all costs. Thus, the implicit logic of social practice & the motivating conceptions of the good life increasingly are at odds with each other.

2006S01419

Rosa, Marcelo (Dept Sociology, U Federal Fluminense, Niteroi, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil 20241-250 [tel: 552125318035; e-mail: marcelocr@uol.com.br]), **Landless Experiences: Youth and Social Movements in Brazil and South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper aims to compare the role youth have had both in the national & international expansion of the Brazilian landless movement ('Movimento dos Trabalhadores Rurais Sem Terra' or MST) & also in the South African 'Landless Peoples Movement' (LPM). Since few years these movements are sharing their experiences, despite their completely different 'generation structure': the Brazilians are supported by very young militants, around the age of eighteen, while the South Africans are organized by senior activists around the age of fifty. A comparative perspective help us to understand the impacts & possibilities of each particular generational structures on those movements, named through their specific tactics & discourses, & also by the social reactions they awake.

2006S01420

Rosenthal, Gabriele G. R. (Methodenzentrum Sozialwissenschaften, U Goettingen, Germany 37073 [tel: 49-396234483; e-mail: G.Rosenthal@gmx.de]), **On the Biographical Need of Constructing a Collective Past. Biographical Work by Ethnic Germans from the Former Soviet Union in Germany**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In my paper I shall discuss the biographical need & function of constructing a collective past with referring to the cultural memory in order to fill of gaps in the communicative memory & to avoid a process of recollection. Biographical interviews in families of migrants from the former Soviet Union with German ethnic family background showed clearly that with the decision to migrate to Germany ethnic belonging became increasingly important. With the increasing importance of being German & the obligation to prove the German origin in the context of applying for an exit visa, biographical work has to be done & a process of reinterpretation of the familial & the individual's own life history starts. In this process the ethnic Germans or re-settlers realize the gaps in their knowledge of their family history, especially concerning the period before, during & after WWII. Besides these gaps the ethnic Germans still born in the Soviet Union face other difficulties in the process of recollection. Due to the changing historical circumstances they already had to rewrite their family history & life history several times in accordance with the then the respective dominant discourses of society. Because of that allowing a recollection process becomes not only more difficult, but also threatening. The construction of a collective past with the neutralization of the differences within the ethnic German communities before WWII is one way to fill the gaps while avoiding a process of recollection.

2006S01421

Rosin, Christopher & Campbell, Hugh (Centre Study Agriculture/Food/Environment, U Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand 9001 [tel: 64 3 479-5230; fax: 64 3 479-; e-mail: chris.rosin@stonebow.otago.ac.nz]), **Beyond Bifurcation: Examining the Conventions of Organic Agriculture in New Zealand**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Observation of organic agriculture in New Zealand indicates the insufficiency of bifurcation as an explanatory concept for its development. In this paper, we attempt to further address the emerging complexity of organic production—both in the context of individual & corporate influences as well as international competition—with low input, reduced residue production. We argue that conventions theory & the concept of orders of justification, in particular, provides an incisive perspective for examining the multiple rationales involved in the development of New Zealand's organic sector. An exclusive focus on distinctions between small-scale domestic & larger scale export production ignores the influential role of extra-economic factors on the viability of organic production systems as components of sustainable agriculture. Thus, in addition to what are classified as market & industrial orders in convention theory, we review aspects of civic, domestic, inspired, opinion & green orders. Evidence of the interaction of these is identified in the evolution of the organic sector & in interviews with producers & industry representatives. This exercise informs our analysis of the organic sector by acknowledging such factors as collective welfare, esteem, creativeness, renown, & environmental 'friendliness' in the construction of conventions of organic production in New Zealand.

2006S01422

Roth, Roland (Social Work & Public Health, Hochschule Magdeburg-Stendal, Magdeburg, D 39114 Germany [tel: 49/30/8344381; fax: 49/30/84419469; e-mail: roland.roth@hs-magdeburg.de]), **The Future of Social Movement Research—Some German Perspectives**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ During the last decade the German movement sector changed dramatically: 'New social movements' & their agenda lost their dominant position, while 'old' & 'new' issues became more important. Concerning the 'old' issues we are confronted with the return of right-wing protest movements on the one hand & the emergence of 'social' movements fighting against social exclusion & the neo-liberal dismantling of the welfare state on the other hand. Alterglobalization protests have become the most important 'new' movement of our time. Taking into account this partial re-traditionalization of the social movement agenda should we return to focus more on the structural basis of social movements such as class, social milieus & grievances? And should we retreat from new social movement concepts emphasising subjectivity, playful selves & cultural codes? Can we deal with globalization as just a new level of action or are we forced to rescale movement research in a more fundamental way to get a grip on new amalgamation of local, regional, national & global aspects of collective behaviour? Do we need, e.g., a rescaling of concepts like political opportunities & framing processes to take the growing importance of the local & transnational level into account?

2006S01423

Rozanova, Julia (Dept Sociology, U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 2H4 [tel: 780-444-6845; fax: 780-492-7196; e-mail: rozanova@ualberta.ca]), **Social Engagement of Older Men and Women in Canada: A Critical Analysis of Print Media Portrayals**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While social engagement of older adults receives much attention from researchers, few studies in Canada & elsewhere have considered the newspaper portrayals of social engagement among the elderly. Yet by praising social engagement of older adults as a pathway towards healthy aging, the media may create new ageist stereotypes of how seniors should engage with life, de-value elders who do not meet these normative expectations, & downplay the role of social institutions & structural inequalities (in particular gender & class) in perpetuating social exclusion. Through thematic analysis of articles about seniors published in *The Globe & Mail* in 2005, this paper will explore how the media represent interrelations between social engagement, personal resources, & socio-cultural environments of older persons. All articles featuring seniors in various contexts, including, but not limited to, family, work (broadly defined), political sphere, social & health care policy, & leisure, will be included for analysis. The keywords for retrieving the articles will be developed through a systematic review of research literature on seniors' social engagement. The findings will be interpreted using the lens of Bourdieu's sociology of culture,

McLaren's critical postmodern media theory, & the gendered perspective on bi-polar ageism.

2006S01424

Rufat, Guliyev (Dept Sociology, Azerbaijan Academy Public Administration, Baku AZ1102 [tel: (99450) 3249246; fax: (99412) 4978330; e-mail: azsocas@azdata.net]), **Domestic Violence against Women: Condition and Ways of Resolution**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The methodology applied in research has allowed showing the structure of household violence against women, to determine specific features of display of physical, sexual & psychological violence to which women are exposed in family, at work & in society as a whole. In the center of attention there was a problem of motivation of violence, the attitude to it both as subjects, & as victims of violence, public opinion on ways of overcoming gender violence. Women are exposed to sexual harassment by men frequently. More often the harassment is in the veiled hidden form. Women are exposed to harassment in the workplace & also in the family, in the street & in different public places. The idea of total submission of women to a man's society has taken a strong place in the consciousness not only of men, but also of women. Therefore the resolution of gender problems & a problem of eradication of violence against women demands not only influences on a man's society, but also thought over & the effective measures directed on revolutionary changes in consciousness of women & their clearing of psychological dependence on men.

2006S01425

Ruggles, Myles A. (York U, Toronto, Ontario [tel: 416-879-0711; e-mail: ruggles@yorku.ca]), **A Cultural Economy of 'Mais': Globalization and Technological Path-Dependency**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper takes up the recent intromission of GM maize into indigenous communities in Mexico, the NAFTA-related investigation of this event by the Commission for Environmental Cooperation, & the cultural, political-economic, technological & legal context & outcomes of that process, as a case study in tracing the relations between local, national & supra-national processes of globalization. The narrative is organized around the various types & levels of knowledge & communication involving maize: the characteristics of seed as an information medium; the circulation of plant knowledge & plant breeding practises, & the temporal & cosmological role of maize, in indigenous Mesoamerica; the spread of maize knowledge before European contact, after contact, & as input into new industrial applications; legal & scientific communication about maize as patentable invention; the structure of maize trade as a communication network; policy discourses of maize & bio-diversity; bio-informatics, mutation, & the communication of identities; & contemporary indigenous networks for the defense of 'mais.' Themes & keywords: actor network theory, critical pragmatics, globalization & indigenous knowledge, IPRs & appropriation, knowledge mobilities & power, path-dependency, social construction of technology, translocality.

2006S01426

Ruggunan, Shaun (Programme Industrial/Organisational/Labour Studies, U KwaZulu-Natal, Durban, South Africa 4041 [tel: 27312601097; fax: 27312601239; e-mail: ruggunans@ukzn.ac.za]), **The New Labour Geography of Seafaring Labour: A Case Study of the Global Labour Market for Filipino Seafarers in the Merchant Navy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Between 1975 & 1982, a period of less than 8 years, the global labour market for seafarers restructured beyond recognition. The scale & pace at which this change occurred remains unrivalled & is unparalleled in the history of the modern industrial world. This article investigates the factors that contributed to the creation of these new labour markets from 1970. It specifically investigates local & global factors that led to Filipinos dominating this labour market by 2002. Through a review of empirical data, this article argues that the creation of this specific labour market for Filipino seafarers is a result of a series of simultaneous reconfigurations of global shipping capital & local Filipino state & labour strategies. The article contends that the state, labour & capital are active agents in the process of globalisation & the creation of labour markets, even if these labour markets are uneven. This paper, through a case study of Filipino seafarers in the merchant navy, contends that seafaring labour is an equally powerful agent in influencing the contours of the global labour market for seafarers. In so doing, it adds to the emerging literature on labour geography & helps make the shift from geography of labour to a labour geography.

2006S01427

Ruiz, Naxhelli (School Development Studies, U East Anglia, Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 7TJ UK [e-mail: n.ruiz@uea.ac.uk]), **Methods for Assessing the Transformation of Human Needs Satisfactors Associated with Natural Resources. The Case of the Peri-Urban Community of Tultepec, Mexico**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on the methods utilised to assess the change in the perception, use & knowledge of natural resources, particularly water, in a community located in the peri-urban interface of Mexico City. The purpose of this research is to analyse the relationship between water uses & the construction & transformation of some satisfactors of human needs (goods, relationships, activities, capabilities, institutions) & therefore, people's well-being, which is defined as the coverage & realisation of several of those human needs. The case study refers to the transformation in the quality of life of inhabitants of San Pedro Tultepec, a peri-urban village between the Metropolitan Zones of Mexico City & Toluca. In this place, people's livelihoods were traditionally based on lacustrine resources that disappeared during the course of the second half of the 20th Century, due to the desiccation & pollution of local wetlands caused by the construction of a supplying water system for Mexico City & local industrial developments. Then, livelihoods radically changed to a combination of furniture production & trade, & industrial work. The paper focuses specifically on the methods for registering & measuring the relationship between well-being & environmental degradation, such as focus groups, genealogical survey & spatial attributes mapping survey.

2006S01428

Rusakova, Maia, Yakovleva, Anna & Kolpakova, Olga (Dept Sociology, St.Petersburg State U, Russia [tel: 7-812-445-2893; fax: 7-812-445-2894; e-mail: maia@spbstellit.ru]), **Prevention of HIV/STI among Youth in Russia: The Needs and the Actual State of Affairs**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper briefly presents the results of behavioral monitoring survey among youth in the context of HIV/AIDS expansion in three cities of different districts representing the Russian Federation: St. Petersburg, Orenburg, Irkutsk. The main purpose was to provide information on behavior of youth risk groups that will serve as a baseline for HIV prevention program developing. A standardized questionnaire was used, & the total number of surveyed youth was 3,780. Mean age varied from 15 to 17 years. Two subgroups of a following youth contingent of risk were singled out. The institution-based youth are those who participate in various social institutes, such as schools & colleges. The transitory-based one is located in shelters, drop-in, rehabilitation & medical-social centers. The sample of the first subgroup was a two-level one. The selection of institutions of a presence of youth was the first step, & simple likelihood intracluster selection was carried out on the second step. All persons in the second subgroup accessible to questioning were surveyed. The sexual behavior of risk is present in all surveyed subgroups. Knowledge of STI in the youth group appeared to be the extremely low. Index of knowledge of ways of transmission & prevention of HIV was 5.6-6.6 among 10 points. Tolerance towards HIV-infected persons was 2.5-4.0 among 7 points. Both of them were higher among institution-based youth. The level of social-dangerous illnesses morbidity is noticeably high among the transitory-based youth. The exposure to preventive programs varied from 18 to 40%. The level of 'peer education' programs reached substitution rate (5-10 %) only in St. Petersburg. On the basis of received estimations we developed potentially efficacious recommendations on HIV prevention programs.

2006S01429

Russell, Cherry L. (School Behavioural & Community Health Sciences, U Sydney, Australia [tel: 61 2 9351 9129; fax: 61 2 9351 9540; e-mail: c.russell@fhs.usyd.edu.au]), **Gender, Ageing and the Inequalities of Men: A Biographical Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Low-income, unpartnered men living in non-private households are likely to be among the most disadvantaged & vulnerable segments of the older population. An aim of the Ageing Men's Health Project, a 3-year ethnographic study in inner urban Sydney, Australia, was to understand how the present circumstances of one such group of high risk older men are related to their life course as a whole. In depth life history interviews were conducted with a purposeful sample of 67 men aged 50 to 89 years who were on low incomes, non-married, living alone & did not own their own homes. Case summaries organized around key life transitions were produced for each interview. Comparative analysis revealed five dominant storylines which were then contextualised in relation to recurring themes

in the data. The men's biographical experiences are shown to have been shaped within the class structure of Australian society, notably the characteristics of the actual work they performed in particular locations & periods of history. These in turn intersect & interact in complex ways with housing markets, public policies & welfare programs to produce a distinctive, gendered pattern of vulnerability in later life.

2006S01430

Rutz, Henry J. & Balkan, Erol M. (Dept Anthropology, Hamilton Coll, New York, NY 13323 [tel: 315 6554041; fax: 315 8594632; e-mail: hrutz@hamilton.edu]), **Education and the Reproduction of Istanbul Middle-Class Families, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper focuses on Istanbul middle class accumulation histories; in particular, the education path that has the highest probability of maximizing future multiple capitals of both individual & family. The single-minded goal of the family is to place its child in one of a small number of nationally recognized elite middle schools. Istanbul has a density of these schools. Enter the power of the state to engineer the reproduction of the new middle class. The National Education Ministry instituted the national Selective Middle Schools Examinations (SMSE) three years into Turkey's neo-liberal economic reforms following a military coup in 1980. Enter also the emergence of a competitive market for SMSE family services in its various manifestations of licensed & unlicensed private lesson schools, tutors, teachers, & psychologists that families were obliged to absorb into their strategies aimed at 'winning' the SMSE. This paper addresses the relevance of Pierre Bourdieu's concept of 'habitus' for incorporating both his concepts of 'multiple capitals' & 'accumulation histories' into a single analytical & interpretive framework for understanding how Istanbul families develop strategies for their children to win the SMSE.

2006S01431

Sa'di, Ahmad H. (Dept Politics & Government, Ben-Gurion U Negev, Beer Sheva, Israel 84105 [tel: 972-8-6461253; fax: 972-8-6477242; e-mail: ahsaadi@bgu.ac.il]), **The Borders of Colonial Encounter: The Case of Israeli Wall, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The new era of a globalised world where the migration & immigration of ideas, dreams, people, products & capital have become faster than ever before, the question of governance, which takes the form of border control at the edge of the political entity & beyond, has gained paramount significance. Issues of exclusion & inclusion as well as governance at the various levels have become increasingly focal for the understanding of & the attempt to manage our world. My principle argument is that the new "Globalized" World is a world of "multi-liar" fortresses made up of huge bureaucratic institutions, sophisticated surveillance devices, as well as physical, symbolic, cognitive, racial & psychological barriers. As with many other issues which became legitimate topics of debates & theorization, the issue of borders is Euro-centric & it has been discussed so far through "Western" standpoint. Instead, I shall endeavour in my presentation to analyse these fortresses as fault-lines of colonial encounter. Their very existence can't be divorced from the histories of the North & the South. And re-historicising this topic can shed light on the evolutionary changes in the nature of these borders. I shall take the Israeli fence of segregation (the Wall) as an extreme example of the colonial encounter, which can be revealing with regard to other more subtle & benign experiences.

2006S01432

Saetnan, Ann Rudinow (Dept Sociology & Political Science, Norwegian U Science & Technology, 7491 Trondheim [tel: (+47) 73 59 17 86; fax: (+47) 73 59 15 64; e-mail: Ann.R.Saetnan@svt.ntnu.no]), **Nothing to Hide, Nothing to Fear? Assessing Technologies for Diagnosis of Security Risks, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ After tragic events—the murder of James Bulger; 9/11; 7/7—surveillance technologies tend to show a market boom. Demand for surveillance technologies surges under the assumption that these technologies would accurately identify those guilty of such crimes (thus protecting the public) & only those guilty of such crimes (thus not intruding on the privacy of the majority of citizens). But how accurate are surveillance technologies as crime 'diagnostic' tools? Even the latest surveillance technologies, technologies that we associate with modernity & science, technologies such as CCTV, facial recognition, or DNA identification—these technologies have not been tested for accuracy, at least not in the manner we expect for medical diagnostic technologies. This paper first explains the questions that tests of medical technologies are expected to answer: How sensitive

is the test, i.e. how many of those affected by a given disease does the test identify? How specific is it, i.e. how many unaffected by the disease does the test show as healthy? Given the incidence of the disease, what then is the value of a positive or negative test result? Many are surprised to find that even for tests with over 90% sensitivity & specificity, the majority of test positive results are false. Using value estimates for facial recognition & DNA identification, the paper then estimates what the answers to these questions would be for crime surveillance technologies. Again, the vast majority of test positive results would be false. In other words, even those of us with 'nothing to hide' may have much to fear from crime surveillance technologies.

2006S01433

Saff, Grant (Dept Economics & Geography, Hofstra U, Hempstead, NY [tel: 516-463-5596; fax: 516-463-5596; e-mail: eco-grs@hofstra.edu]), **Keeping the "Other" Out: Exclusionary Discourse toward Hispanic Day-Laborers in Farmingville, Long Island (New York, USA), International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In the last fifteen years Long Island has experienced a dramatic increase in mostly male, & often "illegal," Hispanic migrants who work mainly as day laborers. The gathering of day laborers on street corners & their communal occupation of rental properties have provoked opposition from residents & local governments. The most publicized case is that of Farmingville, a small town 60 miles east of Manhattan. This paper examines the conflict in this area, tying it into broader migration debates. Particular attention is paid to the exclusionary discourse employed by the media & the opponents of the Hispanic migrants. The examination of this discourse reveals similarities to the exclusionary discourse found elsewhere, such as Cape Town, South Africa. The objections of property owners raise the broader question of how discourse legitimates exclusionary (& often racist) geographies. The views of property owners are also linked to the debates over the nature of property relations within a capitalist land market. The paper examines the above issues, highlighting the contradictions between the concerns of property owners, the nature of the capitalist land market & the need for a more equitable urban system.

2006S01434

Sagastegui, Diana (U Guadalajara, Jalisco, Mexico [tel: 52+33 38 26 54 41; fax: 52+33 38 26 54 14; e-mail: dianasagastegui@yahoo.com]), **La escuela pública como escenario del desarrollo social en México. El caso del programa Enciclomedia (The Public School as a Scene of Social Development in Mexico. The Case of the Enciclomedia Program), International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (SPA)**

¶ Under the premise that we are living in a "knowledge economy," the article analyzes the reduction of the digital breach that exists as a privileged option in public policies, which frequently proclaim an opposition between the use of information technologies & communication on the one hand & the possibility of improving democracy, the economy, & living standards on the other hand. The governmental program called "Enciclomedia," implemented in the Mexican public primary schools, has been designed to incorporate into the "information society" the most underprivileged sectors of the population, with the goal of improving the quality of education & promoting social justice, chiefly by using multimedia technology as a didactic resource. The article offers the hypothesis that public policies designed according to a utilitarian, technological rubric are limited in potential, as they ignore the cultural dimensions of technological innovation. This study is based on a mixed methodology, combining quantitative & qualitative approaches to the expectations, representations, & practices of the users of Enciclomedia. These include professors & students of the urban, rural, & indigenous public primary schools in the state of Jalisco, Mexico. The preliminary results demonstrate the multiple configurations of social appropriation of these technologies, as well as their relationship to the social development of the country.

2006S01435

Sagebiel, Felizitas (Dept Education, U Wuppertal, Germany 42097 [tel: 49-0-202-439-2165; fax: 49-0-202-439-3149; e-mail: sagebiel@uni-wuppertal.de]), **Professional Careers of Women Engineers in Europe, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The paper will present & reflect results from WomEng "Creating Cultures of Success for Women Engineers" (website: www.womeng.net), a European Commission Project out of the 5th Framework Program (2002-2005). Seven European Countries participated with institutions of higher education & women engineers' professional associations (Austria, Fin-

land, France, Germany, Greece, Slovakia, United Kingdom). The project had two phases: educational & professional sphere. Having been responsible for the German partner & the work package in project, which focused on organisational cultures for professional careers the paper concentrates on this issue. Empirical methods were qualitative expert interviews with women engineer managers in two companies in each partner country, completed by focus discussion groups with women engineers in each company. The companies were chosen on basis that one should have a good practice program for women. All companies in the sample were global players. Aspects of analysis of women engineers' professional biography will be: masculine culture under the focus of minority situation of women, job priorities & career, different working styles, leadership characteristics & men's & women's networks in career development & appreciation of special measures for women's career. In summary women engineers are aware of their minority situation in the male engineering domain & see that the organisation of work & the way of working is attuned to the male model. But, even though they experience masculinities all over Europe, they do not tell having problems with it. And, even though having restricted access to men's networks, seeing these networks as the most prominent factor for career, they seem to be helpless more or less to this career hindering factor for them, because women networks at the moment are not strong enough to further their careers. Women engineers' career biography is still influenced by possibilities of work-life-balance. Because of the small number of women engineers in companies they have less possibility of communication between each other & do not know role models, even though they exist. Women engineers would appreciate more visible female role models - in contrast to most of the asked female students. Most of the asked women engineers believe that career is not possible in combination with an interesting work, part-time schedule & without overtimes & therefore some of them do not aspire for a career. The opinions about genderedness of working & leadership style differ, with French & British women denying gender differences. Nevertheless all asked women engineers admitted that men show much more self assurance & that this works well for professional career.

2006S01436

Sagebiel, Felizitas & Genin, Anne-Sophie (Dept Education, U Wuppertal, Germany 42097 [tel: 49-0-202-439-2165; fax: 49-0-202-439-3149; e-mail: sagebiel@uni-wuppertal.de]), **Gender in Engineering. Bridging the Gap between Nations, Disciplines, Non-Feminist and Feminist Researchers in European Project WomEng**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper will focus on the European Project WomEng—"Creating Cultures of Success for Women Engineers" (website: www.womeng.net) (Besides Felizitas Sagebiel (University of Wuppertal, Germany), Christine Waechter (IFF/IFZ Graz, Austria), Maureen Cooper (University of Stirling, UK), André Beraud & Jean Soubrier (INSA, Lyon, France), Anne-Sophie Genin (ENSAM, Paris, France), Päivi Siltanen (Witec, Finland), Dora Kokla (EDEM, Athens, Greece) & Oto Hudec (Technical University Kosice, Slovakia) were working together in WomEng. The coordination was led by Yvonne Pourrat (CDEFI, Paris, France)). The project started on November 2002 & lasted until end of October 2005. Participant members were universities & non-profit women's engineering associations from seven countries (UK, France, Germany, Austria, Finland, Greece & Slovakia). In four so-called work packages (wp) WomEng combined a strong quantitative with a complex qualitative methodology. There are two project parts: education & profession of engineering. In the first part questions of choice of degree courses (work package 2) are connected with questions about experiences, satisfaction & dissatisfaction of students (work package 3) & questions of organisational cultures of degree courses (work package 4). A special work package focused on methodology (coordinated by Anne-Sophie Genin (France) & Oto Hudec (Slovakia)), others on dissemination & coordination. The paper will demonstrate potentials & difficulties in international & multi methodological research on gender in engineering. Questions of national differences in political correctness will be reflected on besides cultural variations in social desirability of issues & answers. Co-operation in an interdisciplinary research team together with feminist versus non-feminist scientific backgrounds will be discussed. International construction of a quantitative questionnaire is full of adventures, especially in a European project on gender issues, working together with a mixed-sex partner team out of different disciplines as well as traditions/non-traditions of feminist thinking. The implicit question was if gender is a category as others or if it is a social construction in different European countries, defined by gendered division of labour. Examples of political correctness were diversity questions are not politically correct in France & UK whereas questions about income are not politically correct

in Germany for instance. Whereas in Germany & Austria special measures for women in engineering are a question of quality of departments & degree courses, in France students & faculty did not know anything about these, & when the interviewees understood what meant, they answered this differentiation by sex should not be & would not be politically correct.

2006S01437

Sagebiel, Felizitas & Mischau, Anina (Dept Education, U Wuppertal, Germany 42097 [tel: 49-0-202-439-2165/fax: 49-0-202-439-3149; e-mail: sagebiel@uni-wuppertal.de]), **Women Engineers Studying and Making Career in Academia. Results from European Project WomEng in Combination with a German Survey**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The small number of women in most of the engineering degree courses & professional fields in nearly all European countries puts pressure on institutions for change to be more attracting. The European project "Creating Cultures of Success for Women Engineers" (WomEng*1 2005), in which Felizitas Sagebiel took part as head of partner country Germany, demonstrates the importance of gender in restructuring engineering education & professional sphere. Quantitative & qualitative methods have been used in WomEng to get an overview of national situations & cross cultural differences of gendered engineering education. From research in seven European partner countries (Great Britain, France, Austria, Slovakia, Greece, Finland, Germany) we know that engineering curriculum, teaching methods & organisational culture have to be changed to attract more women for engineering degree courses & to diminish possibly gender discriminating aspects of engineering education. Most of all, masculinity connected with the engineering image & reality has to be decreased. While WomEng concentrated on women in engineering education & professional career in companies Anina Mischau focused on engineering careers in academia in comparison to science careers. The German situation reflects the situation on European level. The higher the status in the hierarchical structure of universities or science, the lower the ratio of women, & women in natural sciences & engineering being still underrepresented both at the level of PhD students & at the postdoctoral or at the professorship level. A survey carried out at all German universities explored the situation & perspectives of PhD students & scientists at postdoctoral positions of mathematics, physics, chemistry, mechanical engineering, electro technology & computer sciences (in total 1,545 men & women). The questionnaire dealt with the following issues: motivation & promotion for a scientific career, integration into the scientific community, internal & external factors who may lead gender differences in expectations, experiences, needs & demands, associated with developing scientific career, evaluation of gender equality in higher education. Completed by 48 interviews (four with women & four with men from each of the 6 disciplines) this part of the paper talks about career paths of women engineers in academia. *1 Womeng (website: www.womeng.net) is divided in 6 work packages. Looking for more persistence of women engineers in higher education & employment one can first distinguish key stages of choice of women for describing, analysing & changing factors (work package 2). The next research step will be to distinguish positive & negative results in making choices out of point of view of women (work package 3). Another perspective is to look at organizational culture (conditions) that influence choice, success & persistence out of point of view of institutions (work package 4). Other parts of the projects are investigating appropriate cross-cultural methodology for gender studies (work package 1), & dealing with dissemination, exploitation & coordination of the project (work packages 5 & 6).

2006S01438

Saggers, Sherry, Hutchins, Teresa, Quartermaine, Linda, Thorne, Tim & Muirhead, Tim (Edith Cowan U, Western Australia [tel: 61 08 6304 5074; e-mail: s.saggers@ecu.edu.au]), **Defining Indigenous Work: A 'Community of Practice' Approach to Indigenous Community Work in Western Australia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Much of the focus of recent Australian welfare reform, like that of many other neo-liberal states has been preoccupied with notions of participation, mutual obligation & shared responsibility. The language that accompanies these ideas includes 'capacity building' & 'social capital' (which are frequently used interchangeably). Aboriginal & Islander people in Australia are often problematised as the population most needing strengthening in order to address persistent disadvantage, & the social disorder that accompanies that disadvantage. The resilience & strength of individual community members, however, is often overlooked as funds are directed towards agencies rather than people on the ground. The net effect of the focus on

agencies is the leaching of strong leaders out of communities into government agencies where their work is directed by agency rather than community aspirations. Thus, it is the capacity of the agencies rather than communities that tends to be strengthened. In addition to this, dominant notions of professional practice that form the basis of much agency work often prevents community workers from working directly within their own families & communities. The project described in this paper focuses upon supporting & resourcing strong community leaders to work directly with their own families & community through a 'community of practice' that brings together the very different resources of a university & local community.

2006S01439

Saha, Lawrence J. & Dworkin, A. Gary (School Social Sciences, Australian National U [tel: 61 (02) 6125-2132; fax: 61 (02) 6125-2222; e-mail: Lawrence.Saha@anu.edu.au]), **Educational Attainment and Job Status: The Role of Status Inconsistency on Occupational Burnout**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Considerable research suggests that work conditions create alienation & powerlessness in the worker which lead to stress, & that stress leads to burnout. Relying on the 2001 national sample survey of Australian adults (n = 1545), we examine the roles of educational attainment, centrality of education to self-identity, & the disjuncture between educational attainment & occupational status (status inconsistency) in bringing about burnout. The multi-block model suggests that when occupational status is at parity or greater than educational attainment, job stressors & work conditions are less likely to produce a sense of work alienation (burnout) than when occupational status lags behind educational attainment. The perceived relative centrality of education to self identity is implicated in the burnout process. The possible consequences of these findings for work & education are explored.

2006S01440

Sahoo, Subhasis & Pattnaik, Binay Kumar (Dept Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Instit Technology Kanpur, India 208016 [tel: +91-9415540503; fax: +91-512-2597510; e-mail: subhasis@iitk.ac.in]), **Scientist as Interlocutor between Science and Society in India: Two Biographical Studies from the State of Orissa (India)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ The paper is based on the biographical studies of P. K. Parija, an eminent plant scientist of Orissa (eastern Indian State) & his associate G. N. Mohapatra, a chemist by profession, who took science to people in various means & forms. P. K. Parija (1891-1978) took science to people by doing science of utility like, developing method of fruit preservation, theory of 'organization-resistance', induction of flood resistance in rice plants, the survey of algal flora & mass culture of algae for utilization of algal resources. He too was a builder of several scientific institutions like, Central Rice Research Institute, Utkal University, etc. Mohapatra (1922) like Parija was also brought up in colonial Orissa. Having imbibed the spirit of the then renaissance & reform in Orissa he tried to, popularize science in vernacular medium (Oriya) for building the cultural identity of Oriya speaking people & fight irrationality/superstitions with a view to secularizing the tradition bound culture. While studying at Calcutta he was influenced by the then leading Indian scientists like Ashutosh Mukherjee, M. N. Saha & witnessed the establishment of Bangiya Bigyan Parishad (by S. N. Bose & others). He founded Orissa Bigyan Prachar Samiti, first society for popularizing science in Orissa in 1949 & contributed voluminously to popular science in Oriya language. Thus, the paper traces the biographical as well as socio-political factors that made these scientists lead the science popularization movement in the eastern Indian state.

2006S01441

Saks, Mike & Allsop, Judith (U Lincoln, Brayford Pool LN6 7TS [tel: 01522-886104; fax: 01522-886200; e-mail: msaks@lincoln.ac.uk]), **There May Be Shipmans Everywhere: Professions, Regulation and the Public**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A number of scandals in health care—crystallised by the case of Shipman, the serial killing general practitioner—have recently put the regulation of medicine & other health professions under the spotlight in the United Kingdom & led to a call for new ways of protecting the public. Partly as a result of this, health policy has become more oriented towards securing greater control of such professions & enhancing consumer or lay participa-

tion. The latter has reflected citizens' demands for greater self-determination which can be traced back to the 1960s/70s counter culture. Controversy remains on how to define & enable 'the public' to play a new role in stakeholder regulation & how to manage the diverse interests of citizens, professions & the state. Focusing on the case of medicine, this paper examines changes in the professional regulation of health care at a macro-level in the national & international context & explores different models for protecting the public. In so doing, it addresses the question of the role that the medical profession now plays in public protection; how it responds to demands for tighter state control & a more critical public; & the transformation of professionalism that is currently emerging. In this latter respect, it also examines the limits & potential of new forms of professionalism in averting the possibility of further cases emerging of serial misdemeanours—such as Shipman—which cause harm to patients & pose a threat to the public.

2006S01442

Sala, Emanuela (Institut Social & Economic Research, U Essex, Colchester, UK CO4 3SQ [e-mail: esala@essex.ac.uk]), **Women and Political Rights. Gender Inequalities in Italian Parliament**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although Italian sociology has always shown a great interest in what is usually called the 'Italian political class', very little is known about the role played by male & female politicians in the decision-making processes in the Italian Parliament. Using data published in the website of national Parliament, we first describe the degree of vertical & horizontal segregation in the two chambers (Camera & Senato) of the Italian Parliament of the present legislature. Then, we compare the gender inequalities regimes of parliamentary institutions of different political orientation. We find that the Italian Parliament of the current legislature is characterised by a high degree of vertical & horizontal segregation. We also find that the gender inequalities in the Camera of the XIV legislature (right-wing oriented), both with respect to vertical & horizontal segregation, are greater than those of the XIII legislature (left-wing oriented). Contrasting evidence is instead found with respect to the Senate. By looking at governmental documents we also provide evidence that shows that the exclusion of women from politics is the result of actions of 'social closure' adopted by the 'Italian political class', constituted by 90% of male MPs.

2006S01443

Salerno, Roger A. (Pace U, New York, NY 10038 [tel: 212-346-1450; e-mail: rsalerno@pace.edu]), **Finding One's Self among the Stuff: Consumption and Identity in Social Theory from Alienated Worker to iPod Man**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Beginning with the early writings of Marx & continuing into the twentieth century with the social criticism of Thorstein Veblen, Vance Packard, Herbert Marcuse, Colin Campbell, & Jean Baudrillard, this paper examines the relationship between worker alienation & the rise of a commodified self—one which is formed on the basis of consumption rather than production. The origins of worker alienation, articulated in Marx's Economic & Political Manuscripts of 1844 are contrasted to theorists who followed him in the twentieth century & who noted a disappearance of an authentic self, one eclipsed by a commercially fabricated one. This paper examines the forces set into place by early & late capitalism, which created a new means for constructing identity—means that would free the individual from traditional constraints of the past. However, the questions raised here by these theorists call into question the notion of authenticity in postmodern capitalist society & sometimes challenge the value & even possibility of an authentic self in an alienated world. Thus, the challenge of the twentieth century is to find some sense of self that can transcend constricted identity imposed by consumer culture.

2006S01444

Sales, Arnaud & Beschorner, Thomas (Dépt Sociologie, U Montréal, Québec [tel: 514 343 6618; fax: 514 343 5722; e-mail: arnaud.sales@umontreal.ca]), **Transnational Expansion of the Private Sector, Wild Capitalism, and New Practices of Business Ethics**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The purpose of this paper is (1) to understand, on the basis of the transformation of the relationship between the public & private realms, why the domestic & transnational expansion of the private sector has resulted in a significant increase in ethical problems in the business environment & market operations; & (2) to explore, from a theoretical perspective, the solutions derived by economic actors to maintain & develop businesses

within a highly deregulated global market & a knowledge economy in compliance with ethical rules. On the one hand, today's world is marked by scandals associated with either fraud or major errors in strategy committed by executives who ignored their responsibilities toward stakeholders; or unacceptable work exploitation, such as child labor; or ecological disasters triggered by the quest for short-term profit & executive compensation totally out of proportion to the executives' skills & responsibilities. And on the other hand, in relation to these increasing problems, numerous firms have seen an increase in ethical business concerns & practices that need to be put into perspective from a theoretical standpoint. After showing how domestic & transnational expansion of the private realm leads to a breakdown in the traditional dialectic of the public & private & to forms of "wild capitalism," we will discuss the emergence of an increasing number of regimes of social justice (RSJ), such as social & environmental standards, industrial & company specific codes of conducts, & dialog forums fostering stakeholder relations. We understand these initiatives as governance mechanisms that are characterized by a process of selfbinding of firms according to certain mechanisms or principles towards "a good society." In particular, we are interested in the ways & the degree to which RSJ have been institutionalized, how & to what extent they promote Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as well as in the question of how businesses can play proactive roles as corporate citizens.

2006S01445

Salgado, Susana (Instit Social Sciences, U Lisbon, Portugal [tel: 00351962327509; e-mail: susana.salgado@ics.ul.pt]), **Media and Politics Nowadays**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We try to draw attention to the importance of the media & to the interaction between the media & politics in the world today. Some authors, like Castells believe that the media are reshaping democracy, because political life itself today has become so extensively situated within the domain of the media. This view does not mean that politics does not exist outside the media, or that politics has been reduced to a mere media spectacle. It means that political actors who want to accomplish things requiring public visibility will always turn to the media. To politics, using media resources means reaching a larger public, however this public is very heterogeneous what may provoke a significant loss in meaning of the political message. Moreover, political structures, organizations & strategies are increasingly adapting themselves to the media. We see important changes in political discourse & image & in ways of approaching voters.

2006S01446

Salime, Zakia (Dept Sociology, Michigan State U, East Lansing [tel: 517-337-9041/fax: 517-432-2856; e-mail: salime@msu.edu]), **Feminization of Islamist Women: The Struggle over Family Law Reform**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper shows how the feminist movement in Morocco has shaped the feminization of Islamist women. I explore the encounter of both movements in the context of the "one million signature campaign" to reform family law, launched by feminist groups in 1992. This campaign motivated major forms of grassroots organizing & mass mobilization in the rising Islamist women's movement. I define feminization as, first, the engagement of Islamist women with the discourse of women's rights; second, their positioning in the women's movement; third, their negotiation of a better position in the Islamist movements. The point is, when feminist groups spoke on behalf of all women, the Islamist "sisters" had to reposition themselves as women advocates of a different agenda, & not only as members of predominantly male organizations. Accordingly, Islamist women did not only embark on defending the shari'a but also on interpreting it as it pertains to women's rights. This close reconsideration of the shari'a through "the woman's gaze" also instigated gender debates in the Islamist media & Islamist groups.

2006S01447

Salles, Maria do Rosario Rolfsen (U Anhembi Morumbi, São Paulo, Brazil [tel: 055 11 3847 3173; fax: 011-30887746; e-mail: mrrsalles@anhembibr.br]), **Displaced Persons and the Direction of the Post World War II Brazilian Immigration Policy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper proposes to analyze, from a sociological point of view, the consequences of the Brazilian post World War II immigration policy, particularly those arising from the agreement signed between Brazil & the London-based "Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees" (IGCR) & IRO, which led to an agreement between the state of São Paulo & the Union, according to which the state of São Paulo committed itself to

receive, as of May 1947, immigrants of different European nationalities. Such immigrants had a peculiarity that conferred them an identity in the eyes of the United Nations, which was the fact that they originated from Germany & Austria & were either displaced persons or refugees who could not or did not want to return to their homelands, for several reasons. Circumstances particular to the industrial development of the state of São Paulo during the post-war period determined the interest in developing a policy to receive & provide professional guidance to such an immigrant contingent, composed basically of skilled technicians & a large number of qualified professionals, ranging from factory workers to university lecturers, doctors, engineers, etc. The immigration pattern which characterized post-World War II in Brazil, initiating a totally diverse immigrant flow, i.e., one of qualified professionals, which had so far been unusual & directed toward industry & cities, led to a new pattern in absorbing immigrants into the social structure. Foreign immigrants had previously gone to the coffee farms to replace slave labor, between the late 19th Century & early 20th century, into the 1920s & 30s. On the other hand, the new absorption pattern is constituted based not only upon the type of qualification of the incoming labor force, but also upon an immigration experience that did not consider the previous existence of the same ethnic groups within the country. This fact makes it worth highlighting the contrast between these two experiences, deepening, thus, the analysis of the assimilation process during a very little studied stage in immigration history.

2006S01448

Salmi, Minna (STAKES, 00531 Helsinki, Finland [tel: 358-9-39672117; fax: 358-9-39672170; e-mail: minna.salmi@stakes.fi]), **Intergenerational Relations and Work/Family Balance**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper presents work/family balance as an example of the significance of intergenerational relations to societal development. Combining work & family is usually taken to concern parents of young children, & the key issues to deal with women's employment opportunities & child-care arrangements. This line of thought ignores intergenerational help. It has been argued that the Nordic welfare state has deteriorated care functions between generations. However, a big part of the care of older people is done by relatives. The paper presents results of a Finnish project conducted at eleven workplaces representing a variety of work organizations. The data consists of a survey with 1,105 respondents & 130 thematic interviews on how the employees combine work & family in various life phases. Three forms of intergenerational help were found: from employed adult 'children' to their parents; from parents to employed adult 'children'; from employed people to their children's families. Intergenerational help is not a substitute for but an addition to the services received from the public sector. The paper discusses the importance at social policy level & at workplace level to acknowledge that combining employment & family is an issue for employees in various life phases.

2006S01449

Salminen-Karlsson Minna (Dept Sociology, Uppsala U, Sweden [tel: + 46 18 471 1172; fax: + 46 18 471 1170; e-mail: minna.salminen@soc.uu.se]), **Why an Academic Career if I Can Get a Job in Industry? Experiences and Expectations of Industrial PhD Students**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper explores the future plans of 11 female industrial PhD students, a group which has first hand information about gender issues both in the academy & in industry. The empirical material consists of interviews with the students, their male peers, supervisors & industrial contact persons. The majority of the female PhD students were not interested in an academic career, but wanted a career in industry. The most important reasons were the insecurity of academic research funding & temporary work contracts. Other factors mentioned were difficulties for women in climbing the academic ladder, the salary level, & the competitiveness & absence of team work in the academy. Work-family balance was not stressed as an issue. The male PhD students also preferred industry, but they were more undecided. The interviews with the academic supervisors & the industrial contact persons, the 'old boys' in these environments, indicated that in academia there was a notable unawareness of gender issues. The underlying conception was that of difference between the sexes, which resulted in an ambition to achieve a gender balance in numbers. There were no reflections on improving the structural conditions which affect women negatively. The representatives of the industrial companies were more open to the possibility that there might be gender problems in their environment. The interviews with the different groups indicate that the wish of the female PhD students to cross over to industry is grounded on reasonable estimates of the possibilities these two environments have to offer.

2006S01450

Saloma-Akpedonu, Czarina (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Ateneo de Manila U, Manila, Philippines [tel: 63-2-4265990; fax: 63-2-4265990; e-mail: csaloma@ateneo.edu]), **Doing IT in Developing Societies: Varying Contexts, Similar Practices**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ What form do knowledge & expertise take in so-called developing societies? I examine the culture of knowledge acquisition, creation, & utilization in Malaysia & the Philippines, an examination that focuses on the information technology (IT) industry. First, I look at the IT infrastructure that the Malaysian & Philippine states provide to transform their economies into globally competitive producers of knowledge-based services. In this regard, Malaysia & the Philippines represent two differing contexts for information technology work. Second, I examine the principles that inform practices & relations within the Malaysian & Filipino IT industries. Using Schutz & Luckmann's (1973) notion of a social distribution of knowledge & Knorr Cetina's (1999) concept of epistemic cultures, I point to similarities in the epistemic practices within these settings. Third, I identify features of "doing" information technology in developing countries. As the Malaysian experience shows, state participation in terms of policy implementation & funding mechanisms generated interest in IT but is inadequate in some areas. Likewise, as the Philippine experience shows, creativity & ingenuity prosper despite the lack of governance structures, but state-regulated policy & implementation mechanisms are needed to make the most of such creativity & ingenuity. The ideal model is somewhere in between.

2006S01451

Samatas, Minas M. (Dept Sociology, U Crete, Rethymno, 74100 Greece [tel: +28310 77488; fax: +28310 77467; e-mail: samatas@social.soc.uoc.gr]), **Security and Surveillance in Athens 2004 Olympics: Some Lessons from a Troubled Story**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENGLISH)

¶ This paper presents an ongoing sociological study of the Athens 2004 Olympics security & surveillance, the first summer Olympic Games after the terrorist attacks of 9/11. International interconnected governmental & corporate interests have exploited real & perceived terrorist threats to significantly prescribe extremely high security requirements & a triple more expensive security budget compared to previous Olympics. Athens 2004 Olympics, as a mega sports event was used as a testing ground for the latest anti-terrorist super panoptic technology, which actually failed. In fact, the dubious security-surveillance system (C4I) was impossible to work on time for the Games; hence the security of the last Athens Olympics was mainly based on conventional means. Based on documents revealed after the Olympics regarding the inefficiency of the expensive security panoptic C4I system, the ruthless foreign intelligence activity long before, during & after the Olympics—including telephone tapping against the Greek government—it is argued that the successful Athens 2004 Olympics were actually more secure not merely due to the latest & costly "super panopticism" but substantially due to the friendly relations of Greece with Moslem & Arab nations, & especially to the non military involvement of Greece in the Iraq war.

2006S01452

Sanchez Estelles, Isis (Dept Government, U Essex, Colchester, UK CO4 3SQ [tel: 44-0-1206-873333; e-mail: isanch@essex.ac.uk]), **The Power of Social Imaginaries for Social Sciences**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In our postmodern age, new approaches to the social as an object of study need to be considered. In this line, the notion & theory of discourse may help us to understand the social in a different & efficient manner. Moreover, if we want to approach the social in this days it is indispensable to conceive it as a process. We are only able to understand a process if we can describe the practice, & the discourse within is occurring. I would like to review the different notions of discourse (sociolinguistics, discourse psychology, critical linguistics, critical discourse analysis) to reach the most profitable definition to social science, taking account the innovations of discourse theory of Laclau, Mouffe & Zizek. Secondly, we could not understand the social in whole, if we do not connect theory & practice. In this sense, the concept of social imaginary constitutes one of the best options to study the social process. If the social is conceived as process in disorder, the social imaginary is the new tool that makes sense of the social. Social imaginaries "make visible the social invisibility." However, if we want to reach a clear & useful definition of social imaginary it is necessary to review some concepts (attitudes, collective representations,

social conceptions) & some authors such as Durkheim, Taylor & Moscovici. Finally, I would like to put in relation this claims with what Bent Flyvbjerg calls phronesis, which implies a new recodification for social theorists between theory & practice.

2006S01453

Sanchez, Esmeralda F. (Social Research Center, U Santo Tomas, Manila, Philippines 1008 [tel: (632)731-3535; fax:(632)731-3535; e-mail: emysanchez2001@yahoo.com]), **Life in the Elshaddai DWXI-PPFI: A Catholic Charismatic Movement in the Philippines**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This phenomenological study reflects on the spiritual experiences of the chosen members of the El Shaddai DWXI-PPFI & how this spirituality healed & help them in their well being. It utilizes participant observation, in-depth interview, & narrative inquiry. Three males & three females members of El Shaddai were the subject of the study whose age is ranging from 40-50 years old, & whose membership is at least five years. The spirituality of El Shaddai DWXI-PPFI is based primarily on the core virtues of Faith, Hope & Love anchored on the Word of God. Believing in the Words of God has healed them & living it in their everyday life has transformed them economically, socially, culturally, morally & religiously within the context of globalization today. This sustains them to be faithful to the movement. It was also found that a common pattern could be traced in the life stories narrated—all have undergone the transition from some crisis (the turning point) until they reached spiritual "well-being." The study purports the authority of human experience in understanding the spiritual journey in a man's life, especially with the spirituality that is being re-awakened, cultivated, & developed to one's earthly existence.

2006S01454

Sandu, Adriana I. (Syracuse U, NY 13244 [tel: 315-443-4000; fax: 315-443-9721; e-mail: aisandu@maxwell.syr.edu]), **Child Health, Family Processes and Policy Response**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the child health care decision making process of poor families in selected areas of rural Romania. Based on the ecological system theory of Urie Bronfenbrenner, I argue that individual, family & community factors affect this process. I expand this theoretical framework to include several institutional factors (conditions), such as formal & informal arrangements of the health care system. The framework further allows for understanding how such conditions could be in fact critical constraints for the decision making process of the poor, when they interact with certain family & community characteristics (education, income, & social capital). Using qualitative interviews with both providers & users of health care system in 6 rural sites in Romania, I assessed family practices in treating children's illnesses; the frequency in using health care facilities; barriers encountered in the process of accessing health, such as informal payments, fees, distance to health facilities & ethnic prejudices. I found that while mothers' primary health care knowledge is critical in this process, inherited formal & informal institutional structures of the health care system, affect the final outcome. Particularly informal institutional norms, such as bribes & "under the table payments" required for medical care, further prevent the rural poor from seeking medical care outside of their household or community (using traditional medicine, or over the counter drugs). This research has critical implications for family research on social & health policy, as it provides insights into family perspectives of health well being, an approach previously not considered in Romania.

2006S01455

Santos, César Augusto Pereira dos (U Brasília, Brasil - CEP 70910-900 [tel: 55-61-3307-2022/fax: 55-61-3272-0003; e-mail: gutoss@bol.com.br]), **Diversidade e educação: a (des) construção do discurso** (Diversity and Education: To [the] Construction of the Discourse), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (POR)

¶ The current article demonstrates how social & racial diversity are results of symbolic elaboration, historically constructed. That is why racial discrimination, effect from this construction, may have its contents redimensioned. The article also contextualizes the activity of the Fuvest Laboratory Project (Projeto Laboratório Fuvest) in Afro-Brazilian popular movement, specially in struggle for democratization of the access to higher education. Finally, the author exposes specific issues over the teaching-learning process which came about from the social-educative activities between 2001 & 2003.

2006S01456

Santos, Helena & Guerra, Paula (Faculty Economics, U Porto, 4200 Portugal [tel: +351225571100; fax: +351225505050; e-mail: hsantos@fep.up.pt]), **Urban Sociabilities' Scenes: New Cultures, New Mediations**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Some contexts of urban sociabilities are privileged loci for the observation & the interpretation of contemporary mediation, hybridism & miscellaneous in culture. Dance, music, visual arts, cinema, fashion, & design are examples of "cultural environments" that combine multiple "frames," from new technologies to body performances—in particular those concerning "alternative segments" of public scenes where some of the most dynamic urban identities are produced. Our aim is to reflect about semi-public spaces where many frontiers tend to "dissolve." We refer to spaces where plural interactions mediate the production of the social & symbolic values concerning individuals & arts. If there is a common element in those spaces that will be music, recorded or live performed. We also find the combination of elements from globalised cultures with singular elements from local & "in between" cultures. The methodological approach will triangulate direct observation, interviews & documental analysis. The empirical field is art galleries, coffee bars, disco clubs & fashion shops in Porto (Portugal). We hope to contribute to the reflection about the changes that are taking place in the cultural field, as a privileged "intermediation field" regarding social changes.

2006S01457

Santos, Helena & Melo, Sara (Faculty Economics, U Porto, 4200 Portugal [tel: +351225571100; fax: +351225505050; e-mail: hsantos@fe.up.pt]), **Theatres and Cities: Study of the Relations between Performative Arts and Local Cultural Policies in Northern Portugal**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper presents partial results of two investigations in course in two middle cities in Northern Portugal, where performative arts constitute a privileged arena for local cultural policy analysis. Our perspective is how & why culture becomes a nuclear issue of the local policy program, which expresses a wider change in contemporary societies. Both cases are rooted in the larger process of the late & still precarious political self-government of culture in Portugal. In this process, city councils have played a singular role, which often made city councils enhance a particular use of culture in politics, whose relevance may be enlightened by wider changes in the cultural field under globalisation—in particular, changes regarding the inter-relations with the economic field & urban spaces. In this sense, our results provide an opportunity for a reflection on artistic activities, spaces & places that, far from being depleted in these two cases, may contribute to the actual debates concerning relations between performative arts & local cultural policies.

2006S01458

Santos, Hermílio (Dept Social Sciences/PUCRS, Porto Alegre, Brazil, 90.619-900 [tel: 55 51 32881409; e-mail: hermilio@ucrs.br]), **Innovation and Institutional Arrangements: An Analysis of Innovation Networks in the New Media Sector**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses the role of institutional arrangements of the network kind in the innovation of products & processes in the new media sector. The innovative aspect of new media is given by its language, which means, through the fact that all media contents are translated in numerical data accessible to computer. The technical possibilities given by new media are consistent with recent social tendencies, strongly marked by a process of 'detraditionalization', in which the individuals play a central place in the definition of their own identity. Contrary to Schumpeter, for whom entrepreneurs play a central role in this process because of the risks assumed by them, this paper sustains the thesis that nowadays networks play this central role in the innovation process. The main argument here is that, in the modern economies, innovation depends above all on coordination & intra-organizational cooperation, besides an intensive flux of communication among the related institutions. The new media sector is a very good example to confirm our thesis. In our analysis, we adopt a new institutionalism approach, with the intention of verifying the possible contribution of this analytical perspective, as well as its limits for the comprehension of the discussed subject.

2006S01459

Santos, Myrian Sepulveda dos (UERJ, Rio de Janeiro, RJ, 22240006 [tel: 552125585352; fax: 552125585352; e-mail: myri-

an@uerj.br]), **Representations of Blackness in Brazilian Museums**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This article investigates the different ways Brazilian museums have represented the issue of blackness. Concerning current exhibitions, three main aspects were analysed: the silence & exaggeration of the race issue in museum exhibits; the representation of passivity of the black population in historical narratives, & the over exposition of the suffering & humiliation of the black population during slavery. The main argument developed is that Brazilian racial democracy discourses involve discrimination in many different levels, since racism is reproduced by the intertwinement of narratives that were produced in different historical periods. It is important to notice that new narratives are not free from those who preceded them, & that old practices of discrimination survive within new representations of blackness.

2006S01460

Sarkar, Mahua (Binghamton U, SUNY, NY 13902 [tel: (732) 729 7884; fax: (607) 777 4917; e-mail: msarkar@binghamton.edu]), **Teaching Sociology in the Time of Bush**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Perhaps the most interesting aspect of teaching at a public university in the U.S. is the composition of the classes—the diversity of the student body in terms of race/class/ethnicity. Such diversity makes for an ideal environment for fostering what William E. Connolly calls the "ethos of critical responsiveness." It also provides the possibility for addressing ideas such as power, domination, inequality, success or failure, resistance or capitulation, displacement & belonging, categories such as race & gender, as not "natural" but historically produced, structurally maintained &, hence, ultimately open to contestation & change. Since 9/11 & the war in Iraq, that space for critical engagements with difference seems to be shrinking. This paper tracks some aspects of those changes through reflections on teaching two courses over a seven-year period in a public university in the US. Preliminary observations suggest that students are increasingly unable to deal with criticism of the west, in general, & the U.S., in particular, & have less of an ability to be respectful of other places & peoples outside the west/US. A mixture of the fear & arrogance that is pervasive in the current political climate seems to have produced a general predisposition among students against two fundamental tools of sociological analysis—self-reflection & critique.

2006S01461

Sarkar, Mahua (Binghamton U, SUNY, NY 13902 [tel: (732) 729 7884; fax: (607) 777 4917; e-mail: msarkar@binghamton.edu]), **Partition in Memory**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Partition of British India in 1947, which resulted in the creation of two independent states, India & Pakistan, has largely been discussed in the official history of independent India in terms of the political developments that led to it, & the geopolitical implications that have followed since. The 'human costs' of the Partition, which involved widespread violence & the displacement/migration of millions of people, while acknowledged, have mostly appeared in the form of statistics in such accounts. Recently, a number of influential works have begun to focus on the experiential dimension of this cataclysmic event. The overwhelming impetus driving these new studies seems to be a desire to document the profound sense of 'loss' that permeates personal narratives of this event—a 'loss' that has never been addressed adequately within official post-independence discourse. Meanwhile, in recent years it has been appropriated by the fascist & exclusionary discourse of the Hindu right in its attempt to mobilize majority Hindus against religious minorities in contemporary India. The current paper builds on this new research & approaches the Partition as a problematic site of query rather than as an event with a stable set of commonly understood meanings. Drawing on oral histories of Bengali Muslim women, it examines a range of complex associations the memory of the event invokes, both for those who migrated to East Bengal/Pakistan (present-day Bangladesh) & those who chose to stay in West Bengal (in India). The focus in this paper is not only on the discourse of 'loss', but also more generally on the Partition as 'change', perhaps even as the harbinger of new opportunities. The intent here is not to suggest that the Partition was necessary for such changes to occur, but to arrive at a more nuanced understanding of the event &, in the process, to ask who speaks of it in what ways, from which subject positions, & to what political ends.

2006S01462

Sarmiento, Manuel Jacinto, Fernandes, Natália Almeida & Tomás, Catarina Almeida (Instit Child Studies, U Minho, Portu-

gal [tel: +351253601204; fax: +351253616684; e-mail: cto-mas@iec.uminho.pt]), **Political Competences of Children and Institutional Contexts**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Children are political actors. This sentence may look bizarre, taking into consideration that Modernity seems to have forgotten the children, in the historical process of the progressive extension of political rights to potentially all citizens, in the path of successive fights, with advances & setbacks, which drove to the consolidation of right to the vote to all adult men & woman, without discrimination of gender, race, ethnic origin, level of education & so on. In spite of that, the put into effect of the rights of participation of children, proclaimed in the Childhood Rights Convention (UNO, 1898), even if political rights are not expressively stated, recognizes to children juridical capacity of audition in some aspects related to live in society. Also childhood sociology as been raising up the political skills of children, even if they are not implemented through the consecrated juridical outline of exercising political rights in the occidental democracies. The issue of the political participation of the children brings up to analytic spotlight the question of power relationship in all areas of social life: about political & collective organization, in the domain of social institutions, in inter & intra-generational relations. On this paper we proceed to the analysis of the power relationship inside the social institutions, supported on the cross information coming from research in three different contexts—the school, a children shelter, & a municipality—aiming to understand the ways of exercise of political skills by children. Data related, to inter- & intra-generational, to the participation, both convergent & divergent, the nature & ways of political action individual or collective & to the institutional dynamics of concealing, repression, co-optation or mobilization to political participation, was gathered. The analysis of children political participation within the institutional context, shapes the social frame of childhood—built on the internal tensions of the inter-generational relationship, themselves supported on power relationships—with the institutional frame; the control plot with the multiplicity of action logic, marked by the differences of status & power as well as by generational discrepancies, the identity, individual & collective strategies & the processes of subjectivity; the ways of “symbolic administration of childhood” contemporary with the autonomy of action of children while plain social actors institutionally inserted. The acknowledgment of childhood political proficiency is the condition, necessary but not sufficient, to the setting up of “fair institutions.” The necessary institutional changes for the acknowledgment of children as actors granted with rights are necessarily articulated with political & cultural changes.

2006S01463

Sarmento, Manuel Jacinto & Tomás, Catarina Almeida (Insttit Child Studies, U Minho, Portugal [tel: +351253601204; fax: +351253616684; e-mail: cto-mas@iec.uminho.pt]), **Globalisation from Children's Eyes**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We live in a time where the contradictions, the disparities & the inequalities become more visible & acute. It is enough, for this propose, to observe the present reality of some collectives such as the woman, the ethnic minorities, the old, the jobless, the sexual minorities, the handicapped & the farmers, among others. We are spectators of the devaluation & of an attack to social rights, which seemed to be consolidated & granted. We can state, when the changes occurred during the last decades are discussed, that it is consensual the idea of recognizing the deep changes of contemporary societies. The world seems to have turned into a more complex one, unequal & heterogeneous, overall under the decisive pressure of the hegemonic globalization. That changed the contemporary societies, namely in its contraction & in the fractures that were induced, process that keeps going on. The economic globalization supported on the neo-liberal economic consensus, as its principal outcome the subordination of the Nation-States to the multilateral agencies such as, the World Bank, the Monetary International Found & World Trade Organization. By this way the Nation-State is progressively loosing his preponderant & decisive paper, giving way to the so-called civil society & to the new social actors in the social scene. Around diversified interest & aims, forms of organization & social groups came up & diversify. Indeed, we observe the change of principles with absolute & civilization value as well as juridical norms, as it is the case of childhood rights, into social doings, which presuppose a set of negotiations, compromise, administrations of economical & financial resources & political & budgeting options that are not always coincident or main concern for children. The global building up of childhood & children rights are under pressure of economical & political considerations, interests & strategies. The acknowledgment of the best interest of children or the higher interest of childhood is difficult to detach from what is the

best interest of corporations, supranational institutions & multinationals. We can however, state, that if there are dominant orders & spaces, there are also discontinuities between those orders & spaces. And when we think in childhood it is possible to identify & to express emancipation forms, experiences, initiatives & pro-com struggles of childhood (Sarmento et al, 2005). In what concerns to the children social movements, that are diversified & heterogeneous, the rising up of collective action set up against the unfairness related to children & the defence & promotion of its rights are made effective by the objective spreading of the effects of globalization & by speech, were different looks of the representation of the world, childhood & children are raised up. Thinking about children & childhood in contemporary society will, unavoidably go through the struggle against the exercises & practices of moral exhortation; the “self closure” of the movements, of science & of the production of knowledge by those working, directly or indirectly, with children; the ethnocentric & adult-centric practices & speech. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2006S01464

Sato, Shiho & Fasting, Kari (Norwegian School Sport Sciences, NIH, 0806 Oslo [tel: 47-2326-2338; fax: 47-2326-2414; e-mail: shiho.sato@nih.no]), **Myths surrounding the Female Body in Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In recent years, there have been an increasing number of sociological studies of the body by North American scholars. In spite of this, very little attention has been paid to such studies in Japan. The purpose of this paper is—in order to help rectify this obvious gap in the literature—to explore issues concerning the body as they appear in contemporary Japanese thoughts, which deal with the concept of lived body from a different cultural background, & in many ways are radically different approaches from Western sociology of the body. Yuasa Yasuo—almost unknown in the West—is introduced & I examine his work as a distinctive thought & his contributions to the body studies. This contributes in practical lives of Japanese women & men. Therefore, I will discuss how these issues emerge by contrasting the views of some recent Japanese feminist research with Western discourse relative to Japanese women.

2006S01465

Sato, Yoshimichi (Faculty Arts & Letters, Tohoku U, Japan [tel: +81-22-795-6036; fax: +81-22-795-5972; e-mail: ysato@sal.tohoku.ac.jp]), **Trust, Inequality, and Commitment: Effect of Commitment on the Relationship between Trust and Inequality**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores whether commitment relations in the market encourages wealthy people to enter the market & to trust other wealthy people, which makes them richer. I studied the effect of market attractiveness on the relationship between wealth & trusting behavior using an agent-based model & revealed that a very attractive market entices untrustworthy people to it, who hinder wealthy people getting higher payoffs than in a moderately attractive market. I also showed with a different agent-based model that the rate of commitment relations in the market is an increasing function of market attractiveness. If these findings are empirically valid, we can figure out the following scenario: Honest, wealthy people form commitment relations in the market & prevent untrustworthy people from entering them; as a result, wealthy people get richer as the market becomes more attractive. This paper examines this possibility by operating the market attractiveness & the level of emulation of the “best” agent’s behavior in my second model. A result of the simulation shows that the market attractiveness determines whether the above-mentioned scenario is the case or not.

2006S01466

Saunders, Rebecca (Dept English, Illinois State U, Normal 61790 [tel: 309-438-7778; fax: 309-438-5414; e-mail: rsaund@ilstu.edu]), **Cultural Trauma and Personal Recovery in Post-Apartheid South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The English word “recovery” bears a tellingly dual meaning. On the one hand, it signifies healing, the restoration of health & normalcy, the process of a cure; on the other hand, it signifies repossession, the return of something missing, indemnification or restitution. This double meaning, I argue, characterizes the ambiguity of the TRC’s rituals of reconciliation on how to heal the nation & its citizens. While the TRC invested heavily in a rhetoric of reconciliation & recovery, depicting the nation as injured by the atrocities of apartheid & debilitated by the illness of racism, this ideological formulation has remained precariously ambiguous on 1)

whether the recovery aimed at is that of the nation as a political unit or of individuals; & 2) whether that recovery will be accomplished by a program of psychological healing or by the restitution of lost goods & property. I contend in this paper that the TRC's overriding ideology of reconciliation of healing the body politic has in significant ways overlooked, & sometimes even impaired, the mental health of individuals, many of whom have been asked to sacrifice their personal healing for the nation's. Further, I argue that the TRC's emphasis on healing the nation's soul has largely been at the expense of repairing its material body, as demonstrated by the commission's emphasis on spiritual reconciliation over material reparations.

2006S01467

Saunders, Rebecca (Dept English, Illinois State U, Normal 61790 [tel: 309-438-7778; fax: 309-438-5414; e-mail: rassaund@ilstu.edu]), **Extracting Truth: Interrogation as an Instrument of Human Rights Regimes**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Troublingly, interrogation is an instrument essential both to abusive political regimes & to the courts, truth commissions, & tribunals that strive to account for them & bring them to justice. This paper explores how interrogation functions to establish truth, enforce reconciliation as a form of social discipline, & assign responsibility. Most specifically, it examines the point at which interrogation potentially becomes a form of invasion or torture. While I suggest comparisons with texts & truth commissions elsewhere (Chile, Rwanda, Sri Lanka), my primary focus in this paper will be on South Africa's Truth & Reconciliation Commission (TRC). Interrogation—both that carried out by the apartheid regime & that employed by the TRC—aims fundamentally at accessing the interior of the subject & retrieving the truth it bears. The disturbing similarity between a torturous regime (like apartheid) & a formal truth-finding body (like the TRC) is that they both rely on exposure of the inner, hidden parts of the mind or soul as a technology for establishing truth. This prying open of, & intrusion into, interior space might also be a description of bodily wounding, rape, or torture. Indeed, as Page du Bois has argued, torture inhabits Western epistemology in the conception of truth as something hidden that must be extracted by force, established by the *basanos*. Michel Foucault, historicizing, reminds us that “since the Middle Ages, torture has accompanied [confession] like a shadow & supported it when it could go no further” (History of Sexuality, Vol I, 59). & Elaine Scarry contends that “interrogation is internal to the structure of torture, exists there because of its intimate connections to & interactions with the physical pain” (The Body in Pain, 29). Testimony during & after the TRC has dramatized the potentially invasive, disciplinary, or even torturous nature of inquiry. While there is evidence that the process of turning oneself inside out was cathartic for some, there are also numerous instances where deponents to the TRC found the process painful, wounding, re-traumatizing, & even abusive. As a Khulumani Support Group press release put it, “The TRC has compromised our right to justice & to making civil claims. In good faith we came forward and suffered the re-traumatization of exposing our wounds in public in the understanding that this was necessary in order to be considered for reparations. We now feel that we have been used in a cynical process of political expediency.” How, then, this paper inquires, can interrogation be relied upon in the defense of human rights, when it has played so central a role in violating them? By what standards can we distinguish between benevolent & abusive modes of interrogation? And how can we ensure that the former does not deteriorate into the latter?

2006S01468

Savelyev, Yuriy (National U “Kyiv-Mohyla Academy,” Ukraine [tel: 3 8 050 353 39 57; fax: 3 8 044 463 67 83; e-mail: save@ukma.kiev.ua]), **Modernization and Pseudomorphosis: Post-Communist Gender Order in the Context of Global Gender Transformation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ An impact of global process of modernization on gender relations in post-communist countries is analyzed in the paper. It is argued that a unique gender order in post-communist countries, which determines a steady increase of economic inequality between men & women, women's political marginalization, reconstruction of traditional gendered consciousness & reinvention of gendered mythologies, is a result of an artificial & perverted form of gender transformation which was implemented within the Communist Project of modernization. Gender transformation as a critical change of gender relations, gender roles, frames, competences & patterns of behavior & interaction has been accelerated by principally new & decisive waive of emancipation which is institutional & directed to demasculinization of societal institutions. In contrast to the previous stages

of emancipation & the feminist movement, which objectively were devoted to struggle for masculinity as a general base & a scale of equality of men & women, institutional emancipation leads to increasing value of femininity in the sociocultural system. The essence of institutional emancipation is an accomplishment of parity representation of men & women in social institutions by means of implementation of collective (group) rights. However, gender transformation & institutional emancipation can be true, profound & irreversible only if they are a consequent result of social & cultural development. Otherwise, they are a sociocultural pseudomorphosis which completely depends on an implemented project of modernization. If this project is over, as in the case of post-soviet countries, subsequent demodernization inevitably induces masculine backlash in culture & societal institutions. Therefore, the critical question in global process of gender transformation in non-western cultures is whether the project of modernization which is implemented in a given society is viable.

2006S01469

Scalvini, Marco (New York U [e-mail: marco.scalvini@nyu.edu]), **Sick City: Comparing Segregation and Spatial Patterns of HIV/AIDS in New York City**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper provides an original framework for understanding some distinctive processes of urban exclusion. Comparisons of spatial patterns of HIV/AIDS distribution could highlight a range of unexpected & equally compelling images of the main North American cities. I have selected New York City to represent a situation linked to budget cutting, impoverished neighborhoods, urban renewal, gentrification, & immigration. At the same time, this environment is characterized by a relatively high degree of economic success & social integration. Is there a spatial consideration to the HIV/AIDS epidemic in New York? How much are economic inequalities & polarization reflected in access to health services in this particular context? Have neo-liberal policies at least partly shaped the formation of HIV/AIDS enclaves?

2006S01470

Scanlon, T. Joseph (ECRU, Carleton U, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 2X8 [tel: 1-613-730-9239; e-mail: jscanlon@ccs.carleton.ca]), **Convergence Unlimited: Call Centres and the Indian Ocean Tsunami**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The December 26, 2004, Indian Ocean tsunami took hundreds of thousands of lives & there were victims from every continent except Antarctica. As a result call centres in foreign ministries around the world were flooded by missing persons inquiries. Many found it difficult to cope. This overload phenomena—known as convergence—has been known for nearly 50 years, but it has been rarely so easy to study it on a worldwide basis. The paper reviews what happened in call centres in nine countries—Israel, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, the United Kingdom, Canada, New Zealand & Australia—and concludes some fared much better than others. There were a number of reasons for this including the timing of the incident, whether there had been previous experience, whether there was a designated call centre & trained staff & whether there was a back-up location. The results were also better—as was true in Canada & the Netherlands—if there was an on-line system in place to handle recording the information from such calls. The study outlines lessons learned & concludes that while an overload of calls is impossible to prevent, it is possible to find ways of dealing with that overload more effectively than was true in many cases after the tsunami. Collating the missing persons' calls & determining which of those reported missing were actually missing & possibly dead was only the first step towards the collection of pre-death (ante mortem) information that would allow the dead to be identified.

2006S01471

Scanlon, T. Joseph (ECRU, Carleton U, Ottawa, Canada K1S 2X8 [tel: 1-613-730-9239; e-mail: jscanlon@ccs.carleton.ca]), **Fear, Self-Evacuation and Apparent Role Abandonment: The Plague's Last Hurrah in London**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Scholars who have studied human behaviour in disaster have concluded that it is a myth that those with professional responsibilities will abandon their roles in time of danger. In fact Russell Dynes & Henry Quarantelli (“Role Simplification in Disaster: Role Stressors and Support for Emergency Workers,” Center for Mental Health Studies of Emergencies, Rockville, Maryland: National Instit Mental Health, 1985) report they could not find a single example of role abandonment. However, historical & other literature on the 17th-century London plague describes substantial role abandonment especially by physicians & clergy, two professions with spe-

cial responsibilities when many people are ill & are dying. There is even a report that the Bishop of London, Hervey Hensman, tried to stop Anglican priests from fleeing by warning them they would lose their appointments if they did so. If these accounts are true this would suggest that behaviour in a major disease outbreak, such as a pandemic, might be very different then in other types of emergencies. However a search for primary evidence to show that these accounts are true has proved frustrating. A review of diaries by Samuel Pepys & John Evelyn & the widely quoted fictional account by Daniel Defoe (*A Journal of the Plague Year*, London: Oxford U, 1969) fails to provide clear evidence either way.

2006S01472

Schaefer, Andrea (Graduate School Social Sciences, U Bremen, Germany 28219 [tel: 0421-218-4140; e-mail: schaefer@gss.uni-bremen.de]), **Changes in Bequest Patterns? A Cohort Comparison**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The study of intergenerational relations has advanced theoretically & empirically in the last decades (Katz, 2005). However, there is little previous quantitative research on downward transfers within the inner circle of the family from a gender point of view. A gender specific analysis of this issue was hitherto not possible due to a paucity of individual-based data. This study is based on data from the German Socio-economic Panel Study (SOEP). The SOEP now makes it possible to estimate individual inheritance retrospective from the year 2001. The paper compares transfer patterns of four cohorts - defined by year of transfer *mortis causa* - to fully understand the patterns of transfer behaviour in terms of gender over time. For that the impact of normative, legal & economic changes on the (female or male) donors' life course are taken into consideration. Such an approach can elucidate whether or not - & if, to what extent - gender-inequality is reproduced by inheritance over time. After a short insight on the specific influences on the life courses of the donors, gender specific proportions & amounts of inheritance given from each cohort to recipients as well as age patterns are shown. Furthermore multivariate analysis (OLS) is employed to illustrate a decline in gender specific transfer behaviour of inheritance in the last four decades.

2006S01473

Schäfer, Martina (Centre Society & Technology, Technical U Berlin, D-10623 Germany [tel: 0049-30-31426854; fax: 0049-30-31426917; e-mail: schaefer@ztg.tu-berlin.de]), **"Is This Business, Voluntary or Leisure Work That I Am Doing?" Experiences From Case Studies of the Organic Sector in the Berlin-Brandenburg Region**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Concepts of feminist economics & "sustainable work" stress that unpaid voluntary & care work (also called reproductive work) have to be included in strategies for a socio-ecological transformation of society. Worldwide, unpaid work—often done by women—is of crucial importance for assuring livelihoods & plays an important role in pursuing social & ecological goals. So far, however, the societal benefits of unpaid work are far from being appropriately recognised in science & politics. The research project "Regional Wealth Reconsidered" analyses the working patterns of entrepreneurs in a pioneering sector: the organic agriculture & food sector of the Berlin-Brandenburg region. Businesses of this sector (producers, processors & retail traders) follow rather strict regulations concerning the ecologically sound production of food & commit themselves to forms of processing that exclude synthetic additives. Since a number of the managers/directors of this sector have strong links to the social movements of the 1980s, they are also inclined to pursue additional, societal goals. Within the project, the societal activities of the organic sector & their institutional contexts (e.g. business associations, non-profit organisations, networks) were analysed via questionnaire & by doing nine case studies. One focus of the analysis was to know more about the rationality behind engaging in different activities & whether they are seen as being "business" or not. The results suggest that - concerning the organic sector - the boundaries between market & non-market activities are rather fluid & that different types of work are carried out with the overarching motivation of producing in harmony with the natural & social environment. Non-market activities are, however, endangered by the growing economic pressures on the sector. In the session I will present results concerning the working patterns in this sector, the institutional context of the activities, & their recognition by actors in the local & institutional environment, drawing conclusions concerning possible strategies for supporting forms of decent work that assure livelihood & sustainable development.

2006S01474

Schlote, Christiane (Dept English, U Berne, Switzerland 3000 [tel: 41-31-6318246; fax: 41-31-6313636; e-mail: schlote@ens.unibe.ch]), **Tales of Vernacular Cosmopolitans, Migrants and Astronauts: Postcolonial Inscriptions of Cosmopolitanism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In view of recent debates on transnational, global & even planetary literatures, it is hardly surprising that cosmopolitanism in its various guises has had a particularly strong impact in the field of postcolonial studies & criticism. On the one hand, the term is used in reference to privileged (often diasporic) academics & their alleged understanding of cosmopolitanism as a means of cultural dominance & national disengagement. On the other hand, as Homi Bhabha—one of the most prominent "cosmopolitan" intellectuals—argues in his "Notes on Vernacular Cosmopolitanism", to clearly differentiate between various concepts of cosmopolitanism, situated between an elitist & neo-liberal notion of cosmopolitanism & what Bhabha calls the "vernacular cosmopolitanism" of migrants & refugees, is nothing short of imperative. Thus the aim of this paper is twofold: it will analyze postcolonial literary representations of cosmopolitanism & their potentially mediating functions (e.g., how can cross-cultural texts facilitate cross-cultural understanding) & it will examine the possibilities & limits of cosmopolitanism as a category for approaching global narratives & the position of transnational writers & critics.

2006S01475

Schlueter, Elmar (DFG-Graduate School Group-Focused Enmity, U Marburg, 35037 Germany [tel: 0049(0)6421 2824494; e-mail: Schluet3@staff.uni-marburg.de]), **Putting the Autoregressive Latent Trajectory Model to Practice: A Test of the Longitudinal Relationships between Anti-Immigrant Prejudice and Discriminatory Behavior**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Complex changes over long periods of microsociological constructs can only be examined by means of panel studies. The analysis of such relations requires appropriate analysis models. The paper at hand presents the autoregressive latent trajectory model developed by Bollen & Curran (2004). This model is a combination of two established analysis methods for longitudinal data. These are the autoregressive model & the latent trajectory model. The advantages of the autoregressive latent trajectory model over both these approved analysis methods are discussed. Finally, the application of the autoregressive trajectory model is demonstrated using a current German panel data set. The topic is the longitudinal relation between ethnic prejudices & discriminatory behavioral intentions over time.

2006S01476

Schmauch, Ulrika (Dept Sociology, Umeå U, Sweden [tel: 46-90-786 63 09; e-mail: ulrika.schmauch@soc.umu.se]), **Handling the Invisible: Everyday Racism in Sweden**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Statistics show that the African population in Sweden are among the groups experiencing the largest amount of ethnic discrimination in the country. Still the discourse of Sweden as the most humanitarian of all countries is strong & racism is seen as mainly as the ideology of the extreme & prejudiced. This paper aims at analysing the tension between these two phenomena. Through an analysis of narratives of people with African decent, in Sweden, using the Extended Case Method, it is shown that the everyday dealing with experiences of racism is made difficult through the denying of racism in public discourse.

2006S01477

Schmiderer, Harald & Bichler, Robert M. (U Salzburg, Austria 5020 [e-mail: harischmiderer@hotmail.com]), **Indicators for Life-Designing as a Form of Youth Identity Formation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The formation of youth identities in Austria—as a prime example of Western post-industrial societies—is in an ongoing process of rapid & fundamental change: from static & traditional patterns towards multi-optional Life-Designing. The aim of this paper is to identify the main indicators for new identity concepts of this sort. These indicators can be classified within categories of consumerism, individualisation, flexibilisation & the impact of ICTs (Information & Communication Technologies). We suggest that these indicators prepare a way for the better understanding of the experiential reality in a globalising society, which enables to create & to design a sustainable social system. Thus, optimized social well-being can be realized.

2006S01478

Schmidt, Verena (ILO, Bureau Workers Activities [tel: 41-22-799-7448; fax: 41-22-799-6570; e-mail: schmidt@ilo.org]), **Relevance and Potential of Global Production Systems for New Cross Border Strategies of the Labour Movement**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Global production systems make global corporations highly dependent on transport & the movement of goods. Various key companies were deregulated in transportation such as cargo handling imports, rail freight, air cargo rules & express road delivery services. The move towards just-in-time delivery of products has considerably worsened the working conditions of transport workers & resulted in cuts in conditions & benefits, very high levels of work intensity & new forms of casualization & social dumping. There is a potential for Global Union Federations to join forces & to use global production systems strategically in their fight for better workers' rights. The paper examines global production systems & their impact on working conditions from a buyer driven point of view, i.e. focuses on the power of distributors, warehouses, retailers & also consumers rather than the supply driven side which would focus on from where raw materials are procured. Possible contradictions between purchasing practises & compliances with International Labour Standards, Labour Codes & Codes of Conduct should thus play an important role in the analysis. The paper will critically examine to what extent the international labour movement can use "old" institutions of global governance such as the ILO to implement International Labour Standards along global production systems & to include the respect for International Labour Standards in the "new" institutions of global governance such as the WTO. The paper will present the preliminary results of a common research project between the ILO's Bureau for Workers Activities & the partner organisations of the Global Union Research Network (www.gurn.info).

2006S01479

Schmidt, Verena & Schwenken, Helen (ILO, Bureau Workers Activities [tel: 41-22-799-7448; fax: 41-22-799-6570; e-mail: schmidt@ilo.org]), **Irregular Migration as a Challenge for the International Labour Movement. An International Comparison**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Irregular Migration is an increasingly important issue in national & international policy debates including within trade unions. Some unions proactively organise irregular migrants, others are more reluctant or even hostile. However, there are some success stories regarding irregular migration & the implementation of Labour Standards, the improvement of living conditions as well as their organising in trade unions. So far, there is a lack (& at the same time a need in the labour movement) in systematising & analysing these challenges & experiences. We put forward the hypothesis that those unions who see migrant workers, including irregular migrant workers, as a chance to fight with them against the levelling down of labour standards will be most successful in reducing the informal shadow economy of their country. At the same time, one of the main challenges for unions is to create class solidarity within the labour movement beyond ethnic groups & to proactively integrate (irregular) migrant workers without alienating their domestic workers. Based on empirical research we examine to what extent different forms of union organisation impact on the different responses to new challenges & the issue of irregular migration. The aim of the contribution is to categorise different approaches by trade unions to deal with irregular migrants & which approaches are most successful in organising them.

2006S01480

Schmidt, Volker H. (Dept Sociology, National U Singapore [tel: 65-6516-3176; e-mail: socvhs@nus.edu.sg]), **What Do (or Should) We Mean by Modernity, Anyway**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the last quarter of the 20th century, a growing body of literature has argued that we are rapidly stepping out of modernity, leaving it behind us & moving on to something else. The boldest versions of this argument hold that we have already reached a "postmodern" stage of societal evolution, others suggest we find ourselves at least in "high" or "late" modernity. The latter claim is reminiscent of the 1970s notion of "late" capitalism, which announced the imminent demise of an economic system that has since seen a triumphant global breakthrough. Not surprisingly, therefore, that notion has recently come a little out of vogue. Considering the worldwide proliferation of modern institutions & social structures during the past few decades, concepts such as late or postmodernity might well be headed for a similar fate. For once we adopt a global perspective, it appears as though the world is only just becoming (genuinely) modern. But

what is modernity, anyway? The present paper argues that modernity, like all stages of societal development, ought best to be conceptualized through its primary mode of differentiation, which in the case of modern society takes the form of functional differentiation. Functional differentiation is compatible with enormous ground-level diversities, with a great deal of institutional & socio-cultural variety. This variety, in turn, has more recently given rise to yet another paradigm aiming to make sense of the present condition, namely that of "multiple modernities". However, like its forerunners, this paradigm appears to be seriously flawed, not least because it nowhere provides any hints as to what the various "modernities" might have in common. A concept of modernity that focuses on functional differentiation can accommodate the phenomena that other schools of thought cite in support of their respective proposals, because it shows that the fundamental structures of modernity remain intact despite continuous change at the surf, ace level, & that, to the extent that modernity has broken through at all, they are the same everywhere. For purposes of theory formation, it is therefore these structures that we must unearth before & above everything else.

2006S01481

Schmierl, Klaus (Institut Social Research, Munich, Germany [e-mail: klaus.schmierl@isf-muenchen.de]), **Transformative Capabilities in the "Very Old Economy": Intersectoral Innovation Networks and Learning Alliances**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Well-known classical patterns of creating innovations in the economy do actually change. Innovations aren't originated anymore solely in 'knowledge intensive' companies. On the contrary they are mutually shared & created between companies of different economic segments including so-called low-tech sectors. Intersectoral innovation processes organized along "distributed knowledge bases" across economic sectors becomes the main source of innovation. Also in mature economic segments of the Old Economy innovation processes are increasingly performed in global or local innovation & training networks—a fact, which for the most part is neglected within economics & social sciences. Based on altogether 43 extensive empirical case studies of individual low tech companies in eleven European countries conducted by an interdisciplinary project consortium within the EU funded project "Policy and Innovation in Low Tech (PILOT)" the paper discusses distinct strategies of low tech companies which allow them to reproduce a creative knowledge base by establishing innovation & training alliances. Therefore it addresses the main question: How are innovative capabilities in these low-tech companies created, organised, managed & mobilised in the long run by building up cross-company training networks? The author presents evidence from the case studies that although low-tech firms are characterized by predominance of incremental knowledge accumulation & informal training, at the same time they rearrange & refine creative solutions for developing vocational training networks & learning alliances.

2006S01482

Schnell, Christiane (U Arts Bremen, 28217 Germany [tel: +49-421-95951050; fax: +49-421-95952050; e-mail: c.schnell@hfk-bremen.de]), **Towards a "Post-Modern" Type of Professionalism? Changing Concepts of Professionalism in Cultural Professions in Germany**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper discusses the impact of the "digital revolution" & the shift towards the so-called knowledge society on cultural professions. Compared to the established professions, cultural professions could never claim to have absolute authority on a special field of knowledge & an exclusive monopoly of jurisdiction. However, the overload of information & aesthetics, brought up by new communication technologies & the global expansion of the media market in the 1990s, forced cultural professions to renegotiate their claims of professional ethics & behavioural standards. Three features of these changes are assessed in this paper: the selection of information, performance, & economic efficiency. Also analysed is how context transformation is reflected in the regulatory framework of cultural professions in Germany, in particular, in copyright law. With regard to socio-economic change, this paper is highlighting the ambivalences & contradictions of professionalism. The major hypothesis of the paper is that cultural professions are a new type of "post-modern" experts. Empirically, the argument is based on document analysis & expert interviews.

2006S01483

Schuerkens, Ulrike M. M. (Ecole hautes etudes sciences sociales, Formation doctorale: Etudes comparatives du développement, Paris, France [e-mail: Ulrike.Schuerkens@ehess.fr]), **French title**

not provided (Global Modernity, Civilizations and Local Life-Worlds: A Theoretical Approach), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ The article introduces the subject by a reflection upon the theoretical problematic of the approach. Since the end of global competition, characteristics of the Cold War era, the process of international competition has played a most accentuated role. However, with the growth of global modernity during the last decades, the failure of most of the communist states, & the dispersion of the neo-liberal credo, the discussion of the notion of competition in our area has again begun. This has led to the question whether the economic ideology advanced by global modernity has a social & cultural impact on different western societies. Given that there are no real alternatives to the western ideal of economic competition, economists & sociologists question whether the notion of competition could be integrated in a social, cultural, & economic system in Asia, Latin America, & Africa. The answer largely depends on the social structure of societies in different regions of the world; it is evident that certain cultures are better placed than others to actively participate in global modernity.

2006S01484

Schuerkens, Ulrike M. M. (Ecole hautes etudes sciences sociales, Formation doctorale: Etudes comparatives du développement, Paris, France [e-mail: Ulrike.Schuerkens@ehess.fr]), **French title not provided** (Local Socio-Economic Practices in a Globalized Africa), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ The author analyses the impact of globalization on Africa. He will show that globalization in Africa acts as marginalization of the continent. The following points are addressed: globalization & productivity of work, globalization & socio-economic effects, & globalization & national leadership. Based on research in East Africa, the author demonstrates the local socio-economic practice. The example of small entrepreneurs allows specifying theoretical socio-economic change over the past years. The principal argument is the increasing influence of structural adjustment measures of the 1980s that have led small entrepreneurs to adapt to the importance of the market, not by increasing competition but by accepting risks of economic behavior. Many entrepreneurs exercise several parallel activities in order to insure their economic survival &/or to include different family members in the economic activity. Furthermore, the author shows some particularities of Africa's inclusion in globalization.

2006S01485

Schulz, Markus S. (NYU/VT, New York, NY 10012 [e-mail: markus.schulz@nyu.edu]), **The Role of the Internet in Transnational Mobilization: Chiapas Connections, 1994-2005**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The uprising of the Zapatistas in Chiapas is widely considered to be the prototypical case of a conflict in which the Internet had a decisive impact. This paper questions whether the Internet's impact has been exaggerated & investigates its role empirically through quantitative & qualitative analyses. The data set consists of over 42,000 electronic mails & web pages & is contrasted with the discourse in national & international mass media & ethnographic research in multiple sites in Mexico, the United States, & Europe over the period 1994-2005. The findings support a more nuanced account & assessment of the Internet's role vis-à-vis other media interfaces. The paper concludes with a set of general recommendations for further research.

2006S01486

Schulze, Bernd (Institut Sportkultur & Weiterbildung, Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität Münster, 48149 Germany [tel: 0049/251/8331803; fax: 0049/251/8334867; e-mail: schulzb@uni-muenster.de]), **Sport Organizations without Market and State—Case Studies in Latin America**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The most important resources for the sport system are money, political power, participation (time, work) & knowledge. The main sources are the economic system as well as the political system (the market & the state) on the one hand, & the members of the sport organizations on the other hand. This Western model of sport & physical education is contrasted by many countries in Africa & Asia, where only few resources are transferred into the sport system. Latin America can be seen as proof of the fact that none of these two models is absolutely determined & stable. Some Latin American countries were among the wealthiest nations on the planet in the beginning of the 20th century but then witnessed an extreme decline of life standard &, as a consequence, of the level of organized physical activity after a severe economic crisis. Here we can observe the direction in

which club sport & physical education in rich countries may develop if neither the economic nor the political system or the population is able to transfer resources to the sport system. This fact will be explained during the exposition by delivering empirical data about sport clubs & national federations in Uruguay.

2006S01487

Schwedhelm, Elmar (Faculty Social Work/Social Welfare, U Kassel, Germany, 34109 [tel: ++495618042914; fax: ++495618047958; e-mail: schwedhelm@uni-kassel.de]), **Professional Biographical Orientations in Intercultural Counselling in Uganda?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The success or failure of international development projects depends to a large extent on the interaction work of the participants, e.g., in counselling encounters, & their ability to understand each others' roles. Intercultural counselling is influenced by the participants' diverging cultural structures of interaction & interpretation which often results in alienation & misunderstanding, but also in their attempt to somehow restore their cooperation & to develop new orientations. The paper reports on a research project on intercultural counselling in Uganda (a project sponsored by the German Research Foundation) & is based on the analysis of video recordings of counselling interaction & narrative biographical interviews with the participants of these encounters: Ugandans who are members of NGOs involved in health care projects, peace building measures & the support of poor children on the one hand & German advisers on the other hand. The paper deals with both the problem of diverging professional & occupational orientations which can be identified among the participants of the counselling encounters & how they influence the ongoing interactions. This link between biographical research & interaction analysis can contribute to a more circumspect preparation of such projects & a more rigorous self-reflection of this type of work.

2006S01488

Schwenken, Helen (U Kassel, Dept Social Science, Germany [tel: +49-561-804 3111; e-mail: Helena.Schwenken@uni-kassel.de]), **Contesting Europe's Borders: How Do Undocumented Migrants Articulate and Organize Themselves while Crossing Borders?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ RC 48 Based on intensive empirical research between 1999 & 2003 (documentary analysis, protest event analysis), I analyse political mobilizations by undocumented migrants in the borderland between France & the United Kingdom. My hypothesis is that borderlands become highly contested geographic spaces in which questions of entry/exit/citizenship/identity etc. are negotiated. Irregular migrants are among the relevant actors. This perspective is seldom taken in social movement research as well as in migration studies. The focus has mostly been on undocumented migrants already living in the receiving states & facing hardship due to their irregular status. I show that the migrants made use of splitted elites (in the UK & France) & the discrepancy of the declared official policies & the outcome, the failure of control. Migrants managed to establish a practice & discourse of "autonomous migration" which is disrespectful regarding migration control policies. Furthermore, (precarious) alliance structures were established which contributed to mobilizations. The theoretical framework is rooted in social movement approaches (framing & political opportunity structures) as well as in political science (to explain the organization of "weak interests") & the concept of "spaces of resistance" in Geography.

2006S01489

Sciriba, Lydia & Vassallo, Mario (Dept English, U Malta, Msida MSD06 [tel: 356-99849403; fax: 356-21339314; e-mail: lydia.sciriba@um.edu.mt]), **Perceptions on Code-Switching in Malta**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on Malta, a minuscule island in the centre of the Mediterranean which, for centuries was colonised by a long list of rulers of which the most influential on Malta's two official languages have been the Arabs (870-1090) for Maltese (a Semitic language & a dialect of Arabic) & the British (1800-1964) with respect to English. This study investigates the perceptions of the Maltese with regard to code-switching. Owing to the fact that Maltese & English are in contact & often in a non-diglossic situation, there tends to be extensive code-switching. In person interviews were conducted on 500 participants using a structured questionnaire in November 2005. The study identified factors & situations that were likely to influence the negative or neutral perceptions of the Maltese

with regard to code-switchers. The findings reveal that different types of code-switching (intra-sentential vs. inter-sentential) are not perceived in the same way if these are used in educational settings or the media.

2006S01490

Scott, Alan (U Innsbruck, Austria [tel: 43-512-507-7310; fax: 43-512-507-2841; e-mail: alan.scott@uibk.ac.at]), **Reform and Placation: The Management of the Modern University, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper seeks to apply aspects of Christopher Hood's analysis of managerial models ("The Art of the State", 1998) to university reform. To what extent is university restructuring driven by a modernizing rhetoric—'information society', 'mode 2' research, etc.—that has its origins in social scientific discourse? What mix of hierarchy & market do we find in the reformed university? Are Hood's predictions about the role of 'placation' in subverting the original reform intentions borne out? Does the reform process contribute to the emergence of illiberal governance styles in the effort to break the power of vested interests? The paper will use material from research on HE reform in Austria—a previously highly state-centred system—to discuss these issues. The paper will also consider the ways in which actors adjust their behaviour to adapt to new circumstances, & how new strategies & hierarchies emerge in the shifting context.

2006S01491

Scott, Bernard C. E. & Johnson, Zachary (Cranfield U Defence Academy, [tel: +44 (0)1793 785120; fax: +44 (0)1793 783746; e-mail: B.C.E.Scott@cranfield.ac.uk]), **Learning Conversations on Higher Education: A Conceptual Framework and Programme of Research, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ With the understanding that sociocybernetics is concerned with the application of cybernetics & the systems science to the social sciences, in this paper we develop a sociocybernetic conceptual framework for the domain of education, with particular application to the higher education sector. The work of the celebrated cybernetician, Gordon Pask, is our main source of inspiration. Pask (1972) states: "Education is a regulatory system of civilisation." He went on to develop, with Scott & other colleagues, conversation theory (CT), a cybernetic theory of learning & teaching which, as discussed in the paper, can be recursively applied at many levels of resolution, from that of the individual learner to that of a whole institution. Our conceptual framework is based on CT. We use it to model the many structures & processes that constitute higher education practice. We go on to describe an ongoing research programme that uses the conceptual framework for understanding how higher education is being transformed by information & communication technologies, with the aim of clarifying how these transformations can be guided & effectively facilitated. Pask, G. (1972).

2006S01492

Scott, Jacqueline L. & Nolan, Jane (Faculty Social & Political Sciences U Cambridge [tel: 01223 335610; e-mail: jls1004@cam.ac.uk]), **Perceptions of Quality of Life: Generational and Gender Differences, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The question of who decides what matters for a person's quality of life is far from straightforward. Self-definition is certainly important, but by no means sufficient. Self accounts can be flawed, in part because of well documented psychological biases including telling more than is known. Yet systematic differences across the generations & across gender in terms of what people perceive to be crucial for quality of life do matter. For, as W. I. Thomas noted, perceptions have real consequences. In this paper we analyse data from the 1997 & 2002 waves of the British Household Panel Study. The data set provides an unusually rich source of subjective & objective indicators about the quality of life of the British population. We analyse this representative sample both quantitatively & qualitatively to identify what are the most important things people cite as crucial to their quality of life. Useful insights are derived not just about what heightens quality of life, but also what undermines it. Using Putnam's notion of "generational disengagement," we examine whether the "war generation" employs different criteria for considering quality of life than the more recent & supposedly less civic-minded generations. We also examine whether the "gender quake" in terms of women's labour force participation has reduced or eliminated a traditional gender divide with respect to importance of family, as compared with employment & independence. We conclude by discussing the issues surrounding the utilitarian & nonutilitarian aspects of quality of life & discuss possible consequences of men & women's changing life conditions & expectations, over time.

2006S01493

Segal, Edwin S. & Segal, Marcia Texler (Dept Anthropology, U Louisville, KY 40292 [tel: 502-852-2424; fax: 502-852-4560; e-mail: esegal@louisville.edu]), **Beyond Curiosity: How Does Cross-Cultural Research on the Variety of Masculinities Contribute to a More Formal Theory of Sex-Gender-Sexuality Systems?, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ From a cross cultural perspective there are more kinds of masculinities than the dualistic version of western language & thought. Western scholars of sex-gender-sexuality are finally beginning to recognize this fact. How can this knowledge be used to inform & expand scholarship? Some cultures have traditionally recognized structural locations for GLBT individuals. Can we go beyond the exotic as a foil for the critique of our own societies? Our theories need to accommodate both "us" & "them." In the contemporary world, social science is an international enterprise, so the positions of "us" & "them" can easily be reversed. Does this shift of viewpoints change the way we theorize about sex-gender-sexuality systems? Can we identify variables that seem to be responsible for different cultural constructions of sex, gender & sexuality? This paper explores ethnographic parameters framing these issues. Intersections of class & gender within cultural contexts take us beyond a simple bi-polar/multi-polar framework. Some of the ethnography makes it clear that the spread of western cultural hegemony, which accompanies the spread of economic & technological hegemonies, results in the addition of new layers of terms & conceptualizations, often masking, but not extinguishing the older layers.

2006S01494

Seippel, Ørnulf (Institt Social Research, 0260 Oslo, Norway [tel: 0047 23086101; e-mail: ors@socialresearch.no]), **Voluntary Sport in Civil Society: Social Networks and Influence, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In many countries sport is the largest organization in the voluntary sector, & is thereby also a very vital part of civil society. Yet, even though we know much about some aspects of sport as a voluntary organization, we do not know very much about sport as one among more actors of civil society: its position & influence in a field of voluntary organizations. This paper represents an attempt to increase our understanding of the position & influence of sport in civil society, & will do so by focusing on the social networks between voluntary organizations as they appear in overlapping affiliations among their members. By this methodology it is possible to situate various organizations in relation to each other, find out how organizations are similar (share members), which organizations are the most central in the organizational field (also, controlled for size) & to situate sport with respect to other parts of civil society. Thus, the aim of this analysis is to study sport organizations' place in an organizational landscape in general & with respect to specific actors in particular & hence also to say something about its influence. Data comprises different sets of Norwegian national surveys from the years 1980, 1990, 1996 & 2002.

2006S01495

Semashko, Leo (Tetrasociological Instit, St. Petersburg, Russia [tel: 7-812-5133863; e-mail: semashko4444@mail.admiral.ru]), **Tetrasociological Approach: Six System Sociocybernetic Innovations for an Information Society, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Tetrasociology is a four-dimensional, holistic & interdisciplinary theory of an information (global) society of four equally productive sphere classes - partners, self-organized as a cybernetic system, aspiring to a natural order of social harmony (Leo Semashko. Tetrasociology: Responses to Challenges. 2002; www.peacefromharmony.org). On the basis of the four social reproductive spheres, tetrasociology predicts six Sociocybernetic innovations for an information society. 1. Sphere classes of the population employed in the appropriate spheres of social reproduction: Socioclass, Infoclass, Orgoclass, Technoclass, which self-identification transforms them in the conscious actors of social harmony; 2. Sphere democracy constructed on equal distribution of power between the sphere classes, generations, genders that makes such democracy by a state of social harmony; 3. Sphere sociological statistics that allow quantitative measurement of social harmony; 4. Sphere information-statistical technology for calculation of social harmony; 5. Sphere sociocultural technology of achievement & maintenance of social harmony; 6. Sphere strategic management ensuring governance by social harmony of spheres & sphere classes. A self-organizing order of social harmony order arises when a priority is placed on the interests of children & their caregivers. These groups, which com-

prise from 50% to 80% of the population, will provide the social foundation for a natural order of harmony & peace.

2006S01496

Semashko, Leo (Tetrasociological Instit, St. Petersburg, Russia [tel: 7-812-5133863; e-mail: semashko4444@mail.admiral.ru]), **Sphere Strategic Management for the Organizational Democracy and Harmonious Transnationalization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The branch organization & branch management correspond to an industrial society. Their new models are required for postindustrial (information) society. On the basis of tetrasociology as the four-dimensional theory, which unites western structural idea of spheres & oriental value idea of harmony, the sphere models are developing (about tetrasociology & models look: L.M. Semashko. Tetrasociology: Responses to Challenges. St-Petersburg, 2002). The foundation of sphere models makes tetrasociological idea about society as a system of four spheres of social reproduction: social, information (cultural), organizational (political) & technical-economic (material). These spheres differ in the resource (subject, product & capital), which is reproduced in them. Four sphere classes of the reproduction correspond to four spheres, in which these classes are employed. The sphere management is the strategic management of spheres & sphere resources with the purposes of achievement of economic & social harmony at all levels. Social & economic harmonization of spheres, sphere classes & resources, which is provided by sphere management, is the major condition of efficiency of social reproduction. Economical harmony is an optimum economic efficiency of these spheres. Only the sphere management together with the organizational democracy is capable of ensuring constructive strategy of the harmonious transnationalization of spheres of reproduction & sphere classes in 21st century.

2006S01497

Semashko, Leo (Tetrasociological Instit, St. Petersburg, Russia [tel: 7-812-5133863; e-mail: semashko4444@mail.admiral.ru]), **Harmonization of the Religious Sphere: New Values and Social Priorities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Enmity exists not only between religions: Christianity & Islam, Islam & Hinduism, Judaism & Islam (Arabian-Israeli conflict), it exists within each religion. In Christianity there is enmity between the Catholic & Orthodox Churches, between Catholics & Protestants; inside the Orthodox Church there is enmity between the Eastern & Western Churches. Inside Islam there are two hostile tendencies, tolerant & intolerant (Tarek Heggy, 2004). The source of enmity exists in their religious base. In each religion there exist two parallel alternative principles: Jus Talionis & the Golden Rule (Rudolf Siebert, 2004). This explains the existence in the world religions of two tendencies: hostility & love for peace but also a trend towards global harmonization. All these tendencies are affected through the cultural mechanisms of symbolism & values (Reimon Bachika, 2000, 2005). In this paper the question concerning the social sources of enmity & harmonization of religions is raised. A new social hierarchy, to be realized in mature information societies, is discussed on the basis of harmonious sphere classes. In this hierarchy high priority is given to children & all groups which are engaged with children. Such a new social hierarchy has the potential for effectively harmonizing religions & overcoming their enmity.

2006S01498

Semashko, Leo (Tetrasociological Instit, St. Petersburg, Russia [tel: 7-812-5133863; e-mail: semashko4444@mail.admiral.ru]), **Institute of Children's Suffrage Executed by Parents as an Effective Way for Children's Participation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Children's suffrage executed by parents is an effective legal & sociocultural institute for the establishment of a priority of the children's interests in an information society, for increase of the responsibility of family & state for children, & for priority budget financing of the children's sphere. It is its main social predestination. Children's suffrage institution carries out in society many various functions: cultural, political, legal, psychological, family, gender, educational, communication etc. One of its important functions is the development, strengthening & increase of quality of the children's participation in social, political & family life. We shall title this function as function of the institutional children's participation. In the paper the first part we shall try to present a brief sketch of the children's sphere & its plight. In the second part the children's suffrage institution is considered & in the third part the functions of institutional children's participation is opened.

2006S01499

Semi, Giovanni (Dipt Studi Sociali & Politici, U Statale Milano, Italy 21022 [tel: 0039-0250318888; e-mail: giovanni.semi@unimi.it]), **The Symbolic Economy of Ethnicity in Turin**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper stresses the relationship between a process of urban regeneration & the development of a symbolic economy in the city of Turin, in northern Italy. Data & reflections are based on fieldwork between 2001 & 2003 for my PhD (discussed in 2004). In the last decade the "discovery" of the inner city of Turin by both public institutions & private investors has been accompanied by a large display of representations of a reinvented "local" as well as "foreign" culture. The former drawing principally on the Middle Ages & Renaissance historical past of the neighbourhood & the latter on the construction of an exotic set of mainly Moroccan elements, these urban narratives create the "ambiance" that makes this neighbourhood the most celebrated in town. My aim is to show how this process is not as clear-cut or one-sided as it can appear. International migration flows, post-industrial dynamics, urban elites' renewal & the interaction between those dimensions create what is now considered an urban space a la mode of Turin, a place that was seen, only 15 years ago, as one of the worst to live in. If one of the reasons for the early dismissal of the inner-city was the local, popular & rather marginal culture, now some selected elements of it, especially ethnicity, are taken as symbols of renewal & regeneration.

2006S01500

Senekal, Anton & Uys, Tina (U Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 27-11-489-2883; fax: 27-11-489-2879; e-mail: as@rau.ac.za]), **Saying "No" to the Spread of AIDS: The Case of UJ Students in South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper starts off by constructing a simple ideal-typical attitudinal-behavioural template specifying some of the attitudes/behaviours that would characterize a hypothetical social condition which would for all practical purposes, if implemented, stop the spread of HIV/AIDS by means of sexual intercourse. This template will be represented by a simple two-by-two table with two attitudes being posed on the vertical axis & the two corresponding behavioural possibilities being posed on the horizontal axis. The two attitudinal possibilities involve an internally oriented "no" to any thought of involving oneself in any kind of risky sexual behaviour & externally oriented "no" to any thought of encouraging/putting pressure on anybody. Behavioural possibilities in essence & simply involve the behavioural expression of the above two attitudes which respectively imply resisting actual personal involvement in any kind of risky sexual behaviour & abstaining from any kind of behaviour which could result in any kind of risky sexual behaviour by anybody else. This template will be used as analytical tool only as these attitudes & behaviours can only be distinguished from each other analytically but not separated in the reality of everyday life. Using the template as a benchmark, the attitudes & behaviour of UJ students (relating to HIV/AIDS & sexual behaviour) are measured against this in order to try & establish the extent of congruence between the actual attitudes & behaviour of students on the one hand & those proposed by the template. In this way it is hoped to ascertain the extent to which UJ students approach the total "no-zone" concerning the spread of HIV/AIDS though risky sexual behaviour.

2006S01501

Sevänen, Erkki Tapio (Dept Cultural Research, U Joensuu, Finland [tel: +358-13-2514354; fax: +358-13-2513228; e-mail: erkki.sevanen@joensuu.fi]), **Niklas Luhmann and Critical Theory: Non-Critical System Theory vs. Critical Systemic Sociology?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Through his writing, Niklas Luhmann attempted to impose limits on social criticism, on Enlightenment thinking & on radical movements. Is, then, his thinking entirely devoid of critical elements? Luhmann himself held that "critical theorists" observe society by means of distinctions such as authentic/manipulated, & they label other descriptions of society as ideological. Luhmann, in turn, saw human minds as autopoietic systems that handle sense perceptions according to their own principles of operation; that is, our picture of the world varies according to the kinds of distinctions & concepts that we apply to it. Luhmann argues that works of art that help us to understand that the world can be observed or constructed in different ways; it is the function of art to provide people with alternative models of the world. In contrast, critical theory has understood works of art as an implicit or explicit criticism of the "instrumental rationality" pre-

vailing in modern societies. As a sociologist Luhmann wished to produce critical analyses of the distinctions & concepts through which sociologists observe society. Thus, his sociology is critical at the level of second-order observations, whereas critical theory is mainly critical at the level of first-order observations.

2006S01502

Seward, Rudy Ray, Stanley-Stevens, Leslie & Cready, Cynthia (Dept Sociology, U North Texas, Denton 76201 [tel: 940-565-2295; fax: 940-369-7035; e-mail: seward@unt.edu]), **Conceptualizing Factors to Explain Fathers' Involvement with Children: Identity Theory, Models of Involvement, and Prior Research**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social psychological concepts based on identity theory, a four-factor model identifying the sources of fathers' involvement, & three distinct components of fathers' involvement with children have dominated research on fathers' relationships with their children, although other models have been proposed. Despite the extensive but selective use of identity theory concepts; the involvement source factors of motivation, skills & self-confidence, social support, & institutional support; & the involvement components of engagement, accessibility, & responsibility, most research on fathers has been narrowly focused. Recent theoretical & conceptualization efforts are reviewed in the paper for the purpose of stimulating an expanded research focus. Key concepts are delineated, competing models are assessed, & prior research on fatherhood surveyed to present a set of factors & a model that better reflects the complexity of fathers' involvement. This more inclusive set of concepts & measurements are grouped into major clusters & the clusters are put in a model to suggest their relationships. Together these concepts address what individuals bring to their relationships, provide insights on interpersonal exchanges, include the social context of relationships, & provide multiple outcome measures. These concepts & the model should help guide future research.

2006S01503

Shaheed, Farida (Shirkat Gah-Women's Resource Centre, New Garden Town, Lahore, Pakistan [tel: 92-300-8475053; fax: 92-42-5860185; e-mail: Farida.Shaheed@gmail.com]), **Navigating Belonging to Negotiate Citizenship: Pakistani Women's Experience of Being the Other in State and Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ At its simplest, citizenship is the conferring of official belonging to a particular state, an identity that carries with it certain entitlements. The reality is far more complex. Belonging is as much about exclusions as about inclusions; not all citizens are conferred full belonging & because there is no accurate plural of 'I', all collective identities are, of necessity, fluid selective processes shaped by power dynamics even when they are presented as finite, even immutable. This is equally true of citizenship as other collective identities. Implicit in both legal & social definitions of citizenship is a profile of 'the true citizen': in Pakistan this includes being male & Muslim. All citizens outside this profile are obliged, therefore, to negotiate their citizenship, by reshaping themselves or the collective identity, or both. This paper explores the implications of multi-level, often conflicted, belonging for women's access to rights & how they negotiate this belonging. With particular reference to Pakistan & more generally Muslim contexts, it examines the challenges posed by women's need to redefine citizenship to include their experiences & realities & the impulse to retain membership of other collective identities, such as ethnic or religious groupings, that may obstruct access to existing state rights.

2006S01504

Shahrokni, Nazanin (UC-Berkeley, CA 94720 [tel: 1-510-8603225; e-mail: nazanin@berkeley.edu]), **Public Opinion Surveys as Public Sociology: The Case of Ayandeh Polling Institute, Tehran, Iran**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Modern sociology claims its professional role is the accurate analysis of society & the production of objective knowledge. Nevertheless, in societies where the state claims a strong stake in the public sphere, an accurate, objective sociological analysis can be targeted as overly "political". In 1995, a number of Iranian social scientists founded a private polling institute called Ayandeh. Their performance in accurately forecasting the surprise victory of the reformist president Khatami in the 1996 presidential elections in Iran brought them fame. Their opinion polls, mostly funded by public agencies, eventually became a feature of the reform-led society & made their way into the political arena as rival political groups claimed to represent the "public" & their "opinions". In October 2002,

Ayandeh was closed down by the Iranian judiciary & consequently two of its board members were prosecuted based on a 400-page bill of indictment that accused them of the release of secret information ("public opinion" listed among them) to foreign intelligence services, & unauthorized cooperation with the US Gallup polling agency. Ayandeh's work had been considered reliable enough to be carried even by the state-run news agency. However, the Iranian Sociological Association, as a "professional" association, ignored the methodological rigor of the polls, denounced the work as merely "political" & abstained from issuing a resolution condemning the arrest of pollsters & the government's attack on sociological research. In this paper, I intend to provide a general picture of Ayandeh Polling Institute, its origins, its founding members, & the significance of their work in constituting 'publics' through public opinion surveys. Moreover, I believe that Ayandeh's case best exemplifies the situation of public sociologists/intellectuals & their vexed relationships with both the state & the academic circle.

2006S01505

Sharma, Veena (Prajna Foundation, New Delhi, India [tel: 91 11 2433 7913; e-mail: veena@w3c.com]), **Leisure Education for a More Fulfilling and Harmonious Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Technological developments have caused humans to harness nature & make life comfortable, they have also placed in question belief systems that anchored them to life & provided a sense of security & meaning. Present day economic systems with their commercial compulsions have further distanced them from values that were conducive to a good life, that provided meaning & satisfaction in life. The "hedonic treadmill" set into motion by commercialism has blurred the distinction between happiness & pleasure, thus often trivialising pursuits that would normally fall under the rubric of leisure. The aim of this paper is to show how leisure can be a tool for the garnering of larger human personalities as well as for social development. The paper will explore a model for leisure education based on traditional knowledge that enabled people to know the difference between self indulgence & self fulfilment, a knowledge that turned humans into responsible social beings, helping to raise contented & satisfied persons who had less need to indulge in anti-social & destructive activities that aim at challenging reason & rationality. If leisure were correctly understood & practiced the need for such diversionary activities could become reduced. The paper will explore methods of understanding leisure as well as methodologies for its practice. Recourse will be made to traditional wisdom & how it could help modern day leisure practitioners in propagating a correct understanding & practice of leisure. It would also look into the question of why there should be support for leisure education when pressing problems like hunger & famine face humanity. It will attempt to look upon leisure as an all encompassing phenomenon that can impact all human activities & attitudes & engender behaviour that would reduce these problems.

2006S01506

Shelly, Robert K. & Shelly, Ann Converse (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Ohio U, Athens 45701 [tel: 740-593-1369; fax: 740-593-1365; e-mail: shelly@ohio.edu]), **Speech Content and the Emergence of Inequality in Task Groups**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We examine how the content of actors' speech affects the emergence of inequality in task groups. Previous research has focused on classifying acts, the smallest meaningful units of speech, as providing opportunities to others to speak, making task relevant suggestions, & positively or negatively evaluating the contributions of others. We employ a new classification scheme based on the cognitive complexity of spoken language in the turn. This classification scheme relies on the entire content of the turn rather than the more atomistic act. Data analyzed are from fourteen groups of students performing different types of tasks. The analysis shows that features of cognitive complexity of speech account for the emergence of inequality more effectively than coding of acts.

2006S01507

Sheykhi, Mohammad Taghi (Dept Social Science, Al-Zahra U, Tehran, Iran [tel: 009821-22859416; fax: 009821-88047862; e-mail: mtshykhi@yahoo.com]), **Means to Expand Leisure Activities among the Youth in Iran-Resources and Potentials**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper explores the concept of leisure in Iran with special reference to the girls' education as a facilitator of leisure among them. Though leisure has been defined as a nonwork activity, it is not usually accessible

among the youth as they expect. Most often sufficient resources are not available to satisfy them so far as they expect. Education too, has potentially a major & determining role to play in bringing about leisure for the youth in particular in Iran. Some theoretical explanations of the needs, benefits, & satisfactions derived from leisure activities have been discussed in the paper. The paper will also discuss that similar to other aspects of life, youth must adapt potentially to changes encountered throughout the life course in order to maintain the highest possible level of happiness & well-being. However, leisure activities can play as a positive force in the lives of the youth. Leisure activities such as exercise & sports are in modern time necessary for the youth—encouraging them to participate in different activities which may even be challenging. The linkage between educational qualifications & occupations has highly contributed to the social mobility within the youth (girls), leading to increasing leisure activities for them. As found out, there are more prospects for the educated girls & those that conceive their paid employments are important resources & potentials for their leisure & happiness. Methodology used in this paper includes both theoretical as well as empirical methods.

2006S01508

Sheykhi, Mohammad Taghi (Dept Social Science, Al-Zahra U, Tehran, Iran [tel: 009821-22859416; fax: 009821-88047862; e-mail: mtshykhi@yahoo.com]), **Factors Contributing to Urban and Environmental Health in Iran with a Focus on Tehran**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper explores how the extraordinary growth of cities in Iran has primarily taken place as a result of migration from agricultural areas to urban areas. By virtue of great demographic density in towns & cities, problems involved in preserving & enhancing health & natural environment in cities are particularly urgent. However, some sort of solution-centered sociology could be applied to serve the purpose of reaching healthy cities in Iran. Contemporary industrialization, enhancing means of transportation, socio-economic changes rapidly changing lifestyles specially within the youth & the like, are among the factors affecting the environment & contributing to the unaccessibility of healthy cities in Iran, particularly in Tehran. The urban environment is getting degraded day by day due to man's ill actions & habits. The paper suggests that the cities should be arranged & conditioned in such a way that the inhabitants have access to the prerequisites for health such as food, income, shelter, safe water etc. The paper examines how social change is highly responsible for change in life patterns & outlook of the cities. The paper also argues, to reach Healthy Cities Standards, adequate criteria, norms & values should be rectified accordingly. Similarly, the existence of one car for every 2.4 citizens in Tehran in 2005, has created serious & dangerous air pollution in the city. The methodology used in this research is more theoretical & focuses on documents.

2006S01509

Sheykhi, Mohammad Taghi (Al-Zahra U, Tehran, 19478 Iran [tel: 009821-22859416; fax: 009821-88047862; e-mail: mtshykhi@yahoo.com]), **Status of Children and Young People as Influenced by Globalization in Iran: Profiles and Challenges**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper reflects a brief overview of the social, cultural, economic & educational impacts of globalization on children & youth in Iran. It explores the profiles & challenges of the issue, & its relevance to many other parts of Asia. Similarly, globalization & rapid economic changes are multi-dimensionally influencing the lifestyle & the network of relationships of these vulnerable people in the country. Children & youth are not only increasingly making choices concerning employment, housing, relationships, etc, but they are also engaging in new forms of socio-cultural expressions. Globalization has highly contributed to the growth of more & more children & youth in urban environments attending formal schools, preparing for new jobs in a capitalistic form of labour market, & accessing/consuming standardized components of globalizing youth culture. Such a transition within the youth generation has led to increasing challenges by the youth & for the youth in Iran as well as in many other developing societies. Such a scenario within the youth is supposed to be the consequence of mass tourism, increased migration, commercialization of cultural products & global consumerism. The methodology used in this paper includes theoretical as well as empirical methods. It explores some of the emerging roots of the increasing challenges among the youth. However, the roots of such challenges could be sought in population explosion in the country in the past three decades. The many issues covered in the present paper are intended to promote debate & further examine the problems

faced by the children & youth. Similarly, the paper examines various relevant indicators with special reference to the growing youth in Iran, highly influenced by globalization, & the resultant controversies & implications.

2006S01510

Sheykhi, Mohammad Taghi (Al-Zahra U, Tehran, Iran [tel: 009821-22859416; fax: 009821-88047862; e-mail: mtshykhi@yahoo.com]), **Youths' Culture vis-a-vis Family Network in Iran: A Sociological Appraisal**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper explores how youth culture tends to be open, i.e. constantly changing. As a result of the process of globalization more & more young people are growing up in urban environments, attending formal schools, preparing for skilled jobs etc. not only in Iran, but in many other developing societies. That contributes to controversial relations with families. The apparent cultural globalization is not merely homogenization, but youth cultures are also local products of interactions. They are constructed through social relations. Youth transitions in different dimensions increasingly help the youth make choices which contributes to generation gap, & the emergence of differences between youths & families. However, though in the past family used to transfer cultural elements to younger generations, & this process used to solve the problems that the youth usually confronted, in the new era such a network is highly absent within the youth. However, though the paper examines one of the traditional functions of the family which is socialization of children & youth, yet this function is gradually shrinking due to the power of globalization. Therefore, this traditional powerful agency is less able to develop the characters of members (the growing youth). Thus, family at present time is less the conveyor of traditions to the youth. However, the scenario is ever changing in the changing world. Methodology used in the present research includes both theoretical as well as empirical methods.

2006S01511

Shindondola, Hilma K. (Dept Sociology, U Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 0027 11 489 2882 fax: 0027 11 489 2879; e-mail: hks@rau.ac.za]), **Migrant Remittances and the Burden of Communication: the Socio-Emotional Challenges of Cameroonian Migrants in Johannesburg**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim of this paper is to describe the emotional burdens of a group of Cameroonian male migrants in Johannesburg. The focus is on the narratives of the respondents, revealing how they deal with remittance expectations as well as communication with relatives & friends in Cameroon. Their stories highlight the tensions & problems faced by migrants in a foreign city whilst simultaneously trying to maintain relationships that are at times strained due to the migrant's inability to remit money & other material goods. Most studies have focused on the sending & use of remittances & to a lesser extent, the documentation of the frequency & financial cost of telephonic communication with the international migrant's home country. However, the emotional burden placed on migrants when they do or do not make contact with relatives in the home country has been neglected. Using data from ethnographic fieldwork conducted in Johannesburg, the paper seeks to give an idea of the challenges of being emotionally rooted across borders & the effects thereof on the migrant's ability to settle in a foreign city.

2006S01512

Silva, Ana Amelia da (PUC-SP-Catholic U Sao Paulo, Brazil [tel: 0-55-11-3670-8517; fax: 0-55-3670-8517; e-mail: anamelia@uol.com.br]), **Social Conflicts and Public Memory in Recent Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The communication's point of depart emerges from an analysis of a International Court of Public Opinion, held in Brazil in 2001, that has judged violation against human rights & the criminalization process against the Rural Landless Movement—the MST. The main objective transcends this case analysis to focus on the importance of a dialectical approach between aesthetics & political new forms of expression—a “theater-court”—that brings to public discussion the question of social justice in the frames of mise-en-scènes & narratives of memory. That permits to bring for reflection a social imaginary that appropriates the historical tradition of struggles of the oppressed to confront violence (institutional & private), the media communication that criminalizes social movements & the articulation of an “exception state” in democratic societies. The conflicts for a public dimension of memory, differently from “spectacle society” (Guy Debord), or the “aestheticization of politics”, runs in the direction to (re)appropriate Walter Benjamin's reflection implicit in the task of

"brushing the history against the grain". At the same time, it permits to focus on the actual dismantling of public spaces & the scenario of a "de-politicization", with the consequent interdiction of conflicts & practices of dissensus.

2006S01513

Silva, Graziella Moraes D. & Schwartzman, Luisa Farah (Sociology Dept, Harvard U [e-mail: silva@fas.harvard.edu]), **Discourses of Difference and Equality in an Affirmative Action in Brazil: the Local, the National, the Global**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Using the case of Brazil, the goal of this paper is to investigate how affirmative action is translated between the global, national, institutional & individual levels. By analyzing interviews with university administrators & students in Brazil, we argue that in each process of translation new tensions emerge about the definitions of class, diversity, meritocracy & racial discrimination.

2006S01514

Simmons, Kevin M. & Sutter, Daniel (Austin Coll, Sherman, TX 75090 [tel: (903) 813-2341; fax: (903) 813-2477; e-mail: ksimmons@austincoll.edu]), **The Benefits and Costs of NEXRAD Weather Radar**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The National Weather Service installed a nationwide system of Doppler weather radars (NEXRAD) during the 1990s. Doppler radar was adapted for weather surveillance through a cooperative research effort by the Departments of Commerce, Transportation & Defense & represents an important public sector investment in infrastructure. Doppler radars have led to improved tornado warnings & rainfall estimates. We estimate & evaluate the benefits to society from tornadoes & floods attributable to the NEXRAD system as well as the cost of development & deployment of the system.

2006S01515

Simoës, Solange D., Aguiar, Neuma, Zelikova, Julia & Chernova, Janna (Instit Social Research, U Michigan, Ann Arbor [tel: 734-213-1328; fax: 734-764-3341; e-mail: ssimoës@umich.edu]), **The Multi-Faceted Nature of Gender Inequality in Political Participation: An International Comparative Approach**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper we examine gender inequality in political participation in Brazil, South Africa & Russia. We use data we collected in the international Social Hubble Project "Poverty and Inequality" through the Belo Horizonte Area Survey, the Cape Area Study, & the Petrozavodsk Area Survey 2005. In our explanatory model we combine social structural as well as attitudinal factors as constraints or enablers of women's political participation. The social structural factors considered are family life & the domestic division of labor; paid work; education & participation in non-political voluntary associations & religious institutions (which might favor the learning of civic skills as well as provide connections & recruitment). The attitudinal factors included in the surveys are interest in political matters, information & perception of self-efficacy. In our analysis of the causes of gender inequality of electoral & non-electoral forms of political participation, we find a multi-faceted nature of women's political participation in the three different societies we investigate.

2006S01516

Simoës, Solange D. & Ester, Peter (Instit Social Research, U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48106 [tel: 734-213-1328; fax: 734-764-3341; e-mail: ssimoës@umich.edu]), **Cultural Change and Global Environmentalism: The Clash of Individualization and Pro-Environmental Values**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Gradual cultural changes, associated with growing prosperity & material security, have generated publics that are highly sensitive to environmental problems. Besides the objective challenge of environmental degradation, a change in values provokes people to express their concern & determine their willingness to make sacrifices & to undertake actions to help protect the environment. But this is only one part of the story. The same culture shifts have an important linkage with increasing levels of energy consumption. One of the focal paradoxes is that simultaneously with growing levels of environmental concern & willingness to support environmental action, the levels of energy consumption & use of scarce resources are on the rise. Values too play a major role in this paradox. Throughout many modern postindustrial societies, higher emphases in

people's basic values on personal freedom, personal development, & personal responsibility can be delineated. This changing motivational make-up, which one can summarize with the concept of individualization, strongly influences human activities. Compliance with the basic motivation to fulfill salient personal goals goes hand-in-hand with human behavior that puts higher claims on energy resources. Political & policy interventions designed to solve environmental problems are unlikely to succeed unless decision makers & social movements take account of this paradox when communicating with the public. This classic theme in environmental politics is the focus of this paper, based on the findings of mass public surveys in the Netherlands, Brazil, Japan, China & Germany.

2006S01517

Simoës, Solange D., Jackson, James J., Jeronymo, Mauro & Griffin, Tiffany (Instit Social Research, U Michigan [tel: 734-213-1328; fax: 734-764-3341; e-mail: ssimoës@umich.edu]), **Who Is Black in Brazil? The Complexities of Race Identities and Affirmative Action in a Racially Mixed Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper we examine race identity in Brazil & discuss the implications of the findings for the current debate on affirmative action & implementation of quotas in Brazilian institutions of higher education. We draw on a discussion of competing views of race relations in Brazilian society, & build an argument with original qualitative as well as quantitative data that were collected through the Belo Horizonte Metropolitan Area Survey 2002 & 2005 waves. We dispute the common held view that racial identity in Brazil is ambiguous. Rather than ambiguous, we argue that racial identity can be better understood as multi-faceted; a composite of various subtypes or dimensions of identity. In this approach, we develop & compare various types of race identity measures: 1) self-identification, 2) census categories, 3) observed race (controlled by the observer's race), 4) ancestry, & 4) phenotype. In the interpretation of our findings we argue that high levels of miscegenation in Brazil has led to multi-faceted identities along with a gradation of prejudice. Rather than dismissing affirmative action & quotas as an "American import", we argue for the need to fearlessly face the intellectual & political challenges in order to develop affirmative action & quota systems that address the multiple ways in which identity is built & racism is experienced in Brazilian society.

2006S01518

Simoës, Solange D., Mohai, Paul & Brechin, Steven R. (Instit Social Research, U Michigan, Ann Arbor 48106 [tel: 734-213-1328; fax: 734-764-3341; e-mail: ssimoës@umich.edu]), **Globalizing the Local and Localizing the Global: The Links between Global and Local in Environmental Awareness and in Support for International Treaties**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper looks into the links between the global & local dimensions of environmental awareness & behavior & at how the national boundaries of global environmental issues might shape public support for international environmental treaties. This paper results from the authors' comparative surveys of mass public in the cities of Belo Horizonte in Brazil, Beijing in China & Detroit in the USA. The concept of "environment" is investigated as a multidimensional concept, as the authors seek to, at first, "disentangle", & later, explore the connections between the local, national & global dimensions. A central focus is given to understanding the global implications of individual behavior & awareness of local, concrete environmental issues. Rather than just focusing on the oppositions between developed versus developing, south versus north, or an inter-city approach, we develop a comparative analysis by investigating the impact of socio-economic positions, general values orientation, & the physical & institutional contexts in the ways the local & the global dimensions are perceived & linked or kept separate by the mass publics in the three cities. After exploring the ways the global & local are separated or connected in terms of contextualized individual perceptions & behaviors, we address the issue of support for international treaties to deal with "domestic" issues with global environmental consequence—such as deforestation of the rain forest in Brazil, energy consumption in the US, & the increasing levels of consumption in China.

2006S01519

Simon, Karl-Heinz (CESR, U Kassel, Germany 34109 [tel: +49 561 804 2273; fax: +49 561 804 7266; e-mail: simon@usf.uni-kassel.de]), **Transitions Management—An Issue for Sociocybernetics?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In several national & international research activities the concept of transitions of technological & societal systems is addressed. These activities are completely interdisciplinary in nature & are based on a challenging synthesis of empirical & conceptual information & arguments. Up to now there is not much exchange of ideas between the transitions research community & scholars in social sciences, especially sociocybernetics. Citations show that only a few facets of modern sociological systems theory are taken into consideration. The paper will focus on two dominant "theory architectures" found in contemporary social systems theory. The first paradigm is based on first order cybernetics & uses concepts from the theory of dynamical systems. The second paradigm is based on evolutionary concepts, stressing that the idea of control of these kinds of dynamics might be an illusion. Despite these fundamental differences in theory design & concerning the capacity to anticipate & to explain, both approaches are referring to cybernetic roots & the founders of systems theory. The bifurcation point, where the two approaches are breaking up, is determined, the consequences of the different strands of theorizing for transitions management are discussed & the role of human action (& responsibility) is brought up for discussion.

2006S01520

Simons, Leslie Gordon (Dept Child & Family Development, U Georgia, Athens 30602 [tel: 706-542-4855; fax: 706-542-4843; e-mail: lgsimons@uga.edu]), **Quality of Parenting and Child Outcomes in Different Types of Households**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper uses a sample of 867 African American households to investigate differences in parenting practices & child outcomes by type of household. Results of Analysis of Covariance indicate that mothers provide similar levels of parenting regardless of family structure. Secondary caregivers, however, showed a great deal of variation in quality of parenting. Fathers & grandmothers engaged in the highest quality, stepfathers the poorest, with other relatives falling in between. These differences in parenting did not explain family structure differences in child behavior problems. Results suggested that children do best when there are two caretakers in the household, although stepfathers were an exception to this rule. Child behavior problems were found to be no greater in either mother-grandmother or mother-relative families than in households with two biological parents. In terms of risk for child behavior problems, these family forms seem to be functionally equivalent. Three theoretical perspectives were utilized in the development of hypotheses & discussion of findings: the Marriage perspective, the Two Caregivers perspective, & Evolutionary Psychology.

2006S01521

Simons, Ronald L. (Dept Sociology, U Georgia, Athens 30602 [tel: 706-542-3232; e-mail: rsimons@uga.edu]), **Collective Efficacy, Authoritative Parenting, and Delinquency**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In recent years, the most popular explanations for delinquent behavior have emphasized either parental behavior or community factors. Unfortunately, there has been little attempt to combine these two points of view. Theory & research on parenting usually ignore community context, & community studies rarely consider parental behavior. This neglect is regrettable for both methodological & theoretical reasons. The present paper addresses this limitation by developing & testing a set of arguments regarding the nature of the relationship between authoritative parenting & community collective efficacy. We take the position that authoritative parenting & collective efficacy both function as sources of supportive control for children, albeit at different levels of analysis. We develop predictions regarding the manner in which these constructs combine to decrease a child's risk of affiliating with deviant peers & engaging in delinquent behavior. We test these hypotheses using hierarchical linear modeling with two waves of data from a sample of several hundred African American caregivers & their children. The findings provided strong support for our predictions. Over time, increases in collective efficacy within a community were associated with increases in authoritative parenting. Further, both authoritative parenting & collective efficacy served to deter affiliation with deviant peers & involvement in delinquent behavior. Finally, there was evidence of an amplification process whereby the deterrent effect of authoritative parenting upon affiliation with deviant peers & delinquency was enhanced when it was administered within a community context of high collective efficacy.

2006S01522

Simpson, Andy (U Birmingham, UK [tel: +44 121 4158239; e-mail: a.s.simpson@bham.ac.uk]), **Shifting the Youth Research**

Paradigm, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There are numerous examples of young people being engaged in research. However, one struggles to find examples of young people taking ownership of the process. "Young people cannot be dealt with in terms of single issues or policies. We have emotions, feelings, physical & mental needs. We know when we are being listened to, & right now no one is prepared to look at the whole picture." (Young researcher 2005). As researchers, our work influences actions & policies at every level, the impact on young people can be immense. We need to ensure that young people's voices are heard in our research. This paper highlights the degree to which action research with & by young people can facilitate an alternative way to inform dialogue on issues & policies that impact on their lives.

2006S01523

Singh, Jagjit (U South Pacific, Suva, Fiji Islands [tel: 679-323-2611; fax: 679-323-1506; e-mail: singh_j@usp.ac.fj]), **Quality of Life in Fiji**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Sen's theorizations on the capability & functioning approach to studies on the quality of life are flexible enough to be applicable to many diverse societies. In the context of Sen's capability & functioning concepts, this study explores the socioeconomic conditions in Fiji. The variables are dichotomized into two: the capability variables include income levels while functionings variables include aspects of housing conditions, literacy levels, food quality & health of individuals. Household data collected by the Fiji Islands Bureau of Statistics was used to explore the structural dimensions in the data. The results show that quality of life in Fiji varies with ethnicity.

2006S01524

Sinha, Shamser, Uppal, Shruti & Pryce, Anthony (City U London [tel: +44 (0)207 040 5454; fax: +44(0)20 7040 5717; e-mail: S.SINHA@CITY.AC.UK]), **Sex, Threat, and the Refugee Body: Postcolonial Intersections of "Race" and Sexuality**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Three co-ordinates map mortal fears of terrorism & sexual infection onto the refugee "body": (1) global migration into local spaces, (2) an invisibility of threat to the 'legitimate citizenry' & (3) the presence of "alien bodies." The national narrative codes genealogy & biological racial purity onto the citizen's body. Old fears about "pollution" through racial miscegenation are reworked into postcolonial fears, foregrounded by "terror" of the hidden indiscriminate threat of sexual infection supposedly posed by refugees. "Selective" egalitarianism denies citizenship & politically violates the refugee "body" through detention, surveillance & denial of sexual health care as the "threat" is "quarantined" & isolated. Our qualitative data examine the sexual health discourse of professionals that at once is shaped by this discourse of fear of threat & contagion & resists it. This resistance conceptualises the refugee body as "victim" rather than "threat." However, instead of only "victims," we also examine the resilient discourse of young unaccompanied refugees & asylum-seekers as they seek intimacy, sex, & happiness despite state social control & surveillance. We conclude by arguing for political action based not only on the refugee body as "victim" but also on agency, resilience & active citizenship.

2006S01525

Skille, Eivind (Hedmark University Coll, 2418 Elverum, Norway [tel: + 47 62430054; fax: + 47 64430001; e-mail: eivind.skille@hihm.no]), **"Social Policy in the Name of Culture"—Sport Policy in Norway (1970-2005)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since 1973, sport has—in the Norwegian political system—been defined as culture. A review of the White Papers on sport, the last 35 years, indicates a shift in the focus of the societal value of sport. The shift goes from emphasising the cultural aspects of it, which is legitimised by its intrinsic values, to a more instrumental focus on sport, as 'using sport in the community schemes'. One thing is the written rhetoric of governments; another is the implementing bodies—representatives—perception of the government's policy. Does it matter for the local & voluntary sport club what the White Papers from central public authorities say? Theoretically, I lean on a merger of neo-institutionalism & Bourdieu, which both emphasise the taken for granted & habitualised elements of human action & social practice. This gives few expectations of change in local practice. Methods are, in addition to analysing the documents mentioned above, interviews with leaders & coaches in local sport clubs. Preliminary data indicates, firstly, that the theoretical expectations will be confirmed. More detailed analysis will, however, secondly, perhaps give a more nuanced picture.

2006S01526

Skrbis, Zlatko, Woodward, Ian & Bean, Clive (School Social Science, U Queensland, St Lucia, Australia [e-mail: z.skrbis@uq.edu.au]), **Global Reflexivity and Cosmopolitan Dispositions: An Australian Study**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the cosmopolitan dispositions of Australians through the concept of global reflexivity. Following Savage et al. (2005) we use this concept to show how people reflect on issues that surpass the local & relate to a broader, global framework. We present data from two studies to explore these reflexivities. The first set of data comes from a large focus group study (Skrbis & Woodward 2005). We examine the extent to which the participants see themselves as conscious beneficiaries—or victims—in an increasingly interconnected world. We specifically focus on frameworks for interpreting the impacts of globalisation in economic & cultural domains. The second set of data derives from the Australian Election Study (Bean et al 2004), a representative social survey of a range of political & cultural attitudes. The study contained a cache of questions relating to globalisation, including immigration, dispositions towards other cultures, travel, & international politics & economy more broadly. The two studies provide an unprecedented insight into global reflexivity of Australians & their cosmopolitan dispositions.

2006S01527

Slagsvold, Marit, Dahl, Espen & Lødemel, Ivar (Oslo U Coll [tel: 47-22-45-20-00; fax: 47-22-45-30-65; e-mail: marit.slagsvold@oks.hio.no]), **Social Capital among Long-Term Recipients of Social Assistance in Norway**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper examines the amount of social capital among long term social assistance recipients & conducts a systematic analysis of how they compare with the general population in the same age groups. Our prime data set is a study of long term social assistance recipients living in 14 municipalities. The data have been obtained by a postal questionnaire sent to about 1200 individuals. The response rate is about 50%. Data on the general population are derived from several national surveys which contain identical questions & instruments to those applied in our study. Social capital is covered by questions addressing horizontal trust & social relationships bonding as well as of bridging nature. The data analysis clearly indicates that long term social assistance recipients are markedly poorer equipped with social capital than the general population. This applies particularly to trust & social relations of bridging type, but less to social relations of bonding type. This lack of social capital among long term social assistance recipients suggests that present active labour market programmes & activation programmes that are implemented in Norway are insufficient to bring them out of poverty & into work & self-sufficiency.

2006S01528

Slomczynski, Kazimierz M. & Tomescu-Dubrow, Irina (Dept Sociology, Ohio State U, Columbus 43210 [e-mail: slomczynski.1@sociology.osu.edu]), **Nonredundant Friends and Upward Mobility: A Test of Social Capital Hypothesis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper, we argue that having a large number of nonredundant friends—that is, friends who do not know each other—is conducive to upward mobility. We define friendship patterns using two quantities: the number of all friends & the density of ties among friends. Applying a job-mobility model, based on the utility anticipated from a possible new job, we test the hypothesis that social capital in the form of sparse networks, also known as networks with structural holes, positively stimulates upward mobility—above & beyond social characteristics traditionally used in status attainment research. On the basis of survey data gathered in Poland, we test social capital hypotheses pertaining to change in earnings during a five-year period, 1998–2003. Our results indicate that nonredundant ties among friends influence income attainment. In addition, we find that fifteen years after the collapse of communism, having friends who were members of the communist party is an inhibitor of upward mobility, while having friends who were entrepreneurs increases people's chances of establishing their own businesses, independently of the number of potential bridges between friends.

2006S01529

Small, Neil, Downs, M. & Froggatt, K. (School Health Studies, U Bradford, UK [tel: 44 1274236456; fax: 44 1274236458; e-mail: N.A.Small@bradford.ac.uk]), **Beyond Autonomy: End of Life Care for People with Dementia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Prevailing ethical models in medicine & social care emphasise the importance of autonomy—clinicians should act to increase autonomy & justice, aim to do good & avoid doing harm (Beauchamp & Childress, 2001). Debates re the ethics of providing, or not providing, specific configurations of care at the end of life have also been developed with a central focus on autonomy. This paper reports on research examining the end-of-life care experiences of people with dementia & specifically examines the interface between dementia care & palliative care. Both palliative care & scholarship in relation to intellectual impairment have explored moving beyond autonomy. However neither approach has fully engaged with an alternative bio-ethics relevant to people with dementia. While it is agreed that a concern with autonomy might have been welcome as a part of a democratisation of service provision—as a counterforce to paternalism—there is anger that, if autonomy is seen to override other concerns, it might result in inadequate care for those considered to be incapable of autonomy. The usual situation in a palliative care setting sees the likelihood that an agreed approach to care can be achieved, based on respect for the autonomy of the patient. Where a person is likely to lose the ability to communicate there is the possibility of the precedent autonomy of a living will being evoked. In contrast, with dementia we have to consider the possibility of an absence of a shared sense as to the nature of the challenge being responded to—an absence of illness insight; a break in the sense of a consistent autonomous self—that is, a person with dementia may not recognise the person they were & who made autonomous decisions as being the person they are now, & a person for whom the elevation of autonomy, of being able to make choices, is now a fiction principally serving the ethics of the staff & far removed from the person with dementia's overwhelming wish to be made to feel safe, to be cared for.

2006S01530

Small, Neil, Downs, M. & Froggatt, K. (School Health Studies, U Bradford, UK [tel: 44 1274236456; fax: 44 1274236458; e-mail: N.A.Small@bradford.ac.uk]), **Vulnerabilities of People with Dementia at the End of Their Lives: The Shortcomings of Autonomy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Any emphasis on individualisation & autonomy presents a risk when considering people with dementia. An ethos of achievement & an imperative to 'make oneself' can be a useful counterforce to a deficit model of ageing—ageing as decline—but having to construct for oneself a successful ageing presents a burden, or barrier, for this group & invokes the creation of a new rationale for customary neglect. With dementia we have to consider the possibility of a break in the sense of a consistent autonomous self—that is, a person with dementia may not recognise the person they were. The elevation of autonomy, of being able to make choices, for this group is far removed from the person with dementia's overwhelming wish to be made to feel safe, to be cared for. It is the loss of capacity to live with a reflective sense of the self, & to make choices, that shapes dementia as the quintessential dreaded loss for the postmodern person. A developing heuristic in palliative care has embraced appropriate advances in medical science in the context of an ethical commitment to the importance of the self. Its relevance for people with dementia is explored.

2006S01531

Smit, Ria (Dept Sociology, U Johannesburg, Auckland Park, South Africa 2006 [tel: +27 11 489 2319; fax: +27 11 489 2879; e-mail: rsm@rau.ac.za]), **HIV/AIDS: Are All Women Equally at Risk? The Perceptions and Experiences of Afrikaans Speaking Married Women**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ It is widely accepted that HIV/AIDS has become an endemic that is affecting all levels of human social existence, with particular reference to the lives of women. Although a number of studies have been done in the subfield of HIV/AIDS, known as "Women & AIDS," even more research is needed that reflects the views of a wide spectrum of women with regard to AIDS-related issues. In addition to researching the life-world of women who are known to be either HIV positive themselves or in regular & prolonged contact with people living with HIV/AIDS, it is also of great importance to focus on women whose lives are not necessarily closely intertwined with HIV/AIDS, but are nonetheless impacted by the social transformation brought about by HIV/AIDS. This paper focuses on findings from a qualitative study done in South Africa during 2005/2006. The study aimed to shed light on the perceptions & experiences of Afrikaans-speaking married women with regard to living in a society characterised by social transformation & a high HIV prevalence rate. Special reference is made to the perceptions of the respondents regarding the extent to which the above-mentioned issues have an impact on their marital & familial relationships.

2006S01532

Smith, Dennis (Loughborough U [tel: 44-0-1509-228364; fax: 44-0-1509-223944; e-mail: d.smith@lboro.ac.uk]), **Author Meets Critics: Dennis Smith on 'Globalisation: The Hidden Agenda', International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Globalization means the ruthless logic of the market backed up by the domineering state. It is stirring up a tide of global resentment held back by fear of American military power. When that power falters, the revenge of the humiliated world will strike the West. There will be no winners in the ensuing world war. That will be the story of the twenty-first century unless we redirect globalization towards building the decent democracy most people want. This book gets inside the forces driving globalization, analyses the anger & fear, & finds the levers that must be pulled to avoid catastrophe.

2006S01533

Smith, Dennis (Loughborough U [e-mail: d.smith@lboro.ac.uk]), **Globalization and Humiliation: The Hidden Agenda, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper considers the widely diverging responses of social scientists to the 'discovery' of globalization in the 1980s & 1990s. Writers such as Manuel Castells, Samuel Huntington & Thomas Friedman draw upon habits of thought that may be traced back well over a century to the age when the concerns of politicians & professionals in the leading European nation-states set the intellectual agenda. This paper proposes a sociological approach to globalization that focuses upon three neglected aspects: the consequences of the break-up of the European empires during the twentieth century; the part played by humiliation, outrage & resentment in the dynamics of global society; & the interplay between the human rights code & the honour code in the twenty-first century at every societal level from the family to global networks. Understanding these aspects of globalization entails a major reworking of the sociological inheritance left to us by the works of Tocqueville, Weber & others.

2006S01534

Smith, Dennis (Loughborough U [e-mail: d.smith@lboro.ac.uk]), **Humiliation, Resistance and Revenge: Twenty-First Century Choices, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper argues that the globalization generates humiliating conditions for many, especially in the rapidly growing cities of Eurasia, America & Africa. Escape from humiliation is a dwindling possibility, confronting people with the options of acquiescence, acceptance or rejection. If the last is chosen, this may take the forms of resistance or revenge. As the world moves towards a scenario in which economic & military power is increasingly multi-polar, where the drift to the cities has swollen still further the ranks of the urban unemployed, & the experience of resentment is the lowest common denominator, revenge politics are likely to prevail, as in early-twentieth century Europe. Now, as then, a likely outcome is war. The best antidote is decent democracy that strives to enhance conditions fostering dignity, freedom & a sense of fairness. But how will that be achieved?

2006S01535

Smith, Jeremy C. (School Behavioural & Social Sciences, U Ballarat, Victoria, 3353 Australia [tel: 61 3 5327 9633; fax: 61 3 5327 9840; e-mail: jeremy.smith@ballarat.edu.au]), **The Conflict of National Sociologies in Post-War Japan, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ The re-institutionalization of sociology after the Pacific War took place in a climate of social protest in Japan. A modest part of the conflict hinged on the values on which sociology would be re-founded. Universalist precepts of mainstream American modernization studies & established Japanese Marxist social theories were pitched in Cold War opposition. The outcomes are best remembered in the history of sociology in one of two ways: 1) realization that a metanarrative of modernization underpinned both camps & 2) recognition that both were fundamentally incompatible stories of modernity that have been surpassed by postmodern culture & sociologies that better explain conditions in the East Asian figuration. This paper sketches out the basis of another kind of history that builds on insights in civilizational sociology. It probes the interaction of Western & Japanese sociologies in the context of Japan's relationship with the United States & the growth of worldwide sociological knowledge. Comments on Eisenstadt's approach to Japan as a "deaxialising" civilization frame points of departure from accepted histories of Japanese sociology.

2006S01536

Smith, Jeremy C. (School Behavioural & Social Sciences, U Ballarat, Victoria, 3353 Australia [tel: 61 3 5327 9633; fax: 61 3 5327 9840; e-mail: jeremy.smith@ballarat.edu.au]), **Outside and against the Quincentenary: Modern Amerindian Representations at the Time of the Colombian Celebrations, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Celebrations in 1992 of the so-called Colombian Discovery of the Americas were a focal point for coalescence of transcontinental protest. The initial invisibility of Amerindian peoples in planned official proceedings became a source of conflict & was countered with instances of self-representation in conferences, protests, networks, ceremonies, interventions in public debate & revisionist educational curricula. In response to a process of literal alienation from Quincentennial discourse, indigenous perspectives revolved around visions for differentiated citizenship that (a) combined notions of rights, inter-nation compacts & gifts & (b) entailed repossession of historical narrative through expressions of indigenous historicity. This paper begins to explore the vernacular of resistance developed at this juncture. It counter-poses Euro-American images of fossilized Indian civilizations to living assertions for various forms of sovereignty that I argue, following the multiple modernities current of contemporary sociology, are part of indigenous modernities.

2006S01537

Smith, Lothar (Amsterdam Instit Metropolitan & International Development Studies (AMIDSt), U Amsterdam, Netherlands 1018 VZ [tel: ++ 31 317 450 336 fax: ++ 20 525 4051; e-mail: L.Smith@uva.nl]), **Who Is Supporting Who? The Influence of Transnational Ties on the Local Economy of Accra, Ghana, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Recently migration literature has shifted from a concern with the adverse effects of migration (notably the "brain drain") to focus on the benefits of migrants for the economy of their countries of origin (Anarfi et al. 2004, Orozco 2005). This shift in focus has influenced policy makers & researchers concerned with the link between migration & development (Sander 2003, Obadina 2003 & O'Neill 2003). This focus also led to own expectations that our field research would also reveal the dependency of local actors on migrants for sustaining economic activities. However our findings point out otherwise. One of the major omissions of much of the migration literature is to recognize that benefits migrants provide to ties in their country of origin need to be understood in the context of a history of exchanges with these ties. Second, & related, little recognition is given to differences between geographical locations & between ties within a same location in the role of migrants for local actors. This difference, we argue, is highly related to the kinds of institutions in which the relationship between migrant & local actor is embedded.

2006S01538

Smith, Tom W. (NORC/U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel: 773-256-6288; fax: 773-753-7886; e-mail: smitht@norc.uchicago.edu]), **A Cross-National Analysis of National Pride across Time and Cohorts, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In 1995/96 & 2003/2004 the International Social Survey Program conducted the first two rounds of the National Identity Study (NIS). The NIS contained two batteries on national pride, a scale of agree-disagree items measuring a more nationalistic form of national pride & a 10-item, domain-specific measure covering national pride in such areas as the economy, the country's history, & its military. The level of national pride varies notably across countries & tends to be highest in countries settled by Europeans & lowest in ex-Socialist states. National pride has changed little in recent years, but increased the most in countries subject to terrorist attacks. National pride in almost all countries is highest among the oldest cohorts & least educated segment. In most countries it is lower among cultural minorities & higher among the dominant national group. Gender differences are less common, but when they emerge, men usually express more pride than women do.

2006S01539

Smith, Tom W. (NORC/U Chicago, IL 60637 [tel: 773-256-6288; fax: 773-753-7886; e-mail: smitht@norc.uchicago.edu]), **Religious Change in a Globalizing World, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Drawing on the International Social Survey Program (ISSP) studies of religion in 1991 & 1998, this paper discusses several religious trends: (1) the revival of religion in some ex-socialist countries, (2) the increase in

non-affiliation & lower church attendance in some Western countries, including the US, UK, & Scandinavia, (3) the replacement of organized religion with more informal expressions of spirituality, & (4) increases within country diversity of religion due to (a) immigration, (b) the geographic dispersion of established religions (e.g., Evangelicals in Latin America), & (c) the formation of new religions. Discussion also covers how the next ISSP Religion round in 2008 will monitor such developments.

2006S01540

Snikere, Sigita & Koroleva, Ilze (Instit Philosophy & Sociology, U Latvia [tel: 003717217985; fax: 003717217986; e-mail: sigita.snikere@sociology.lv]), **New Forms of Youth Civic Engagement and Youth Protest Actions in Social Movements: Case of Latvia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The most traditional conventional form of youth civic engagement has been participation in NGO activities, however, changes in life standards that are partly due to Latvia joining the EU cause transformations also in forms of civic engagement. Young people more often are involved in informal organizations & at the same time unconventional forms of engagement come into the social political agenda. Youth protest actions as unconventional form of political engagement has been known in Europe since the end of 1960s & students' rebellion in France. In Latvia such protests began only at the end of 1980s with the collapse of the Soviet regiment when the "singing revolution" was means to regain the independence. Since then protests among different social groups have taken place sporadically, however they restarted with a new force in 2004 in the form of Russian & non-Latvian young people protests against the reform of the school educational system. In the context of the situation in Latvia the present paper discusses the cultural & political factors that influence different forms & level of participation; attitudes, values, views of those high school students who used protesting as means to influence politics, as well as reasons why protests got restarted in today's Latvia. The paper is based on the analysis of two researches—"Non-Latvian youth integration in the society of Latvia within the context of educational reform" (2004) & "Formation of youth identity and participation" (2005).

2006S01541

Soares, Ana Thereza (Communication & Arts Faculty, Catholic U Minas Gerais, Belo Horizonte, Brazil [tel: 00-55-31-9165-1867; e-mail: anasoares@gmail.com]), **The Information Is Not Necessary Anymore—The Codes of Mass Media System in Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses the role of the mass media system on the construction of social reality. It starts from a Luhmannian statement, which considers that our knowledge about the world is obtained from mass media communications. Also, it analyses how political & economical systems can promote a distortion related to the binary code of mass media system, developing an accurate observation above the use of media like power & money by a system that, at least originally, should operate with the medium information. Because of its social reach & credibility, the mass media system can be considered as a path, by organizations & other systems, for gaining visibility & legitimacy. Therefore, could the relations between the mass media system & other systems be transformed in coupling diversion? An analysis of the mass media coverage of the referendum about the maintenance of weapon & ammunition legal commerce, which took place in Brazil in 2005, can help us answer that question. A study of the biggest Brazilian magazines news reporting in the process of communicating about the referendum seems to show that the power & the money of some political parties & organizations were codes of great value for mass media organizations.

2006S01542

Solbjør, Marit (Dept Public Health & General Practice, Trondheim, Norway [tel: +47 73598905; fax: +47 73597577; e-mail: Marit.Solbjor@ntnu.no]), **Seeing Is Believing**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Subjecting oneself to the medical gaze (Foucault 1994) may involve some loss of autonomy. In many cases this can be understood as a trade-off in the interests of a cure from troublesome disease symptoms. This does not explain in a simple manner why whole symptom-free populations subject themselves to this gaze in screening programs. I have studied women's experiences of a screening program for breast cancer. Screening is increasingly a part of public health services in the western world. In Norway a screening program for breast cancer became nationwide in 2003. All

women aged 50-69 are invited to mammography every second year. The research group has interviewed 61 women in 8 different focus groups about their experiences as participants in mammography screening. The screening program consists of a mammography examination. Women participating in the screening program are non-symptomatic & most of them do not expect to have a cancer diagnosis after attending the mammography examination. They bring with them their experiences & stories of cancer, both from themselves & from others. These experiences & stories may be seen as part of how they interpret the mammography & their participation in a screening program. The women are acquainted with the possibility of having lumps smaller than what one can identify by self-examination. Mammography on the other hand, is thought to be able to identify tiny lumps that give no symptoms. One might claim that we are living in a visual culture with the sight as the primary sense, & medicine makes no exception (Mirzoeff 2006, Cartwright 1995). Mammography is a technology that allows us to visualise breast cancer. Trained medical doctors spot potential cancer at the mammograms. Visualisation seems to make participants trust the examination more than other examinations for breast cancer. For the interviewed women, visualisation through mammography is seen to be the only way to find lumps at the stage needed to feel safe to survive after treatment. Preliminary analyses give an impression of how women participating in breast cancer screening trust the technology of mammography as a diagnostic tool. In this paper I will focus primarily on mammography screening as a field where women's understandings of breast cancer (early detection saves lives) & their trust in medical technology is held together through the comprehension that mammography allows visualisation of breast cancer. It looks like these women subject themselves to the medical gaze precisely because the gaze involves "seeing." At the same time, research has shown that what is seen on mammograms varies to some extent (Elmore et al 1994). It seems that this uncertainty is absent in the assessment of most of the participating women, even though some of them acknowledge the uncertainty of mammography as they have heard of others who have had false negative results. Conclusion Mammography screening is trusted as a diagnostic tool for breast cancer by women participating in the Norwegian national screening program. Even though women know of false results of mammography, the visualisation of potential breast cancer through the mammogram seems to make women trust the technology & acknowledge the screening program.

2006S01543

Somashekher, C. (Dept Sociology, Bangalore U, Karnataka, India 560 056 [tel: 00 91 80 23211125; e-mail: somashekher.c@rediffmail.com]), **Globalization and Trends toward Professional Commitment among Indian Physicians**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the wake of Globalization, professions in developing & industrializing societies are under change. Recently, social scientists in general & sociologists in particular are fascinated in exploring the social realities pertaining to the impact of Globalization on the important sections of the Indian society like medicine. In turn, it would affect the existing medical practices & health scenario. Further, an attempt is made in the present paper to probe into the intricate realities pertaining to the implications of globalization trends for the levels of commitment among Indian physicians. By & large, Indian physicians seem to be representing a highly professional group. However, efforts need to be put in identifying the factors that could be hampering the reinforcement of professional commitment among physicians to increase the level of commitment with which they practice their profession. An attempt is also made to apply structural functional approach to the study of globalization trends & medical profession. It is found that physicians with better knowledge & higher skills gained through a longer period of professionalization tend to be more committed with ideological orientations. Further, the Indian physicians have nurtured an idea of medical career for themselves at an earlier age tend to be strongly committed to medical profession than those who land in it by chance or accident. The desirability of higher level of job satisfaction is supported by the fact that there is a strong association between job satisfaction & the level of commitment, indicating that, commitment induces job satisfaction & job satisfaction in turn reinforces commitment. They, the present paper analyses the globalization trends toward professional commitment & its related factors with special reference to Indian physicians.

2006S01544

Somashekher, C. & Hiremath, Siddharamesh L. (Dept Sociology, Bangalore U, Jnana Bharati, Karnataka, India [tel: 00-91-80-23211125; e-mail: somashekher.c@rediffmail.com]), **Gender Stratification of Academics**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The present paper seeks to focus empirically on the gender patterns in selection of academic courses in the institutions of higher education in India. With women taking to higher education in India being rapidly on rise, it is pertinent to probe whether definite patterns are discernible with regard to their selection of disciplines that are differentially graded in terms of prestige & in turn to ascertain whether there is gender based stratification of Indian academics. The findings are based on data pertaining to gender composition of faculty, scholars & students from four Universities in the State of Karnataka, India. In all, there were 128 women faculty members, 213 research scholars & 1865 students belonging to different faculties & disciplines. The analysis of the data reveals that, in spite of women taking to higher education in large number, there appears to be gender biased stratification in academics, wherein women tend to end up being in soft disciplines that are looked upon as less prestigious & less promising in terms of a career. It was observed that, there was a higher concentration of women faculty, research scholars & students in humanities & social sciences where as hard core applied sciences tend to be less represented by women faculties, research scholars & students. Further, intra faculty differences too are significant which are in favour of male faculty, scholars & students. Thus, a gender stratification of academics with women taking to less prestigious, less potential & less promising courses could be stated as being in existence.

2006S01545

Sonnenfeld, David A. (Washington State U [tel: +1 (509) 372-7375; fax: +1 (509) 372-7100; e-mail: sonn@wsu.edu]), **Ecological Modernization in Thailand's Electronics Industry: Causes, Consequences and Theoretical Implications**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Certain aspects of electronics manufacturing & assembly in Thailand are undergoing dramatic environmental transformations at the beginning of the 21st century. Leading firms in the sector are adopting environmental management plans, continuously improving environmental performance, & reducing usage of toxic materials. These advances are good news for Thailand's environment, as well as for the thousands of workers employed in the industry. Drawing on field research in Thailand over a seven year period, as well as from available data sources, this paper addresses the causes, consequences & theoretical implications of those changes. How have these changes come about? What roles have global & local exogenous (market, regulatory, environmental) & endogenous (industry, firm, labor) dynamics played in this transformation? What has changed & not changed in electronics manufacturing & assembly in Thailand as a result of its partial environmental transformation? In what ways have electronics manufacturing processes & end-products become more environmentally friendly? How has this affected the lives of workers, residents of nearby communities, consumers, & (at end of product life) waste-handlers? The paper concludes with a discussion of the implications of the experience of Thailand's electronics industry for theories of society-environment interrelations, including Ecological Modernization Theory.

2006S01546

Sonoda, Shigeto (Graduate School Asia-Pacific Studies, Waseda U, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo, Japan 191-0051 [tel: 81-3-5286-3932; fax: 81-3-5286-3932; e-mail: shigetosonoda@yahoo.co.jp]), **Urban New Middle Classes in East Asia: Their Socio-Cultural Background and Socio-Political Orientations in Comparative Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Rapid economic growth & social change have produced a large volume of urban new middle classes in East Asia. A lot of Asian sociologists have analyzed their socio-cultural background & socio-political orientations in their native countries, but extensive East Asia-wide research has not been implemented except few cases. In this paper, the author explores some hypotheses on the characteristics of urban new middle classes, such as younger generation hypothesis or feminization hypothesis, by using the data of AsiaBarometer survey in 2003 & 2004 which contains roughly 800 samples of urban residents in Japan, South Korea, China, the Philippines, Vietnam, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Brunei, & Indonesia. Result of binary logistic regression analysis reveals the fact that academic background & fluency of English are two statistically significant factors which distinguish between working class & new middle class in these countries though each country shows different patterns. Two-step cluster analysis suggests distinctive two types of East Asian middle classes, that is, middle class in former Anglo-American colonies & the one in non-English speaking societies. In the last part of this paper, the author discusses different traits of middle classes in East Asia in comparative perspective.

2006S01547

Sooryamoorthy, Radhamany, Miller, B. Paige & Shrum, Wesley (Dept Sociology, U KwaZulu-Natal, Howard Coll Campus, Durban 4041 South Africa [tel: +27 31 260 1254; fax: +27 31 260 2347; e-mail: sooryamoorthy@ukzn.ac.za]), **Does Mobile Telephony Reduce Globalization? ICTs and the Structure of Personal Networks**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Among the communication technologies introduced in the developing world during the past century, none has grown more rapidly than mobile telephony; yet the effects of mobile phone use on social relationships have received limited systematic study. We examine the factors associated with mobile phone usage in the southwestern Indian state of Kerala & the social structural consequences of such usage, particularly the composition & location of the social ties maintained through mobile technologies. Data, using survey methodology, were collected from a sample of 610 respondents drawn from three institutions. Analysis of mobile phone usage & network composition shows that frequent users have fewer local ties & more external ties than non-frequent users. However, these effects are largely due to the association of email & mobile phone use. We show that Internet use increases, while mobile phone use decreases the diversity of locations where social ties are maintained. The implication is that mobile telephony & Internet technologies have different consequences for the globalization process.

2006S01548

Southgate, Darby E. (Ohio State U, Columbus 43210 [e-mail: southgate.5@osu.edu]), **Teaching Progressive Sociology: Strategies for Overcoming Student Resistance**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ College students frequently resist the sociological perspective, especially when it emphasizes a critical understanding of political economy, socially structured inequality, & a corollary set of progressive politics. Resistance manifests itself in the classroom in a variety of ways (including, for example, using ad hoc as opposed to critical analysis, disengagement, & refusal to accept substantive findings provided in current sociological articles & books). Based on five years (1999-2004) of teaching sociology courses to include introduction to sociology, classical theory & social stratification, at two state universities with highly diverse student demographics (one with generally homogenous, traditionally high performing students, one with a diverse range of age & ethnicity of students with generally low performance), this paper provides an explanation of various expressions of student resistance in the sociological classroom, & a number of specific successful pedagogical strategies for increasing student receptiveness. In general, it is demonstrated how one may transform initially marginal (or from the student perspective, initially peripheral, superfluous, &/or oppositional) viewpoints of sociological understanding into a more centralized applicability via pedagogical emphasis on students' personal experiences & personal investments.

2006S01549

Spaargaren, Gert & Mol, Arthur P. J. (Environmental Policy Group, Wageningen U, The Netherlands [tel: 31317483874; fax: 31317483990; e-mail: gert.spaargaren@wur.nl]), **Theoretical Debates in Environmental Sociology: In Search for a Global, Materialist and Eco-Modernist Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Sociology is known for its academic debates. These debates are vehicles to accumulate understanding & interpretation of a constantly changing modern order. In the environmental social sciences, one of the axes of debate over the past ten years or so has been the exchange between Treadmill-of-Production ideas & Ecological Modernization perspectives. This paper reviews the nature of that debate & aims to move beyond it by pointing to some of the more profound changes in the sociological landscape brought about by globalization. An updated view of environment-society relationships can be derived from the works of contemporary sociologists like Manuel Castells, Anthony Giddens, Ulrich Beck, & John Urry amongst others. By further developing the sociology of networks & flows, the future research agenda for the environmental social sciences can be reframed & reformulated in such a way that the impacts of globalization are given proper pride of place not only in the empirical sense but also in terms of theoretical innovation. Some applications of the sociology of networks & flows are offered to show the fruitfulness of a global, materialist & eco-modernist perspective to environmental change.

2006S01550

Sparks, Andrew & Tritter, Jonathan Q. (De Montford U,

Leicester LE1 9BH [tel: 0116-207-8228; fax: 0116-250-6255; e-mail: andrew.sparks@wbs.ac.uk]), **The Implications of Public Sector Reform on the Public Service Ethos: Public and Private Sector Employment Conflict in South Africa and Britain**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Internationally neo-liberal inspired public sector reforms have impacted on the relationship between states & citizens, & have been an emerging research concern over the last decade. Far less explored have been the implications on public sector employees. Such reforms seek increasingly to model public sector organisations on private sector practices & influence the orientation of staff to their roles, responsibilities & loyalty. A key contested issue is whether this entails a loss of a 'public service ethos' & the implications of such changes. The research discussed in this paper explores this issue in relation to patterns of employment conflict in South Africa & Britain. Drawing on records of disputes & dispute resolution managed by ACAS (in the UK) & the CCMA (in South Africa) between 1995 & 2005 we seek to understand how differences between public & private sector employment disputes have changed over time in relation to marketised public sector organisations. That is, to what extent have market-led reforms of the public sector led to a commonality in the nature, intensity & outcomes of mediated disputes for employees of private & public sector organisations. We contextualise these data by exploring the evolution of the CCMA in South Africa & its explicit modelling on ACAS. This also permits reflections on the extent to which, post-apartheid employment relations in both public & private sector have converged or diverged from the UK. We conclude with implications for policy & research & the identification of distinctive features of the South African context.

2006S01551

Spellerberg, Annette, Huschka, Denis & Habich, Roland (TU Kaiserslautern, Stadtsoziologie, Germany 67653 [tel: 49-631-205-4854; fax: 49-631-205-4651; e-mail: spellerb@rhrk.uni-kl.de]), **Quality of Life in Rural Areas. Processes of Divergence and Convergence**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In Germany, processes can be observed that have long been out of keeping with the principle of equality of opportunity structures. Unemployment is concentrated in the structurally weak peripheral areas, in Eastern Germany in particular. Aging processes have set in already, & when it comes to the provision of infrastructure some regions are already suffering from considerable problems. These difficulties are frequently interpreted as differences between East & West & are explained away as problems resulting from reunification, such as the deindustrialization & restructuring of the economy & the enormous decline in the birth rate in Eastern Germany. Although these problems cannot just be attributed to social transformation & the low fertility rate alone, being subject to more general processes of intensified globalization & the aging of society. The increasing regional disparities are rarely considered in the overall context of regional development patterns throughout Germany. Moreover, the difficulty of even obtaining data for purposes of comparison generally means that an international yardstick is lacking when regional developments are analyzed. Our study investigates regional disparities over a period of time in the light of subjective & objective indicators of the quality of life for individuals. To this end, we make use of data from the Wohlfahrtssurvey from 1978 to 2001, among other sources. On the basis of data from the EuroModule we compare current regional patterns in Germany with those in other European countries. This approach makes it possible to provide information on the scale of regional disparities in various different countries, & to identify privileged & handicapped regions with reference to standards of living & the sense of wellbeing. The study's findings show that, in the past twenty-five years, standard of living in Western Germany has evened out at a higher level, but currently a trend towards increasing economic disparity is discernible. In comparison with other European countries, on the other hand, the differences (regional differences) within Germany are comparatively slight.

2006S01552

Spencer, Maureen (Middlesex U, London, UK [tel: 00442084115883; e-mail: m.spencer@mdx.ac.uk]), **Judges and Politicians: Some Implications from UK Industrial Relations History**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper attempts to subject the concept of the separation of powers to empirical analysis. In part it takes as a case-study the operation of the National Industrial Relations Court established under statute by the United Kingdom's Conservative Government in 1971. This was a period of much

industrial unrest. The recent opening in the National Archives under the 30-year rule of the official papers concerning the Industrial Relations Act 1971 makes it possible to analyse the relationship between the government & sections of the judiciary at that time of acute political crisis. The archives provide empirical evidence of how the judicial & political arms of government acted at a time when the traditional constitutional arrangements were under great strain. They indicate that an often neglected aspect of the separation of powers is the extent to which judges may influence government policy. Traditionally this constitutional concept has been examined from the point of view of the influence of the politicians on the judiciary. This paper suggests that judicial input into the political process may also play a covert part & that it is important for a fuller understanding of the present to see the relationship between judges & politicians in the recent past. The paper will examine how far this specific study of judicial activism in one jurisdiction has implications for constitutional arrangements elsewhere including those of international bodies.

2006S01553

Speranza, Lorenzo (Dept Sociology & Political Science, U Calabria, Rende (CS), Italy 87036 [tel: (0039)0984-492574; fax: (0039)0984-492598; e-mail: speranza@unical.it]), **Physicians by Passion, by Chance or by Profession? A Research on Medical Doctors in Italy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Three the main questions. First, how many ways of being a physician are there in Italy & can they be generalized as to make a typology of physicians? Second, do physicians believe that they have a common identity? Third, can the elite segment of physicians be analyzed as a Weberian status group? The research involved two surveys (taken in 2004) on 1.162 general practitioners & on 900 physicians of every kind. Both samples were stratified by sex, age & region - & the second by specialty. Three ideal-types of medical doctors stood out: the physicians by passion, by chance & by profession. According to a larger 40% physicians partly have a common identity & for another 30% they don't. Among the more pessimistic, the physicians in the South & the ones that work in hospitals. As to the third question, self recruitment rate ranges from 9.3% to 12.2% & is higher among the oldest & the youngest, while 32% come from the upper class. Passing from social origins to conscious choices, the sense of self-conscious identity & the boundaries to outsiders (with regard to occupation of spouses & to social frequentations become stronger. The majority of physicians are center-left winger.

2006S01554

Spickard, James V. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, U Redlands, CA 92373 [e-mail: jim_spickard@redlands.edu]), **Post-Colonial or after Colonialism? Reflections on the Politics and Faiths of Social-Scientific Theorizing**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Post-colonial theory deserves greater attention from sociologists. Despite its name, this approach is really a (needed) critique of both colonial & neo-colonial power relations, & especially of the ways in which Western academic scholarship has provided covert intellectual support for those relations. The sociology of religion is by no means immune from such criticisms, as many of our discipline's core concepts grow from our presumption that post-Reformation Christianity is normative for religions throughout the world. In contrast, a world-conscious sociology of religion would ground its concepts in insights from many religious traditions rather than privileging one. Post-colonial theory, however, challenges not just Western scholarship's claim to conceptual universalism, but any claim to universalism at all. Setting aside the philosophical precariousness of this position, the present article argues that the sociological study of religion, at least, can aspire to a form of eschatological universalism. Religions' dual focus on the situatedness of human life & the role of ideals in regulating human conduct, when applied reflexively to the sociological enterprise, produces a sociology with the potential of leaving colonialism behind. This article tracks the philosophic preconditions of such a world-conscious sociology.

2006S01555

Spieß, Martin (German Socio-Economic Panel Study, DIW Berlin 14195 [tel: +49-30-897 89 602; fax: +49-30 897 89 109; e-mail: mspies@diw.de]), **Estimation Based on Longitudinal Survey Data: A Case Study and Open Problems**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Complex survey data sets are of increasing importance for applied research in the social sciences. However, often the potential of the approach of collecting & analyzing such data is not fully utilized. Many

applications suffer from shortcomings in terms of scale construction & missing data handling. For example, psychologists usually construct scales according to formal criteria like objectivity, reliability & validity. Ignoring these criteria in social or economic research, may lead to flawed data. Further, statisticians develop estimators for an increasing number of situations, but often the properties of the estimators, if at all feasible, are unknown in non-standard situations. For example, the method of multiple imputation was developed mainly to handle missing items, whereas weighting procedures were proposed to handle missing units. However, whereas the method of multiple imputation tends to lead to valid inferences given likelihood based approaches, there has been some debate about the validity of the inferences based on non-likelihood approaches. Although weighting procedures were developed for likelihood as well as for more robust non-likelihood approaches, they quickly become very complicated for complex missing patterns &, hence, seem infeasible in these cases. The above issues will be addressed in the estimation of a two-equations panel model to investigate whether the effect of social investment variables on one objective & one subjective gratification variable changes over time, & whether both are independent given the covariates. The data base is the German Socio-Economic Panel, a longitudinal household survey, that, like all longitudinal surveys, suffers from first wave non-response, attrition & missing items. The results imply no change in the effects & conditional independence of the two gratification variables. However, questions with respect to the quality of the subjective variables remain open.

2006S01556

Sperton, Deborah & Mosimane, Alfons (Dept Geography, U Sheffield, UK [tel: +44 114 2227953; fax: +44 114 2797912; e-mail: D.Sperton@sheffield.ac.uk]), **Population Ageing and Sustainable Livelihoods in Regions Affected by HIV/AIDS: The Case of Namibia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While population ageing dominates current economic & social policy agendas in the global 'north', the progressive ageing of populations in the 'south' has only recently come to the fore as a development issue. Here, the growing representation of the elderly has been heightened by the HIV/AIDS pandemic that is concentrated among those in the reproductive age-groups, further skewing age structures in favour of the elderly. This paper presents findings from a multi-method research project focused on the Omusati region, northern Namibia, that seeks to explore the contemporary role of the elderly in household livelihoods, their vulnerabilities & capabilities & the institutional & policy contexts that frame these. In particular the paper seeks to explore how these roles have been affected by the HIV/AIDS pandemic. Omusati is one of the poorest & most densely populated regions in Namibia characterised by low levels of infrastructure & high natural resource dependency. It has the highest proportion of pensioners & the highest household dependency on pensions in Namibia & estimates suggest that up to one-third of adults may be infected with HIV/AIDS. The paper concludes by discussing the implications of the findings for policy debates surrounding elderly marginalisation & social exclusion in southern Africa.

2006S01557

Stafseng, Ola (Dept Education, U Oslo, Norway N-0317 [tel: 47-91335190; fax: 47-22854250; e-mail: ola.stafseng@ped.uio.no]), **Some Agendas of Youth Studies in a Multicultural Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ For decades research on youth & youth cultures had a major concern on a multicultural framework. But it will still be possible to make some sketches from a "tour de Europe" as distinctive trends or agendas of the field(s). Some of the headlines will be: From universalism to particularities; Breakdowns of centre-periphery models; From multiculturalism to intercultural communication & learning; Quivering institutions, social contracts & biographical rules; What kind of old wines on new bottles? A hidden crisis for youth education. These & other sketches will lead to a theoretical framework for the discussion of some main tasks in youth lives, the continuous fights for modern individuality within complex circumstances. The basic concepts will be borrowed from Emile Durkheim & his *Suicide*.

2006S01558

Stalker, Glenn (Brock U, St. Catharines, Ontario L2S 3A1 [tel: 905-688-5550 ext.4580; fax: 905-984-4843; e-mail: glenn.stalker@brocku.ca]), **Diversity of Leisure Experiences in Social**

and Temporal Contexts, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Leisure repertoire, that is diversity in leisure experiences pursued by an individual, is a variable of leisure experience thought to have a considerable impact on the quality of leisure experiences & personal outcomes. The number of different leisure experiences that constitute an individual's leisure repertoire is expected to change throughout the life-course as time is allocated among the competing activities that make-up paid & domestic work. Dependent labour theory & disengagement theory will be explored as possible theoretical explanations that assist in predicting diverse leisure experiences based on the impact that employment & aging may have on the repertoire of leisure experience. Leisure diversity is operationalized using an index of dispersion calculating the extent that leisure activity is either specialized in a few activities or varied across many activities. Data from the 2003/04 American Bureau of Labor Statistics time-use dataset will be utilized to study variation in leisure repertoire utilizing variable information on the social & familial contexts of leisure activity. Additional constraints on leisure participation are considered, including health, ability & the resources of time & money, to propose a general & inclusive model of leisure repertoire.

2006S01559

Staniland, Karen Marguerite (Instit Social/Cultural/Policy Research, U Salford, The Crescent M5 4WT UK [tel: 00441612952724; fax: 00441612952785; e-mail: k.staniland@salford.ac.uk]), **Clinical Governance—Professional Regulation, Organisational Legitimacy, or Clinical Excellence?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The idea of clinical governance first appeared in the English White Paper The New NHS: Modern, Dependable, where it was expressed as a framework for quality & accountability (DoH 1997). Clinical governance involves demonstrating that quality assurance & patient safety are routine practice within every organisation that provides healthcare. Whilst it appeared the objective of this was admirable, clinical governance has also been described as a "state response to increasing problems with the regulation of expertise in an era of heightened consumer awareness of risk" (Flynn 2004). Whatever the view, for clinical governance to be successfully implemented in the NHS in England, greater levels of partnership between professional groups is necessary, but, for a variety of reasons, multi-professional collaboration is notoriously difficult to achieve. This paper reports findings of an ethnographic case study about the degree to which professional groups in one NHS Trust in England have responded to clinical governance, the effects on quality improvement & professional regulation & organisational challenges for the practical accomplishment of legitimacy, as described by neo-institutionalism.

2006S01560

Stanley-Stevens, Leslie & Seward, Rudy Ray (Dept Sociology, Tarleton State U, Stephenville, TX 76402 [tel: 254-968-9620; fax: 254-968-9288; e-mail: stanley@tarleton.edu]), **Work and Family Decisions of First Time, Expectant Fathers: A Qualitative Study of Central Texas**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study explores how expectant fathers conceptualize the role of father & how those roles shape their decision-making processes in relation to work & family life. Purposive sampling identified twenty-five first time expectant fathers from central Texas who were surveyed regarding their thoughts about work & family in the spring of 2000. Fourteen of those fathers agreed to interviews. All of the men held the concept of "breadwinner" as highest priority regarding roles for fathers. The majority of men expressed the belief that childcare & domestic duties should be shared equally if both parents worked full time. However, the interviews revealed that only 2 of the 14 actually put those beliefs into action, describing truly egalitarian households. An additional seven of those interviewed were classified as "traditional" regarding their expectations of mothers & fathers. The remaining five combined traditional expectations of fathers with increased responsibility in a helper capacity with regard to domestic responsibilities & child rearing.

2006S01561

Starosta, Pawel (Instit Sociology, U Lodz, Poland [tel: 48-42-635-52-52; fax: 48-42-635-53-09; e-mail: socwim@uni.lodz.pl]), **Patterns of Socio-Political Participation. Evidence from Local Communities of Bulgaria, Canada, Poland and Russia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim of the paper is an attempt to compare the levels, patterns & determinants of socio-political participation of inhabitants at the local community level in different cultural & political traditions. According to the formulated problem question three main hypotheses will be verified. I assume that general level of socio-political engagement is highest in Canadian communities & the lowest in countries with shortest democratic tradition like Bulgaria & Russia. In second hypothesis I assume that the factors of social status as such; education & income will strongly associated with the level of socio-political participation. In third hypothesis I assume that in Eastern European communities the pattern of external mobilization will dominate whereas in Canadian pattern of subjective engagement. To measuring of the socio-political participation I employed indicators similar to those used in researches by Verba & Nie, Steinberger, Brady & Kaplan, Verba & Scholzman & Brady. The empirical basis to the presentation of outcomes are researches carried out in 14 local communities of Bulgaria, Canada (Quebec), Poland & Russia which in the past were typical textile regions. The empirical analyses include information gathered from 1932 respondents chosen at random in each locality.

2006S01562

Stasiulis, Daiva K. & Ross, Darryl (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Carleton U, Ottawa, Ontario K1S 5B6 [tel: 613-520-2600; fax: 613-520-4062; e-mail: dstasi@ccs.carleton.ca]), **Security, Flexible Sovereignty, and the Perils of Dual Citizenship**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper we unpack the concept of dual citizenship in relation to the meaning of sovereignty claims in situations of political exception. We take up two contending analytical frameworks to examine dual citizenship. The first framework examines dual citizenship as a human right, & makes liberal legal arguments about the increased rights & privileges afforded to dual citizens. The second framework, which we develop here, examines dual citizenship as a form of hierarchical citizenship, whose genealogy owes substantially to orientalist mythologies, & whose technologies of governance work through securitized state policies & practices of flexible sovereignty. As a form of hierarchical citizenship, dual nationality produces hyphenated citizenships that exist on a transnational plane, yet are always rooted in relations among particular nation states. Some of the recent cases of extraordinary rendition, detention, & torture of dual national men of Muslim & Arab background will be discussed to illuminate the securitization & racialization of diplomatic protection. While citizenship is not a standard set of rights available to all, the cases we examine reveal that dual citizens with "dangerous" nationalities caught up within the post-9/11 security paradigm may find themselves as unprotected persons, existing in a vacuum devoid of diplomatic protection, human & citizenship rights.

2006S01563

Stavrides, Stavros E. (School Architecture, National Technical U Athens, Greece 10682 [tel: 00-30-210-7723947; e-mail: zoesm@central.ntua.gr]), **Defending Urban Porosity: Residents Struggling to Protect a Threatened Housing Culture in an Athens Prewar Housing Complex for Refugees**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper will attempt to address the problems & potentialities generated by urban political actions involving the inhabitants of a specific housing complex in Athens, created for the refugees of the Asia Minor exodus. Starting from the late sixties, these buildings became periodically the focus of governments that appeared as promising a park in place of a degraded housing area, implicitly aiming at supporting land speculation. A resident's coalition has managed to combine its forces with architects & teachers in the School of Architecture at the National Technical University of Athens to oppose government plans. The theoretical issues connected with an understanding of this case of urban political action can be focused on the role of "otherness" in the creation of urban public cultures. Refugees were demonized as uncivilized invaders who would destroy the city's public life. Today's residents have memories of urban porosity created by those uprooted people who were not willing to accept a life behind sanitary zones of prejudice. Their struggles are explicitly targeted in reproducing this porosity in contemporary multicultural Athens. Could we think of their actions as prefiguring social life in a "city of thresholds" as opposed to contemporary life in a "city of enclaves"?

2006S01564

Stearns, Linda Brewster (Southern Methodist U Dallas, TX 75206 [tel: 214 768-4179; e-mail: lstearns@smu.edu]), **The Makings of a Merger Market**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the end of World War II, there has been a strong upward trend in the number & the size of mergers in the United States. In this paper I argue that this steady increase in merger activity is in large part due to the creation of a "market for firms." Firms are now financial commodities to be bought & sold. While neo-classical economists see markets as abstract price making mechanisms, I identify the economic determinants, cultural changes, political events, & structural arrangements that created the merger market.

2006S01565

Stegbauer, Christian & Rausch, Alexander (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-U, 60054 Frankfurt Germany [e-mail: stegbauer@soz.uni-frankfurt.de]), **Moving Structure: Dynamic Positional Analysis with Dynamic Data**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Studies on social networks are often based on data which are collected at a definite time or at a few points in time or they are accumulated over an observational period. The analysis of the network dynamics is difficult if not impossible in every of these cases. On the other hand there are lots of relational process data available in the internet, which only have to be analysed, e.g. data drawn from mailinglist archives. In our contribution we deal with discontinuous process data drawn from the mailinglist archives. The basic concept of our approach is, that contacts between the mailinglist participants are accumulated only in a small time window, which moves over the observation period. In the context of signal processing this technique is known under the label "sliding window". The window covers a time range of three month & is moved forward in steps of one month. The complete observation period ranges over 32 to 40 months. For each step the network of the ties between the mailinglist participants is built. A tie between two mailinglist participants is said to be present, if they share at least one thread. The strength of tie is defined as the number of shared threads. With this approach we obtain a sequence of networks, each referring to a time interval of three month. For each network a positional analysis is performed. To simplify matters only two positions are considered.

2006S01566

Steglich, Christian & Huisman, Mark (U Groningen, The Netherlands [tel: 31-50-363-61-89; fax: 31-50-363-62-26; e-mail: c.e.g.steglich@rug.nl]), **Missing Actors in Longitudinal Network Studies: Models, Bias, and Bias-Correction**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Statistical modeling of longitudinal data on complete social networks is often hampered by missing respondents in the network. This may be due to attrition, when respondents drop out of the survey, composition change, when actors leave the network, or nonresponse, when respondents do not complete a sociometric questionnaire. The paper studies the effect of such missingness on parameter estimates of actor-driven models for network evolution. It is shown that non-response leads to bias of the estimates. Methods for bias-correction are proposed, & different methods of treating non-response are compared.

2006S01567

Steinbach, Anja (Dept Sociology, Chemnitz U Technology, 09107 Germany [tel: +49 371 531 4959; fax: +49 371 531 2387; e-mail: anja.steinbach@phil.tu-chemnitz.de]), **Intergenerational Solidarity between Three Generations in Germany**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper, intergenerational relations are conceptualized as processes of social exchange. Starting point of the argument is the assumption that family members exchange resources like emotional & economic support to increase their individual subjective well-being. Thus, a norm of reciprocity applies across the entire life course of the family members. Since the parent-child relationship is basically asymmetric, things that are given & taken from parents & children vary within the family cycle. In what respect there are expectations of support from family members toward each other derives from the values of children, which are passed on by parenting & socialisation.

2006S01568

Steinbach, Dirk (Institut European Sport Development & Leisure Studies, German Sport U Cologne, 50933 [tel: 0049-(0)221-4982-7350; fax: 0049-(0)221-4982-8150; e-mail: steinbach@dshs-koeln.de]), **The Role of Mental Models of Individual Daily Time Use and Their Influence on Successful Work-Life Balance**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The ability to use time represents a key challenge of successful work-life balance. Possessing time competence in the sense of the "ability & willingness of individuals to exercise self-determination & take responsibility themselves in shaping the way they spend their [daily lives &] lifetime" (Freericks 1996, 46) is rapidly increasing in importance. In modern societies, it is not only the role demands of the employment or family system that are contributing to problems in respect of time use but also, to an increasing degree, the demands arising from the aspirations of leisure system roles which people have chosen for themselves. To successfully accomplish the above mentioned time balancing act, each individual needs specific social, behavioral & cognitive competences (cf. Freericks 1996, S. 47f). The paper will specify these competences & discuss the influence of different mental models on the subjective perception of successful & unsuccessful work-life balance. The results are based on a qualitative study, examining committed Triathletes & their time use (cf. Steinbach 2004).

2006S01569

Steiner, Gerald (U Graz, Austria [tel: 0043-316-380-7331; fax: 0043-316-380-9585; e-mail: gerald.steiner@uni-graz.at]), **Determinants of Individual and Collaborative Performance and Happiness: The Influence of the Physical Workplace and Interior Design**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ What stimulates the innovative performance & the happiness of people? Traditional climate inventories for organizations do not specifically consider the influence of the physical workplace & especially of interior design, but at most include them marginally within other dimensions. By analyzing the historical developments of those two factors I first point out how they were widely neglected as an influential impact on the well-being of people, their motivation, their individual & collaborative performances, their creativity, their patterns of communication, & the efficiency of the organization's work flows. I propose a simple model based on the St. Gallen Management Model as an integrative systems methodology. By that the interaction of physical workplace & interior design with psychological factors—as expressed by some empirically based research instruments—and other organizational setting are pointed out. The empirical results of the underlying investigation of a sample of around 120 international companies in the field of innovative product development largely support my assumptions concerning the need for a stronger consideration of the working place & interior design in order to provide for creative support for individuals as well as teams. Specific suggestions based on best-practice experiences finalize this paper.

2006S01570

Stenberg, Henrik Thorstensson (Dept Health & Society, U Halmstad, 30118 Sweden [tel: 035-167442; e-mail: henrik.stenberg@hos.hh.se]), **Hermeneutic Reflexivity, Art and Community**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim of this paper is to explore (with interviews) in what ways 10 young art students attending an art school in Sweden develop a special kind of reflexive community, what Scott Lash calls "hermeneutic reflexivity." The concept hermeneutic is aiming at a deeper understanding of "the other" in the community. Reflexivity in this context is referring to how the outside world is mediated by each individual & processed by them within the community. The art students are performing a radical hermeneutic work when they try to understand their colleagues as well as themselves through their art projects & communication about art. They are at the same time in a very individualistic position trying to make a career as an artist & have to be very receptive to the art world & to society at large. Lash is using the concept "esthetic reflexivity" as a way to understand how individuals profile themselves in a quite individualistic way, where I want to use the concept "esthetic reflexivity" to understand how these art students use "esthetics" to put important things in sight & to be able to communicate about important issues.

2006S01571

Stern, Pamela R. & Hall, Peter V. (Dept Anthropology, U Waterloo, Ontario N2L 3G1 [tel: 519-888-4567; e-mail: pstern@uwaterloo.ca]), **The Proposal Economy: The Ideology of Competition in a Northern Ontario Rural Region**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ One of the consequences of the undermining the autonomy of the nation state in the neo-liberal order is deflection of the locus of social control onto local communities through an ideology of competition. Concomitant with this has been a transition from social funding as an automatic feature of

the welfare state to social funding based on petition & adjudication. At a local level this brings competition & contradiction to the life worlds of local actors. The competitive process plays out at the ideological, cultural, public policy levels & is reinforced through various state level mechanisms, causing individuals & groups to become enmeshed in a moral economy based on proposal writing. Attention to this aspect of neo-liberalism is often focused on nations & communities in the global South. Decentralization of governance is a worldwide phenomenon, & as this process plays out it has become possible to recognize many structural similarities between rural regions of the northern core & communities in the South. Using a case study of a declining, formerly resource extracting region of rural northern Ontario, we trace the manner in which competition has become normalized through proposal writing & funding mechanisms to support social goals. We show that the proposal economy is further sustained by a political economy that includes consultants, local business elites bureaucrats, & administrators.

2006S01572

Stets, Jan E. (Dept Sociology, U California, Riverside 92521-0419 [tel: 951-827-3424; fax: 951-827-3330; e-mail: jan.stets@ucr.edu]), **Moral Identity, Normative Behavior, and Moral Emotions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this research, I examine how the moral self as expressed in one's moral identity guides behavior in interaction & influences reports of moral emotions, both of which serve to uphold the normative order. I also investigate absolute status & relative status in the social structure to see how each corresponds to reports of specific moral emotions. I investigate three types of moral emotions: the "other-critical" emotion of anger, the "other-suffering" emotion of empathy, & the "self-critical" emotions of shame & guilt (Turner & Stets 2006). I identify the conditions under which these moral emotions are felt following exposure to situations in which actors engage in normative or counter-normative behavior. Data is collected from over 500 undergraduate students at a large southwestern university. The results help inform us as to how actors' moral identities, together with the structural position of the self & others in the situation, influence actors' emotional reactions to their behavior.

2006S01573

Stocké, Volker (U Mannheim, Germany [tel: +49-621-1813432; fax: +49-621-1813451; e-mail: vstocke@rumms.uni-mannheim.de]), **Quality of Dyadic Relations and Proxy Non-response in an Ego-Centric Network Study**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In egocentric network studies, egos proxy reports are often utilized to obtain information about the respondents' network composition. However, proxy questions are difficult, sometimes sensitive & are thus susceptible to item nonresponse. When this susceptibility differs according to the respondents' characteristics & the quality of the dyadic relationship, sample selection bias has to be expected. We tested for the determinants & consequences of proxy nonresponse separately for 'don't knows' & question refusals with data from a large-scale egocentric study. Because of very few question refusals in the case of the analyzed questions, this was however only possible for 'don't knows'. Firstly, the length & emotional closeness of the dyadic relationships on the one hand, & the frequency & multiplicity of contacts on the other, formed distinct dimensions. These dimensions represent the emotional closeness & the interaction opportunity for a certain dyad. Both dimensions secondly had a significant negative effect on the 'don't know' responses. Thirdly, this effect proved to be non-additive: With increasingly frequent interaction opportunities, the closeness was found to be significantly less relevant for nonresponse. Accordingly, the composition of ego-networks has to be expected to be biased along different dimensions & in a rather complex way.

2006S01574

Stocké, Volker (U Mannheim, Germany [tel: +49-621-1813432; fax: +49-621-1813451; e-mail: vstocke@rumms.uni-mannheim.de]), **Testing the Breen-Goldthorpe Model of Educational Decisions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Breen-Goldthorpe (B-G) model is one of the most prominent versions of the rational-choice theory for explaining educational decisions & for differences between social classes in this respect. We utilized data from a longitudinal study with families with children in primary school, who decided about the secondary school track, in order to test predictions obtained from this theory. The relevant theoretical constructs of the B-G model were measured in two panel waves, one before & one after the edu-

cational decision. We tested first whether the parents' subjective probability that their children will successfully complete the tracks, their perceived costs for realizing the respective degrees & the parents' motive for status maintenance explain the decision between the degrees. This was confirmed for the success probability & the status-maintenance motive, while the costs proved to be irrelevant. Secondly, as it was theoretically expected, we found significant social class differences regarding all three factors. Thirdly, these differences explained a substantial part of the direct social class effects on the educational decisions. However, when all these factors were included in the regression model, the parents' class still had a significant direct effect on the selected school types.

2006S01575

Stocké, Volker & Stark, Tobias (U Mannheim, Germany [tel: +49-621-1813432; fax: +49-621-1813451; e-mail: vstocke@rumms.uni-mannheim.de]), **Social Involvement, Attitudes toward Surveys and Item Nonresponse**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Empirical evidence suggests that the respondents' attitudes toward surveys affect how cooperative subjects are in survey contexts & thus the quality of survey data. What determines these attitudes is thus an important question. It has been argued that the respondents' feeling of citizens' duty may be relevant in this respect. We tested first whether four different aspects of the respondents' political involvement, for instance their participation in political elections, explain attitudes toward surveys. Second, we analyzed the consequences of these attitudes for the susceptibility to question refusals & 'don't knows', as two important determinants for survey data quality. Third, the consequences of a list-wise deletion of missing values for sample-selection bias have been tested. We utilized representative data from all 10 new member states of the European Union & from three candidate states in our study. We found all aspects of political involvement to exert significant positive effects on the survey attitude & these attitudes predicted the likelihood of question refusals & of 'don't knows'. As a consequence, respondents with a positive survey attitude & with high political involvement were substantially overrepresented among subjects with complete data. The strength of this sample-selection bias varied between the analyzed countries.

2006S01576

Stocké, Volker & Stark, Tobias (U Mannheim, Germany [tel: +49-621-1813432; fax: +49-621-1813451; e-mail: vstocke@rumms.uni-mannheim.de]), **Political Involvement and Memory Failure as Interdependent Determinants of Vote Overreporting**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Survey respondents have been found to systematically over-report their participation in political elections. Although the socio-demographic correlates of this response bias are well known, only a few studies have analyzed determinants which are predicted from the two prominent theoretical explanations for vote overreporting: memory failure & socially desirable responding. Both explanations have received empirical support: vote overreporting was found to increase (a) with the time between the election & the survey interview & (b) when respondents were more politically involved. In the present paper it is argued that the effect of these determinants is not simply additive, but depends on the value of the respective other factor. This hypothesized interaction effect is tested with data from the American National Election Studies (ANES) from 1964 to 1980. Consistently with other results, the likelihood of over-reporting was found to increase with the respondents' political efficiency, their political involvement & when more time has elapsed between the election & the survey interview. The new & main result from our study is that more political involvement has a significantly stronger positive effect on the probability of vote over-reporting when increasingly more time has elapsed between the election under consideration & the subsequent survey interview.

2006S01577

Stoeva, Svetla T. (Dept Sociology, Sofia U, 1113 Bulgaria [tel: +359 2 9711 002 (320); e-mail: s.stoeva@scig.uni-sofia.bg]), **Searching for the "Right Way" to EU Accession: Institutional Experiences and Practical Lessons from Bulgaria and Romania**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper's aim is to highlight an important dimension of the accession process—the harmonization of the national institutional framework with the European legislation. Following the examples of two accession states—Bulgaria & Romania—the paper will argue that in spite of the formal (legislative) adaptation of the national policies to the European practices, the

effects of that adaptation are still limited. It will also try to diagnose the role of the state policies for the economic development & more precisely, with respect to the question of whether these policies, if harmonized with the European aquis communautaire, could bring about significant economic & social results. A stable ground for the need of such socio-economic diagnoses could be found in various evaluation papers of European level experts, who are emphasizing the ineffectiveness of the harmonization in some areas, especially within the economic sectors. A typical example here is the non-positive evaluation of the institutional frameworks for encouraging the development of the SME (small & medium enterprises) sectors in both states. However, the problem of institutional ineffectiveness is extremely important with regard to the further perspectives in front of the SME sectors in Bulgaria & Romania. The basic assumption of the paper is that while aquis communautaire for the SMEs sectors in both states have been adopted, their effects on economic development (particularly for encouraging the creation of new enterprises & in the field of employment) are still limited. An important reason for that limited effect is the fact, that the process of harmonization has two main dimensions. Firstly, the harmonization requires the incorporation of European norms, traditions & principles into the national legislations of the accession states. Secondly, in order to be successful, the harmonization requires practical implementation & not just formal (legislative) acquisition. Thus, where the balance between those two dimensions is not achieved, a risk for non-performance of the aquis communautaire appears. And more, the process of harmonization could not be simply regard as 'building institutions'. It requires implementation of the achievements of the European social model & practices as well. Using empirical data & desk-research evidences, the paper will put into debate the problem of mismatching between policies & practical results. This focus will draw the attention on the crucial necessity for achieving a balance between the goals for economic development & the goals of the social development in the two accession states. Even more, it will contribute to the interpretation of the 'center-periphery relations', focusing on the danger of states' polarization on the basis of national 'mismatches'/'matches' between the formal adaptation of the European aquis communautaire & their practical implementation.

2006S01578

Straete, Egil Petter (Centre Rural Research, Trondheim, Norway N-7491 [tel: 47-73-59-24-04; fax: 47-73-59-12-75; e-mail: egil.p.strate@rural.no]), **Transformation of Farming Style: The Expansion of Joint Farming**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Changing conditions for farming force farmers to search for new ways to organise agriculture production & style of farming. A recent strategy for many dairy farmers in Norway is joint farming or group farming, i.e. two or several farmers establish a joint company to cooperate their farming activities. Normally their herds are merged in a common cow barn. More than 15 per cent of Norwegian dairy farms are now participating in joint farming. Main reasons for this organisational adjustment are stated to be better structured working conditions that give more leisure-time & security in case of illness. In addition, joint farming is intended to give reduced costs in production through scale advantages & synergies, & further, less risk when making investments. Because agriculture is a political influenced & regulated industry joint farming is one of the few alternatives for expansion to achieve scale advantages in Norway. However, a transformation from self-employed farmer to joint farmer involves a long list of challenges: New relations of cooperation must be developed & new technology is often introduced in production. Reorganisation of work involves a new situation for the farmer family. The aim of the paper is to explore challenges for the farmer when going into joint farming & consequences of this new organisational adaptation. The paper is empirically based on surveys & interviews among joint farmers in Norway. Everyday practise, economic results, & technological leaps are emphasised. Theory of convention & theory of farming styles constitute the theoretical framework. Changing style of farming may involve confrontations of conventions. Joint farming can be considered as new compromises between conventions.

2006S01579

Straete, Egil Petter & Jacobsen, Eivind (Centre Rural Research, Trondheim, Norway [tel: 47-73-59-24-04; fax: 47-73-59-12-75; e-mail: egil.p.strate@rural.no]), **On How Commodities Become Commodities: Confrontations and Compromises between Conventions in Food Supply Chains**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ An important part of debate on food is related to diversity & food quality. Globalisation & standardisation seem to imply a uniformed supply of food products. However, how does this situation occur in practice? What is the social scientific explanation of how food products are designed & how the final supply of food products in shops are defined? The aim of this paper is to show how power & practice influence product development & assortment from suppliers. Based on theories of power & theory of conventions, we consider quality & diversity as results partly from intended consequences from strategic actions & partly as unintended consequences of institutionalised practice. However, even strategic actions are rooted in conventions & orders of worth. Innovation & new kinds of action do often involve confrontations between conventions. If compromises are not established innovations may fail—& products will never turn up in shops. Case studies of the meat & milk supply chain in Norway constitute a rich empirical material in this paper. These two cases are characterized of an industrial bulk regime emphasising standardised products & high volume in turn over. Both retailer chains & food industry are important players in an industrial standard competition framed by a highly protective agricultural policy (high levels of subsidies & high import tariffs) & where producers' cooperatives & their industries have been given important roles as market regulators & in the implementation of regional policy. However, retailer chains are door-keepers to the consumer & in this position they are able to structure the food industry.

2006S01580

Strain, Laurel A. & Maxwell, Colleen J. (Alberta Centre Aging, U Alberta, Edmonton T6G 1K8 [tel: 1-780-429-2214; fax: 1-780-492-3190; e-mail: laurel.strain@ualberta.ca]), **Assisted Living in Alberta, Canada: Where Does It Fit on the Continuum of Aged Care?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Ensuring that older persons have equitable access to quality health & social services, while avoiding inappropriate utilization & excessive costs, are increasingly important public health goals. As evident in several countries, health system reform & financial constraints have resulted in a trend away from institutional care to care provided in the community. In Canada & elsewhere, an important consequence of the current financial pressures & associated policy initiatives toward deinstitutionalization has been the rapid growth of supportive-assisted living facilities that generally aim to provide housing, personal support services, & health care while promoting values of autonomy, privacy, & independence. To date, relatively little attention has been given to this type of care & its "fit" in the continuum of aged care. This presentation focuses on the results of a study of designated assistive living in the province of Alberta, Canada. Residents' physical, cognitive & social needs varied both within & across health regions. Differences in the health regions emphasis on assisted living as a nursing home replacement versus a setting intermediate between independent living & institutionalization are discussed. Issues of individualization & risk are highlighted.

2006S01581

Strecker, David (Dept Sociology, Friedrich-Schiller-U Jena, Germany [tel: 49-0-3641-945514; fax: 49-0-3641-945512; e-mail: dstrecke@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), **The Theory of 2nd-Order Reflexivity. On the Need for a Sociology of Identity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ An array of social theorists has long argued that the faculty of reason is at least in part socially relative. But how can actors' assertions & judgments ever count as autonomous if the values they apply as criteria & the cognitive frame of their reasoning are part of a personal identity that results from socialization? I want to propose an understanding of autonomy as 2nd-order reflexivity, connecting considerations about moral-political questions to the ethical reflection on the ways in which those considerations are influenced by (the contingent sources of) one's personal identity. Accordingly, self-knowledge, informed by a Sociology of Identity, functions as the missing link between the concepts of justice & the good life. Having sketched the underlying problem (1) & the concept of 2nd-order reflexivity as solution (2) I want to explore the potential pit-falls of the requirement of self-knowledge: (a) the normative problem of imposing a contested ethical conception belonging to the enlightenment strand of liberalism while possibly being in conflict with liberal tolerance, (b) the practical problem of relying on an ideal that must remain unfulfilled (3). Concentrating on the latter & drawing on Bourdieu's concept of participant objectivation, I conclude by outlining institutional consequences (4).

2006S01582

Strulik, Stefanie (Instit Social Anthropology, U Zurich, Switzerland

[tel: 0041-44-635-22-48; fax: 0041-41-44-635-22-49; e-mail: strulik@gmail.com]), **The Mantra of Democracy and Its Vernacularization in Rural Northern India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Following World Bank & IMF pressure in the 1990s, India set out to reform those local bodies (panchayats) which were until then constructed & legitimized as "traditional institutions of self-governance". Based on Structural Adjustment demands for increased decentralization & democratization a complex set of new responsibilities & regulations, including certain quota reservation for low castes & women were passed in form of the 73rd/74th Amendment in 1993. The Amendments sought to democratize & thus "modernize" the existing structures as well as to incorporate them simultaneously as the lowest tier into the administrative & political system. This paper will discuss how notions of "Democracy" are getting negotiated, re-interpreted & appropriated in everyday life in rural Northern India. Particular attention will be given to the complexity of concomitant discourses & notions locally available which can not simply categorized in "traditional" & "modern" & from which local actors draw selectively & not seldom contradictorily to further their interests or legitimate their actions. It will be argued that, despite the generally declared failure of the amendments to fulfil the envisioned aims, particularly with regard to women's political participation, the mere plurality of different discourses available opens up new rooms to manoeuvre & facilitates subtle changes in gender relations & ultimately a transformation of the political space.

2006S01583

Stubbs, Paul & Zrinčak, Siniša (Instit Zagreb, Croatia [tel: +385 1 23 35 700; fax: +385 1 23 35 165; e-mail: pstubbs@eizg.hr]), **International Actors, "Drivers of Change," and the Reform of Social Protection in Croatia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Recent work on "drivers of change" seeks to understand the interaction between agents, institutions & structural factors in accounting for change brought about through international actors' policies, programmes & conditionalities. This article explores three broad reforms in social protection in Croatia. The first case study is of the World Bank-led pension reform programme beginning in the mid-1990s, in which the introduction of a three-pillar system was completed in 2001. The second case study involves preparation for, & eventual agreement on, a World Bank loan to promote social protection reform, beginning in 2001. The third case looks at the first major involvement of the European Union in Croatian social protection reform, through the preparation of Croatia's Joint Inclusion Memorandum (JIM). The paper concludes with a provisional attempt to address some of the key contextual, structural, institutional & agent-specific factors at work in the social policy transfer processes as the basis for an ethnography of policy change processes.

2006S01584

Suarez Krabbe, Julia ([e-mail: juliask@mail.dk]), **Victimage and Action: On Existential Narrative Struggles around Violence in Colombia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the subversion of victimisation through narratives in Colombia from an existential-phenomenological viewpoint, drawing especially from the theories of Michael Herzfeld, Michael D. Jackson, & Hannah Arendt. The empirical evidence analysed was recollected in fieldwork between 2000 & 2002. The interest was on media-influenced narratives in order to grasp the tensions between & within official & unofficial narratives surrounding violence, & the existential political struggles entailed in these tensions. The empirical material deals with two major features in narrativity on violence at the time of fieldwork, 'innocence' & 'movement', exploring the relationship between the existential uses of these features & victimage & victimisation. The main argument is that 'victim' is a fixed form; either one is a victim, or one is not. I suggest that to be a victim is an 'and yet' condition. On the level of self-representation, one can be a victim, one can emphasise victimage, or one can deny it. On the level of self-knowledge, one can do all the things mentioned above at the same time or, alternatively, be not the victim but the victimiser.

2006S01585

Suárez, Pablo & Kalliokoski, Anne-Marie (Dept Sociology, Uppsala U, Sweden [tel: 46-18-471-1181; fax: 46-18-53-1249; e-mail: Pablo.Suarez@soc.uu.se]), **What's in a Name? Beyond Class Schemata**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A major problem faced by class cartographers when adjudicating competing class schemata is empirically illustrated. Using correspondence

analysis it is shown that applying Goldthorpe's or Wright's class schemes does not make much of a difference for "putting men & women into classes". It is suggested that instead of allocating people into finite numbers of "empty places", the location of individuals can be identified in a multidimensional vector space defined by theoretically relevant dimensions. Although this approach is nowadays associated with Bourdieu's relational sociology & his notion of social space, it can be straightforwardly expanded to cover the conceptual distinctions on which Wright, Goldthorpe & other researchers base their typologies. The conceptual consequences of the proposed strategy are exemplified by recasting within the language of social space analysis Roemer's identification of classes, & the class schemes of Wright & Goldthorpe. Some problems of data analysis are briefly addressed. The suggested solution assumes measurable distances, but metric data are seldom available for the dimensions typically postulated by class theorists. Strategies for circumventing this limitation are critically examined. It is concluded that what is needed is abandoning the common practice of artificially constraining the number of slots in the social space by the use of dichotomies, trichotomies or polytomies.

2006S01586

Subuddhi, Karunamay (Dept Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Instit Technology, Bombay, Mumbai 400076 [tel: 022-25767363; fax: 25768363/022-25764350; e-mail: subuddhi@hss.iitb.ac.in]), **Sustainability Concerns, Security Dialogue and Ambiguities of Environmental Governance**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The lessons that are learned from the analyses of current economic practices & environmental dynamics are that change in thinking is already under way. With the environmental turn post-war social movements have stretched the boundaries of what can reasonably be deemed political beyond the constructed sphere of the nation-state & its decision-making apparatus, parties, laws & public institutions. With globalization of environmental concerns there is now the development of multilevel relationship between the state, interstate [regions] & the civil society. The old idea of the nation state as the rule & the organizing principle & the unit of politics & economics has changed significantly with the advancement of globalization of the environmental concerns. In response to global trend, green activists & scholars occupy a strategic position. Academic communities or so-called epistemic knowledge workers, other community leaders, state & non-state agencies, including the business groups are forming effective coalitions & raising their voices to change the world towards sustainable development. The engagements of civil society in human rights movements & environmental decision-making, however, showing a conflicting trend of environmentalism. The article discusses some of the underlying contradictions in the security dialogue & in the contemporary attempts to achieve a more sustainable socio-economic development. The paper attempts to identify a tension between greening from critical ecological & business orientations, outlining a broad cultural approach to understanding the dynamics of ecological transformation. The environmentalist or ecology discourse, which emerged in the 1960s as part of a counter-cultural critique of the 'technocratic society' is now being reinvented & decomposed in recent years through certain constitutive programmes of scientific, technological & socio-economic development. There is now an increasing concern for reorientation in much of environmentally related knowledge production integrating environmental concerns into ever more areas of social & economic life. Over the years, increasing number of environmental economists, sociologists & other social scientists have come to compete for academic attention focusing on environmental dimensions. The typical patterns of disciplinary differentiation have led to greater conflicts, rather than cooperation between representatives of opposing schools of thought. There have been a number of responses, both conciliatory & conflictual, reformist, & radical to the environmental challenges. The dominant & hegemonic responses have come from the business world, which has generated a number of green concepts & organizational arrangements. At the same time, a range of new types of ecological resistance, new forms of expertise & protest groups have emerged communicating the media & mobilizing support. More significantly, there are new environmental think tanks that provide an alternative form of expertise in relation to environmental politics. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2006S01587

Sudjatmiko, Iwan Gardono (Dept Sociology, U Indonesia, West Java [tel: 62-21-78849025; fax: 62-21-78849027; e-mail: gardono@yahoo.com]), **From Peace Making to Peace-Building: The Case of Aceh**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper argues that the conflict in Aceh which began in 1976 has undergone a transformation since the 1998 Reform, from a dichotomy (the Government of Indonesia/Gol & Free Aceh Movement/GAM) to a trichotomy (Gol; GAM; & the Aceh Civil Society). The peace agreement in Helsinki in 2005, has changed the violent conflict ('bullets') to a non-violent one ('ballots') with GAM's future participation in the 2006 (executive) & 2009 (legislature) provincial election. Presently the peace-making implementation has reached the final stage as required by the Helsinki agreement where GAM has destroyed 100% of their weapons & the Indonesian military has recalled 100% of its non-organic forces. However, the peace-building efforts are still facing a number of complex situations regarding the re-integration of former GAM members & the rehabilitation & reconstruction of Aceh after the Tsunami. Moreover, the making of a new law for a new Aceh has resulted in political & legal disagreements among former GAM, non GAM Acehnese, & the Gol. The latter-supported by the nationalists & secular Moslems-tries to dilute Islamic laws ('Syariah') as demanded by non GAM Acehnese & a form of federalism ('self-government') advanced by former GAMs.

2006S01588

Sudjatmiko, Iwan Gardono (Dept Sociology, U Indonesia, West Java [tel: 62-21-78849025; fax: 62-21-78849027; e-mail: gardono@yahoo.com]), **The Supernatural Sociation: A Simmelian Perspective of Sociology of Religion**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper tries to develop Georg Simmel's (1959) perspective of modernity, particularly the process of social differentiation & human individuation to the study of religion. I will discuss the development of the conception of society & the individual, in their relations with the supernatural (Gods). It seems that modernity has liberated individuals from societies, & that the modern individuals are closer & more intimate with their Gods (the "Supernatural Dyad"). This supernatural sociation can be categorized into three patterns. The first one is the "Communal" ("We & God"), found mostly in simple societies where individuals are diffused or "absorbed" by the community. These simple societies are characterized by a strong "We" as shown in the absence of private prayer & the word "I" in their prayer. The second pattern is the "Associational" ("We, I & God") exemplified by world religions that have organizations, collective as well as private prayers. The third pattern is the "Personal" ("I & God") where individuals do not participate in organized religions & collective prayers. For example, Thomas Jefferson said that "I am a sect myself" or Thomas Paine stated that "My mind is my church" (Robert Bellah, 1985).

2006S01589

Sugino, Isamu (Faculty Letters & Education, Ochanomizu U, Tokyo, Japan 112-8610 [tel: 81-3-5978-5171; fax: 81-3-5978-5171; e-mail: sugino@cc.ocha.ac.jp]), **Labor Dispute in Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ To answer questions such as how widespread civil legal problems are & how people try to handle those problems in Japan, we conducted a nationwide survey in spring 2005, including all kinds of routine legal problems as well as individual labor disputes, arising in the private lives of the Japanese people. We have randomly chosen 25,014 Japanese people from 20 to 70 years old through the two-stage stratified sampling. The survey consists of two parts: a face-to-face interview & a self-administered questionnaire. 12,408 people completed both parts, so the response rate was 49.6%. This paper focuses attention on the employment problems from among various problems. 369 respondents out of 12,408 in total experienced at least one problem in relation to their employment during the previous five years. Part of the findings; Half of the respondents who had employment problems did nothing to solve their problems. This percentage is remarkably higher than that for all the other problems. And people with employment problems consulted administrative agencies more often than legal-judicial agencies. In fact, only 5% of those who consulted some agencies about employment problems hired a lawyer & only about 3% used a court procedure.

2006S01590

Sulkunen, Pekka (Dept Sociology, U Helsinki, 00014 Finland [tel: +358503204692; e-mail: pekka.sulkunen@helsinki.fi]), **What Economy? Rise and Fall of "the Social" in Adam Smith and Pierre Bourdieu**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Adam Smith is considered to have fathered the objectivist theory of social classes with an origin in the economy of industrial societies. In contrast, Pierre Bourdieu stressed the role of symbolic capital in class forma-

tion. However, their understanding of economic motivation reveals close affinity. Both were anti-utilitarians, arguing that it is not self-interest that motivates action but the way we take account of the judgement of others. Bourdieu called this taste, Smith the sense of 'propriety' or 'merit'. These are elements of the social bond that keeps societies together. This paper compares Smith's & Bourdieu's notion of the economy. It argues that both were action theorists. For Smith economy was not yet the foundation of society as a structure without subjects, like it has been for modern sociology. Bourdieu was struggling away from this understanding with concepts that could have been borrowed from Smith.

2006S01591

Sullivan, Louise & Sturgis, Patrick (U Surrey, Guildford, GU2 7XH [tel: +44 (0) 1483 686974; e-mail: p.sturgis@surrey.ac.uk]), **Exploring Social Mobility Trajectories through Latent Class Growth Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Empirical studies of social mobility carried out over the last twenty-five years represent two distinct traditions. Where social class is viewed as an ordered hierarchical scale, authors such as Peter Saunders have used linear regression analysis & path analysis to model social mobility. Where social class is viewed as an unordered categorical schema, authors such as John Goldthorpe have used topological models, log linear & multinomial logistic regression to model mobility patterns & their covariates. There are two primary shortcomings with these approaches; first they assume homogeneity of trajectory distribution within the population under study & secondly, they utilise only beginning & end point measures of social class. Using a mixture modelling framework (Muthén & Khoo 1998), we address the above shortcomings by modelling career trajectories from social class taken at four different time points. First, latent class analysis is employed to identify the number of distinct trajectory classes in the population & to assign individuals to unique latent class groups. We then explore the covariates of class membership to provide insight into the causes of differential social mobility patterns. As our data source, we use the 1958 National Child Development Study & 1970 British Cohort Study, two high quality longitudinal studies which record the lives of every child born in Great Britain in a single week in March 1958 & April 1970. The studies have collected information on the family background, physical & cognitive development, mental & physical health, education, work history, family formation, civic involvement & social attitudes of each cohort member. To date, growth mixture modelling has been used to analyse longitudinal data in a number of different fields including drug & alcohol abuse, mental health, delinquency & education research. Within the social sciences, however, psychology has made much greater use of mixture modelling of repeated measures data than has been evident in sociology, despite its suitability to the study of many important substantive sociological questions. In this paper, we demonstrate how this modeling framework can be used to explore population heterogeneity in a classic field of sociological enquiry; the distribution & patterning of social inequality over time.

2006S01592

Sullivan, Rachel (Dept Demography, U California, Berkeley 94720-2120 [e-mail: rachsull@demog.berkeley.edu]), **Competing Pressures: Predicting Population Policy Adoption in Sub-Saharan Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Why did pronatalist African countries adopt growth-limiting population policies? This paper uses a country-level data set I constructed for the period 1985-1999 to predict which sub-Saharan African countries adopted national population policies, & when. Using a variety of analytic techniques (geographic comparison, logistic regression, & event-history analysis), I find that: 1) geography explains part of the timing of policy adoption, 2) politically "weaker" countries were somewhat more likely to adopt policies, & 3) countries experiencing demographic pressure were also more likely to adopt policies. I conclude that policy adoption occurred at the nexus of internal & external pressure.

2006S01593

Sun, Hsiao-Li Shirley (Nanyang Technological U, Singapore, Singapore 639798 [tel: 65-6316-8832; fax: 65-6794-6303; e-mail: hlsun@ntu.edu.sg]), **Culture, Kinship, and Economic Dependency in the Family**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines intergenerational & gender relations in comparative perspective through an analysis of Taiwanese immigrant families in Canada. While Frederick Engels' treatise, *The Origin of the Family, Private Property, & the State*, links women's inferior position in the family

to the economy, I present evidence that strongly suggests the family is equally involved in ensuring the security of the older generations. Marriage, therefore, serves a dual function in this Confucian framework: to minimize the number of inheritance plaintiffs, & to increase the number of potential old-age support providers. While the relationship Engels discusses implies that the status of the child be determined by the parent(s), the second set of relationships entails that the status of the parent(s) depends on the child. When these two sets of relationship converge in a singular family system, there is mutual dependence & obligations between generations. Thus, the continuity & stability of intergenerational relations are structurally articulated better than if only one of these two relationships is emphasized in the marriage/family system. Moreover, based on interview data with 37 Taiwanese immigrants in Canada, I show that there is a trade off between intergenerational equality & gender equality. With greater vertical equality in the extended family households, comes a decrease in gender equality, for the emphasis is placed on the generational relationship. On the other hand, with great horizontal equality in the nuclear household, comes the loss of role reversal & hence the loss of generational equality.

2006S01594

Sun, Hsiao-Li Shirley (Nanyang Technological U, Singapore, Singapore 639798 [tel: 65-6316-8832; fax: 65-6794-6303; e-mail: hlsun@ntu.edu.sg]), **Not Just a Business Transaction: The Logic and Limits of Grandparental Childcare Assistance in Confucian Asia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper uses quantitative data from the 1996 Taiwan Social Change Survey & interviews with couples from Taiwan to reveal how the presence or absence of the older generation shapes how childcare is (re)distributed between spouses. As interview data with couples in extended family households reveal, unlike in nuclear households, the (re)distribution of childcare responsibilities does not happen between spouses. Rather, it occurs vertically & directly between the older generation & married women in extended family households; & horizontally & indirectly, husbands' childcare responsibilities are de-linked from their wives' employment in extended households. Grandparents see taking care of their grandchildren as their moral responsibility & young couples believe that grandparental childcare is, ultimately, ethically superior & more nurturing compared to paid babysitters, especially for small children. Thus, while resource theory argues that the distribution of childcare responsibilities is based on the comparative advantages owned by the husband & the wife, this paper shows that gendered parental responsibilities & the cultural values assigned to intergenerational relations, are crucial factors influencing how childcare work is carried out in multi-generational households. Most importantly, in Confucian Asia, married couples' daily experiences with grandparental childcare assistance are dramatically different. For all married men, as well as married women in matrilocal households, the availability of the older generation's childcare support translates into solidifying their primary role as economic providers for the family. In sharp contrast, married women in patrilineal households carry out their role as mothers in the shadow of their role as daughters-in-law, even when they receive childcare assistance that was supposed to relieve them from the role conflicts between the role of mothers & the role of wage earners.

2006S01595

Sundal, Fatma (Dept Sociology, Anadolu U, 26470 Turkey [tel: 90-222-3350581; fax: 6064/90-222-3206101; e-mail: fsundal@anadolu.edu.tr]), **Life Chances of Islam in Europe: The Case of Jerrahi-Halveti Order in Milan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although Christianity has been expanded also in the East, it is conceived as being Western, & Islam is often equated with the East. It is a theoretical question whether Islam is a part of West or it represents a different civilisation. While theoretical discussion was still hot, Euro-Islam emerged & provided a social laboratory. Having such pre-occupations, this is an ethno-sociological study which employs participatory observation & semi-structured biographic interviews, within a Sufi community, Jerrahi-Halvetis in Milan during the year 2004. Jerrahi-Halvetis are preferred for they represent a more or less communicative & interactive disposition in the European socio-cultural aura. While the study is originated from a broader question, namely life chances of Islam in Europe, it seems to have explorative & expressive outcome. The fieldwork made it possible to observe primarily the form that a Sufi order had taken in a European metropolis. In addition, the interview process witnesses religion & the process of globalisation, the ritual as a cultural product, religion as a language for cultural interaction, religious practice & perception & reorganisation

of everyday life, religion as class solidarity, & the process of integration in a social class through group/community, in everyday life. Here, it is aimed to share some preliminary observations, & research notes from fieldwork carried out in the year 2004.

2006S01596

Sundaram, Devenakaya (U Madras, Chennai, India [tel: 91-044-24419339; fax: 91-044-24916316; e-mail: dsundaram@hotmail.com]), **Migration, Public Policy, and Legislative Practices in Socio-Historical Perspectives**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The corpus of knowledge on international migration has a dimension of the social formation of the immigrant community through legislation & immigrant laws & the related public policy on population issue in the host countries as is the case of indentured labourers in most of the British colonies like South Africa, Caribbean islands in 19th Century & the French Metropolis nationalities in France & also of the current globalised situation. The paper is through a case study of socio-legal history of Indian emigration to South Africa from colonial India—all under the rubric of indentured labourers/free passengers. There were seventeen legislations under the spell of the dominance of the colonial public policy of racial & ethnic discourses on these immigrants to South Africa from the year 1866 to 1913 in translating the wishes of the white settlers as a colonial public policy. Embedded in these legislative sites were the discursive public policy materials as restrictive practices on how the colonial governance managed the immigrants through the segregation practice to sustain the hierarchical racial & ethnic divide for providing highly differentiated livelihood in South Africa. Besides this, the discourse of the interest groups advocacy of the immigrants indentured labourers & also of the free passengers demonstrates & provides a scope for delineating the assertive rights & the resistance practices by the immigrants to establish their cultural, social & economic voices. The contribution of this research paper will highlight the trend of the immigrants to South Africa from India in the 19th century in demographic terms & also elucidate the policy of the colonial governance through its public policy of the restrictive practices to segregate the immigrants from the white settlers in South Africa. The paper will provide enough scope for understanding the dynamics of policy & legislation within the framework of the sociology of population in managing the International immigrants in the host countries.

2006S01597

Sunil, D. S. (Dept Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Inst Technology (IIT Madras), Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India 600036 [tel: 91-9444192143; e-mail: sunilds@gmail.com]), **Local Knowledge and Fisheries Resource Management: A Study among the Riverine Fishing Communities in Kerala, South India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper attempts to explore & analyse how local knowledge as a component of culture facilitates sustainable resource management practices among the riverine fishing communities in Kerala, South India. The details presented here are part of a larger study, which examines the interplay between the various elements of culture (namely values, belief system, norms, knowledge, technology etc.) & the formal institutions (such as State policy, legislations, agencies etc.) in fisheries resource management. "Knowledge" in this context, is understood as the awareness or familiarity, understanding & skill gained by the traditional fishing communities through experiences of a fact or a situation. Analysing this knowledge as a system, the present paper attempts to address the following research questions: 1) What are the various spheres (or areas) of knowledge existing among the traditional fishing communities, pertaining to fishing related activities & their natural environment? 2) What is the role of this local knowledge towards the sustainable management of the fishery? 3) How & why is this knowledge transferred & modified among the members of the fishing community? 1) Various groups of fishermen give emphasis to the different knowledge spheres (such as geo-hydrological features, habitat characteristics, fish movements & behaviour) respectively, based on the nature of resource (riverine, backwaters or paddy fields) & the type of fishing gears they are familiar with. 2) Local knowledge among the fishing communities play a crucial role in the sustainable management of the fishery resources, such as the selection of appropriate fishing gears that facilitates 'responsible' fishing practices. 3) However, this local knowledge serves the purpose of sustainable resource management only when it is supplemented by the other components of culture, namely values, belief systems & norms. 4) Various factors (such as the shift in the use of fishing gears, changes in family structure etc.) have altered the process of knowledge transfer among the fishing communities, & knowledge in itself has got modified in this process. A gradual loss of

local knowledge among the members of the fishing community in the homogeneous village has also been noted. The paper in essence highlights the importance that needs to be given for preserving local knowledge system towards the sustainable management of natural resources.

2006S01598

Sunil, Thankam & Rojas, Viviana (U Texas, San Antonio 78249 [tel: 210-458-5617; fax: 210-458-4619; e-mail: thankam.sunil@utsa.edu]), **Moving South at a Later Age: A Study of US Retirees Living in Mexico**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Research on retirement migration in the United States has focused on the internal migration of retirees. Little is known about the retirees who cross international borders searching for new homes at a later age. This migration trend is paradoxical to the fact that these late-life migrants are selecting their destinations in less developed countries as opposed to the general notion of migration from poor countries to rich countries based on labor & economic conditions. In this paper we look first at the background characteristics of the US retirees living in the Lake Chapala area in the state of Jalisco, Mexico & secondly, we explore the reasons they have to migrate to Mexico. The data for the study come from a non-random sample of 211 retirees living in this area. The findings suggest that respondents, in general, seem to lead a better life & in general, express no regrets with their decision to retire to Mexico. Respondents are likely to have prior travel experience & the large majority of them have been in Mexico before. Economic conditions, natural environment, sense of community, friendship & quality of life appear as the main reasons to move to Mexico. The paper discusses the similarities & differences between this pattern of migration & the European retirement migration from Northern Europe to the Mediterranean countries. Similarly, the study calls for more interdisciplinary studies to understand this evolving migration from more developed to less developed societies.

2006S01599

Suonpaa, Juhani Heikki (Dept Sociology, U Helsinki, Finland 00014 [tel: +358-41-5171788; e-mail: juhani.suonpaa@helsinki.fi]), **TV-Watching and Computer Use as Family Activities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A common debate in research literature concerning electronic media has been whether the diffusion of TV, computer & Internet reduce the time people socialize, for instance, with their families. Instead of analyzing quantitative time use data, this paper focuses on the qualitative impact of TV & computer; only the amount of family time does not tell us about the strength of family ties, & the consequences as well as the nature of family time. For instance, family time may be also negative, & it could be also, not merely doing something as family, but also being together: the family members focusing on different activities while sensing/knowing each other's presence. Unlike the majority of research, this study is not restricted to technology use, but it also compares joint technology use of family members to other forms of family time. Moreover, the study deals with the significance of joint TV-watching & computer use as family activities to parents. I explore reasons for the parents' impression that, although the time parents spent on watching TV is considerable, they consider TV-watching to be relatively insignificant activity. Furthermore, although the parents understand that family togetherness (a sense of belonging together, & a bond), is a result of a more complex process than solely family gatherings, it seems that they are unaware of all the different ways the technologies promote family togetherness. In my paper, I also discuss various ways television & computer promote family togetherness, as well as differences between these technologies. To investigate these issues I conducted 19 family interviews & 77 individual in-depth interviews in Finnish nuclear families, with at least one 9-13-year-old child. I have interviewed both parents twice individually, & finally usually the whole family. I also utilize a Finnish leisure survey.

2006S01600

Suter, Christian, Budowski, Monica, Gazareth, Pascale & Masia, Maurizio (Dept Sociology, U Neuchâtel, Switzerland CH-2000 [tel: 41-32-718-14-14; fax: 41-32-718-12-31; e-mail: christian.suter@unine.ch]), **Health and Subjective Well-Being: The Swiss Experience**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Swiss residents enjoy very high levels of both, well-being & health. While this positive relationship between health & subjective well-being is well documented in the literature on quality of life, the causal mechanisms underlying this relationship are less clear. This contribution, there-

fore, aims at gaining a deeper insight into this relationship by distinguishing between different health dimensions (e.g. subjective health assessment, physical health, mental health, health-related events, health impediments in everyday activities) as well as between different dimensions of subjective well-being (e.g. "individual" subjective well-being, "societal" subjective well-being, domain-specific satisfaction). Furthermore, the impact of material & social living conditions (e.g. income, financial situation, socioeconomic & professional status, relative deprivation, social networks & social support) on both, health & subjective well-being will be examined. The paper uses data from the Swiss Household Panel survey (n=6000) & the Euromodule survey (n=1600)—both of them are comprehensive surveys collecting objective & subjective data covering all major domains of life. Since both of these surveys have been carried out in the same year (Euromodule: 1999; Swiss Household Panel: first wave 1999) a comparative analysis provides additional insights into the validity of the models.

2006S01601

Sutton, Carole (School Sociology/Politics/Law, U Plymouth, Devon, UK PL4 8AA [tel: 441752233284; e-mail: carole.sutton@plymouth.ac.uk]), **Embodying a Healthy Running Body in Non-Elite Road Running Communities in Britain: "Your Mum Is Very Proud of You"**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Using autobiographical data & running related literature this paper explores the development of the authors own running body over a four year period—from a non-running woman to a charity runner & eventually to a club based non-elite marathon runner. This paper will explore the development & management of the private healthy body within social structures & the plethora of public running technologies available. It will concentrate on the author's individual understanding & adoption of alternative running technologies, knowledge & training regimes & how these changed over time once she joined the community of a local running club. The paper explores the flux & tension between the self regulation of the object body, drawing on sports science & biomedicine—to run further, faster & stronger—with the embodied experience of running as the private body—to run for pleasure & competition, balancing work & social time. Within this context the balance between following a body maintenance regime with the potential physical risks, for example, injury & recovery, & social risks, for example, balancing work time & leisure time, peer response, moving from running as a lone individual to joining a running club, will be explored. While the case study focuses on Britain & specifically women's road running the analytical framework can be considered within the wider health context of women's health, well being & fitness.

2006S01602

Svete, Uroš (Defence Studies Division, Faculty Social Sciences, U Ljubljana, Slovenia 1000 [tel: ++386 41 708 798; e-mail: uros.svete@fdv.uni-lj.si]), **Information-Communication Technology (ICT) Use in Contemporary Asymmetric Conflicts (Case Study of Iraq 2003-2004)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Essential new significance, role & forms, asymmetric warfare has got with the information & media revolution in information as well in information-tended societies. Everyday life & ensuring interests of society, state, several groups & individuals have been changed by information technology, on the other side the great virtues of the Internet—ease of access, lack of regulation, vast potential audiences, & fast flow of information, among others—have been turned to the advantage of groups committed to terrorizing societies to achieve their goals. This is the main reason for considering & researching new working forms & methods in the frame of asymmetric warfare (ecological, conventional & information terrorism-cyberterrorism, psychological & information warfare or operations, guerrilla & urban warfare, perception management & public diplomacy etc.). The totality of asymmetric warfare effects was significantly increased by geographical, societal & political boundlessness of Information-communication technology. As one of the most interesting applications of asymmetric warfare concept, we want to present Information-communication technology usage by Iraqi rebellions that undoubtedly radically changed perception of contemporary conflicts in international community. Internet was used for carrying out propaganda & antipropaganda, code message transmission & data mining as well for spreading harm code (viruses, Trojan horses, worms) & Denial or Abuse of Service attacks. Information-communication technology has ensured Iraqi rebellion intentions for sending their messages into the western & international public. Internet has almost completely substituted traditional propaganda tools, especially with its services as Internet Relay Chatting (IRC), Chat rooms, mailing lists, web, newsgroups & File Sharing.

2006S01603

Swarnakar, Pradip (Dept Humanities & Social Sciences, Indian Instit Technology Kanpur, 208016 [tel: +91-512-2597330; fax: +91-512-2597510; e-mail: spradip@iitk.ac.in]), **Risk, Awareness and Response: An Exploratory Study of People's Attitude towards Groundwater Arsenic Contamination in West Bengal, India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Groundwater is an important resource, especially for rural populations. Contamination of ground water poses a serious health hazard to people. Data show that in many Asian countries, unsafe levels of arsenic are present. Many parts of India, Bangladesh, China & Vietnam are facing this problem. The impact of this contamination cuts across many sectors—from water supply & irrigation to health, family, & education—and it also affects the foundation of social structure. The delayed health effects of exposure to arsenic, the lack of awareness as well as poor reporting in affected areas are major problems in determining the extent of the arsenic in drinking water problem. In this paper an attempt has been made to explore the social impacts of risk related to drinking water in the Ganges delta region. The objective of this paper is threefold. First it argues that a sociological understanding of effects of groundwater contamination is necessary to explore the 'risk' of it in a proper perspective. Secondly, this paper looks at the awareness of the local people with respect to the risk associated with arsenic contamination, & thirdly, it tries to explore the people's response to continuous water supply & health hazards related to arsenic contamination. The study is conducted in a few villages of West Bengal, India, which are severely affected by arsenic contamination. The study is explorative in nature. It employs mainly qualitative & interpretative methods, as they would be particularly suited to understand people's knowledge systems. Thus observation, in depth interview & focused group discussion methods are used.

2006S01604

Swartz, Sharlene Gale (Faculty Education, U Cambridge, Cambridge, CB2 2PQ UK [tel: 01223 329 280; e-mail: ss537@cam.ac.uk]), **More than Deficit Mapping: Sites and Sources of Moral Capital in South Africa's Township Youth**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although receiving renewed attention the world over moral education continues to be proscribed by official, academic, professional, lay & religious discourses (Haydon, 2000) to the exclusion & neglect of youth discourses. In the context of South Africa's nascent democracy, pervasive poverty & post-apartheid legacy, & in the midst of moral panics & a government-led 'moral regeneration campaign', an ethnographic study that included the use of autophotography was undertaken in a township near Cape Town to map the sites at which 'moral capital' is located, mediated & circulated. Using an ecological framework (Bronfenbrenner & Mahoney, 1975) & borrowing from Bourdieu's analysis of social & cultural capital (Bourdieu & Passeron, 1973, 1977) this study provides important insights into how moral education ought, or ought not, to be conducted.

2006S01605

Sweeney, Megan M. & Wang, Hongbo (Dept Sociology, UCLA [tel: 310-206-7290; e-mail: msweeney@soc.ucla.edu]), **Reconsidering the Association between Stepfamilies and Youth Well-Being: Do Children Influence Family Structure?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although almost one-third of children born in the United States in recent years are expected to spend some time living in a stepfamily, our understanding of the implications of parental remarriage for youth well-being remains largely incomplete. Social scientists have particularly grappled with the problem of determining whether observed family structure differentials in offspring well-being are due to true causal effects. To the extent that children or parents in stepfamilies differ in pre-existing ways from those in other family structures, any observed association between family structure & youth well-being may be spurious. Our research takes advantage of extensive longitudinal information on family environments & child outcomes in the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth—Child Supplement sample to model the process of stepfamily formation after divorce, paying particular attention to whether & how pre-existing characteristics of children are associated with subsequent transitions into stepfamilies. Although such an analysis is needed to determine the extent to which observed differentials in child well-being result from causal effects of family structure rather than from the selection of children with particular characteristics into families of particular types, surprisingly little is currently known about how offspring may influence the structure of their families.

2006S01606

Symonette, Hazel Louise (U Wisconsin System Administration, Office Academic Diversity & Development, Madison 53706 [tel: 608-262-5347; fax: 608-263-2046; e-mail: symonette@bascom.wisc.edu]), **Cultivating Self as Responsive Instrument: Working the Boundaries and Borderlands for Ethical Border Crossings**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Culture & context are critical shapers of social research processes, interpretations & judgments. Ethical practice & excellence in research are intimately intertwined with orientations toward & responsiveness to diversity—most importantly, one's boundary-spanning capacities for authentically engaging diversity. Diversity includes those consequential dimensions of human difference that have socially patterned influences on interpersonal relations & the nature of the interface with organizations, institutions & other aspects of social structure. More specifically, diversity includes salient dimensions of human differences that make a substantive difference in access, process or success. Engaging these issues is a lifelong process that calls for continuous personal homework regarding one's lenses, filters & frames because cultures & contexts are dynamic & ever-changing. In this paper, I will explore the role of the self in research: how our most valuable instrument may be cultivated & calibrated, how empathy may be gained, & how responsively self-aware practice calls for extensive cultural & contextual groundings. Researchers need to embrace these considerations as an essential professional development pathway for excellence while honoring their ethical responsibility to proactively assess & address the ways in which their perceptual & interpretive lenses, filters & frames may ignore, obscure or distort more than illuminate.

2006S01607

Szanyi, Agnes (Echo Survey Sociological Research Instit, Szekesfehervar, Hungary 8000 [tel: 003622502276; fax: 003622379622; e-mail: agnes.szanyi@echosurvey.hu]), **Private Art on the Internet—Fine Art and Taste in a Globalizing World**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In my research I call private art the art, what is defined as such by everyday people, & put on the internet—this special medium to open up more truly &/or to hide behind another personality—as a kind of self-expression. We now a lot about the fine art taste in the 70s & 80s. But since then an essential change has occurred. The internet appeared as a new medium, & a new possibility of self-expression, available for many. Until now taste was mainly examined through questionnaires, & in-depth interviews, so in a more or less formal situation. Searching the web, we can find much more honest, & free manifestation of art taste. In my paper I investigate, how the taste of people appear on the web, & I compare the fine art taste of the past 20 years, with what I find on the internet. My special focus among other internet forums is a small society of amateur painters on the web. I presume that people still prefer figurative, & realistic paintings & images to abstract & contemporary art. My analysis is based on a collection of images, gathered on the net, & I use content & style-analysis. My finding is that art taste of people do not necessarily follow the improvement of contemporary pictorial art.

2006S01608

Sztompka, Piotr (Instytut Sociologii, Jagiellonian U, Krakow, Poland 31-044 [e-mail: usztomp@cyf-kr.edu.pl]), **Trust and Distrust in a Multicultural Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Some level of trust is a pre-requisite of a viable democratic society. Democracy implies openness, pluralism, tolerance &, due to current massive migrations, tourism, & travel engenders certain measure of multiculturalism. The process of globalization adds to that a 'virtual multiculturalism', indirect, but equally strong impact of many cultures via mass media, life-styles & consumer products. At the same time the theory of trust points to the familiarity, homogeneity, intimacy of life-context, coherence & unambiguity of norms & values, transparency of social organization, as pre-requisites of generalized trust. It also discovers a puzzling persistence of cultures of trust (or cultures of distrust), typical for various ethnic groups over several generations, even those settling in a different society. Multiculturalism means therefore close coexistence of high-trust cultures with low-trust cultures, resisting homogenization. It also means experience of estrangement, xenophobia, normative anomie & opaqueness of social organization. The expected result should be a pervasive generalized distrust. Is this condition inevitable? And once having emerged, is it hopeless? Or perhaps there are some mitigating circumstances & practical means of coping with distrust, or even some prospects of reestablishing trust in a multicultural society.

2006S01609

Szvircesev Tresch, Tibor (Swiss Military Academy, Swiss Federal Instit Technology, Au [tel: +41 43 833 13 04; fax: +41 43 833 12 00; e-mail: tibor.szvircesev@milak.ethz.ch]), **Women's Integration in the Armed Forces: Attitudes of Civilian Elites and Military Elites**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the end of the cold war, women's integration in the armed forces has been an issue of increasing interest in Europe. In this context, the question arises how the public perceives the integration of women into the armed forces & how well it is accepted. In this study comprising 3015 respondents from 13 countries (the civil-military gap study in Europe), we survey cadets & students with specific emphasis on the topic. The full integration of women into the armed forces is decided on at the divide between voluntary & compulsive service. There is no big civil-military gap in the approval given that military services were mandatory for women. If service is optional, however, there is a clear civil-military gap to be seen in most countries. If service is voluntary, students are much more supportive of full integration of women into the armed forces than cadets. The differences between the countries, however, must be taken into account as well. There is no standard European attitude concerning the integration of women into the armed forces. Women are clearly more supportive of full integration than men. We conclude that there exists not only a civil-military gap concerning the integration of women into the armed forces. Rather, there is a gender gap & a gap between specific countries.

2006S01610

Szvircesev Tresch, Tibor & Haltiner, Karl W. (Swiss Military Academy, Swiss Federal Instit Technology, Au [tel: +41 43 833 13 04; fax: +41 43 833 12 00; e-mail: tibor.szvircesev@milak.ethz.ch]), **The Decline of the Mass Armies and Conscription in Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ About 15 out of 32 European nations are today willing to give up conscription system. In other ten European countries a more or less heated debate on maintaining or abandoning conscription has begun. Those countries that hold to conscription have significantly reduced the share of conscripts in their armed forces. In our paper we will argue & demonstrate that conscription has in fact had its day in most European nations. The data base for this paper is twofold. On one hand, we base ourselves on data from the annually published Military Balance of the London Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS). On the other hand, we base ourselves on an expert survey among European countries which was conducted in 2001 & has been updated in the year 2005. One major reason for the move from conscript armies to all-volunteer forces seems to be due to the geopolitical changes which have taken place since the end of the cold war. Another reason is the increasing number of regional conflicts & the ensuing humanitarian operations abroad. Thirdly, Europe is undergoing significant social change with an increasing pluralisation of life styles & value cultures. The continuing individualization diminishes the willingness for an unconditional commitment to the state. This leads us to the aspect of burden sharing equality. Where only a constantly diminishing minority of eligible & able young men is drafted, the issue of who has to serve & who doesn't becomes significant & can produce massive pressure to abolish conscription.

2006S01611

Szydlík, Marc (Instytut Sociologii, U Zurich, Switzerland [tel: +41-44-635 2340; fax: +41-44-635 2399; e-mail: szydlík@soziologie.unizh.ch]), **Gifts and Generations: Solidarity between Parents and Adult Children**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Recent research has shown that adult children & parents are strongly committed to each other. Within this context, wealth transfers within families are of special importance. After WWII in many countries an immense fortune has been accumulated, which has not been wiped out by acts of war or inflation. This fortune is now being passed on from one generation to the next, partly through bequests, partly through gifts. From an international point of view, Germany presents an especially interesting case, as in Germany research on current intergenerational relations also provides insights on long-term consequences of political & economic regimes. The empirical analyses are based on the German Socio-Economic Panel (GSOEP; n=22,000): What is the general importance of gifts? How much is being transferred & who are the donors? When do gifts occur in contrast to inheritances? Are people who are in financial need more likely to receive a gift than people with higher income, wealth, & education? Are there differences between women & men? What is the relation between

gifts & inheritances? & to what extent do different opportunities of wealth accumulation in the German Democratic Republic & the 'former' Federal Republic of Germany show long-term consequences?

2006S01612

Taddicken, Monika Michaela Martina (U Hohenheim, Stuttgart, 70599 Germany [e-mail: monika.taddicken@gmx.de]), **"Lower Social Presence" in Web Surveys: Advantage or Disadvantage or Both? An Experiment**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ For online researchers the achievable quality of data from web surveys is still an important question. Prejudices & doubts concerning the usefulness of this 'new' survey method are still widely spread. Besides the problems of representativeness potential mode effects may reduce the data quality. Particularly, the method 'web survey' is characterized by a low social presence (Short, Williams, & Christie 1976) as a consequence of the absence of an interviewer. On the one hand this can be an advantage, mainly because it causes a lower effect of social desirability & higher self-disclosure by respondents. On the other hand one has to doubt about negative effects precisely because of this anonymous situation. According to the 'Social Cues Filtered Out Hypotheses' of Kiesler & Sproull (1986), the situational lack of social cues influences a lot of psychological processes. Thus it can be presumed that this low social presence leads to a lower normative influence on the respondent. This could produce a distorted 'verbal behaviour' in web surveys, contrary to more personal communication modes. In particular, problems may occur in socially orientated surveys & surveys based on individual aspects like ethical values. Because systematic errors may be caused, further research is needed. Based on these hypotheses we implemented an experiment with 600 subjects. They answered the same questionnaire twice—with an interval of five weeks—using different survey modes (web, postal & telephone). The above mentioned critical subject areas were asked. This enabled us to compare the collected data systematically with the Multitrait-Multimethod-Matrix (Campbell & Fiske 1959) to identify negative mode effects. The results will be presented.

2006S01613

Tart, Indrek (Dept Social Sciences, Tallinn U, 101200 Estonia [tel: 3726409448; fax: 3726409440; e-mail: itart@tlu.ee]), **Spectra of Human Values in European Cultural Communities Using Social Networks Methods**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ One of the most important counterparts in the growing integration of Europe is the intensive flow or deep change of status of people in geographical regions. Immigrant populations carry with them the human value preferences that took shape in quite different living environments than those of their current host country. In general European countries acquire more & more layers in their national value structures. If values can be treated as quite stable after the process of socialization then we are facing a need to find mechanisms of how they will function in changing human environments. The value groupings from case-clustering could be taken as markers (like in genetics) to describe the diversity of societies. How many Swedish-like personal value structures may be found in Estonia & vice versa? How widespread are the (culturally/nationally coloured) specific value constellations? Adequate surveys dealt with in satisfactory way should be used. Do individual human value spectra answer the question whether those are at all culturally grounded or just show adaptability of the individual in its place of living? In the paper data of European cultural communities are treated like 2-mode ones through the social network analysis using possibilities proposed by the UCINET software.

2006S01614

Tart, Indrek (Dept Social Sciences, Tallinn U, 10120 Estonia [tel: 3726409448; fax: 3726409440; e-mail: itart@tlu.ee]), **Change of Human Values in European Cultural Communities after 1989**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The collapse of the Soviet empire is forming a new type of immigrant who already has developed his or her life strategies in a new habitat but has lost his/her previous powerful position (of the worker, of the most loved nation, of the Big Brother). This turn has deeply touched every person's need to adapt to the new situation as well as preserving his/her basic values included in his/her habitus. It may be helpful to keep value structures or to adapt them to the host country. Ordinarily values are treated as variables against a socio-demographic background. But the analysis may be initialised by finding the respondents' original clustering & only after that applying customary approach. If there is a high correlation

between the case-groupings & nation-defined indicators then the society is nationally homogeneous & can be treated as a whole unit. In the paper human values data of European cultural communities & their respondents are treated like 2-mode data in the social network analysis using full possibilities proposed by the UCINET software. Surveys in use are cross-national representative ones including two available rounds of European Social Survey, four waves of European Values Survey & several national ones from 1991-2005.

2006S01615

Tarumoto, Hideki (Graduate School Letters, Hokkaido U, Sapporo 060-0810 Japan [tel: +81-11-706-3021; fax: +81-11-706-4801; e-mail: taru@let.hokudai.ac.jp]), **Toward a Comparative Analysis of Immigrant Rights Development**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Why have citizenship rights for immigrants developed in advanced countries in spite of anti-immigrant backlash often occurring? This is a core question to explore whether nation-states have been declining or not. So far, two major academic camps confront with each other. One camp puts importance on some strength of international human rights regimes against national organising principle. The other camp opposes the international explanation of the former camp, insisting that domestic norms & institutions of the nation-state induce immigrant rights expansion. Which idea is appropriate to explanation for development of citizenship rights for immigrants? This paper will take two approaches: first, theoretically, mechanisms of immigrant rights development should be clarified as explanatory models. The two camps may not submit alternative explanations, but rather, overlapping ones. Second, empirically, it is necessary to explore some way to measure effects of some factors on the development. Without measurement, qualitative or quantitative, it is impossible to conclude what theoretical model is appropriate to explanation of the development. This paper will pursue to create a base of international comparative studies of immigrant rights development across countries.

2006S01616

Taschner, Gisela B. & Castilho, Silmara (Center Studies Leisure & Tourism, Fundação Getulio Vargas, Escola Administração Empresas São Paulo, Brazil [tel: 55-11-32-81-7805; fax: 55-11-30-81-49-35; e-mail: gtaschner@fgvsp.br]), **Leisure Commodification, Childhood and Consumption**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This article is part of a work-in-progress in which one aims at contributing to understand how the relations between the children's commodified leisure & consumption have been taking place in the case of TV programs targeted for children under 6 in Brazil. The main processes & actors as well as the discourse involved are examined in the study of this approach of child leisure as a kid entertainment market. The School of Frankfurt's first generation works about the cultural industry & entertainment in the frame of the critical theory are the departing point of the research & they remain its main theoretical referential. The case-study within a historical framework has been chosen as the main research technique. The present text reports results of the analysis of the most relevant bibliography on the subject & discloses the main questions at stake in the contemporary debate of the theme in the developed countries. These questions shall be used as parameters in the empirical part of the research of the case of Brazil.

2006S01617

Taschner, Gisela B. & Giglio, Karin M. R. H. (Center Studies Leisure & Tourism, Fundação Getulio Vargas, Escola Administração Empresas São Paulo, Brazil [tel: 55-11-32-81-7805; fax: 55-11-30-81-4935; e-mail: gtaschner@fgvsp.br]), **Ageing and Leisure among Business People in São Paulo, Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Many studies about leisure & life-cycle have been conducted in developed countries, but in Brazil there is little research concerning relations between both subjects. The aim of this paper is to analyse the relations between ageing & leisure in a group of alumni of a Brazilian top business school located in the city of São Paulo, who live in that same city. Members of that category were chosen for the study because they could be regarded, roughly, as representatives of a particular stratum, the upper middle class citizens of São Paulo. Furthermore, all alumni were supposed to be listed in their institution database. The article draws from an exploratory research that is part of a bigger project on leisure changes across family life-cycles. Semi-structured interviews were conducted in a sample of 20 adults aged between 55 & 70 who were in the so-called empty nest life-cycle. They have focused on leisure time use patterns & their meanings. Other aspects like type of career & life-styles have also been taken into

consideration. The findings disclose the most popular leisure activities practiced among that group & discuss how life-styles, habits acquired during youth or early adulthood & employment status interfere with later leisure activities & their meanings.

2006S01618

Tastsoglou, Evangelia (Saint Mary's U, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 3C3 [tel: 902-420-5884; fax: 902-420-5121; e-mail: evie_tastsoglou@yahoo.ca]), **Security and Immigration, Changes and Challenges: Immigrant and Ethnic Communities in Atlantic Canada, Presumed Guilty?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study explores changes & challenges arising out of recent security & immigration laws in Canada, specifically the Anti-Terrorism Act & the Immigration & Refugee Protection Act. While the growing interface between security & immigration is being traced, specific attention is paid to the impact of these developments on women & men in immigrant & ethnic communities in Atlantic Canada. Multiple research instruments are used (from reviews of secondary literature & case law analysis, to town halls, focus groups, surveys & interviews) & the data is derived from work in 6 sites (Halifax, Charlottetown, Fredericton, Moncton, Saint John & St. John's) throughout the Atlantic Canada region. The research findings suggest that the current emphasis on narrower notions of security, as well as the primacy placed on market-based calculations, have led to the racialization of particular groups & the exacerbation of tendencies that result in the invisibilization of women. This has contributed to the general perception, & the reality for some, that citizenship plays out in radically different ways depending on one's race, ethnicity & gender. In turn, this serves to not only undercut senses of security for citizens & non-citizens alike, but also undermines notions of Canadian citizenship. As a result, fundamental ideals & practices of Canadian citizenship, as well as of Canadian democracy, are now in question.

2006S01619

Tattersall, Amanda S (School Business, U Sydney, Australia [tel: +1-607342-1512; e-mail: amandatattersall@gmail.com]), **A Coalition's Place Is in the Community: Using the Term Community to Explore Effective Labour Union-Community Collaboration**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Union-community collaboration is an increasingly common practice in industrialised nations where union power & density have declined. This paper proposes a framework for evaluating union-community coalition practice, through a definition of the term 'community'. The paper defines the term community in three discrete but mutually reinforcing ways. First it means (community) organisation, second it means a local neighbourhood or place, & third it means common interest or common identity. The term is used to outline a series of indicators for effective coalition practice. The paper argues that coalition practice is most effective when coalitions balance trusting interdependence while respecting organisational autonomy & interest. This balance between unity & autonomy is conceptualised through the three frames of community. Successful coalition practice requires organisational elements (coalition structure, bridge brokers & coalition offices); common interest elements (common interest operates as mutual direct interest of organisation & members), & the element of scale (where success increases as they operate at multiple scales such as the local, as well as the scale of government &/or business decision makers). I explore this framework drawing on campaigns in Sydney & Chicago. The Public Education Alliance in Sydney demonstrates the importance of place & mutual direct interest as important elements of success. The Grassroots Collaborative in Chicago reveals processes for building trust & mobilisation for successful coalitions practice.

2006S01620

Tavares Dos Santos, José Vicente (Dept Sociology, Federal U Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil 90440011 [tel: 5551-33887454; fax: 551-33166890; e-mail: jvicente@portoweb.com.br]), **Methodology for the XXI Century: Complex Perspectives from South American Experiences**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The subject of this paper is to analyze ten years of South American researches using computers aid qualitative data for the sociological explanation of world new social issues. The computers methodologies are a new reality in the current theoretical moment, increasing in Latin American sociology. We have, as a rule, to use a reflexive criticism about the techniques & the proceedings. First, the database construction: this technique allows registering the discursive & non-discursive formations. We are fac-

ing the informational possibility of registering a flexible set of practices, of micro-powers & strategic relations, that organize the social reality interlacing experiences, powers & knowledge's. Secondly, we use the "indexation & theorization system of non-structured qualitative information"-NVIVO, an intelligent system that enables to accomplish a qualitative research through a set of means to discover & to explore the non-structured information & the symbolic meanings. We use this software to analyze the interviews, as well as it will be useful to analyze other digital documents, or obtained from the Internet. Thirdly, we have developed a methodological perspective based on qualitative approach to observe events & social practices. The participating observation, the events' ethnography, the deep interviews, & particularly the focal group, all of them are instruments appropriated for mapping & registering the social experiences & its social representations. Finally, the paper proposes that a complex methodological procedure have been a key resource to reveal some meanings & cultural elements of the social conflicts & violent actions so common in Latin America.

2006S01621

Tavares Dos Santos, José Vicente (Dept Sociology, Federal U Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Brazil 90440011 [tel: 5551-33887454; fax: 551-33166890; e-mail: jvicente@portoweb.com.br]), **The Social Construction of the Police Officer: The Role of the Police Academies in Latin American**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The age of late modernity has shown an increasing crisis of social control & policing, as an expression of the world social crisis: the position of the police as an organization symbolizing national unity & order is threatened fundamentally by the advent of social changes, above all fragmentation & pluralistic social norms. There is a new conflictive global social space being formed along the spaces & times of worldization. We propose to analyze the problem of police officers' education: the differences of judiciary & patrolling polices; the training in a dual career structure; the mainstream positivist penal law approach; the militaristic heritage; & the common sense learned by shadow curricula. But, our interest is also to point the news experiences in the police officers education, to an orientation that incorporates the critical knowledge in Social Sciences & Law, the concept of State of Law & the idea of multiculturalism & citizenship. The material & data from many countries presents the basic issue for the future of policing: the guarantee that police officers' education entertains no discrimination of sex or ethnic minority, & the training in techniques that reduce life risk, with the orientation of using firearms only in extreme cases. To make these changes, not only the collaboration between Universities & Police Academies must be improved, but also the evaluation of formation & administration should be a key strategy. Finally, the educational curricula must learn social responsibility to the police organizations, the source of the legitimating process in Civil Society. The slow emergence of a notion of Citizenship police, under the perspective of worldization, entails the social construction of a democratic, non-violent & multiculturalist's police officer.

2006S01622

Tavassoli, Golam Abbas (Faculty Sociology, U Tehran [tel: +98 21 22232055; fax: +98 21 88012524; e-mail: g_tavassoli@yahoo.com]), **Shia in the Surrounding of Globalization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Nowadays one of the newest & the most serious challenges that have appeared in the sociological theorizing is the globalization challenge that more or less relates to the unity of the world & "global village," & to the categories of modernism & postmodernism as well. Among the main bases of the globalization of sustainable development are the media's & mass communication's means that appear mysteriously nowadays & have created the main channel of globalization process. All of the opinions, thoughts, forms of life & style of religious beliefs & the other aspects of human life, especially these related to tradition, modernism & civil society, are exposed to globalization phenomenon & their impact upon the way of living. Religion in general, but especially Islam & Shia, are affected by globalization too, either positively or negatively. The globalization phenomenon accompanied by variability, communication & intercommunication. The essential condition for phenomenon globalization is their opening to universal pluralism. Certainly, this pluralism does not mean its vertical degrees in the various evolution hierarchies. Changeability necessitates the relationship & unequal universal connection to & needs for mutual trust, as well as communication with the various parts of world & dialogues with the different cultures & civilizations & ability to their absorbing. A question that we can propose in relation to this discussion is to what extent Shia, as a group in one billion of world Muslims, is resis-

tant or vulnerable? Or, in other words, which threats or opportunities, such as globalization, warn Shia & how much Shia world can use its chances in the globalization process from fixing & strengthening of its positions in one hand, & face with this phenomenon's challenges & its social threats to provide believes & universal development trusts in a suitable form in the other hand & provide itself for future life-world against a globalization system. In this research, we suppose that the Shia world have many conditions & flexibilities in relation to modern thoughts & universal changes; & can expand & establish the high Shia thoughts with suitable using of its chances in globalization. So, it is going to attain its real place & ranking among other schools of thought.

2006S01623

Taylor-Cole, Wilfred (Mount Royal Coll, Calgary, Alberta [tel: 403-440-6425; fax: 403-440-6659; e-mail: wtaylor-cole@mtroyal.ca]), **Social Reporting and Public Participation in the Formation of Social Policy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ This paper examines social reporting & public participation in the formation of social policy. The thesis is that the efficacy of social policy is dependent upon direct consultation & input from clients, partners, & stakeholders who are impacted by the policy. The paper utilizes a research-review & content analysis of low-income social programs. As a participant-observer, the writer examines the process involved in the Alberta Model, which aims at improving the quality of life of persons with disabilities.

2006S01624

Tazreiter, Claudia (School Sociology & Anthropology, U New South Australia [tel: + 61 2 93853691; fax: + 61 2 93851824; e-mail: c.tazreiter@unsw.edu.au]), **Migration in Human Rights Discourse**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Recent debates on global governance from the perspective of human needs see human rights as the only viable global discourse. As part of this debate, links between security & poverty have been drawn. This emphasis is reflected in the United Nations 'Millennium Development Goals' (MDGs), as well as in the new assemblage of 'human security'. What is at least explicitly absent from these debates is an account of migration, both linked to poverty & in relation to the broader fulfilment of human needs. This paper will draw links between the human rights & human security debates & migration movements. The paper will explore manifestations of sovereign power & violence in appraising the possibilities for human rights as a global discourse. The paper asks to what extent such a discourse, aimed at enhancing human security, is possible in the face of acts of 'exceptionalism' by states in dealing with migrants.

2006S01625

Te Kloeze, Jan (WICE, Wageningen U, Netherlands [tel: + 31-317-482762; fax: + 31-317-485441; e-mail: jan.tekloeze@wur.nl]), **(Leisure) Time Paths of Dutch Families: A Theoretical Time-Space Exploration with Some Empirical Backing**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In many studies on recreation & leisure as a social phenomenon, leisure is regarded as the opposite of work, or to compensate for it. However, a number of scholars argue a family or household approach is more productive. The problem for an empirical study conducted in the midst of the nineties (Te Kloeze 1996) refers to: control over leisure, the meaning on leisure, the possibilities & constraints experienced, & changes in the life course, all differentiated for husbands & wives. In this contribution time space theory in general is discussed, & we will focus on family & household situations, gender, & their relationship with time space behaviour including leisure. The problem statement than is: how do (partners from) families behave in time & space, & are there differences related to their origin? (urban - rural; low versus high status; caring role; & gender)?

2006S01626

Teixeira, Ana Lúcia (U Sao Paulo [tel: 55-11-30913724; fax: 55-11-55752767; e-mail: alucia@usp.br]), **Portuguese Traces in Brazilian Modernist Literature**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper analyses a discrepancy we can find if we look the Brazilian & the Portuguese interpretation of the Brazilian modernist literature.

Remarking the autonomy character that has permeate the intellectual universe in Brazilian's 20's, the Brazilian criticism, in a general manner, tended to disqualify from the artistic creation scene elements of the local culture, of folklore & of the specific social elements, in a movement to overcome the former predominant characteristics of our literature mostly rooted in the 'cultivated norm' & style patterns, both imported from Europe. Upon these factors we can think about a rupture, using Antonio Candido's expression, "with the necessary dialogue with Portugal", renouncing to use the Portuguese literary production as a model as to imitate or to refute. The Portuguese criticism that leads with this problem, on the contrary, complains with regret the Brazilian effort to dissolve the ties they think are necessary between a "mother" culture & the other that it has generate, using even in a disguised way bipolar notions as colonized-colonizer, father-son, notions that seems to find no resonance in the Brazilian literary work. Regarding this interpretative impasse the purpose of this research is to examine part of the literary production of these contexts, in their formal & social characteristics & circumstances, in order to evaluate our hypothesis that the Portuguese roots of the Brazilian literature had remained deeply remarkable even if in an obscured way & despite the opinions of our writers & scholars. Based in these assumptions, our intention is to bring to surface a part weekly studied of the Brazilian cultural fundaments that are so obscure just because the effort to obliterate a part of its memory.

2006S01627

Temkina, Anna A. (European U, St.Petersburg, Russia [tel: 812 2755133; fax: 812 2755133; e-mail: temkina@eu.spb.ru]), **Changes in Sexual Scripts in Post-Soviet Transformation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This report is focused on the gendered changes in the social organization of sexuality in contemporary Russia. We will focus first on some general changes in sexual, culture then we will turn to gender dimension of changes. Analysis is based on the biographical interviews on sexuality with different generations (St.Petersburg, 1996 & 2005). We distinguish two stages of sexual revolution in Russia & two corresponding sexual generations. Late soviet generation or generation of personalization corresponds to the period of behavioral stage sexual revolution of the 1970s. Sexuality became an autonomous sphere of life, differentiated from the marital & reproduction spheres. Liberal sexual practices were combined with the lack of institutional reflexivity (absence of expert system, neglect of sexuality by official institutions) & everyday ignorance. Post-soviet generation of articulation was formed under the discursive stage of sexual revolution of 1990s which is characterized by growth of institutional reflexivity toward the issues of sexuality & rationalization of sexual behavior. New institutions became sensitive to the issues of sexuality. Different expert systems provide knowledge about sexuality & different institutions create new structural possibilities in the field of sexuality & health provision. On the basis on the interviews I distinguish the sexual scripts typical for the late soviet generation: the pronatal script, where sexual life is described as reproductive/family life; the romantic script, where it is described as an expression of emotions & feelings (above all love) the communicative script, where it is described as a means of informal (or intellectual, or friendly) communication. The hedonistic script, where it is described in terms of an orientation towards sexual pleasure & the market script, where it is described as oriented towards material benefits are reconstructed as the new types in the post-soviet period. Post soviet rationalization in the field of sexuality includes conscious choice of sexual & marital partners, childbirth planning, responsible safe-sex behavior, informed choice of contraceptives & control over sexual & reproductive health. Such a rationality is typical for the post-soviet generation compared to the late soviet, which interpreted their sexual life as spontaneous, natural, non planned & managed by passions. At the same time soviet legacy, lack of resources & lack of appropriate institutional support lead to irresponsible & unsafe practices of sexual behavior. Liberal sexual practices & discourses, new hedonistic & market sexual scripts, new risks, lack of education & health supply, double gender standards & moralization around sexual issues constitute the new fragmentation of the sexual sphere. Gender gap & double standards decline, but they were still much more typical for Russian traditionalist gender/sexual culture of the 1990s compared to Nordic countries for example. At the beginning of 2000s we find new trends in the women's identification. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2006S01628

Tenhunen, Sirpa (Social & Cultural Anthropology, U Helsinki, PL 59, 00014 Finland [tel: +358 50 524 0241; fax: +358 9 191 23006; e-mail: sirpa.tenhunen@helsinki.fi]), **Mobile Technology**

in the Village: ICTs, Culture, and Social Change in India, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ This paper examines the appropriation of mobile phones in rural India, where, like in many regions of Africa & Asia, mobile phones represent the first form of communication technology. The ethnographic description, which is based on ethnographic fieldwork & filming of phone calls, does not merely focus on phone usage, but rather aims to relate it to other communication patterns, ongoing processes of change as well as the broader symbolic universe that underlies daily life in the region. The paper illustrates that the appropriation of phones draws from the local cultural & social context, but phones also facilitate new social patterns that show great similarity with social processes in places where phones are introduced as the first form of communication technology. To conclude, the paper suggests that a research strategy best suited to understand the phones' impact is to explore both the new social forms that ICTs enable as well as how they relate to local meanings.

2006S01629

Teotia, Manoj Kumar (Centre Research Rural & Industrial Development (CRRID), Madhya Marg, Chandigarh, India [tel: 91-172-2725406; fax: 91-172-2725215; e-mail: manojkteotia@rediffmail.com]), **Dynamics of Learning Cities in North-west India: Emerging Trends in Knowledge, Innovation and Urban Economic Growth (A Comparative Study of Chandigarh and Ludhiana), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ The processes of globalization, liberalization & urbanization are putting pressure on cities for devising knowledge based innovative tools to meet the growing needs/aspirations of their citizens. Chandigarh, the first planned city of North west India & Ludhiana, the largest metropolitan town of the region have introduced certain innovative urban management practices to mobilize local resources, involved citizens in sanitation & have augmented the level & quality of urban infrastructure & services. Planning Commission & Government of Punjab have lauded their efforts. Punjab has introduced several urban reforms to improve municipal management in other municipalities. Although innovative urban management practices initially introduced by the Ludhiana & Chandigarh Municipal Corporations have been replicated by a few other cities in the region but with this new form of urban inequality is also emerging between the cities in the region. The paper is an effort to analyze the dynamics of learning cities in Northwest India to see the impact of knowledge, innovation & economic growth. An effort has also been made to study the emerging forms of urban inequality.

2006S01630

Teotia, Manoj Kumar (CRRID, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh, India [tel: 91-172-2725406; fax: 91-172-2725215; e-mail: manojkteotia@rediffmail.com]), **Environmental Revitalization of Segregated Urban Settlements for Sustainable Development of Urban Society in India: A Study of Dynamics of Local People's Movement in Ramdarbar, a Rehabilitated Colony of Chandigarh, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ The lack of participation of local communities in environmental revitalization of segregated urban settlements in India including Chandigarh has been a major constraint in their sustainability. Ramdarbar, a rehabilitated colony of Chandigarh experienced degeneration in its environmental fabric, which was exaggerated in 1980s due to rapid growth of population. The participation of local citizens was nil in management of sanitation, park management, protection of urban forestry/environment in neighborhoods of Ramdarbar until mid 1990s. The situation started changing after 1997 when elected councilor of that area initiated urban revitalization programme by mobilizing local people. The citizens voluntarily demolished extended boundaries of their houses, removed animal shelters/other encroachments from 90 parks & gave financial contribution for developing parks. The local initiative programme was strengthened by formation of a Neighborhood Revitalization Committee of the local people. The paper has analyzed the dynamics of local people's movement in urban environmental revitalization of Ramdarbar, with a view to see its necessity & replicability for mending environmental fabric of other segregated urban settlements.

2006S01631

Teplava, Tatyana (School Public Policy & Administration, Carleton U [e-mail: t_teplova@yahoo.com]), **Russia: Childcare, Welfare State and Policymaking, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ This paper explores major changes in childcare policies in the transition period in Russia. With this purpose, it analyzes policymaking in the area of childcare in both Soviet & post-Soviet regimes. The explanation of the changes is based on both the state-centred & power-resource approaches. The paper argues that despite the growing diversity, number & strengths of non-state actors, the state in Russia remains relatively autonomous in formulating independent policy goals & interests. The paper assumes that "the state" is comprised of Russian political leaders & bureaucrats at the federal, regional & local level, which represent interests of the state as opposed to the non-state groups. The non-state groups can be divided on external & internal ones. External groups include global political actors such as World Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Labour Organization & European Union. Internal groups include but not limited to the Russian business elite, trade unions & civil society groups. The paper shows that there are significant challenges in policymaking in the transition period, which to the large extent are due to internal state dynamics. Such dynamics are a result of interaction of the state actors (president, bureaucracy & politicians at the federal, regional & local levels) with often conflicting goals & interests. The paper illustrates that the multiplicity of independent & powerful actors within the Russian state hinders the development of a coherent long-term policy. At the same time, the power of interest groups cannot be underestimated. The transformation gave rise to a number of domestic & international forces which have been influential in shaping policies in the post-Soviet Russia. Thus the paper closely examines their interaction with the Russian state in order to assess the degree of their influence on the development of the child care policies. This work will contribute to our understanding of the major barriers to efficient policymaking in Russia. Although the Russian case is unique, it will help us to increase our understanding of the challenges & opportunities faced by other countries in transition.

2006S01632

Tepperman, Lorne, Reynolds, Jennifer & Korn, David (Dept Sociology, U Toronto, Ontario M5S 1A1 [tel: 416-978-8097; e-mail: lorne.tepperman@utoronto.ca]), **Partner Influences on Gambling: An Exploratory Study, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ Our study explored the ways in which Ontario adults informally regulate the gambling behaviour of their live-in or intimate partners (sometimes called "spouses"). The research question was: In what ways, & with what degree of success, do Ontario adults attempt to regulate their partner's gambling behaviour? We interviewed at-risk-&-problem gamblers & the partners of at-risk-&-problem gamblers to find out about their gambling behaviour & the ways that partners influence gambling behaviour. In particular, we focused on the effects of partners on disclosure, self-regulation, & treatment compliance, & examined these effects within Prochaska's "stages of change" framework. In doing so, we paid particular attention to the effects of network structure & the embeddedness of couples in "shared worlds." We explored whether that the disclosure of problems, control of problem-causing behaviour, & compliance with problem-related treatment are more readily accomplished when couples share a social universe. The research seeks to find out (1) how spousal network structure affects gambling, (2) when (i.e., at what "stages") it has the greatest effects & (3) for what types of couples it has the most effects. Both open- & closed-ended interview items were used to examine inter-partner communication & negotiation on matters related to gambling. Tested measures of gambling behaviour, network structuring, marital adjustment & satisfaction were also used.

2006S01633

Teppo, Annika B. (Dept Social Policy, U Helsinki, Finland [tel: 358405838148; e-mail: annika.teppo@helsinki.fi]), **Sacred Spaces and the Indigenisation of Magic in Cape Town, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)***

¶ In South Africa, religious issues are entwined with racial & spatial ones. The apartheid regime built itself on an ideological framework that connected the discourses & practices of space, race & spirituality. Since the end of apartheid, racial boundaries & urban spaces have been renegotiated. The forces of economic globalisation conjoined with a mounting concern about security in crime-ridden urban areas have contributed to the shrinkage of public space in South Africa. In cities, malls with their multinational retail chains occupy an increasingly prominent position as places of recreation. Also religious spaces are important as they are often accessible & safe. In today's Cape Town, many local religious forms & ideas are influenced by global ones. Religion, being inherently social, expresses itself in & through space, & has a role in the establishment of spaces. Based on anthropological fieldwork, this paper uses the discourses & practices of

magic/witchcraft among white South African neopagans as a window, through which to examine the nature & the effects of the indigenisation of global flows of capital & ideas in urban space.

2006S01634

Terada, Ryoichi (Meiji U, Tokyo, Japan [e-mail: teradary@kisc.meiji.ac.jp]), **Citizens' Initiative in Global Warming Prevention Actions at Local Level in Japan and the Advent of "Glocal" Environmental Actions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Environmental movements in Japan historically started as primarily anti-industrial pollution movements of local citizens or movements against local environmental deterioration due to large development projects. The upheaval of global environmental issues after Rio de Janeiro Summit in 1992 seemed to have an ambivalent impact on local environmental movements. Local movement members are more or less worried about their negative impact that environmental concern among citizens would shift from local issues to global ones & they might lose public attention. However, as global issues, global warming in particular, have become a key issue for major industrial societies & become a most important task for the government to tackle, they also have a positive impact on local actions, giving them legitimacy & confidence. The importance of global warming prevention measures enabled local actors to realize that their environmental actions contributed not only toward ameliorating community environment but also the environment of the Planet as a whole. These local movements, which were once regarded as radical anti-government movements, recently obtained broader social support due to the global warming framework. In this presentation, the cases of the Rape-seed Project (recycling vegetable oil into carbon neutral bio-diesel fuel) & the Citizens' Wind Energy Project are examined. These were not the movements that aimed global warming prevention from the beginning. Rape-seed Project was originally started as local actions for pollution prevention in Lake Biwa area. Their actions are not limited in reducing CO2 from fossil diesel fuel, but also they are aiming to reduce food waste through recycling oil, to make full use of abandoned rice paddy field to reactivate local economy, & to educate children & citizens. Although the government basically supports their project, its target is limited in global warming prevention in a narrow sense; reducing greenhouse gases. Local actors often face obstacles in the government policies & legal systems when they try to broaden the scope & integrate the project into more comprehensive one that enable their communities sustainable & self-reliant. The Citizens' Wind Energy Project also has its roots in anti-nuclear power plant movement. They have had major success in installing wind turbines with citizens' investment. Yet they have difficulty to change the pro-nuclear government policy. Global environmental issues have potentially positive impact on local environmental movements, providing them possibility to develop themselves to "glocal" movements, constructing self-reliant communities that emit least greenhouse gases as well as environmental burdens. Yet, the narrow-in-scope national government policies are their obstacle.

2006S01635

Teune, Henry (Political Science Dept, U Pennsylvania, Philadelphia 19104; fax: 1 215 573 2073; e-mail: hteune@sas.upenn.edu), **The Impact of Globalization on Local Democratic Development**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Of the main economic, social, & demographic pressures of the global on the local, those that are at least superficially most welcomed are for local democracy. The opening of the local to the global through trade, communications, & migration has a disruptive impact on the local, particularly the values & practices of local elites. Globalization seems to have generally positive consequences on localities with weak democratic traditions. Data from Eurasia from the Democracy & Local Governance research project are presented on the democratic impact of globalization on local political elites with comparisons between "east, central & western" regions. The question is what kinds of local social & economic "soils" have varieties of democracy been implanted & how firmly & what can be learned for local democracy for a globalizing Africa.

2006S01636

Tharamangalam, Joseph M. (Dept Sociology, Mount Saint Vincent U, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3M 2J6 [tel: 902-457-6349; fax: 902-457-6455; e-mail: jtharamangalam@yahoo.com]), **Public Action and State-Society Synergy: Lessons in Human Development and Poverty Alleviation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The scandal of our age followed us into the new millennium, one fifth of humanity languishing in endemic poverty & hunger in a shrinking global village of unprecedented affluence. This was accompanied by a new optimism, however, as powerful global players charted out millennium goals & 'end of poverty' projects to address the issue. While few of us are surprised at the disappointing outcomes of these projects, it is worth noting that these powerful global actors have continued to ignore the fact that there are a small number of exceptional countries/regions in the world that have indeed abolished hunger & exceeded the millennium goals—many doing so in one generation. These include the state of Kerala in India, Cuba, Malaysia, Costa Rica, Sri Lanka & Botswana. Particularly noteworthy among these are those like Kerala & Cuba that achieved these gains despite low incomes & low economic growth. Widely quoted statistics indicate that a female child born in Kerala today can expect to live 20 years longer than one born in the state of Uttar Pradesh in the same country, that males in Kerala have higher life expectancy than black males in the US, & that Cuba may have a better & more accessible health care system for its citizens than the US. It is important then to ask how these countries achieved such successes & if there are useful lessons they may offer to the rest of the world in this regard. This paper will draw on the author's research in these regions & such authors as Amartya Sen & Peter Evans to examine the models presented by Kerala & Cuba. It will focus specifically on the dialectical relationship between an interventionist state & a mobilized society that led to these achievements. It will explore the cultural revolutions in these societies that redefined societal values in terms of the human development of its citizens & redefined its political culture in terms of public action for the public good. It will also examine the challenges posed by such public action & the kinds of state-society synergy that helped to accommodate the many demands of citizens (in contrast to the experience of such countries as Sri Lanka) leading to the relatively positive outcomes. It will attempt to draw some lessons from these cases.

2006S01637

Theobald, Hildegard, Burau, Viola & Blank, Robert H. (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), 10785 Germany [e-mail: theobald@wz-berlin.de]), **Elderly Care and Choice: The Care Receivers and the Process of Policy-Making**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Processes of individualisation in society question traditional patterns of service delivery in elderly care, which can be shown in the introduction of new concepts such as cash benefits, personal budgets, etc. The paper proceeds by the assumption that the introduction of new concepts should be analysed from two connected perspectives. First, the opportunities of choice offered by the new concepts are related to the position of the care receivers & informal carers in society in terms of gender & socio-economic position. Approaches within the research area of social care provide the conceptual framework for the analysis of the new concepts & their gender & social implications. Second, in order to better understand such changes the paper combines social care approaches with approaches within the field of public policy research. While social care focus on policies & their implications, public policy research is more extensively concerned with the dynamics of policy-making & particularly the dynamics between actors, institutions & ideas. Based on case studies from a range of countries, the paper analyses the introduction of new concepts, their regulations, funding & implications together with the underlying interplay among actors, institutions & ideas in the process of policy-making.

2006S01638

Theobald, Hildegard, Burau, Viola & Blank, Robert H. (Social Science Research Center Berlin (WZB), 10785 Germany [e-mail: theobald@wz-berlin.de]), **Redefining Boundaries in Care Work: Combining Social Care and Public Policy Approaches**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the 1980s in most developed, Western welfare states elderly care has been a major subject for welfare state restructuring. Re-definitions of elderly care approaches include changes within & between the formal & informal sectors of care delivery, their funding & regulation. As a result, the boundary between formal care & informal care has become blurred. Social care approaches reveal the country-specific mixes of different types of formal & informal care provision on a macro-level as well as the consequences at micro-level for different user groups & formal/informal carers in terms of gender, ethnicity & socioeconomic class. In order to better understand such changes the paper combines social care approaches with approaches within the field of public policy research. While social care focuses on policies & their implications, public policy research is more extensively concerned with the dynamics of policy-making & particularly

the dynamics between actors, institutions & ideas. Based on case studies from a range of countries, the paper analyses the changing boundaries between different types of care delivery, their funding, regulation & implications together with the underlying interplay among actors, institutions & ideas in the process of policy-making.

2006S01639

Thetford, Clare & Robinson, Jude (Health & Community Care Research Unit, U Liverpool L69 3GB UK [tel: +44 151 794 5330; e-mail: clare.thetford@liverpool.ac.uk]), **Older People's Experiences of Decision-Making Participation and Moving as Part of a Housing Regeneration Project in Liverpool**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will explore the role of older tenants' involvement in decision-making & consultations with the Liverpool Housing Action Trust (HAT) in relation to their experience of moving home as part of a large regeneration scheme of high-rise tower blocks. Unstructured interviews were conducted with older people at different stages of moving home as part of the Liverpool HAT scheme. Interviews were also conducted with key HAT stakeholders, including HAT staff & associated service providers. Interviews were recorded on tape & transcribed verbatim. Interview data are to be analysed thematically using NVIVO 2.0. Based upon data from on-going interviews conducted with older people who have had varying involvement in tenant groups & decision-making with the Liverpool HAT, it appears that the process of individual tenant participation in action groups & decision-making with a large agency such as the HAT produces benefits for both individuals & collectives. These benefits include but also reach beyond asserting needs & aspirations. Further, reports from stakeholder interviews suggests that although efforts to maximise tenant participation require great investment in time & resources, significant benefits from engaging in this process with individuals & small collectives are also evident at larger scales.

2006S01640

Thiessen, Victor & Looker, Dianne E. (Dept Sociology & Social Anthropology, Dalhousie U, Halifax, Nova Scotia B3H 4P9 [tel: (902) 494-1777; (902) 494-2897; e-mail: victor.thiessen@dal.ca]), **Do New Communication Technologies Maintain or Erode Cultural Identity? The Experiences of Canadian Youth in Northern Communities, Indian Reservations, and among African Canadians**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While information & communication technologies (ICT) continue to connect young people around the globe, in Canada's rural & remote regions, access to these technologies often remains limited due to infrastructure & financial barriers. Schools attempt to provide affordable access in order to connect young people to areas beyond their communities. Youth's access to resources is examined using data from a 2005-2006 study of ICT use in Nunavut & Nova Scotia, Canada. The context-specific nature of capital is explored in order to better understand the nature & extent of ICT skill development & its links to cultural identity. Differences in access to, use of, & confidence with ICT use vary not only by region, but also by cultural groups.

2006S01641

Thing, Lone Friis (University Hospital, Rigshospitalet, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark [tel: +45 35457366; fax: +45 35457399; e-mail: l.f.thing@ucsf.dk]), **Exercise Prescription—A Bitter Pill to Swallow. A Sociological Discussion of Exercise Prescription as a Treatment in the Welfare State**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Exercise prescription brings into focus the use of exercise as a medication, which is taken in measured doses under the guidance of exercise experts. Exercise prescription has been initiated as a preventive & treatment measure, despite the fact that relatively few studies have examined the effect hereof, & international studies show that marked improvements of the level of physical activity are not to be expected with the majority of patients, due to drop-out rates & lack of maintenance of an increased level of physical activity. This paper discusses the fundamental technologies of the 'Exercise prescription concept'. Based on two actual interventions, possibilities & limitations of the concept are discussed. The first intervention targeted a group of pregnant women with a Body Mass Index (BMI) above 30. The purpose of the intervention was a goal-oriented effort towards a change of lifestyle, including exercise & dietary changes. The second intervention was a health promoting intervention aimed at overweight children & adolescents. Based on the evaluation of the two interventions, this paper discusses the results of the evaluation against the back-

drop of a critical analysis of exercise prescription. A sociological & a public health theoretical perspective influence the mode of analysis, with inspiration in the Foucaultian line of thought concerning 'Governing as Governance' in the neoliberal society (Rose 1999; 2001; Dean 1999; Vallgarda 2003), as well as a theoretical angle focusing on body & emotions (Shilling 1996, Tulloch & Lupton 2003). The transformation of physical activity from an everyday bodily activity (Timm 1997) to a medical treatment regimen could have unintended consequences by creating a risk of clientizing the patients & promoting expert dependence.

2006S01642

Thing, Lone Friis & Egerod, Ingrid (University Hospital, Rigshospitalet, 2100 Copenhagen, Denmark [tel: +45 35457366; fax: +45 35457399; e-mail: l.f.thing@ucsf.dk]), **Standardization and Evidence-Based Practice from the Patient Perspective—A Study of Danish Bypass Surgery Patients**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Evidence-based practice (EBP) can be seen a spin-off of evidence-based medicine (Sackett et al. 2000), wherein methodological rigor is related to the quantitative paradigm. In a broader perspective, EBP may be described as an expression of governmentality in relation to new public management (Dean 1999), where the intention is controlling healthcare & introducing consumerism. Hence, the literature has focused on the methodological & epistemological implications of EBP & the meaning of newer political control mechanisms for the professionals, rather than the consequences for the patients. Only few publications have addressed the patient experience of EBP. The present study is based on qualitative in-depth interviews with 30 coronary artery bypass surgery patients in Denmark in 2005, with the object of viewing the development of evidence-based practice from the patient perspective. Using a model put forth by Haynes et al. (1996), evidence-based practice is discussed as the integration of research evidence, clinical expertise, resources & patient preferences. The stance in the present paper is that evidence-based practice cannot be reduced to utilization of knowledge, but must be viewed from a broader perspective, recognizing the complexity of implementation of knowledge & decision-making in the clinical setting. Evidence-based practice is not just a matter of translation & implementation of research knowledge; each clinical face-to-face encounter (Goffman 1967) requires careful consideration & acknowledgment of the patient.

2006S01643

Thomas, Helene (U Paris 13, 93430 Villetaneuse France [tel: 0033149959925; fax: 0033685863001; e-mail: helene.thomas4@wanadoo.fr]), **Exclusion and Vulnerability: All-Encompassing and Travelling Patterns?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper we shall analyse the slipping of the French concept of "exclusion" from urban sociology to psycho-sociology & back. During the past thirty years the term "exclusion" has replaced the word & the problematic of economic "poverty" & "social inequalities" & has been qualified & completed by other notions (which are also very large & woolly) like "vulnerability" & "disaffiliation." Between 1975 & 1990 the questions were focused in developing countries under the notion of "urban poverty & marginality"; at the same time in developed countries it took the form of "urban exclusion." In 1990 the focus was put on the supposed previous stages leading to the exclusion & its source. Our working hypothesis is that these so-called concepts of "exclusion" & "vulnerability" have migrated during the past thirty years through many scientific disciplines (from urban sociology to political sociology & to psychology, sometimes even to psychiatry & medicine). After this outreach, they are now coming back to urban sociology, charged with the implicit senses of all these successive definitions. Moreover these concepts are also travelling through the world, but hidden under other words such as "marginality," "ghetto," "underclass" & "working poor," that are less idiomatic than the French ones.

2006S01644

Thomas, Helene (U Paris 13, 93430 Villetaneuse France [tel: 0033149959925; fax: 0033685863001/0033149959925; e-mail: helene.thomas4@wanadoo.fr]), **Transformation and Regeneration of Generation Links during Alzheimer's Disease**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In my paper, I would like to see how family relationships are transformed, when one or more ageing parents become dependent (either by suffering from Alzheimer's disease or through psychical disability). We will be looking at how family ties are strengthened at that moment. I'll try to prove that very old dependent people (over 80 years), even if they are judged as 'dependant' (that is to say socially 'vulnerable' & medically

'frail'), when they need help either from their spouse/husband & children or from their relatives in their daily life, have a key-role in the duration & maintenance of family ties. Moreover, I posit that in Alzheimer's, the ill parents are able to support & repair ancient & damaged ties with their close relatives (the first child, the second daughter or the daughter-in-law, a nephew/niece or a brother/sister) when they become dependant & need continuous help. I base my demonstration on several kinds of qualitative & quantitative French data: French surveys about dependant people, their health, their way of life, their housing & my own observations in geriatric services in hospitals & at old people's homes (in institutions & in the community).

2006S01645

Thompson-Miller, Ruth & Feagin, Joe (Dept Sociology, Texas A&M U, College Station 77802 [tel: 979- 845-5133; fax: 979-862-4057; e-mail: rkthompson@tamu.edu]), **Toward a Theory of Racial Violence: The Era of Legal Segregation in the United States**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This research paper explores how the exploitation & oppression of African Americans during the legal segregation era of the United States were enforced by means of racialized coercion & violence in major institutions of U.S. society, especially in southern & border states. Drawing on many case studies from nearly 100 in-depth interviews with older African Americans in the U.S. Southeast & Southwest, we use qualitative methods (including iterative content analysis) to detail & analyze theoretically the experiences of elderly African Americans (aged 50-90). Much racial violence was legitimized & essential to the routine operation of legal segregation. Building on the work of M. Jackman, K. Blee, & J. Feagin, we conceptualize 'racial violence' broadly, as individual, collective, or institutional actions; which are physical, written, or spoken; & which inflict or threaten to inflict, intentionally or unintentionally, some physical, psychological, social, or material injury on the racially defined victims (who, in turn, often resist). These respondents regularly faced violence or threat of violence—in the form of lynchings, sexual coercion & rape, house burnings, imprisonment, & being incessantly bombarded with racist language such as 'nigger'. We argue here that these severe life experiences resulted in serious physical & psychological health consequences, over many decades, for these older African Americans. Dramatic in the interviews are the psychologically traumatic aspects of their segregation experiences. This trauma can be seen in much fear, anxiety, stress, anguish, humiliation, & shame expressed by these women & men over their lifetimes, to the present day. Furthermore, we suggest the important idea of a 'segregation stress syndrome' for the chronic, enduring, & extremely painful impacts of official segregation that are indicated in the everyday lives of these articulate African American survivors of 'U.S. apartheid'.

2006S01646

Thongyou, Maniemai & Ayuwat, Dusadee (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, Faculty Humanities & Social Sciences, Khon Kaen U, 40002 Thailand [tel: 66-1-5446722; fax: 66-43-203050; e-mail: maniemai@kku.ac.th]), **Social Networks of Transnational Lao Migrants in Thailand**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social networks play significant roles in transnational migratory process. This paper focuses on social networks of Lao migrants who illegally crossed the border to work in Thailand. The analysis is based on fieldwork that involved interviews with 276 migrant workers. It was found that social networks were an important factor which prompted positive migration decisions & facilitated safe transnational migration. Due to dangers involved, Lao migrants depended on advice & support from their experienced relatives, neighbors & job placement agents in crossing the border, getting jobs & accommodation & settling down. Once in Thailand, migrants especially women, carefully maintain their social network. They have to rely on their social network to send remittance home & to keep contacts with their families. It was found that social networks of migrant workers are gendered. Women have to rely more on their original social network from home, but develop fewer linkages than men in the receiving society. This is due in part to the gendered occupational opportunities open for migrants.

2006S01647

Thoresen, Trine, Fastang, Kari & Knorre, Nada (Dept Social & Cultural Studies, Norwegian School Sport Sciences, 0806 Oslo [tel: 047-33 32 94 33; e-mail: frigst@online.no]), **The Gendering of Coach Communication**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Most elite female athletes are coached by men, & studies show that women's & men's methods of communication often differ. The main question asked in this paper is: To what degree does the gender of the coach & the coach's chosen communication method influence the female athlete's perception of the coach's communication? Participants in this study were drawn from a quantitative study titled 'Women & Sport in the Czech Republic'. Ten female athletes completed a semi-structured qualitative interview. The results show that most of the athletes experienced differences in perceptions of communication from male & female coaches. Male coaches tend to scream more & seem to use body language more often than female coaches. Some athletes also expressed fear of their male coaches & felt threatened by their choices of communication. A more democratic coaching style was also more often experienced from female coaches. Some athletes also stated that they have more respect for their male coaches than for their female coaches. In the discussion, communication models are used to discuss the female athletes' responses to communication & the possible consequences of this process. This is done with reference to a modern & post-modern view of gender & communication.

2006S01648

Tilley, James, Heath, Anthony & Ford, Robert (Dept Politics & International Relations, U Oxford, UK OX1 3UQ [tel: +44 (0)1865 278700; e-mail: james.tilley@politics.ox.ac.uk]), **Testing Theories of National Identity: A Multilevel Approach**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is an investigation of how citizens from across the world form their national identities. Using data from the ISSP (1995 & 2003 covering over 30 countries) we show that whilst the classic distinction between ethnic & civic conceptions of nationality is a real one, there are few citizens, of any country, with solely ethnic identities. Rather there appear to be two main groups: those that consider both ethnic & civic factors as important in defining nationality, & those that consider only civic considerations as most important. The proportions of people in each of these categories vary widely by country however. This is to be expected, since theories of nationalism predict that historic country/ethnic factors are responsible for the strength & type of nationalism in that nation. Although predicted, this is rarely tested. Here we explicitly test what country level factors affect national identities. Moreover given that most theories of nationalism emphasize that current forces are much weaker than historic forces, we use predictors that are measured at both national foundation date & measured now. As we also expect individual level factors to be important, such as education & religion, we use multi-level modelling techniques to predict individuals' national identity type using both individual level factors & factors that vary at the country level. We find that theories of nationalism that rely on economic factors to explain how nationalism develops are broadly supported by the data. Wealth, both at national foundation & today, tends to promote a more civic form of nationalism.

2006S01649

Timonen, Virpi M., Doyle, Martha & Prendergast, David K. (School Social Work & Social Policy, Trinity Coll Dublin [tel: +353 1 608 2950; fax: +353 1 671 2262; e-mail: timonenv@tcd.ie]), **The Complex World of Care: Changing Interplay of Public, Private and Non-Profit Sectors in the Domiciliary Care of Older People in Ireland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Care services for older people in Ireland have been shaped by the primacy of family care & the presence of the non-profit sector. For a long time, this emphasis on familism & subsidiarity served to prevent an increase in the role of the state in financing & providing care. With the view to understanding the changing interplay of the public, private & non-profit sectors in the home care of older persons, we undertook 120 semi-structured interviews with organisations & individuals involved in the financing & delivery of home care, including 60 home care workers from the three sectors. While the Irish state has consistently avoided becoming extensively involved in the provision of care, it has expanded its role in financing care provided by other actors, initially by the non-profit (mostly religious) organisations & more recently private sector companies. This paper analyses the shift towards greater public sector involvement in the financing of care, the rise of private providers & changes in the non-profit sector. The impact of the new cash-for-care programme is analysed, & comparisons are made between the nature of services & quality of employment offered by the public, private & non-profit sectors.

2006S01650

Tiourina, Irina O. (Dept Sociology Family & Gender Relations, Instit Sociology, Russian Academy Sciences, Moscow 117259 [tel:

7-495-128-2664; fax: 7-495-719-0740; e-mail: tiourina@rol.ru]], **Social Policy in Transition: Paternalism vs. Liberalism (A Case of Modern Russian Companies)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)
Complete paper available from Sociology*Express. Prepaid orders only. Telephone: (800) 752-3945 or (858) 695-8803. Fax: (858) 695-0416. E-mail: info@csa.com

¶ Paternalism or liberalism as a future model of social policy & social sphere organization in Russia? Above question is addressed in research project devoted to in-depth examination of Russian companies' social policy for family & parenthood. Whether above policy supports employees with family responsibilities? Whether corporate social programs are ready to make up the deficiency of appropriate state programs? Such is the main concern of the study. Being advantageous one liberal model of social policy requires for its implementation some special-economic, legal, cultural-premises Unfortunately, social & economic system of Russia has not created by now space for "free self-realization of everyone." That is why it was supposed that in contemporary situation optimal (for Russian society) model of social policy should be defined at the turn of liberal & paternal alternatives, be presented by complex social mechanism relied on specific opportunities of both models & participation of employers. Trying to investigate the matter, we set up a hypothesis under which different Russian companies realize different strategies of social policy for family & parenthood, & these strategies can be used as criteria for companies' classification. Rich empirical background (official statistics, mass media publications, national & international legislation, results of public opinion & experts polls, monitoring of modern Russian business practices) allowed to describe micro-practices & behavioral attitudes of Russian employers in respect of employees with family & parental responsibilities; analyze traits & peculiarities of Russian companies social programs for family & parenthood; reveal models of social policy typical for Russian companies, as well as interdependencies between characteristics of a concrete company & its social policy. It was found that at present time Russia goes step-by-step toward socially responsible business. Russian employers are ready to be responsible for key aspects of economic & social development & to take an active part in it. First of all it is true for large companies & corporations, & (to a lesser degree) for dominating in Russia middle & small business limited in available financial resources. There is one more problem conditioned by inefficient state policy for support & encouragement of socially responsible Russian companies.

2006S01651

Tirado, Ricardo & Luna, Matilde (Instit Investigaciones Sociales, Mexico, D.F., 04510 Mexico [tel: (52) (55) 56882543; fax: (52) (55) 56652443; e-mail: tirado@servidor.unam.mx]), **Modes of Decision-Making in Associations and Democratic Governance**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Participation of civil society organizations in public spaces tends to be a central element of global democratic governance. However, it is unclear what principles of internal coordination prevail or should govern these organizations, & how the mode to make decisions & to implement them affects their legitimacy & political effectiveness. The aim of this paper is to address these problems by proposing a typology of organizations based on the way they make decisions. This typology is useful to characterize social organizations & to explore to what extent different patterns of decision-making promote or inhibit different capacities to improve effectiveness & democratic governance.

2006S01652

Toivonen, Timo V. (Economic Sociology, Turku School Economics, Finland [tel: +358 50 526 2247; fax: +358 2 481 4280; e-mail: timo.toivonen@tukkk.fi]), **Privatization of Leisure Time: Increase of Leisure Time at Home in Finland 1979-1999**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In 1979 in Finland leisure time within the population aged 10-64 was on the average 5 hours & 45 minutes per day. In 1987 leisure time had increased by 8 minutes, but after 1987 the total leisure time did not grow until 1999. Instead, leisure time used at home has increased monotonously. The first purpose of the study was to investigate to what extent the change of leisure time within home was due to other main categories of time use, such as paid work, household work, etc., & to what extent change in leisure at home was due to categories which are included in leisure time at home as television watching, reading, socializing at home, & computer hobby. The second purpose of the study was to find out to which socio-economic groups the growth of leisure time at home was attributed. Data was from Finnish time use studies from 1979, 1987, & 1999. Factor analysis, mean

comparisons & univariate linear models were main methodological tools. It was found that time devoted to leisure at home was only in the extreme cases dependent on the other main categories of time use. The most important element of the increase of leisure time at home was the rise of television watching. On the contrary, socializing at home fell strongly. Then there was a kind of double privatization of leisure time: less leisure time outside home & less socializing at home. It is also discussed if the increased leisure time at home is an indicator of the collapse of social capital.

2006S01653

Tomescu-Dubrow, Irina (Dept Sociology, Ohio State U, Columbus 43210 [e-mail: tomescu.1@sociology.osu.edu]), **Intergenerational Social Mobility in Romania in a Comparative Perspective: Is There Any Change in the Patterns of Flows in the Post-Communist Era?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The two massive structural changes that Eastern Europe experienced within 50 years—the post World War II introduction of communism & the fall of the socialist regimes in 1989-90—present a unique opportunity to test structural theories of social mobility in a comparative perspective. In theory, patterns of social mobility during these distinct intervals should be strongly affected by the macro level shifts in economic & political systems. In this paper I examine the effects of structural changes on social mobility patterns, testing Ossowski's hypothesis about the universal effects of industrialism. I focus on data from the 1970s, 1993 & 2002, using different approaches to distinguish between structural & circulation mobility. In addition to linear programming, I use multinomial logit regression to account for odds ratios indicating extent of openness of major occupational groups. Comparison of Romania with Poland, Czech lands, & Hungary allows me to pinpoint some universal trends in the East European patterns of social mobility, & country-specific features of the relationships between social origin & destination categories. The main argument of the paper is that most of the cross national differences stem from the peculiarities in the changes of the social structure.

2006S01654

Torres, Analia Cardoso (CIES/ISCITE, 1649-026 Lisbon, Portugal [tel: 00351217903016/00351217903017; e-mail: analia.torres@iscite.pt]), **Public Sociology in Portugal**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The rise of democracy in Portugal, after 1974, was also the beginning of a new era for sociology. It was finally possible to create & develop graduate & post-graduate degrees, to do research & to integrate the international sociological community. Thirty years later, we can say that sociology is well established in Portugal. But its late appearance, the orientation given by those coming from different domains of the social sciences that created the field, the specific period of its rebirth, & also the process of transformation that the country knew after joining the European Union in 1986, left some special traces. At the same time that we were building institutions for teaching & researching, & catching up with the theoretical discussions of the time—influenced by European authors but also by Northern & Southern Americans—we were obliged also to respond to several requests made by policy makers. Another important trace was that, since its creation in 1985, the Portuguese Sociological Association, fundamentally created by academics, was oriented by what we called a culture of 'association' between science & profession that is trying to gather & link sociologists in different kinds of activities—teachers & researchers in the universities, workers in municipalities & local power, in NGOs, in central administration, in enterprises, etc. Twenty years after this culture gave origin to activities & initiatives that might be considered, as Michael Burawoy proposes, as a type of Public Sociology. We will be eager to share & discuss with you some of our achievements, but also, of course, some of the problems, risks & difficulties we have been facing.

2006S01655

Torres, Analia Cardoso & Brites, Rui (ISCITE, 1649-026 Lisbon, Portugal [tel: 00351217903016; fax: 00351217903017; e-mail: analia.torres@iscite.pt]), **Attitudes and Values of the Europeans in a Gender Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is based on the data provided by the European Social Survey, a survey that aims to measure & interpret changes occurring, along the time, in the attitudes, perceptions & social behaviour of the Europeans, & their interaction with the changes in the economic, social & political spheres. The data is from 2002 (Round 1) & 2004 (Round 2), the second wave of enquiries. Although it is known that the differences within sexes

are much more significant than the differences between sexes, the tendency is to overstress the later ones. In this paper we analyse, in a transversal perspective centred on gender, the answers of the questionnaire, addressing some of the main issues of the survey like the exposition to media, politics, the subjective perception of well-being & security & human values & trying to evaluate differences & similarities between men & women. What will prevail? Differences or similarities?

2006S01656

Torres, Analia Cardoso, Lapa, Tiago & Mendes, Rita (CIES/ISCTE, 1649-026 Lisbon, Portugal [tel: 00351217903016; fax: 00351217903017; e-mail: analia.torres@iscte.pt]). **Men and Women between Family and Work in Europe. Analysing the Data of European Social Survey**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Family & work life are the main focus of this paper for which research results were obtained mainly from the European Social Survey, a vast survey applied at the European level & involving in 2002 & in 2004 more than twenty countries. On one hand we will identify the main features of family at European level, analysing & crossing different variables, comparing countries & trying to discuss where & how classical distinctions between countries, like the North & the South, still stand. The insertion of men & women in the labour market, the different types of work, & the relation with fertility rates among European countries are also a central point of discussion. We will also discuss the relation of the realities of the labour market with the existence or not of social policies & the decisions of couples, & particularly of young women, to have children. But it is in the field of values & attitudes, one of the main issues of ESS, that we will, perhaps, share with you some surprises. This will be also one of our main topics of analysis.

2006S01657

Torronen, Jukka & Maunu, Antti (Finnish Foundation Alcohol Studies, 00531 Helsinki [tel: +358-9-39672162; fax: +358-9-39672170; e-mail: jukka.torronen@stakes.fi]). **Sociability, Reflexivity and Diaries**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Diaries are a heavily reflexive subcategory of autobiographies. In our paper we, first, show how the reflexivity of the diaries can be conceptualised with George Mead's concepts of I & me. I refers to the narrators who present themselves to their audience as moral beings, & me refers to the protagonists of the stories the writers narrate. Second, we discuss how the reflexive dialogue between I & me is rooted in embodied habits or embodied habitus. In this we take critically influences from Pierre Bourdieu, Maurice Merleau-Ponty & Nick Crossley. Thirdly, we look at different types of examples concerning the tensions between the private interests of I, & social expectations governing me in social drinking occasions. Our examples come from drinking/pub diaries written by young adult Finns aged between 23 & 35. We discern three developing strands of social logic around drinking which enable different kinds of situated freedom, that is, possibilities for reflexive & individual choices in action. First, sociable partying that engenders communal ties through collective rituals; second, transgressive carnival that trespasses societal norms; & third, individual partying that may utilize sociable situations for the benefit of the individual, but also exclude the individual from the desired community.

2006S01658

Tousijn, Willem W. (Dipt Economia, U Torino, Italy [tel: (39) 0116706094; fax: (39) 0116706097; e-mail: willem.tousijn@unito.it]). **Challenges to Professionalism: Some Evidence on the Italian Medical Profession**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper addresses, both in theoretical & in empirical terms, the issue of the challenges to professional logic coming from two alternative logics: consumerism & managerialism. Focusing mainly on health care professions, challenges to professionalism are examined first in terms of their causal processes, by distinguishing factors operating at three different levels: societal factors, such as post-modernity & the rise of the New Right, health care system factors (reforms) & internal (professional) factors. The second part of the paper examines some evidence from two Italian studies on the medical profession. The first study, a large national survey, casts serious doubts on the challenge coming from consumerism, since doctors report a relatively low level of alarm & a high capacity of coping with the new, "challenging" patient. The second study examines the actual mechanisms of controlling medical performance by managerialism & highlights a complex negotiation game between doctors & manag-

ers, in which the latter face structural limits to their capacity of introducing external, non-clinical elements into the medical logic.

2006S01659

Tovey, Hilary (Dept Sociology, Trinity Coll Dublin, Ireland [tel: ++353 1 608 1371; fax: ++353 1 677 1300; e-mail: htovey@tcd.ie]). **'Local Food'-An Example of Sustainable Management of the Environment?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ My paper proposes to discuss the recent development of networks around 'local food' in Ireland (attempts to develop 'short chains' between producers & consumers, & also attempts to draw on existing associations, or to create new ones, between place of production & distinctive food 'quality'). This is an interesting phenomenon for a number of reasons. In its interest in 'quality', it challenges the trend within public policy of prioritising food 'safety' & science-based safety regulation. In emphasising 'local' circulation of food, it contradicts Irish state policy for economic development, which is based on the idea of an 'open economy' oriented to the production of food for global export. However, to the extent that it is contextualised by agents & agencies as a project for rural sustainable development, it has the potential to exploit state commitment to sustainable forms of development within rural areas. My interest is in exploring the links between these emergent trends towards re-shaping food circulation systems, & environmental interests & concerns among local food actors (producers, consumers & local market organisers). To what extent can we identify this as an example of civil society acting 'for nature'? If we can, what more general issues can be derived from it for understanding the contribution of local actors & 'local knowledges' to a sustainable & socially just practice of environmental management? My paper will draw on the research project, 'A cognitive approach to rural sustainable development (CORASON)', funded under the EU Framework 6 programme, which looks at the place of differentiated knowledges ('expert' & 'lay') within projects for sustainable development of the countryside. It is a 12-country project & I will draw on findings from the other countries to establish a European context, but will primarily focus on the situation in Ireland.

2006S01660

Toyota, Hiro (Miyazaki International Coll, Japan 889-1605 [tel: 81 (985) 85 5931; fax: 81 (985) 84 3396; e-mail: htoyota@yahoo.com]). **Gender Differences among Surfers at the Miyazaki Beaches of Japan: The Preliminary Study**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This is a report of surfers' perceptions in Miyazaki, Japan. Miyazaki prefecture is located in the Southeastern part of Kyushu island & is well known for maritime sports activities. The study is based on an on-site convenience sample of 202 (male=114, women=88). Short face to face interviews were conducted mainly at the Kisakihama beach & others in the city of Miyazaki. The study reveals the demography of the surfers who were interviewed, their surfing experiences, & perceptions associated with surfing—how important surfing is to the respondent. It also showed some gender differences in surfing life style. More women surf with a body board, women are less committed to surfing activities than men, & many respondents do not feel much sense of discrimination based on their gender in surfing activities.

2006S01661

Toyota, Hiro (Miyazaki International Coll, Japan 889-1605 [tel: 81 (985) 85 5931; fax: 81 (985) 84 3396; e-mail: htoyota@yahoo.com]). **Marital Happiness of International Marriages: A Preliminary Study of Japanese Spouses Married to Non-Japanese**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Due to globalization, the number of foreign residents in Japan has been increasing & intermarriages in Japan have been on rise as well. This preliminary study investigated marital happiness of Japanese spouses & non-Japanese partners. The project is expected to find differences & similarities among internationally married couples. The reasons & factors will also be discussed. Other major areas being investigated are divisions of labor in the household, perceptions of marriage in general, & satisfaction of life in Japan. In addition to basic demographical characteristics, other conditions such as the length of marriage, the length of living in Japan, the number of children, the living arrangements of extended families (eg, in-laws), & the languages they speak at home are also measured. To investigate marital happiness, an 11-item scale from the Marital Instability over the Life Course Study (Booth et al. 1999) was used. The total of 60 individuals was interviewed by utilizing snow-balling technique from mainly the Miyazaki prefecture & surrounding areas. Among the sample, 28 are Japanese

natives (male=13, female=15,) & 32 are non-Japanese (Male=14, Female=18).

2006S01662

Trapenciere, Ilze (Institute of Philosophy and Sociology, Akademijas laukums 1, Riga, Latvia LV 1940 [tel: +371 6801034; fax: +371 7210806; e-mail: ilze.trapenciere@sociology.lv]), **Risk of Social Exclusion of Being Young and Poor in Latvia, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Child & youth poverty & risk of social exclusion is an issue which is not much researched & is not widely discussed in the social policy of Latvia. The paper is based on empirical research on risk of social exclusion in poor families with children & analyses of policy papers (Joint Inclusion Memorandum, National Action Plan on Social Inclusion, Report on NAPIncl & Latvian National Lisbon Programme, 2005-2008). What forms of deprivation & social exclusion can be identified among school age children & youth from poor families? What are the political measures to prevent, & ease the consequences of, childhood poverty & exclusion? What are the strategies to compensate low income, deprivation & risk of exclusion? Whether & to what extent have these measures been sufficient?

2006S01663

Trapenciere, Ilze (Inst Philosophy & Sociology, Akademijas laukums 1, Riga, Latvia LV1940 [tel: +371 6801034; fax: +371 7210806; e-mail: ilze.trapenciere@sociology.lv]), **Youth Participation in Latvia, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Paper is based on a study "Youth Participation & Identity Formation" (2004). Paper discusses young people's involvement in school/student life & activities of local community, forms of social participation such as training & employment on the one hand, & alternative forms of social action. Factors, which influence youth participation or nonparticipation, are analyzed. Special attention is paid to participation & nonparticipation of those young people who are at risk of social exclusion.

2006S01664

Trapencieris, Marcis & Rungule, Ritma (Inst Philosophy & Sociology, U Latvia, Riga LV-1940 [tel: +371 7217 985; e-mail: marcis@sociology.lv]), **Drug Use as a Rising Problem in Latvia?, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Over the last decade since regaining of the independence (in the beginning of 90s) there has been stable growth of consumption of drugs & other psychoactive substances in Latvia. The drug problem has become one of the main social problems as perceived by the society. The society not only is becoming aware of the problem, but is getting used to it & becoming more tolerant & indifferent towards the drug abusers showing some degree of normalization as seen in other countries, too. One of the most endangered group is youth, as they don't realize that on the cost of their health & future the special youth-oriented market is being developed, which determines both the style & culture of entertainment. The fact that drugs are being divided in 'light' & 'heavy' ones, contributes to the courage & willingness of young people to try them out, & creates perception that drugs are not dangerous, don't create addiction & therefore one can control the behavior. Data show that drug use patterns are changing & more attention needs to be paid, hence the first national drug strategy & action plan were adopted in 2005. Recent analysis show need for developments in many disciplines, including treatment & research. The paper will discuss drug use prevalence, changing patterns of drug use, as well as motivation & factors that influence the use of drugs, based on cross-sectional studies carried out in Latvia in the time period since 1995, especially among youth.

2006S01665

Travers, Max (School Sociology & Social Work, U Tasmania, Hobart, TAS 7001 Australia [tel: 03 6226 2750; fax: 03 6226 2279; e-mail: max.travers@utas.edu.au]), **Sentencing in the Children's Court: An Ethnographic Perspective, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper presents some preliminary findings from an ethnographic study, based on observing hearings & interviewing practitioners in the Youth Division of the Magistrates' Court in Hobart, Tasmania. The focus is not so much on political debates about youth justice, but on what hearings reveal about the practical work involved in sentencing. Although there is a large academic literature by jurists on the philosophical principles, & social scientists on the attitudinal & institutional factors shaping the decision, there have been few studies that examine what happens in

the courtroom. This paper argues that one can learn a great deal about the collaborative nature of judicial work, the administrative side of decision-making (neglected by most studies) & the welfare values informing work in this court, through examining sentencing hearings.

2006S01666

Tressider, Mary E. (Mount Holyoke Coll, South Hadley, MA 01075 [tel: 551-208-1152; e-mail: metressi@mholyoke.edu]), **Redefining US Political Models—Democracy, Mass Communications, and Social Science in the Interwar Years, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper is an account of the location of social scientific research in the vision of the U.S. state during a period of new social & economic crises & instability (1918-1938). The paper also explores Herbert Hoover's policy & governmental practice as Secretary of Commerce & U.S. President. I approach the topic through the case of President Hoover's Research Committee on Social Trends (1929-1934); drawing on published & archival materials, I provide a narrative about the work, claims, products, & actors associated with this Committee. I argue that these actors' interests converged in ways that resulted in new, policy-oriented relations between government officials & social scientists in pursuit of the goal of stabilized democracy. This occurred in the period just before the much studied rise of public opinion research that became part of sociological understandings of "the public." In addition, my paper considers social scientists as more than entrepreneurs seeking to secure a needed position for their profession (Latour); I show that SSRC social scientists acted also as citizens concerned with the maintenance of democracy & the safety of "the public." I also situate this account in relation to other scholarship regarding social scientific projects of this time period.

2006S01667

Treven, Sonja & Mulej, Matjaz (Faculty Economics & Business, U Maribor, Slovenia [tel: +386 2 22 90 244; fax: +386 2 25 16 681; e-mail: sonja.treven@uni-mb.si]), **The Systemic Approach to the Encouragement of Innovativeness through Employee Diversity Management, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Socio-cybernetics tackles complexity in social settings, including organizations' problems including problems resulting from over-generalizing theories presupposing uniform attributes of employees. Confrontation & arguing for the upper hand of a one-sided view is worse than accepting diversity as a source of wealth, because it adds to realism & holism of work & its management. In reality, the labor force around the world is increasingly diverse. Thus, organizations managing employee diversity more effectively than others may gain a competitive advantage. Researchers & practitioners find that effective employee diversity management depends on holism, which in turn depends on systems thinking. The dialectical system approach is what authors find very suitable & different from other approaches because it supports interdisciplinary cooperation very well to lead to the requisite holism. Effective employee diversity management may increase motivation, supportive emotions, ethics of interdependence, hence innovation & other types of creativity, while lowering costs & negative employee attitudes, improving recruiting efforts, increasing sales, market share & corporate profits as well as increasing group team problem solving. On this basis, we study innovativeness as one of the outcomes of employee diversity management by using Dialectical Systemic approach.

2006S01668

Troisi, Joseph (European Centre Gerontology, U Malta, Tal-Qroqq, [tel: 06/00356 2340 2238; e-mail: joseph.troisi@um.edu.mt]), **Older Persons and Changing Family Formations in Europe, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Europe is experiencing unprecedented demographic changes & has the highest proportion of older persons. These changes, which are the result of a profound socio-economic transformation, pose multiple challenges. Demographic changes are creating a new society: ever fewer young people & young adults, ever more older workers, pensioners & very old people. Population change & ageing are within the European continent paralleled by a profound transformation of families. Their average size is decreasing, the number of generations within the multigenerational families is increasing, & each succeeding generation tends to be smaller than the preceding one. The increasing instability of unions makes the situation more complex. Changing economic & social environments also have an impact on the quality of life of families, influencing family relations & modifying the roles the different members play. This paper aims at examining how the demographic trends reported in the latter part of the 20th century in

Europe have affected family life & consequently the role played by 'older parents'. It begins by exploring changes in the meanings of 'Living as a Family' in Europe showing how these changes have been taking place at differing rates & to different degrees of intensity both within & between countries. It goes on to look at the implications of these changes to family-friendly policies & the promotion of inter-generational solidarity among younger & older family members.

2006S01669

Trovoada Aguiar, Iolanda (IEDES U Paris-1/Panthéon-Sorbonne, 94736 Nogent-sur-Marne, France [tel: 00 33 1 55 42 64 68; fax: 00 33 1 55 42 90 45; e-mail: yolaguier@yahoo.fr]), **French title not provided** (The Circulation of Plants, Men and Women and the Making of Local Identities in Sao Tome and Principe), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (FRE)

¶ Scholars of the slave trade have repeatedly drawn attention to the role it played in the spread & establishment of the capitalist mode of production across the globe. Broadly speaking, this corresponds to an earlier phase of global restructuring. A central feature of this early globalisation was the movement of people & plants to form a complex web of structural relations which were to form the basis of the world system for much of the ensuing centuries. Sao Tome & Principe, an island group off the West African coast, was in many important respects the product of this movement of people & plants. The main thrust of this paper will be to show the extent to which the slave trade, as forced labour migration, was also central to the construction of social identities which, over time, came to be taken for granted. To this end, the paper will seek to describe the movement of people & plants with particular attention being paid to the social & economic conditions which this movement was premised upon. In order to distinguish the physical features of this movement from its social features the notion of circulation will be used to bring into relief the role individuals played therein as makers of their own histories. Through this process of circulation the movement of plants & people produced local spaces & these, in their turn & through the action of individuals, produced the conditions of possibility of the global. An example may suffice to make this point clear. The production & export of cocoa made Sao Tome & Principe possible as a local space within a global context, but it was also essential not only to the chocolate industry in Europe but to the international division of labour required by the capitalist mode of production. The argument, then, will be that the circulation of plants, men & women allows us to conceptualise the earlier phase of global restructuring as the local domestication of global facts. The paper will have two moments. The first moment will deal with the movement of plants & people per se & the second with the types of social representations which they set in motion. What are the effects of the introduction & diffusion of new plants on local contexts & how do local everyday practices change? Given that social representations are intimately related to people's ecological environments we will seek to look into the articulation of this relationship with respect to the organisation of physical & social spaces. To this end the paper will be divided into three parts. The first part will describe the vegetation of Sao Tome & Principe as a prelude to what will follow. Secondly, we shall analyse the organisation of space, both in its economic as well as social dimensions, with a view to providing the framework within which the social identities of forced labourers were constituted. Finally, we shall analyse the construction of social identities against the background of the disciplinary practices of Portuguese colonial authorities.

2006S01670

Truman, Carole & Ryen, Anne (Lancaster U, UK LA1 4YL [tel: +44 1524 594095; fax: +44 1524 592075; e-mail: C.Truman@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Research and Ethical Practice—Some Routes through the Forest**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Questions of ethics & ethical practice in research have become prominent over the last few years & there is now a forest of literature on the topic. One aspect of the forest requires researchers to respond to a variety of requirements under frameworks of research governance. This is often characterised by bureaucratic procedures administered by a variety of institutions (no doubt plenty of were trees felled fulfilling the demands of this exercise). Not surprisingly, seasoned researchers have questioned this process of governance on several grounds, including: basis upon which institutional review takes place (Coomber 2003, Van den Hoonaard 2001); its competence in assessing the nature of ethical issues which are raised by non-positivist research paradigms (Ramcharan & Cutcliffe 2001, Truman 2003). This debate has led some to conclude that such measures of governance operate within a legal framework of liability & as a conse-

quence deflect attention away from open debate about the moral obligations & responsibilities of researchers in relation to the production of social research (Homan 1991, 1992). In other words, the demands of IRBs (Institutional Review Boards) & RECs (Research Ethics Committees) may easily contribute to us losing sight of the wood for the trees. Another aspect of the forest is the literature has evolved with researchers providing auto-biographical accounts of ethical dilemmas they have experienced in the course of undertaking their research (Lee-Treweek & Linkogle 2000, Mauthener et al 2002, Ribbens & Edwards 1998.). This literature is further augmented by work which focuses upon the possibilities & pitfalls of working with particular (often vulnerable) groups such as children (Lewis & Lindsay 2000) or the poor (Brock & McGee 2002), or within particular settings such as social work (Broad 1999), health (De Koning & Martin 1996) or education (Zeni 2001). Insights from these contributions form an invaluable resource to the researcher by identifying how ethical issues emerge in the very detail of assumptions which underpin how research is conceived & carried out. But for the bewildered researcher, it may appear that the way through the forest has become overgrown with thorns & brambles. Whilst, in theoretical terms, these two bodies of literature are often distinct, it is our contention that for the practising researcher, both sets of discussions are of equal importance. However, researchers really need to know what they should do with all of this. In other words, we begin to think about how all this debate on ethics in research might actually help inform researchers about ways they can enter the forest in a productive & responsible way. As a means of developing our discussion, we adopt the metaphor of research as a journey through the forest. We suggest that the professional researcher needs to be equipped for such a journey with training, preparation, local knowledge, experience & with an adequate supply of emergency provisions. We illustrate our discussion with examples taken from our own research practice & professional development. In the case of Ryen, this is based on ethnographic fieldwork in Africa, & in the case of Truman, community based research with marginalised groups in the UK.

2006S01671

Tsai, Ming-Chang (National Taipei U, [tel: +886 2 25009863; fax: +886 2 25173834; e-mail: mtsai@mail.ntpu.edu.tw]), **Does Globalization Affect Human Well-being?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The prevailing theorizing of globalization's influence of human well-being suggests to assess both the favorable & unfavorable outcomes. This study formulates a dialectical model, exploits a comprehensive globalization measure & uses a three-wave panel data during 1980-2000 to empirically test direct & indirect effects of global flows' human consequences. The outcomes from random effect modeling reveal significant positive impacts of political globalization, whereas economic & social globalization do not generate favorable influences when development level & regional differences are operated as controls. The overall globalization index is found to generate expected favorable influence on an overall human development index. Several hypotheses about globalization's potential negative effects through increasing societal instabilities & reducing state power & social spending are not supported in analysis. It is concluded that globalization identified by increased global flows & exchanges contributes rather than hampers progress in human welfare.

2006S01672

Tsapko, Miroslava Sergeevna (Russian State U Humanities, Moscow 125993 [tel: +7(495)748-8413; fax: +7(495)258-9110; e-mail: miroslava@ultranet.ru]), **City Information as Political Phenomena Perception Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Moscow is overloaded with outdoor advertisement that's why analysis of advertising campaigns efficiency becomes an extremely actual matter. We use tracking to solve a lot of research tasks, such as determination of the population percentage attracted by any advertisement, correlation between advertising images kept in mind & number of brands or company names recognized, poster attractiveness for target groups of any political organization, etc. In spite of considerable measurements, regular sociological surveys in this sphere were only conducted in England & Australia. Espar Analytik Research Agency has conducted the first monthly tracking surveys in the outdoor advising market in Russia. The objects of its research are advertising posters within the territory of Moscow & the matters are political brands & leaders. The goal of the research is to determine an efficiency rate of an outdoor advertising campaign. Efficiency means here the rate of poster penetration & brand recognition. This goal may be achieved in case if the main task of measuring general parameter for evaluation of each outdoor advertising campaign's efficiency is resolved—

number, type & location of advertising media; duration of the advertising campaign; other media used for advertising the brand & their correlation with the poster creative solution; creative solution; advertised product category. From March 2001 up to the present time, six research waves have been conducted & the seventh one will be prepared by the end of September. One of the most important results of tracking campaigns is an opportunity to form a limited indicator basis for each group of political organisms, which would allow to compare the campaigns & bring their characteristics into correlation with average indicators for different political groups or formats used. Such surveys are aimed at renewal the empirical basis of social sciences, which study the influence of different format advertising images of human consciousness that is extremely important when the so called visual culture is developed.

2006S01673

Tsapko, Miroslava Sergeevna (Russian State U Humanities, Moscow 125993 [tel: +7(495)7488413; fax: +7(495)2589110; e-mail: miroslava@ultranet.ru]), **Some Features of Local Elections as a Symptom of Democratic Institutions Crisis, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ When a sociologist participates continuously in an election campaign, the elections results depend on his/her analysis & forecasts, to some extent. But today the reality has changed greatly this concept. Now one can see the factors, which have not been taken into account before. I mean PR-teams composed of different experts, such as journalists, game-makers, psychologists, lawyers, designers, speechwriters, etc. It's hard to overestimate the experts' influence upon voting results in any region. Of course, it is true as regard to the real professionals able for coordinated teamwork based on regular sociological studies. Such an approach to a political leader or party promotion seems to be attractive, but it's dangerous. The elections conducted in our country during the last years including deputies' elections of the State Duma of Russia in 2003 show the effect of such instruments for the local electorate. We faced numerous facts when the voters had not known their leaders before elections, but such leaders got millions of votes a few months later. Sure, it's not only the result of PR-teams activity. But professional manipulation of the current situation is the main achievement of public relations specialists. How should we evaluate their activity? Don't we overestimate the role of people staying in the background? To answer the question, it is sufficient to turn to the data obtained in the course of the regular sociological studies carried out in the X region keeping within the applied method, sample parameters & the place of poll. The first stage of the study took place before any PR events & it was something like an intelligence action. The popularity study of the candidates for the State Duma deputies showed that the elections winner had been known to less than 6 per cent of the respondents. Two weeks later, after the first actions including publishing a special local newspaper, distribution of the campaign materials, meeting with the electorate, the candidate's popularity increased almost twice up to 11.7 per cent. Of course, there were different opinions of the candidate, but in the course of the election campaign his popularity was growing step by step against the background of total disappointment in efficiency of any deputies. Former local officials well known to the electorate often fail to keep their words & their popularity decreases. According to the information obtained during the same study, over 20 per cent of the respondents didn't know the name of their active deputy. Such a situation allows promoting any person into local political structures. But it's just a hypothesis, if you have no money & administrative resources. Even one of these items may produce good results & both of them almost guarantee a success. The above-mentioned facts feed our thoughts about whether the existing election procedure is rational. Is it the deputy election indeed? Maybe, it is a contest between PR teams. Anyway, a sociologist is a team member & cannot stay aside from the discussion.

2006S01674

Tsobanoglou, Georgios Odysseas (Dept Sociology, Aegean U, Mytilini, Lesvos, Greece GR81100 [tel: +30 210 9228611; fax: +30 210 9228611; e-mail: g.tsobanoglou@soc.aegean.gr]), **New Systems of Inclusive Governance. Unlocking the Potential of Hidden Society in Less Favoured Regions. The Role of Social Enterprises and of Social Capital, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Global & local knowledge produce practices that are interdependent. Global relations shape innovative commons as they work in a reciprocal environment, "glocality," that expresses changes in the organisation of work, blurring conception & execution, as this relationship is growing as organic learning, being based upon participatory working-life relationships. Local democracy has been able to develop in areas where a new

"services" state has emerged defined by inclusive administration catering to the ecumenical enterprise & the productive consumer. The emergent services refer to social enterprises which are the fasted growing work forms in the EU. Social enterprises work in the public interest, employing an entrepreneurial strategy but they do not seek profit, engaging into employment the "excluded" by means of participatory organisation allowing for their mainstreaming. By doing this they build social cohesion & produce a sustainable governance regime. Social enterprises develop social capital making it visible as work value. Among the excluded, social capital creates bonds but such environments are hidden. This informal community needs to be engaged into participatory local democratic decision-making in order to reconcile "economy & society" & enhance mainstreaming. This paper explores the way social enterprises managed by Local Partnerships are enhancing social capital & producing the emergence of hidden society making governance sustainable.

2006S01675

Tsobanoglou, Georgios Odysseas (Dept Sociology, Aegean U, Mytilini, Lesvos, Greece GR81100 [tel: +30 210 9228611; fax: +30 210 9228611; e-mail: g.tsobanoglou@soc.aegean.gr]), **Escape from Poverty and Social Exclusion. The Role of the Regionally-based Social Economy in Building Assets, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Poverty & exclusion may be explained by a multitude of causes, ie, as lack of means to sustain basic needs for goods & services, a low level of education, single parenthood (usually women-led,) government policies which discourage savings & encourage consumption, a big informal economy whereby alcoholism & gambling reign supreme & last but not least an unequal distribution of assets to top an unequal distribution of income. (The top 10% of Americans command 40% of national income; the top 1% controls 90% of assets.) Asset poverty, an emergent new category, is far greater than income poverty. In the US it is mostly white & non-poor Americans who have the opportunity to build assets. This new category is very important in understanding new forms of wealth & poverty. It is also important to see how this category can provide the means to reverse the trend & conceive of the possibilities to build assets for the excluded & into poverty. Socio-economic mainstreaming may be attained if "savings" are encouraged & matched with a system of credit supports linked to a family care net that recognises the needs of women-led households, disability in the family, importance of schooling & indeed continuous learning. The US experience has provided us with the importance of policy realignment from income based support to an asset-building social administration. This of course meant to further urban supports for such services, which defined the new inclusion delivery strategy, which has encompassed culture, sports, leisure, transport, health & education. New regimes of social organisation emerged such as the Individual Development Accounts (IDAs), the Individual Learning Accounts (ILA) in the US, the UK, Canada & Sweden with interesting results indicating new trends in social policy. The paper attempts to explore the issues behind this new accountancy that aims to combat poverty & provide skills for the excluded.

2006S01676

Tsourvakas, George (Dept Journalism & Mass Communications, Aristotle U Thessaloniki, Egnatias 46 546 30 Greece [tel: 00302310992076; e-mail: gtsourv@jour.auth.gr]), **The Mixed Model of 21st Century Public Organizations with Profits and Private Enterprises with Social Responsibility, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ One of the main arguments for privatizations is that private enterprises develop a better balance between cost & quality than public organizations. The opposite argument for avoidance privatizations is that private enterprises have not primary aim the social responsibility. These arguments in the 21st century do not exist anymore as public organizations looking for profits & private enterprises include in their mission social aims. The theoretical discussion could help to explore the social existence in the future & to give new directions for empirical research within different sectors & within different countries.

2006S01677

Tulle, Emmanuelle (School Law & Social Sciences, Glasgow Caledonian U, G4 0BA Scotland [tel: +44 141 3318652; fax: +44 141 3313439; e-mail: e.tulle@gcal.ac.uk]), **Ageing Bodies and Sociological Theorising, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Sociologists of the body have tended to approach ageing bodies from a cultural perspective, focusing, with some justification, on the relationship between visible ageing & erosion in cultural status & identity. Class

& gender mediate this relationship. I would argue that this approach needs further unpacking, as it may contribute to the marginalisation of ages in sociology. I will turn these around by showing how the relationship between social location, bodily capital & the possibility for social change can be captured by paying attention to the lived experiences of bodily management in specific social fields. Focusing on modalities of embodiment during ageing experiences would allow us to (1) bring to light the greater complexity of late modern societies & the opportunities for distinction & fragmentation which they foster; notably, age has become a key structure of corporeal experiences, body language & various forms of capital, including symbolic capital; (2) identify & evaluate strategies of resistance to social marginalisation, particularly as they involve the body; (3) revisit key dualisms, particularly the body mind dialectic which continues to underpin subjectivity & (4) propose ways of conceiving of resistant agency in later life in ways which embrace rather than deny ageing.

2006S01678

Tupitsyna, Irina Nikolaevna (Russian State Social U, Moscow 129228 [tel: +7(495) 187-45-57; fax: +7(495) 187-40-18; e-mail: irina_@orc.ru]), **Personal and Cognitive Aspects of Communication**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The subject of this study is speech communication in Russian & English in social sphere. It conjoins various sub-fields of communication & the fields of cognitive linguistics, psychology, & sociology. It focuses on the speaker's personal & cognitive patterns of speech communication forming the basis of communication experience of a person, organizing & controlling the process of communication in different situations. The main method is structural & functional discourse analysis. It is important to realize how a person is able to participate in speech communication & to realize the communication process itself as a social process based on close & interdependent relations between the speaker & the addressee—the main reality he deals with. The results of the study show that text represents the necessary part in the socio-verbal interaction functionally determined as a sign model of matching the cognitive bases of the speaker & the recipient of message. Speaker-recipient communication model is represented as a frame structure including communication images & concepts-frame constituents.

2006S01679

Turner, Terisa E. (Dept Sociology & Anthropology, U Guelph, Ontario N1M1K9 [tel: 519-787-0609; fax: 519-787-9332; e-mail: terisatu@uoguelph.ca]), **Overcoming Alienation: Indigenous Responses to Resource Enclosures**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Indigenous peoples in Africa, Latin America & North America have responded with a range of creative strategies to dispossession & corporate-state attempts to eradicate & instrumentalize ethnic diversity. This presentation considers the campaigns of the Dene people in Canada to prevent the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline from being built. It considers the successful struggles of the Bri Bri & other indigenous Costa Ricans against petroleum exploration & production. It evaluates the Iraqi petroleum workers' contributions to the resistance to US occupation & ecocide in the Middle East. Finally, it evaluates the low-level warfare in Africa's Niger Delta & in several Latin American countries in territories that are rich in petroleum. The gendered class analysis addresses alienation rooted in enclosure & cultural erasure by examining popular responses & the alliances expressed through these forms of fightback.

2006S01680

Uddhammar, Emil (Dept Government, Uppsala U, SE-751 20 Sweden [tel: +46-18-4713307; e-mail: Emil.Uddhammar@statsvet.uu.se]), **The Role and Meaning of Political Opposition in East Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ An effective political opposition is generally seen as both a precondition for the consolidation of democracy & a core characteristic of a functioning democracy. In exercising its vital control on government, the opposition also gives voice & (potentially) organisation to dissenting views & interests—a critical function in any democracy. To what extent is this the real situation in the three East African countries: Kenya, Tanzania & Uganda? In these countries, the role of the opposition seems remote from the liberal-democratic ideal. A scale with co-optation on one end (partly Kenya, partly Tanzania), formal opposition in the liberal sense in the middle (partly Kenya & also partly Tanzania) & hostile relations or even civil war between competing political groups (Zanzibar in Tanzania & northern parts of Uganda) on the other end, describes the real situation more aptly.

2006S01681

Ulrich, Nicole (History Workshop, U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa 2050 [tel: 27 (0) 11 717 4290; fax: 27 (0) 11 717 4289; e-mail: history-workshop@social.wits.ac.za]), **Men Are from the Homelands and Women from the Townships: Race, Gender and Leadership in the Trade Union Advisory Coordinating Council, 1970-1979**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The 1973 strikes in Natal marked the re-emergence of trade union organization amongst African workers in South Africa. This paper will trace the emergence & development of trade union organization in Natal from 1970-1979, with a particular focus on the Trade Union Advisory Coordinating Council (TUACC). Much attention has already been given to the role that white intellectuals played in shaping the unions. This paper, however, examines the social composition of the broader union membership, arguing that the TUACC mostly organized unskilled migrants & African women, who entered centre stage as the economy underwent significant change. Unlike other emerging unions that were based amongst semi-skilled & predominantly urban workers, TUACC organized workers who were not only becoming more vulnerable, but who were also unschooled in trade unionism. In spite of these constraints, a layer of African worker leaders emerged. Significantly these included a number of leading women workers, who were also prominent in unions such as MAWU with a predominantly male membership. In contrast to the existing literature, this paper argued that these leaders worked very closely with white unionists & played an enormous role in shaping the policies & practices of the new unions.

2006S01682

Uma, K. G. (UGC Centre Women's Studies, Bangalore U, Jnanabharathi, India 560 056 [tel: 00 91 80 22961795; fax: 00 91 80 23219295; e-mail: kgu02@yahoo.com]), **Negotiating Power and Identity: Women's Community Participation and Emerging Organizational Forms through Participative Management**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ More recently as a limit in the market economy in the allocation of resources has become more evident, the growing emphasis on the human factor in development has taken a prime place in development, especially women's development. Elimination of poverty & the promotion of intensive strategies backed by participation of women through self-help groups has been a factor in poverty-alleviating growth. Integrationalist & participative management by gender advocates began as a response considering that segregated & marginalized status assigned to women's concerns were inefficient & backed by women's groups & state intervention. Women's development critics targeted gender segregation within the policy domain of women's empowerment & emphasized integration into main stream agenda for development. The integrationalist approach predominantly represents the ranks of the poorest of the poor, stressing the critical significance of participative management of women's economic contribution in community-based activities to maximize returns to economic growth. This paper is based on a study on women's participative management & emerging forms of activity in the decision making process in a study of self-help groups in Karnataka. The study shows an informal network of women's collectives like the Self-Help Groups demonstrated a decentralized network of women increasing the visibility & participation of poor women, enabling them to bargain for resources & change state policy & simultaneously protecting the anatomy of organizations involved. The institutional framework under which the self-help groups function has mainstreamed the participative management of resources including human capital to explicitly draw more space for public action. (The 'Women' as a category is now more routinely included in discussions of policies & allocation of resources.) The integrationalist gender advocacy efficiently has in a way stressed the critical significance of women's economic contribution to maximize economic growth. Field work data is used for analysis of this paper.

2006S01683

Ungerson, Clare (U Kent, Canterbury, UK CT2 7NY [tel: +44 (0)1304 617801; e-mail: Clareungerson@aol.com]), **The Management of Risk in Consumer Directed Care Schemes: A Cross National Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper uses cross national data from five qualitative studies in European countries to explore the issue of risk & individualisation in consumer directed care schemes. Do these policies encourage risk taking amongst consumers of care, & how, if at all, is that risk managed? What is the likely

future of such policies & are they risky initiatives in themselves? Do the risky outcomes of such policies fall more on the consumers of care or on the providers of care?

2006S01684

Uribe, Consuelo (Sociology Dept, U Javeriana, Bogota, Colombia [tel: (571) 320-8320; fax: (571) 320-8320; e-mail: curibe@javeriana.edu.co]), **Subsidizing and Segregating: How a Well Intended Public Policy Can Deepen Social Stratification**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The presentation will deal with the effects of a policy designed in the eighties & formalized in 1994 in Colombia for helping poor households to pay for public utilities. The policy was a complement to a reform of the public utility companies, which was followed by a general increase in the cost of such utilities. Six different strata were defined in order to pay differential rates; the first three strata were to receive decreasing subsidies, stratum four would pay the cost of providing the service & strata five & six would pay an overcost, designed to subsidize the first three strata. As a result of the policy, Colombian cities present net spatial segregation, superimposed over the already existing & highly visible social stratification. The effects of the policy in Bogota are analyzed under the perspective of social mobility studies. The effects of belonging to a defined stratum are seen in the light of the households' decision making process over migrating to the city, moving or improving the house. The corresponding set of social representations around the different strata is presented.

2006S01685

Urry, John (Lancaster U, UK LA1 4YD [tel: 01524 594179; fax: 01524 494256; e-mail: j.urry@lancaster.ac.uk]), **Complexity Theory in/for the Global Era**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper I examine how complexity theory is particularly attuned to contemporary global developments characterised by massive changes in the nature of hybrid socio-technical systems. It is suggested that complexity theory is both a product of global changes including new hybrid socio-technical systems & is the form of analysis most relevant to their social science analysis. There is we might say an elective affinity between globalisation & complexity. I term this elective affinity "global complexity."

2006S01686

Urze, Paula (Faculty Sciences & Technology, New U Lisbon, Quinta da Torre-Campus FCT/UNL, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal [tel: + 3512948518; fax: + 351 294 1253; e-mail: pcu@fct.unl.pt]), **Facing Change in a Subcontracting Network: An Overview of a Portuguese Industrial Region**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The theme of cooperation among enterprises has been inspiring the literature & generating an extended debate in social science. It is well known that cooperation & subcontracting relations may present interesting advantages for the enterprises. In some cases, the relations among enterprises are considered as a precondition for small & medium enterprises to survive. On the other hand, subcontracting may also incorporate negative aspects, such as exclusivity rules, loss of direct contact to the market, less democratic negotiation conditions, leading to insecurity & to a certain degree of dependence of the subcontracted firms in relation to the "head" enterprise. As Berg (Cf. Castillo, 1994: 280) points out, if the "small was sometimes beautiful, many times it was dependent, oppressed & exploited." We have selected as structural references the Industrial Districts & the Japanese networks. Within this framework, we have studied an industrial network, located in Agueda (& nearby), within the bicycle subsector (covering about 25 enterprises). We have identified modes of relationship & dependency/independency features between subcontractors & suppliers. After that, we examined how, & to what extent, trust interferes in these business relationships. The predominant logic in the development of relations in this Agueda network doesn't fit into a specific model (like the Japanese or the Industrial Districts) but rather develops multiple relations, making possible for the enterprises to maintain their business, many times replacing strategic options for alternative solutions. We may ask if these solutions are not a way to postpone their problems, more than to find sustainable paths to succeed. Generally, the known development of this region during the 70's & 80's has lost its strength after the 90's. The Asian components competitors (based on price) brought significant changes to this industrial sector. On the other hand, the competition based on bicycle models brought by some European countries required an increased innovation capacity from the local enterprises, a situation that did not occur. This local

productive system started to decline resulting on the closing down of many enterprises. Other companies developed alternative businesses, simply as a way to survive.

2006S01687

Urze, Paula & Machado, Tiago (Faculty Sciences & Technology, New U Lisbon, Quinta da Torre-Campus da FCT/UNL, 2829-516 Caparica, Portugal [tel: + 351 2948518; fax: + 351 2941253; e-mail: pcu@fct.unl.pt]), **On the Assembly Line: Technical and Organisational Constraints**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper discusses the results obtained by LiMITE-On the Assembly Line: Innovation, Work & Employment (2004-05)-project. The sociological object of study of LiMITE focuses on the assembly line by considering a cross-analysis of the technological & socio-organisational perspectives in the automobile & electronic industries. By 1973, the European Commission (EC) declared that the assembly line would be abolished from the European automobile industry (Cf. Emery, 1975). But after three decades the assembly line continues to be quite an attractive industrial instrument. Naturally, there is today a multiplicity of new flexible configurations like mix-model & multi-model lines, asynchronous lines interleaved by buffers, U-shaped lines, among other variants. However, even considering the vast number of experienced industry production technologies, the classic assembly line proved to be a structuring element within the frame of mass production, whereas known the difficulty to find alternative practical solutions. Furthermore, the constraints brought by the assembly line for a skilled work organisation remains on its essence valid.

2006S01688

Usui, Takashi (Dept Sociology, Kibi International U, Takahashi, Okayama, Japan 716-8508 [tel: 81-052-876-9027; fax: 81-052-876-9027; e-mail: usuichi@k4.dion.ne.jp]), **Regulations in Organic Agriculture: Two Case Studies from South-Western Japan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the Okayama & Miyazaki Prefectures of the South-Western part of the Japanese Islands, we could find two typical cases. If the raising is followed to the guideline of the Ministry (the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry & Fisheries) it is called 'JAS organic agricultural products' (JAS Yuki), a sort of brand item. When the more strict local regulation are executed in producing organic agricultural products, it will be more complete organic agricultural products. Two cases are going to be examined in this paper. Leadership, central organ, criteria & ranking, community & networking, local & metropolitan markets are examined. (1) Adding to the national standard of organic agriculture (JAS organic), there are more strict local standards which have two or three stages of certification, on which I inquired the causations relating its system. (2) For the above mentioned purpose, I picked up two typical networking of those agriculture as the objects of intensive case studies. One sample comes from Okayama-prefecture & another from Miyazaki-prefecture, both of which are located in south-western areas of Japan. (3) In conclusion, certification criteria as a program for developing organic agriculture can function especially with relation to electronic telecommunication, leadership, brand of commodities, & community networking.

2006S01689

Uys, Tina (U Johannesburg, 2006 South Africa [tel: +27-11-4892885; fax: +27-11-489-2879; e-mail: jmu@rau.ac.za]), **Evaluation and Rating of Social Scientists in South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In South Africa up until 1996 the social sciences & the natural sciences operated in totally separate enclaves as far as research in the higher education sector was concerned. Funding & research support for the natural sciences was administered through the Foundation for Research Development (FRD) based at the Council for Scientific & Industrial Research (CSIR). The social sciences received their funding & research support through the Centre for Science Development (CSD), a division of the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC). In both cases support entailed grants for conducting research as well as bursaries for students. The FRD also made funding available for equipment & research infrastructure. From 1982 the FRD developed an evaluation & rating system for natural scientists which was implemented for the first time in 1984. This rating system made the following distinctions: A-rated scientists (Leading international researchers), B-rated scientists (Internationally acclaimed researchers), C-rated scientists (Established researchers) & Y ratings (Promising young researchers). The National Research Foundation was established in 1999 through the National Research Foundation Act, Act 23 of 1998. The new

organisation entailed the amalgamation of the FRD & the CSD into a new funding body charged with the promotion of & support for research across all fields of the humanities, social & natural sciences, engineering & technology. Significantly this new agency was based at the CSIR, the previous home of the FRD. From 2002 the NRF extended the evaluation & rating system previously in place for the natural sciences to the social sciences & humanities. This paper describes the review process & considers the strengths & weaknesses of such a system of individual evaluation & rating for the social sciences in general & for sociology in particular.

2006S01690

Uys, Tina & Senekal, Anton (U Johannesburg, 2006 South Africa [tel: +27-11-4892885; fax: +27-11-489-2879; e-mail: jmu@rau.ac.za]), **Venturing Beyond: Towards Institutionalising the Spirit of Whistleblowing**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Whistleblowing has been receiving increasing attention in the past number of years focusing inter alia on the nature & dynamics of the phenomenon as well as on the analysis of particular cases of whistleblowing. An increasingly important dimension of whistleblowing involves the legislative framework which has come into being in various countries & within which the whistleblower has to operate in order to be able to enjoy the supposed protection provided by whistleblowing legislation. The vast majority of publications depart from the assumption that whistleblowing is here to stay & that processes should be put in place to support, strengthen & protect the whistleblower. As a result the volume of literature focusing & refocusing on whistleblowing in all its manifestations keeps on increasing but little attention is given to what could constitute better alternatives. Although we fully accept the value of the work that has been with regard to the protection of whistleblowing we explore a potentially better alternative. This entails exploring ways in which whistleblowing could be pre-empted by institutionalizing, what will be called, the spirit of whistleblowing. This is done by firstly indicating that whistleblowers—who in spite of their noble intentions, are still subjected to pejorative latent, & very often manifest, labels pertaining to their presumed deviant actions—are in fact experiencing very limited success in their whistleblowing & enjoy very little actual legal protection in spite of comprehensive protective legislation. They are moreover very often severely traumatized & suffer huge material & relational losses. Secondly the possibility, nature, prerequisites & potential benefits of institutionalizing the spirit of whistleblowing will be explored.

2006S01691

Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel: 514 343 5959; fax: 514 343 5722; e-mail: jean.guy.vaillancourt@umontreal.ca]), **Social Movements: From Internationalization to Globalization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ During the 20th century, sociology has moved from a focus on local & national issues, groups & movements, to an increasing interest in internationalization. In recent years, sociologists in general & sociologists of social movements in particular, have even started focusing on the newly emerging global movements & global alliances between various types of social movements & social groups. The paper will center attention on the transition between national & international social movements to global social movements, especially in the area of environmentalism & political ecology.

2006S01692

Vaillancourt, Jean-Guy (U Montréal, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel: 514 343 5959; fax: 514 343 5722; e-mail: jean.guy.vaillancourt@umontreal.ca]), **From Five to Ten Dimensions of Religion: Charles Y. Glock's Dimensions of Religiosity Revisited**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Charles Y. Glock made an interesting & useful contribution to the sociological study of religion when he distinguished five major dimensions of religiosity in order to operationalize that concept, namely religious belief, practice, experience, knowledge & consequences (ie, ethics). If we take into account the structural & sociological dimensions of religion, as well as those five individual dimensions of religiosity, the concept of religion could be operationalized in terms of ten rather than only five dimensions. This expanded operationalization of religion, based on the classical tradition & on contemporary authors like Glock, Carrier & others, offers us a useful instrument for the understanding & analysis of contemporary religious phenomena. In this new operationalization of the concept of religion,

the identity dimension becomes a central & fundamental dimension among the 9 others that we have been able to circumscribe.

2006S01693

Vainionpää, Kirsi Johanna (U Lapland, FI-96101 Rovaniemi, Finland [tel: +358-16-3412905; fax: +348-16-3412600; e-mail: Kirsi.Vainionpaa@ulapland.fi]), **Commercial Web-Based Information on Male Menopause and Male Hormone Therapy**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Background: The Internet is utilised by lay people interested in their well-being & health. Objective: to study 'male menopause' by asking what kind of themes the Internet provided about 'male menopause' & its treatments; to evaluate the quality of the commercially available web-based information by comparing it to the best available scientific information. Methods: The data were selected on the basis of their accessibility in web sites available to Finnish men. The content was qualitatively analysed by searching for the themes that were used to construct the meaning of male menopause. The WWW pages' information was also compared to the best available medical scientific information. Results: Six different thematic formations were found in the material: healthism, a take-care-of-yourself theme, a quasi-professional theme, an uncertainty theme, a risk theme, a good sex theme & a similar-to-women theme. The web-based information did not correspond to the best available medical scientific information. Conclusions: These themes produce societal phenomena that can be briefly detailed according to the themes & can be seen to constitute a new form of treatable illness, 'male menopause' & 'male hormone therapy'. On another level, the themes contribute to constituting docile bodies, i.e., encouraging men to use testosterone medication.

2006S01694

Valderrama, Andres & Jimenez, Javier (U Los Andes Colombia, Bogota [tel: 571 332 4328; fax: 571 332 4330; e-mail: anvalder@uniandes.edu.co]), **Technology Developments in Third World: Resistance and the Overcoming of Dominant Paradigms**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ To counteract the dominant paradigms of the 'north', in terms of technology, third world countries have to display a great deal of creativity not only to develop new ideas & projects, but also to have them to be accepted by the 'international community'. In this paper we describe two cases in order to illustrate the dynamics of domination & resistance in the international sphere around two technoscientific developments of the south: first, the mass transportation system based on buses of the city of Bogotá-Transmilenio; second, the Kangaroo Mother Care program for the treatment of premature babies-KMC. Both cases will reveal the way in which the international expert community (transport engineers in one case & medical doctors in the other) systematically neglect the results of an innovation. This situation demands from innovators an extra effort to have their results taken into account. We base our analysis in the long tradition of work in domination & resistance of Max Weber & in the recent developments of the Sociology of Science & Technology: the Actor Network Theory (Michel Callon, Bruno Latour), the Social Construction of Technology (Wiebe Bijker, Trevor Pinch) & the Sociotechnical Systems Theory (Thomas Hughes).

2006S01695

Valdiviezo, Rene (Facultad Administración, Benemérita U Autónoma Puebla, México 72000 [tel: 52 222 4134863; fax: 52 222 2370323; e-mail: cs001240@siu.buap.mx]), **México 2006: A Democracy with No Political Parties? Recent Transformation in Political Parties in the Context of Presidential Elections**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper analyses changes in the most important political parties in Mexico (PRI, PAN y PRD) because of political alternation in 2000 elections for Mexican presidency. The paper analyses situation in which political parties face 2006 elections in Mexico, especially in their relation with civil society. These facts have pushed political parties to change their way to make politics, & the way in which candidates are presented to public opinion. It is remarkable that in Mexico there are many civil organizations & political leaders who have not any relation with political parties. Democracy seems to advance without them. This paper will use the 2006 elections results in Mexico.

2006S01696

Valeeva, Rania F. (Dept Sociology, U Utrecht, 3584 CS Nether-

lands [tel: +(0)31(0)30 253 2101; e-mail: r.f.valeeva@students.uu.nl], **Self-Managing Health: The Role of Personal Informational Resources for Health in Europe. Role of Mobilized Personal Informational Resources for Health**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In modern industrialized societies people make daily usage of huge amounts of information on various topics originating from media sources & personal intercommunication. This usage is mostly purposive & is intended to empower personal autonomy & to help achieve a better life, which includes good health. Health information is intended to support an actor with health needs to act as a source for an actor becoming 'proto-professional' in health issues. One would expect that being adequately informed in health issues through the mobilization of personal informational resources would contribute to better health. I develop a model concerning the role of education & mobilized personal informational resources for health perception. One implication of this model is that given the growing importance of mobilized health information, the effects of education on better health chances should have decreased. This model is built upon more general sociological theories, & it contains a number of elements of these established theories, such as education & social resources, & mobilized social resources, which have stress-buffering effects on perceived health. Moreover, it adds the dimension of health information obtained through the mobilization of personal informational resources, such as traditional media & Internet, to the social resources literature. The study hypotheses were tested in the general population of Europe by employing data from the Eurobarometer. Various measures of personal informational resources were employed. The analyses of the data, by performing the multiple logistic regression, provide support for certain model predictions.

2006S01697

Valladares, Licia (Faculté Sciences Economiques & Sociales/CLERSE, U Lille 1, 59655 Villeneuve d'Ascq, France [tel: 00 33 1 47 97 94 78; fax: 00 33 3 20 43 66 35; e-mail: licia.valladares@univ-lille1.fr]), **The Favela Is Neither a Slum Nor a Ghetto-What Is a Favela?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Brazilian term "favela" is more & more used as a synonym of slum or the French "bidonville." More recently it is in comparative research that the favelas of Rio are being considered as ghettos. This article will stress the specificity of the indigenous Brazilian term showing that it, itself, has suffered an evolution: starting as a botanical denomination of rural Brazil in the late 19th century, it gained a geographical sense (Morro da Favela in Bahia & then in Rio de Janeiro). Then, from a noun employed in the singular it became the denomination of an urban phenomena typical of Rio's development from the 1920s on, related to the place of residence & housing of the poor. In the 1950 Brazilian census it had become a national category, & during the 1960s it entered the terminology of the social sciences. Nowadays the word "favela" is in the main dictionaries of the French & the English language & is translated as "slum" or "bidonville." This contribution will show how it is problematic, both within the Brazilian social sciences & in international comparisons, not to consider these changes in meaning & not to consider the development itself of the phenomena. Social & residential mobility have touched these centenary areas & the favelas of Rio de Janeiro are no more the place of residence of the majority of the urban poor.

2006S01698

van Blerk, Lorraine (Dept Geography, Brunel U, Uxbridge, UK, UB8 3PH [tel: 01895 266083; fax: 01895 269736; e-mail: lorraine.van.blerk@brunel.ac.uk]), **Negotiating Relationships within the Spaces of Sex Work: The Lives of Ethiopian Business Girls**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social relationships, & the spaces through which they are encountered, are integral to young people's construction of identity. How they negotiate interactions with peers, family, & others is important for young people's understanding of who they are & how they fit into their communities. Although research within the new social studies of childhood has focused to some extent on children's family & peer relationships, little attention has been given to the particular dynamics inherent in the relationships of working children. This paper therefore focuses on the lives of young commercial sex workers in Ethiopia, & explores how fractured identities are used in the negotiation of relationships that take place within & beyond the spaces of sex work.

2006S01699

Van de Velde, Cécile (CREST/INSEE, Malakoff, France 92 245 [tel: 06 89 87 04 82; e-mail: cecile.vandavelde@ens.fr]), **Welfare States, Family Cultures and Transitions to Adulthood in Europe: A Comparative Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The aim of this paper is to present the main results of a comparative study on transitions to adulthood in Western Europe. Young adults' family & professional trajectories have been reconstructed by the means of the six waves of the European Community Household Panel (1993-1999), involving more than 130 interviews conducted in Denmark, Great Britain, France & Spain, on family relationships & attitudes towards work among young people aged 18 to 30. The paper will first show the existence of distinct social & cultural constructions of youth throughout Europe, highlighting the strong impact of the societal effect on individual trajectories - also taking into account sex & social class effects. The second part will analyze the main explanatory factors of the observed differences. We shall read the existing cleavages as a combination of three main factors: the different "welfare regimes" as defined by Esping-Andersen structure strongly this part of the life course, but some specificities of national education systems as well as religious heritage & family cultures also hold an explanatory value.

2006S01700

Van de Velde, Cécile & Goni Urrutia, Iosune (CREST/INSEE, Malakoff, France 92 245 [tel: 06 89 87 04 82; e-mail: cecile.vandavelde@ens.fr]), **Living with Relatives: Young Adults and Elderly 'Cohabitants' in France and Spain**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will present the main results of a comparative study on inter-generational cohabitation in France & Spain, based both on young adults living at home & elderly people sheltered by relatives. The residential trajectories of young adults & elderly people have been reconstructed by the means of the six waves of the European Community Household Panel (1993-1999), completed by qualitative interviews conducted by young & elder 'cohabitants' in Spain & France. The question of 'Welfare Regimes' & the way they influence life-long familial trajectories will be taken into account in this analysis (Esping-Andersen, Mayer), as well as the role of cultural norms on cohabitation experienced by the two studied populations: Is the 'societal effect' the most relevant one to understand the observed cleavages, compared to gender & social classes? Up to which point should we interpret these contrasts in relation to different types of age policies, to economic factors, or to different norms defining cohabitation behaviours?

2006S01701

van den Hoonaard, Will C. (U New Brunswick, Fredericton E3B 5A3 [tel: 506-453-4849; fax: 506-453-4659; e-mail: will@unb.ca]), **The Ethics Gaze and the Transformation of Qualitative Research**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper provides a review & analysis of the most recent developments in Canada's research ethics policies related to qualitative & interpretive research paradigms. The author is a founding member of the Inter-agency Advisory Panel on Research Ethics (2001-2005) & was Chair of its Social Sciences & Humanities Working Committee on Research Ethics (2003-2005). This empirical & analytical paper discusses the origins, evolution, & ideology of policies related to qualitative research. It discusses the manner & challenges by which these evolving policies intermesh with the Tri-Council Policy Statement on Ethical Conduct for Research Involving Humans (1998), the national guideline, which is primarily based on bio-medical research practices.

2006S01702

van der Walt, Lucien (Sociology Dept, U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa, 2050 [tel: 27 (0) 11 717 4441; fax: 27 (0) 11 339 8163; e-mail: vanderwaltl@sociol.wits.ac.za]), **The First Globalisation and Transnational Labour Activism in Southern Africa: White Labourism, the IWW and the ICU in Southern Africa, 1904-1934**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The history of labour in southern Africa in the first half of the twentieth century cannot be properly understood within an analytical framework centered on the nation-state. Vast rivers of migration across the British Empire, & across the region, created strikingly permeable & transnational working classes. Migration channels for activists, ideas & models, the human rivers of labour tended to flow along separate racial conduits. This

paper examines transnational labour activism in southern Africa in the first three decades of the twentieth century by investigating three currents: first, White Labourism, which came from Australia, spread into South Africa, then to Southern Rhodesia & later, Northern Rhodesia; second, revolutionary syndicalism of the Industrial Workers of the World (IWW) type, which originated in the United States, arrived in South Africa via Scotland, from which it spilt over into the Australian left; third, the ICU, formed in South Africa & influenced by IWW, which spread into South West Africa, Southern Rhodesia & then, Northern Rhodesia. Set against the backdrop of regional waves of labour activism, the history of these currents provides important insights into southern African labour in the "first" globalisation of the 1870s to the 1930s.

2006S01703

van Deventer, Phil (Dept Informatics, U Pretoria, South Africa 0002 [tel: (+27) 012 4205219; fax: (+27) 012 3625287; e-mail: phil.vandeventer@up.ac.za]), **The Role of ICT in Socio-Economic Development within Africa: A Case Review**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Information Communication Technology (ICT) has been applied in various countries in Africa as a rhetorically promoted method in the closure of the digital divide between the developed & developing countries. This paper takes a critical approach in the analysis of several cases reported where ICT has been applied in African countries for the purpose of socio-economic development. The paper reviews the effectiveness of the application of ICT & the subsequent perception of socio-economic development that may/may not have occurred as well as the potential socio-cultural impact that ICT application may have had.

2006S01704

Van Drom, Andy (Laval U [tel: 1 418 561 3435; e-mail: andy.vandrom.1@ulaval.ca]), **Use and Perception of Taboo Words among Flemish Young Adults. Influence of Sex and Sexual Preference**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Gender studies have provided us with several perspectives on the differences in language use by men & women. This paper aims to confirm these findings, & to extend them more broadly to the issue of sexuality-based differences within gender groups. More specifically, we investigate if the use of sexually connoted taboo words differs in male & female youths, based on their sexual preference. To this end we developed a survey focusing on taboo word use & perception, which was presented to a total of 500 informants chosen randomly amongst Flemish college students (18-26), divided into four groups based on a double binary (male-female, straight-queer). First, the survey results allow us to conclude that the female informants use fewer taboo words than male subjects, which confirms previous studies in the field. Second, we observe that within these two categories, the straight informants use more taboo words than the queer respondents, which confirms our initial hypothesis. Interestingly, the participants tend to misperceive the taboo word use of queer speakers. We propose that this can be attributed to societal stereotypes of gay & bisexual people.

2006S01705

van Heusden, Peter, Mzolisa, Jonathan & Gininda, Lettie ([tel: +27 83 256 0457; fax: +27 21 788 3847; e-mail: pvh@wfeet.za.net]), **Cuban Heights and Enkanini: Two Post-Apartheid Land Occupations in Cape Town**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ More than 10 years after the first democratic elections in South Africa, the city of Cape Town still faces the legacy of apartheid in the form of a massive low income housing backlog (estimated at 260,000 units in 2005). Overcrowding in established settlements & long waiting lists for housing have resulted in a series of illegal occupations of vacant land in the city. Research was undertaken in two of these land occupations: Cuban Heights in Lavender Hill & Enkanini in Khayelitsha. Interviews were conducted with political leaders & 'ordinary residents' of these settlements, in order to chart their history & to develop a political ethnography of the land occupation residents. Based on these interviews a picture emerges of land occupations as moments of rebellion fuelled by the 'impossibility' of life in crowded backyard shacks & township houses. The organisation of life within these new settlements is explored, illustrating the ways in which aspirations function to recuperate the everyday life of residents within the prevailing regime of governmentality. In both case studies, ultimately those occupying land see their occupations as temporary settlements & still look to state-sponsored development as the mechanism through which their living situation will be improved.

2006S01706

van Krieken, Robert (Dept Sociology, U Sydney, NSW 2006 Australia [tel: +61-2-9351 2641; fax:61-2-9036 9380; e-mail: robertvk@usyd.edu.au]), **Rethinking Family Relations: Law and the Global Civilization of Divorce**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will examine both the consistencies & differences in the changing legal regulation of the relations between separated parents & their children across a number of jurisdictions, including Australia, the UK, the Netherlands & Germany. It will outline a selection of the issues which emerge from a concern with their significance for the comparative understanding of the legal regulation of family life, in particular the question of the extent to which there is a global convergence in train around a particular set of norms concerning separation & children, able to be described as 'the global civilization of divorce'.

2006S01707

Van Mechelen, Natascha & De Maesschalck, Veerle (Centre Social Policy Herman Deleeck, U Antwerp, Belgium [tel: +32/ (0)3.220.43.17; e-mail: veerle.demaesschalck@ua.ac.be]), **European Social Assistance Schemes: Is There a Link between Territorial Organisation and Programme Generosity?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Empirical evidence shows a wide variation in social assistance benefit levels across the (old) EU Member States. At the same time Member States differ in the way legislative & financial authority for social welfare programmes is distributed among the central & local governments. In this article we explore the possible link between social benefit levels & the territorial organisation of social assistance schemes. A significant amount of economic, sociological & political literature is available on the potential relationship between the level at which redistribution is organised & welfare generosity. Rather dominant is the assumption that redistribution is best organised at the central level. Fundamental constraints on redistribution by lower level governments, among other labour, capital & welfare mobility, would facilitate a 'race to the bottom'. However, there are also arguments (related to efficiency, differential preferences, homogeneity) to promote redistributive activity at lower levels of government. The empirical part of this paper investigates the relationship between the generosity, the funding liabilities & the decision responsibilities of social assistance schemes in the former EU15 Member States. We draw on 2004 OECD-data on net social assistance benefits, 2004 MISSOC descriptions of European social assistance schemes & supplementary—mainly statutory—documents on for instance the funding of social assistance benefits. The hypotheses above are tested using OLS regressions as well as a 'newer' technique, fuzzy set analysis.

2006S01708

van Stekelenburg, Jacquelin & Klandermans, Bert (Vrije U, 1081 HV Amsterdam, Netherlands [tel: 00-31-20-5986749; fax: 00-31-205986810; e-mail: j.van.stekelenburg@fsw.vu.nl]), **The Road to Collective Action: The Influence of Identification and Mobilizing Context on the Motives of Individual Protesters**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Why would someone participate in a political protest event? We propose a social psychological approach to protest participation consisting of four motives: instrumentality, identity, ideology & group-based anger. To test this model we conducted a post-survey field study during a demonstration organized by two movements, the trade unions & Turn the Tide, an alliance against the neoliberal policies of the Dutch government. We applied the concept of action orientation proposed by Turner & Killian (1987), & defined the trade unions' demonstration as power-oriented & the Turn the Tide demonstration as value-oriented. We hypothesize that, depending on their action orientation, movements appeal to different participation motives. We replicate the finding that identity motives feed directly into motivation, but identity motives also play a vital role in the indirect path taken to protest participation. Identification with an organization staging power-oriented protest makes people angry for instrumental motives, whereas identification with an organization staging value-oriented protest makes people angry for ideological reasons. Thus identification with a social movement organization has direct &, as a function of their action orientation, indirect effects on protest participation. We see this as further evidence of the central role of mobilizing context & identity on protest participation.

2006S01709

Van Zyl-Schalekamp, Cecilia J. (Dept Sociology, U Johannes-

burg, South Africa 2006 [tel: 27 011 482 7687; fax: 27 011 969 4935; e-mail: vzsche-cj@rau.ac.za], **Courtship Violence among SA University Students: Some Findings**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A survey was conducted among students to explore the extent & nature of violence occurring during courtship. Fifty-three percent of the respondents indicated that they had had personal experience of violence with a boyfriend or girlfriend. Fifty-six percent males & 46% females reported that they were the aggressive party. The violent acts varied from throwing something at a person, to assault with a weapon, & rape. The majority of male aggressors used violence as punishment for wrong behaviour, & most female aggressors cited self-defence as motivating factor. More than 80% of respondents expressed the need for education & awareness campaigns. Universities should acknowledge it if there is a problem & develop policies & intervention strategies.

2006S01710

Vancea, Mihaela (Dept Political & Social Sciences, Pompeu Fabra U, Barcelona, Spain 08005 [tel: (34) 93 542 2383; fax: (34) 93 542 2372; e-mail: mihaela.vancea@upf.edu]), **Political Transnationalism and Citizenship: Immigrant Associations in Barcelona**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Immigrant transnationalism, generally defined in terms of economic, political, socio-cultural & religious activities & identities across permeable political boundaries, is considered to be the most obvious contender to the model of national citizenship. Apart from questioning the nation-state in the name of another nation or minority group, immigrant transnationalism seems to query the idea that citizenship should be circumscribed within the territorial boundaries of a national community (Baubock 2003; Kymlicka, 2003). Nevertheless, various empirical studies have shown that migrant transnationalism as a social phenomenon is far from being as widespread, socially unrestrained, 'deterritorialisised' & liberator as to really challenge the nation-state system itself. Migrant transnationalism is regularly undertaken by a small minority, is socially restrained across national borders, takes place in quite specific territorial jurisdictions, & appears to reproduce pre-existing power asymmetries. The perspective of transnationalism for transforming asymmetries within & across countries has so far to be determined & proved (Guarnizo and Smith 1998, Portes et al. 2003; Landolt 2001). The subject of the present study is therefore the analytical & empirical examination of the forms, scale, relative intensity & social determinants of migrants' transnational political activism. The main objective is to analyse the political activities & practices that contemporary immigrant groups perform across national borders & how these might affect in turn local communities, political parties & official institutions of both exit & receiving countries.

2006S01711

Vandecasteele, Leen (Centre Sociological Research, K.U. Leuven, Belgium [tel: 0032 16 32 31 76; e-mail: leenvandecasteele@hotmail.com]), **Poverty Trajectories after Divorce, Job Loss and Childbirth**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Most poverty mobility studies have used regression techniques to predict the determinants of a poverty transition. As a result, a lot is known about the factors leading to mobility into or out of poverty. Especially employment situation changes, like unemployment, & household composition changes (such as divorce, childbirth or leaving the parental home) influence a person's chance of poverty entry. However, the regression approach is less suitable to have a good insight in the longer term effects of these life events. In this paper, I complement existing poverty mobility research by looking at the typical income poverty trajectories during the first four years after experiencing a critical life event like divorce, leaving the parental home or job loss. The empirical analysis for this paper is based on the European Community Household Panel Survey & focuses on Spain, United Kingdom, Denmark & Germany. Latent class analysis is used to map out the different poverty trajectories people take after experiencing one of the critical life events. The results show that the income drop after leaving the parental home, divorce & job loss is not equally deep & long-lasting for everyone. Social stratification determinants, such as social class, gender & education level are useful predictors of the different poverty trajectories.

2006S01712

Vandenbergh, Frederic (Yale U, EP&E, New Haven, CT 06520 [tel: 1.203/4364073; e-mail: frederic.vandenbergh@yale.edu]),

The State of Cosmopolitanism, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper, I want to bring the state back in as a crucial player of globalization. Neo-Marxist & neo-liberals alike seem to think that globalization spells the end of sovereignty & the state. Whereas Marxist lament the withering of the state, neo-liberals welcome the triumph of the market. Drawing on Ulrich Beck's trilogy on cosmopolitanism, I want to update the historical sociology of the state & connect it to the sociology of social movements in order to explore how a cosmopolitan state can possibly act as a shifter in a counterhegemonic project of globalization. My project is thus a neo-Gramscian one. Analyzing the role of the state & social movements, I want to reconnect cosmopolitics to geopolitics, & look at the stand off between Europe & the USA as a moment in the reorganization of regions that make up a historical bloc.

2006S01713

Vanderstraeten, Raf (Dept Sociology, U Bielefeld, Germany D-33501 [tel: +49 521 1063998; e-mail: Raf.Vanderstraeten@uni-bielefeld.de]), **System and Environment: On Analysing the Characteristics of Modern Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social differentiation means both a process & a structure. In structural terms, it refers to the fact that a unit of analysis, such as a society, consists of a number of distinct parts. These parts may be of the same kind, such as families as the basic components of tribal societies. Or the parts may be different, such as the subsystems making up modern society (economy, politics, science, education, religion, etc.). As a process, social differentiation is the dynamic that brings about & changes a given structure of differentiation. This paper focuses on the social differentiation of modern society. It will be argued that it makes no sense to understand the ensemble of societal subsystems as a division of labour. In a division of labour, the subsystems as parts are teleologically oriented towards the performance & maintenance of the whole society. The whole comes first, historically & logically, & decomposes itself for its own benefit. By contrast, it will be emphasized that social differentiation consists of a simultaneous birth & liberation of the parts. They emerge & become autonomous from each other & from the whole. Luhmann calls this the 'polycontextuality' of modern society.

2006S01714

Vanderstraeten, Raf (U Bielefeld, Germany [e-mail: Raf.Vanderstraeten@uni-bielefeld.de]), **The Globalisation of Professions: The Case of Teaching**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The professionalisation in education relies on exceptional premises. There is, as historical studies have repeatedly shown, a close relationship between the take-off of professionalisation in the educational system & the near-universal expansion of primary schooling. The profession responds to needs, which ensue from the organisation of education. Seen in this light, teaching is an 'ascriptive profession'. The profession reacts to the structural demands, which are produced by the organisation of education & teaching. Its function is ascribed by the organisation. Organisation provides the *raison d'être* of this profession. In my view, it is also this dependence on the organisational structures of national educational systems, which explains the strong national orientation of the professional group of teachers. The interplay between the organisational & professional foundations of the teaching profession will continue to affect the globalisation of professional education in this field.

2006S01715

Vandormael, Alain M. (Dept Sociology, U Pretoria, South Africa 0001 [tel: 27 12 420 2330; e-mail: alain.vandormael@up.ac.za]), **Examining the Social Phenomenon of AIDS-Related Stigma in a South African Township Community, Atteridgeville**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The study examines the relationship between HIV/AIDS knowledge, exposure to HIV/AIDS-knowing of someone who is infected, or through information disseminated by the media- & AIDS-related stigma. Using a questionnaire survey, 500 cases were collected in a South African township community called Atteridgeville. Respondents (HIV status unknown, above 18 years of age) were recruited using convenience sampling based on the gender/age ratio of the total Atteridgeville population. Results indicate that respondents are knowledgeable about HIV/AIDS; the sample scored, on average, 75% correctly for the stigma scale (n=500). 67% of the respondents knew of someone close who has or who had died of HIV/AIDS, while 78.8% knew of other people/acquaintances who have or who have died of HIV/AIDS. The AIDS stigma score was relatively low, with

an average of only 3.6 out of a total of 15 stigma items being endorsed. These findings suggest that respondents' knowledge & their exposure to HIV/AIDS is relatively high, while their endorsement of AIDS-related stigma is relatively low. These results appear to confirm the assumption that the more knowledge of, & the more one is exposed to HIV/AIDS, the less likely one is to manifest stigmatising tendencies towards HIV-infected persons.

2006S01716

VanWynsberghe, Robert M. (School Environment & Sustainability, Royal Roads U, Victoria, British Columbia [tel: 250/291-3600; e-mail: rob.vanwynsberghe@royalroads.ca]), **The Scholar's Social Status and Social Role in the Sustainability Movement: The Learning City and the Classroom as a Public Space**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study investigates how scholars can play an effective role in the sustainability movement. The context of the study was an innovative research & academic program on sustainability known as the Learning City (www.learningcity.gnwc.ca) in Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada. The Learning City was put forward by scholars from multiple universities. Evidence of new responsibilities of scholars in this program emerged from an analysis of surveys, observations, journals, self-assessments, video & interviews of scholars, students, & community stakeholders. Theoretical concerns here include traditional social scientific concepts of social status & social roles. The research questions here are: How does scholars' status' change in the academy when they become part of a social movement? What new roles must the scholar adopt to promote a social movement? In what ways can the academy support scholars' involvement in social movements, such as sustainability? A working conceptual model of academics' teaching, research, & service duties for sustainability is posited. This model is referred to as the Classroom as Public Space.

2006S01717

VanWynsberghe, Robert M. (School Environment & Sustainability, Royal Roads U, Victoria, British Columbia [tel: 250/291-3600; e-mail: rob.vanwynsberghe@royalroads.ca]), **The City as a Transnational Urban Growth Machine: The Case of Olympic Urbanism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The relations between cities & globalizing processes have been central to urban studies for many years, & key theoretical questions in today's world-cities debates can be traced to the earliest urban systems theories. Similarly, classical urban political theories of growth machines & urban regimes have nourished vibrant debates over Petersonian city limits through generations of political-economic change. With few exceptions, however, these literatures remain separate avenues of inquiry. In this paper, we propose a more direct engagement between the world urban systems & growth machine/urban regime literatures. We draw on Michael P. Smith's framework of transnational urbanism to understand the urban politics of hallmark events designed to attract investors, tourists, & global attention to cities that win the competition for the "right" to play host. We develop a case study of the most competitive & formalized of these events, focusing on the relationship between the International Olympic Committee (IOC) & the Vancouver Organizing Committee for the 2010 Olympic & Paralympic Winter Games (VANOC). While hallmark events bring attention, visitors, & investment to specific locales, ownership of the event itself remains with transnational governing bodies: the IOC rents the Games to host cities & protects its interests through detailed contractual requirements that impose substantial limits on urban policy-making & regimes. This arrangement is not, therefore, committed to the competitive advance of any particular locality; but neither is it a fluid, placeless flow of capital freed of all locational constraints. Rather, the transnational urban growth regime involves mobilizing key aspects of urbanization to achieve capital accumulation through cultural, symbolic, & media innovation. The Olympic urban growth regime achieved dramatic growth & institutional consolidation over the last quarter-century, but recent geopolitical realignments (combined with the scale of the enterprise) present new threats to its coalitional unity & stability.

2006S01718

Varanda, Marta P. (Dept Social Sciences, ISEG/UTL-SOCIUS, Lisbon, Portugal 1249-078 [e-mail: marta@iseg.utl.pt]), **How Good Are Economic Incentives to SME's When the Adequate Institutions Are Not in Place? The Modernization of a City Centre's Commerce**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study focuses on a government program which grants financial incentives to modernize retail firms, located in Portuguese city centres. The program's goal was to increase the competitiveness of these firms, but, & despite the high value of the incentives, it did not succeed: only a minority of traders participated. These, we found out, were the most dynamic & successful traders (the less needy) & also the most embedded traders in the collective. This minority of traders understood that, to survive in an adverse environment, they had to change their usual way of conducting business, from an individualistic manner to a more collectively oriented manner. New rules of the game were necessary to face the new competitors (large surfaces, such as hypermarkets & shopping centres). Based on this case study we concluded that financial incentives have little worth if there are no institutions inducing coordinated action. If states want to intervene in economic sectors undergoing difficulties, they should invest more on the understanding the social organisation, prior to devising economic policies. The fact that large amounts of public money are being invested, without a significant (economic & social) return, should be given some consideration.

2006S01719

Varga, Ivan (Dept Sociology, Queen's U, Kingston, Ontario K7L 3N6 [e-mail: vargai@post.queensu.ca]), **Religion and Everyday Life in Sub-Saharan Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Postcolonial sub-Saharan African societies are in their majority not ethnic based, but ethnicity & ethnic religions still play an important role in everyday life. Ethnic groups have their own deities, often presided by a supreme god. Colonial rule brought about Christian missionary activities with the corresponding conflicts between monotheist & polytheist religious beliefs. The struggles against colonial rule evoked religious responses as well. The paper also analyses the reasons for accepting Islam & its spread. As well, the paper inquires into the social, political & cultural factors that foster the expansion of syncretistic religions & Pentecostalism that do not separate the transcendent & the immanent. Emphasis will be laid on the dialectic of continuity & change of the religious landscape in sub-Saharan Africa & the role religion plays in everyday life.

2006S01720

Vargas Côrtes, Soraya (Department Sociology, UFRGS, Porto Alegre, Brazil 91540-000 [tel: 51-33166635; fax: 51-33166637; e-mail: scortes@via-rs.net]), **What Is the Real Nature of the Brazilian Participative Fora?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is concerned with the nature of participative fora set up in Brazil during the 80s, using contrasting interpretative models put forward by the literature. It presents an appraisal of the contrasting answers posed for the question of how participative fora impact on the establishment & implementation of social policies. One group of authors is sceptical about the possibility of participative fora in favouring the democratization of public management or in improving policy implementation. The second includes those researchers that stress the democratization of public management provoked by these participatory mechanisms. The paper is aimed at identifying the contribution of these studies for the understanding of the character of the fora spread in many areas of public administration in Brazil, throughout the last decades. It verifies whether the theoretical & conceptual tools used by the different authors can to surmount the notion that "civil society participation" is inherently good & whether they can help researchers to enhance their analytical & generalisation capacity, going beyond the mere description of cases, which is so common in the area.

2006S01721

Vargiu, Andrea (U Sassari, Italy 07100 [tel: +39 079 22 96 62; fax: +39 079 22 96 60; e-mail: larvanet@tin.it]), **European Research Policies and the Scientific Ethos**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Premises: The debate on research ethics has gained relevance & visibility. Ethical committees & commissions have been gaining influence over resources allocation. I maintain that one important reason for the raising of ethical issues in research resides in the collision of systems of values & norms. Rationale & method: The paper presents early results of an ongoing research whose objective is to understand whether a conflict presently exists in Europe between norms enforced through research policies with other norms generally accepted within the scientific community. Empirical research based on nonstandard analysis compares two sets of documents. Analysis criteria mainly rely upon Merton's functional imperatives of the ethos of science (1942). Merton's theories have undergone authoritative critiques; nonetheless, his ideas embody values & norms often recalled

within the scientific community, & the grid he proposed is adopted for that reason. Results: Analysis shows contradictions between the two sets of documents on all of Merton's imperatives, in light of the literature, it can be said that analysis points out a value shift which is at the heart of power & symbolic confrontations within the field of science.

2006S01722

Vasconcelos, Ricardo Cruz de (Cities Programme, Sociology; London School of Economics & Political Science, WC2A 2AE [tel: +44 (0) 20 7955 7305; fax: +44 (0) 20 7955 7405; e-mail: r.m.vasconcelos@lse.ac.uk]), **Lisbon Nations' Park or "The City on the Edge"**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper looks at the case of Parque das Nações or Nations' Park, Lisbon (Portugal), an urban neighbourhood developed from "scratch" to host the 1998 World Fair. Sitting on a previously industrial waterfront on the border of the city's deprived eastern side, the scheme is made up of a "civic" nucleus—the former Expo 98 precinct turned theme park—encircled by commercial & residential real-estate. The intervention site covers a total of 360 ha including 5km of riverfront property to be developed over a 16 year period. It is expected that the neighbourhood will house 25,000 inhabitants by the time of its completion in 2010. Promoted as "an ideal city", Nations' Park is a large-scale urban project evidencing numerous traces of development strategies copied from elsewhere—its residential quarters bearing noted resemblance to those of the Barcelona 1992 Olympic Village—& has been described as "a classical example of flagship approach to urban regeneration" (see Carrière & Demazière 2002). The paper proposes to examine some of the spatial features of the project's layout in light of the key objectives of the regeneration operation & the process of its development. In particular, I investigate the convergence on the ground of the intentions to create a new metropolitan centre (premised upon a major transport hub & international business district) & to regenerate the physical & social fabrics of the site's surroundings, exploring how these intentions become materialised in the built space along the edges of the new intervention. The paper concludes by arguing that certain design attributes work to set up a dichotomy between the inside & the outside, determining the nature of these edges as buffer zones rather than thresholds. In this regard, many of the criticisms of spatial containment directed at earlier schemes of urban renewal in North American & British cities would still be observable in Lisbon.

2006S01723

Veenhoven, Ruut (Erasmus U, Rotterdam, Netherlands 3000DR [tel: +31 10 4082102; fax: +31 10 4089098; e-mail: veenhoven@fsw.eur.nl]), **Why Sociologists Fail to See That Life Is Getting Better**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There is good evidence that the quality of life has greatly improved over the last century. Not only do we live longer than ever before in human history, but we live also healthier & happier. This remarkable improvement is largely ignored in sociology, if not denied. This has several reasons. One reason is in professional bias: most sociologists earn their living dealing with social problems are therefore not apt to see that people flourish nevertheless. Another reason is ideological: many of them are against the grain & can therefore hardly imagine that people thrive in an imperfect society. Lastly, some sociological theories play them false, in particular, cognitive theories implying that happiness is relative.

2006S01724

Velástegui, Bahamonde Napoleón Erick ([tel: 593042399317; fax: 593042293086; e-mail: avsn1@gye.satnet.net]), **Globalization, a Historical Regularity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The changes: social, economic, cultural, ideological, scientific & technological developed by the humanity in the last decades, are of such magnitude, depth & acceleration that the effective paradigms were not always able to explain them. We are witnesses & protagonists of an extraordinary conceptual revivification. In the context of this indispensable theoretical construction, new visions exist to examine all the problems relative to social relations, productivity, competitiveness & mainly: the direction toward excellence in all the socio economic activities. These changes obey to historical-social regularities & will always shown through the active participation of their heterogeneous components. REPORTS: 1. The globalization constitutes a historical regularity, a socioeconomic development law whose essential path is guided toward excellence. 2. The globalization runs for a current regional phase, simultaneously with a process of invigoration of the local developed. 3. The globalization, like all social contem-

porary phenomenon, possess a paradoxical character, irreversible & progressive. The fundamental dynamic is scientific & technological & responds to the current demand of growing increments of productivity & competitiveness. 4. They are correlative & complementary to the process of globalization, the processes of modernization & urbanization of the nations.

2006S01725

Velikaya, Natalia M. (Dept Sociology, Russian State U Humanities, Moscow, Russian Federation 125993 [tel: +7 (495)-250-66-21; fax: +7 (495) 959-35-15; e-mail: velik69@mail.ru]), **Democratic Values in Split Society: Profanation or Adaptation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Last two decades of Russian history will remain as time of political progresses that have changed the image of the country. Institutionalization & modernization of democratic principles & procedures went not evenly in different Russian regions & mostly were the initiative of the authorities, but not the initiative of the institutions of the civil society. This conditioned decorative & imitative character of many democratic institutions. The specific character of democratic institutions is in the focus of our attention. Political process on the local level develops especially unstable. There gain strength marginal political movements coming out against globalization & modern capitalism. Modern Russian society is categorized as 'split' society where the main directions of confrontation in political sphere are modernization-traditionalism, authoritarianism-democracy, Westernism-fundamentalism. In the meantime, even insignificant reinforcement of the civil society causes strong apprehension in managing officials & 'parties of power'. It caused the changes in federal & local legislation, reducing the rights of minorities & non-parliamentary parties. Passing barrier for parties taking part in elections in some regions reached 10%. In a number of regions authorities manipulated actively with the boards of constituencies to ensure advantage to the candidates from 'their own' parties. Results of the elections are determined to the large extent by the executive power of the region. Governors use brands of political parties to lead 'their own' people to the Legislative Assemblies. There is a certain belief in the society that any participant of the pre-election race could be removed from it & elections could be won before the beginning. A certain profanation of democratic values appears in a fact that in a number of regions elections on municipal level are non-competitive & passing point for turnout is going down to 20%. All these things provoke protest voting & reduce a turnout of the electorate. On the background of increasing difference in standard of living of poor & wealthy people we observe erosion of democracy as way of life & political power. Although adaptation of the population to the new political realities took place in general, many political rights turned out to be not mastered not only by virtue of low political culture, but also by virtue of hard administrative pressure & blocking of social initiative by the government.

2006S01726

Vellenga, Sipco J. (Religious Studies, U Amsterdam, 1012 GC Netherlands [tel: 31-20-5252008/2010; e-mail: s.j.vellenga@uva.nl]), **Contested Tolerance: The Public Debate on Muslim Migrants in the Netherlands**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The showing of the provocative film submission on Dutch public television on August 29, 2004, & the killing of the Dutch filmmaker & publicist Theo van Gogh by a Dutch Muslim extremist on November 2, 2004, put the principle of tolerance in Dutch society under strong pressure. They resulted in a (further) polarization of the public debate about the integration of immigrants between the proponents of an open multicultural society on the one hand & the advocates of a monocultural society on the other hand. In this paper I will analyse how the discourse on the integration of Muslim migrants has developed since the early 1990s. After some preliminaries, I will focus on two aspects of the general discourse on integration, namely the increased identification of migrants from the Muslim world as Muslims, thereby ignoring their social-economic, ethnic & national specificities, & the debate on the relationship between Islam & integration. I will conclude with some remarks on the future of pluralism & tolerance in Dutch society.

2006S01727

Verbakel, Ellen (ICS/Sociology, Radboud U Nijmegen, 6500 HE Netherlands [tel: 31243612037; fax: 31243612399; e-mail: E.Verbakel@maw.ru.nl]), **The Role of Partner and Children in Intragenerational Mobility in the Netherlands**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper elaborates on the idea that labor market decisions of husbands & wives are the result of decisions made in the household. I will examine to what extent intragenerational mobility is influenced by (labor market) characteristics of the spouse & the presence of children, net of individual characteristics. Mobility is defined as changes in occupational status & changes in supervisory authority. With respect to spouse effects, I expect three mechanisms to be at work. First, an economic one: people can 'afford' to accept a lower status job if the spouse has a good labor market position. Second, a social capital mechanism: a spouse with favorable labor market resources will enable transitions into better labor market positions. Third, a normative mechanism: a husband with modern attitudes will encourage a woman to put effort into her career. The general hypothesis about children is that their presence negatively affect wives' upward mobility & positively affect husbands' upward mobility. Event-history analyses will be performed on data of the Family Survey Dutch Population 1992-2003. These data contain retrospective information of approximately 3300 couples on complete labor market careers of both spouses.

2006S01728

Verhagen, Frans C. (Earth & Peace Education Associates International (EPE), Rego Park, NY 11374 [tel: 718 275 3932; fax: 718 275 3932; e-mail: gaial@rcn.com]), **Envisioning Sustaining Futures: An Earth Charter-Based Values Approach for Sustainable Communities in the Metro New York Region**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ It is not city-regions that are going to determine future urban policies, environmental & otherwise, it is the center city & its biological region that are going to be the unit of analysis & planning in the future. Besides this bioregional definition of the city-region, its planning approach is going to be one that integrates the social, human, economic, cultural, physical & natural capital of the community. This sustainable communities approach with an integrated social & ecological value base as presented in the Earth Charter is being implemented in the metro New York region after bringing together some 100 leaders in government, business & civil society in an April 2006 consultation that emphasized the envisioning of sustaining futures. This sustainable communities approach is being compared foremost with the New York Regional Plan Association's 2003 Conference entitled "Transitioning the Metro New York Region to Sustainability" & its applicability is suggested for the revitalization of the Gulf Region rather than only of New Orleans.

2006S01729

Verhagen, Frans C. (Pace Instit Environmental & Regional Studies, Pace U, New York, NY 10038 [tel: 718 275 3932; fax: 718 275 3932; e-mail: gaial@rcn.com]), **Envisioning Sustaining Futures for the Metro New York Region: The Sustainable Communities Approach as an Alternative to Environmental and Smart Growth Planning by City-Regions in a Globalising World**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In a globalising world dominated by a free-market world economy of privatization & liberalization city regions in both northern & southern nations can build a counterforce to this often socially & ecologically unacceptable corporate dominance by promoting a value-based visioning & planning process that is essential to the sustainable communities (SC) approach. Its systemic approach to community empowerment integrates the social, human, economic, cultural, physical & natural capital of the community by a strategic planning approach well described in www.earthCAT.org. This SC approach with its integrated social & ecological value base as developed by the Earth Charter Initiative was surveyed in the metro NY region as part of an Envisioning Sustaining Futures Consultation with leaders in government, business & civil society in April 2006 & as part of an electronic survey of 200 mayors in the 31 counties of the metro NY region. The SC approach is compared with the environmental & smart growth approaches, particularly as evident in the New York Regional Plan Association's 2003 Conference entitled 'Transitioning the Metro New York Region to Sustainability.'

2006S01730

Verma, Deepak Kumar (Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar National Instit Social Sciences, Dongargaon, MHOW- 453441 India [tel: 91-07324-272830; fax: 91-07324-273645; e-mail: dkv-mhow@rediffmail.com]), **Social Devolution: A Sociological Perspective on Affirmed Status of Dalits in India**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Issues concerning inequality, particularly those based on class, caste, race & gender are among the prominent aspects of social relations & also

of social science research, which continuously grows in response to new phenomena & processes that emerge out of actions taken by individual, state & society to combat inequality in various spheres of social life. Caste based inequalities are among the major social concerns & also represent the main trend in analyzing social structure of Indian society. One of the profound changes in the contemporary Indian society has been the emergence of a social identity & status characteristics of Dalits, the ex-untouchables or broken people of traditional Indian society, particularly the Hindu society, which is socio-psychologically & historically understood as a rigid form of status stratification based on Varna-Jati model of social structure largely governed by Brahminical psyche (upper caste/class perspective). Though, the debate on who are Dalits is still on, but in any case socio-economically & educationally backward sections of formerly untouchable castes can safely be included among Dalits. However, sociological analysis of Dalits as a group & contextualising & situating them in contemporary Indian society need some explanations. In fact, the existing sociological understanding fails to give explanation for the status & roles of Dalits in Indian society mainly because the traditional social structure of the country still leaves a little space for social integration of Dalits into the mainstream society where rather a widening gap exists between the backward classes who are socio-economically & educationally poor because of traditionally caste based disabilities, Dalits (an ascribed status class aspiring for equal status with support from the state) & non-Dalits (socially high-ascribed status caste groups). Further, the policy of positive discrimination like affirmative action, has resulted in the emergence of an elite middle class among Dalits which cannot be said to be included among achieved status group mainly because of their continued struggle to annihilate social stigma attached to their ascribed status. However, constitutional provisions & legislative measures have helped them ensure sound contributions to the socio-economic & political system of the country & as well as new social behaviour & interaction patterns. Therefore, an attempt could be made to provide a sociological explanation of Dalits in Indian society by describing them as an affirmed status group. Accordingly, on the basis of empirical & systematic studies nature & causes of changing status characteristics of traditional caste-based social behaviour in Indian society & status consensus on identity, role & status of Dalits are investigated. Further, status generalization of Dalits also calls for analyzing their status characteristics alongwith emerging social interaction patterns, for which the author has coined two terms, namely "social devolution" & "affirmed status" to understand the process of status generalization of Dalits. (Abstract shortened by CSA.)

2006S01731

Verma, Smita & Nutan (Isabella Thoburn Coll, Lucknow, India [tel: 91-522-2321107; e-mail: smitten_yeah@yahoo.com]), **Towards a Gender Just Society: An Indian Experience of Sociocultural Resilience**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ India has been a democratic & secular nation for more than half a century. The constitution provides equality of rights to all its citizens. Given to the forces of globalization the society has undergone rapid socio-economic transformation, paving the way for women to participate equally in developmental activities. Education as a tool for empowerment has played a critical role by enhancing the capabilities & capacities of women & enabling them to understand their rights. It has also meant increased economic independence, mobility, & participation in new areas of public engagement. Given to this it is paradoxical that women in India still remain much behind on all parameters. The continuance of social practices demeaning for women like dowry, female feticide, & domestic violence raises concerns on the quality of social existence of women in India. This paper analyzes how these said forces have not been truly emancipative & conducive in creation of a gender just society. It also examines the complex linkage between socio-cultural beliefs & education & shows how it maintains women's subordination. It provides critical insights on how the building block of the Indian society, the family, remains the main site of gender oppression.

2006S01732

Verpraet, Gilles (CNRS/GRASS, 75017 Paris, France [tel: 33.1.42.51.22.60; e-mail: verp@ehess.fr]), **Social History and Axiology in the Composition for a Global Civil Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social history brings some results on the different meanings & constructions of civil society, as public spirit (Hegel), as public domain (Dewey), as public space (Habermas). Axiology may configure these different relations & combinations between local & global norms, between cognition & capability; but in a national domain (Weber, Boudon). Another method-

ology to identify the components of civil society, is to identify the different activation processes shaping the dialogical content between globalization & civil society, between global transfert of information & technology (Castells), financial transfert (Chase Dunn), but also the counteractions for civil & social rights, ie active citizenship (Barber). The study of social forums set the new connections between constitution of public domain & the shaping of collective identity. This new configuration in value shaping challenges some classical sociological reasonings such as: technological development & modernization, as social movements & institutional regulations. The axiology for a global civil society can be set in a more dialogical frame between passive & active process, between technology & public domain, between information circulation & public deliberation before to be set in normative constituencies (between local, national, global institutions). The new relations between economic rules & moral order, between civil rights & institutional power sustain some large challenges for political liberalism.

2006S01733

Verpraet, Gilles (CNRS/GRASS, 75017 Paris France [tel: 33.1.40.25.10.58; e-mail: verp@ehess.fr]), **French Elites and Professions in the Governance Systems: Differentiation of Ethos**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ We will question the Weberian approach of the elite as status (ethos & rationalization) by the comparison with two other social paradigms on the elite: the Durkheimian paradigm focus on the intermediary elites, attached to the public institution. The great elite's bodies sustain the functional relations between mandate, administrative hierarchy & socialization by high ranking schools (Suleiman, Bourdieu). The paradigm of governance moves away from the public elites & public institutions, to sustain the new connections between science development & management rationalization, between coordination & governance (Koiman, J Newman). This analysis will be developed on the fieldwork on the French professional elites, during the period 1990-2000, promoting direct relations between science & management, of the teaching professions concerned by the knowledge management, the planning professions involved in the technopolis management, the administration professions under the public management. We will recognize the tense relations between science, technique, organization. The analysis of professional ethos & the configuration of the civil society can be differentiated between the technicians concerned by local arrangement, the intermediate professions promoting the ideal of social cohesion & the new elites of governance system. The social status of these governance elites set up as combination of education grades, of national statute & of economic values framed in the governance networks (added values, information value, media values, optional values).

2006S01734

Vicarelli, Maria Giovanna (U Politecnica Marche, Ancona, Italy [tel: 039 071 2207148; fax: 039 0712207150; e-mail: m.g.vicarelli@univpm.it]), **Professions and Welfare Systems. The Growth of Professional Power of General Medical Practitioners in Italy after the Institution of the Italian National Health Service**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ During the last two decades there has been, on the one hand, a redefinition or reduction of the system of the Welfare State in Europe and, at the same time, a crisis in medicine has been mentioned more frequently & a loss of power of doctors has been more insistently discussed. In other words, during the continuing transition & change of industrial society towards new organizational models, doctors risk, according to some, losing a position of power that has been built up & maintained during the years of the development of social citizenship. Not everyone agrees with this interpretation; others foresee in a future post-modern society further possibilities for the regaining of professional power (Wilding 1982; Tostendahl & Burrage 1990; Burrage & Tostendahl 1990; Taylor-Gooby 1991). To discuss these questions, it is useful to look at the many different categories of the medical profession. A detailed analysis, in fact, can help us understand, how, in determinant areas of health policy, there is neither a crisis in the medical profession nor are there financial cuts in the Health Service. What seems to be particularly true for the practice of medicine at the primary level & for the role played by G.P.s in Europe (Giarelli 2005) is that governments have given more importance to them so that their growth & transformation has led, not to a crisis of power, but the opposite, an increasing stability in their role within the context of the health sector. This can be said to be particularly true of Italy, when, in 1978 the N.H.S. was initially founded & carried through to today despite the widespread reforms of 1992 & 1999 (Vicarelli 2004). To demonstrate this

hypothesis, it is necessary to describe both the political-institutional events of the '90s in Italy & the results obtained from union demands of the biggest G.P.s' union (The FIMMG).

2006S01735

Vicherat Mattar, Daniela (European University Instit, Florence [tel: +39-3408673805; e-mail: daniela.vicherat@iue.it]), **Global Civil Society: Between Collective Concern and Individual Impassiveness?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In a 'global order' context, civil society has been theoretically & empirically considered to be the major source for the legitimacy of western democratic political systems. This paper poses the issue of civil society as both a concrete & normative idea in which the necessary social underpinnings of democracy are expressed & experienced. In the first part, I briefly present the tension between representative & participatory models of democracy & how the struggles for social & political equality have positioned civil society as the main social actor in the political sphere. However, facing the degeneration of the institutionalised practice of representation & the growing public disaffection with democracy, I suggest in the second part that democracy's legitimacy & viability depend on citizens' collective & individual experiences, publicly recognised when understood within it, especially in relation to governmental institutions & the citizenry, in order to produce new understandings of citizenship & democracy, today urgently needed.

2006S01736

Victor, Christina R., Jones, Ian Rees, Hyde, Martin, Higgs, Paul, Wiggins, R. & Gilleard, Chris (School Health & Social Care, U Reading, Berkshire, RG6 1HY UK [tel: +44(0) 118 378 8854/8855; e-mail: c.r.victor@reading.ac.uk]), **Consuming Health: The Emergence of Health Consumerism in Later Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While the significance of an ageing population in the UK has been generally acknowledged in social policy terms, its implications for consumerism are less well understood. This is significant given that the cohorts of people retiring now are those who participated in the creation of the post war consumer culture. These consumers have grown older but have not stopped consuming. Studies of generational patterns of consumption in modern society have tended to neglect the changing cultural context of consumption patterns of older people. Those who came to adulthood in the 1960s will have very different expectations & experiences than those born ten years earlier. With increasing affluence & the growth of a consumer society the social nature of ageing has become more differentiated. Paradoxically, as later life becomes more internally differentiated, it has also become less distinct from other parts of the lifecourse. Age specific (or appropriate) consumption & activities have diminished as retired people buy the same products & engage in many of the same activities as those in the rest of the population. In particular the ageing of the population has profound consequences for the health care industry in terms of demand for different health care products, consumer behaviour & marketing strategies. However, whilst there is a significant literature enumerating the morbidity status of older people & their 'consumption' of publicly funded 'health goods' within the context of a socialised health care system, in Great Britain, there has been little examination of the 'consumption' of health goods or older people's active involvement in maintaining or improving their health through the consumption of health care products. This paper will examine the emergence of health consumerism within older age groups in the context of government policies suggesting that older people will be expected to take on more responsibility for maintaining their health. These issues will be examined using analysis of data from the Family Expenditure Survey—a large Government data set that details patterns of expenditure & consumption within Britain.

2006S01737

Vieten, Ulrike M. (School Social Science-Cultural/Media Studies, U East London, E16 2RD [tel: 0040- 020 8233 7079; e-mail: u.vieten@uel.ac.uk]), **Situating Cosmopolitanism in Britain and Germany: Who Is the Other Anyway?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ According to Derrida (2002) cosmopolitanism implies attraction as well as hierarchical gaps: Cosmopolitanism as conceived traditionally consti-

tutes a secular imagination of an impartial stance & a flexible attachment to place & community, entailing individual freedom & the legacy of the Enlightenment. In times of globalisation, a cosmopolitan life also involves the pitfalls of increasing serial attachments & detachments shaped by gendered, 'racialized', classed & other differences. My critical feminist approach focuses explicitly on diverse notions of the Other while exploring how & to what extent contemporary cosmopolitan discourses (re-)construct intersections of class, 'race', ethnicity, gender & sexualities according to hegemonic ideological lines. The image of the stranger encompasses the modern meaning of the 'unknown other' (Dikec 2002: 230) rather than the notion of the hybrid signifying the late modern agenda of mixed cultural, ethnic or 'racialized' others (Bhabha 2002). The hegemonic legal structure puts the stateless (Arendt 1951, 1973) as the 'illegalised other' beyond the boundaries of the nation state, by making the definition of & claim to citizenship dependant on the existence & sovereignty of (nation) states. Looking at the situation of contemporary refugees we have to recognize that an illegal status systematically excludes individuals from the conceptual context of existing civil democracies. These conceptual issues will be discussed from a comparative perspective, focusing on discourses in Britain & Germany. Historically, national discourses evolve from divergent legacies of hegemonic cultural, legal & imaginative lines of inclusion & exclusion.

2006S01738

Vila, Gemma & Gavalda, Jordi (Dept Teoria Sociologica, U Barcelona, Spain 08034 [tel: (+34) 934034897; fax: (+34) 934021894; e-mail: gvila@ub.edu]), **The Barcelona Model under Scrutiny: Social Risks of Urban Transformation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The transformation undergone by cities has frequently been associated with mega-projects that have been planned in order to resolve issues related with social structure & quality of life, or to modernise a zone that has become obsolete with regard to new urban demands. These transformations have far-reaching effects & act not only on the urban morphology but also on the social & economic structure. In many cases, they reach beyond the specific area of their location & generate further effects on the city as a whole. Large-scale urban planning operations confront the challenge of how to improve their zones of reference without producing collateral effects that are borne by the socially weaker sectors. The lecture we propose raises this issue of the relationship between the large-scale urban intervention & its social effects. Our hypothesis is that the end results of mega-projects are logically linked with the political goals that are implicitly or explicitly pursued, but these results also—and in particular—depend on the strategies of urban agents & their power to impose their particular interests. The lecture shows the main results of an investigation developed during two years by the authors. Barcelona is a paradigmatic example of urban, economic & social transformation as a result of mega-projects. This was the case in 1992 with the Olympic Games & it is the case at present. The city today is confronting a new stage of transformations that are occurring on the basis of the definition of a new model. The new goals give priority to economic growth, modernisation of activities & urban marketing. In brief, the city has become an excellent benefit-producing instrument where urban agents can test new strategies. In this framework, the local administration is trying to ensure that Barcelona secures a place in the globalised world, & that it is strategically situated vis-à-vis the other big cities. Two examples of this are the Forum of Cultures & the Districte d'Activitats (Activities District) 22@BCN. The former represents commercialised mass culture, while the latter offers an area of Research, Development & Information. Both projects constitute the renovation of large urban areas with new social uses in keeping with the demands of the global world. These transformations have entailed a phenomenon of invasion-succession that has driven out the lower social classes through a complex process governed by the market whereby disproportionate increase in the cost of housing has led to a progressive gentrification. The social classes with fewer resources have been confined to certain spaces of the city while the middle classes have also suffered some degree of expulsion. Hence, increased inequality has taken the form of an increasingly aggravated polarisation. The Barcelona model has changed and, in changing, is accompanied by controversy.

2006S01739

Villas Boas, Glauca (Dept Sociology, UFRJ, Largo São Francisco, Centro Rio de Janeiro 20051-070 [tel: 55+2122452741; fax: 55+2122211470; e-mail: glauca@ism.com.br]), **Concretist Experience and the Aesthetics of Modernism in Brazil**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The concretist art movement initiated in the post-war period in the metropolises of Rio de Janeiro & São Paulo crucially changed the development of modern art in Brazil. In contrast to the previously prevalent aesthetic program that embraced a figurative conception of art & was aimed at "representing" the "Brazilian nation," concretist artists devoted themselves exclusively to experimenting with abstract, concrete colors & forms. In this paper I shall argue that this programmatic shift within Brazilian modernism was not prompted by the influence of international or national avantguard movements, but rather resulted from an array of social practices that unsettled dominant artistic values & the artist's social role. I shall demonstrate that in order to understand the particular experiences underpinning the aesthetics of concretism it is necessary to retrace the artistic workshop created by young artists for patients diagnosed with schizophrenia in the Psychiatric Hospital of Engenho de Dentro in Rio de Janeiro. Inspired by the critic Mario Pedrosa & his study of perception in art, Ivan Serpa, Abraão Palatnik & Almir Mavignier were deeply engaged in developing the workshop. Integrating for six years the production of professional artists & apprentice patients, this unique workshop caused fierce polemics among mainstream critics & eventually altered the aesthetic program of its young initiators. Mavignier, for instance, organized two large exhibits of artistic works produced by members of the Engenho de Dentro workshop in prestigious art galleries. To the extent that it shows how social constraints regulating the production & circulation of art are at once broken & reinforced, the fascinating experience of the Engenho de Dentro calls for a sociological investigation in its own right.

2006S01740

Vincent, John A. (Dept Sociology, U Exeter, UK EX4 4RU [tel: 01392 263282; e-mail: JVincent@exeter.ac.uk]), **Science and Imagery in the "War on Old Age"**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Several professional groups present themselves as waging war on old age. They construct old age as a naturalised self-evidently negative biological phenomenon, which must be attacked & defeated. These groups differ in the weapons with which to defeat ageing based on their differing claims to technical expertise & ability to control natural phenomena. There are those whose direct their control of the body to the removal of the signs of ageing, whose activities might be characterised as cosmetic. There are those whose objective is to control fundamental intra-cellular processes where the objective is to extend or break the limits to the human life span. There are those who equate old age with ill health & identify themselves as warriors in a battle with disease. Examination of the language & symbolic practices of these groups can reveal the dynamics of the dominant cultural devaluation of old age & older people.

2006S01741

Virtanen, Taru (Economic Sociology, Turku School Economics, 20500 Finland [tel: +358 24814464; e-mail: taru.virtanen@tse.fi]), **Explicating the Taste for Cultural Consumption and Its Dimensions: Missing Patterns?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Cultural taste & leisure preferences have been under detailed research to a relatively great degree, but very few coherent & systematic definitions on the composition of the cultural choice pattern & its items are put forward. Increased theoretical consistence would also enhance the use of comparative research design to a greater extent, which this paper also aims at. Here, dimensions of cultural tastes are conceptualized & measured in order to propose a method of application for comparative work on taste patterns. Thus, the purpose of this paper is to redefine the ways in which consumption of cultural products & the patterns that they form are structured & studied. Here, the focus is on the patterns that have been overlooked, & more emphasis is placed on the ones that have studied only to some degree. Three central dimensions or aspects of cultural taste proposed by the conceptualization are merged in the analysis: the aspects of quality, variety & intensity. This choice can be seen to create a multifaceted view of the essence of patterns, & it also redefines the scope & form of the consumption patterns. Taste patterns are studied among the young European adults residing in the EU15 member countries. The empirical part deals with distinct characteristics of cultural taste patterns across the EU member countries (as of year 2001). Quantitative research design will be applied to Eurobarometer survey data. Taste patterns found across the EU are partially universal & partially very particular.

2006S01742

Vite Pérez, Miguel Ángel (U Michoacan de San Nicolás de Hidalgo, Morelia, Michoacán, México. [e-mail: miguelvite@yahoo.com]), **El nuevo desarrollo urbano en la Ciudad de**

México (New Urban Development in Mexico City), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (SPA)*

¶ The regeneration of Mexico City's historic center, with the cooperation of the business community, is part of an ongoing trend to recentralize commerce & tourism in the city, in order to create a commercial space to serve middle- & high-income consumers, both from Mexico & abroad. The rehabilitation of this key public space will generate large returns for the private sector. Mexico City's government has put together an economic stimulus package, promoting the city as a venue for free enterprise, when it has previously been known primarily for its social & economic segregation. The revitalization of this space includes plans for the celebration of massive spectacles. The powers of local government, subsidized by private capital, will create a city center where a democratic consumer culture will thrive, one that is accessible to all strata of society. The article argues that neo-liberal economic globalization has created the conditions under which the city's historical center can be revitalized. Due to low taxes, this center will become a crucial venue for the mingling of secondary economic activity, international economic activity, & underground economic activity. The result will be economic survival.

2006S01743

Viterna, Jocelyn (Tulane U, New Orleans, LA 70118 [tel: 504-451-9948; fax: 504-865-5544; e-mail: jviterna@tulane.edu]), **Women with Guns: Transforming and Reinforcing Femininities in Salvadoran Guerrilla Camps**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Existing accounts of women's participation in the FMLN guerrilla army provide starkly different visions of what life was like for women guerrillas in El Salvador. Some argue that guerrilla participation emancipated women by allowing them to break free from traditional bonds of patriarchy & to participate as equals with their male counterparts. Others vehemently object to this characterization, claiming instead that women in the FMLN guerrilla camps were subjected to blatant job discrimination & extreme sexual abuse at the hands of men. Using data from in-depth interviews with 58 rank-and-file members of the FMLN guerrilla army now residing in rural El Salvador, this paper re-creates life in the guerrilla camps & helps resolve the above contradiction. My respondents' narratives make clear that men & women experienced, remembered, & internalized their FMLN participation in fundamentally gendered ways. Messages of gender equality within the guerrilla camps focused on momentary needs & not on challenging broader gender inequities. This study provides important new insights into why women, who were central in bringing about democratic transitions, have struggled to gain new rights & political representation after democratization has been achieved.

2006S01744

Volkov, Yury Grigor'evich (Instit Retraining & Proficiency Progress of Teachers, Rostov State U, Rostov-on-Don, Russia 344006 [tel: (863)2641755; fax: (863)2641912; e-mail: info@ippk.rsu.ru]), **Russian Identity: Sociological Analysis**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ The Russian society experiences crisis of identity. Criteria of an accessory & inclusion in traditional social-professional groups have ceased to operate or individuals pass in a new identification condition. It is connected to reassessment of professional skills & knowledge, redefinition of lifestyle, an inefficiency of the settled value preferences. "Ideological prematurity" has played an important role during social disintegration. Principles of humanism should occupy the main place in becoming of the Russian identity. In the humanistic version the Russian identity is determined by the relation, ranking to a civilization, culture. The Russian identity is open, independent of social & ethnic distinctions, it implies readiness of annexation for "common business", humanization of public life. The Russian identity in the version of humanism is overcoming particularity, orientation to a generality with respect for distinctions. The humanism is an organic part of the Russian identity, having the bases in "common business", collective rescue of mankind.

2006S01745

Volkovs, Vladislavs (Daugavpils U, Latvia LV 5400 [tel: +371 8840699; fax: + 371 5428629; e-mail: vladislav@dau.lv, sociovm@dau.lv]), **Quality of Life in Latvia: Ethnic Differences**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ Quality of life is a sociological category that is applied to show the degree of satisfaction with materialistic & cultural needs of people in all aspects of social life. Civil society & democratic state are interested in

making the values & standards of quality of life universal. This problem is quite important for Latvia, where the principles of a democratic national state are to be in harmony with its multiethnic society: the total population of Latvia is 2.3 million, with 58.8% of Latvians, 28.6% of Russians, 3.8% of Belorussians, 2.6% of Ukrainians, 2.5% of Polish & 1.4% of Lithuanians. The sociological research "The Quality of Life in Latvia" was done in Latvia in 2005 & described the differences in the quality of life of the two major ethnic groups—Latvians & Russians. The selection of only two ethnic groups is purposeful in making the given data representative of the population (Latvians, N=601; Russians, N=322). The research showed the existing differences between Latvians & Russians to outer living conditions; in interpretation the significance & purpose of education & healthy way of living; in using the opportunities of a social communication network, especially, for purposes of political activity.

2006S01746

Vorisek, Michael (European University Instit, Florence, San Domenico di Fiesole (FI), Italy, 50016 [e-mail: michael.vorisek@iue.it]), **Scholars, Regimes, and Institutions: The Establishment of Marxist Sociology in Post-War Czechoslovakia, Poland and the USSR**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ The paper discusses relationship between the political regime, the legitimization discourse, & the institutional development of sociology in Czechoslovakia, Poland, & the Soviet Union after WWII. In particular, it is devoted to finding the missing link between the socio-political regime & the progress of sociology's institutional development. In the Soviet bloc in Europe, sociology was institutionally missing till mid-fifties. Its subsequent institutional (re)establishment in Poland, Czechoslovakia & the USSR was progressing at a strikingly uneven pace. The differences corresponded also to the divergent discussions on legitimacy & profile of a Marxist sociology that were led in the three countries. An overview of the development of sociological institutions in the remaining European socialist countries suggests that the political regime, its strength & character, were another intervening factor. But still the question remains, what kind of mechanism mediated between the macro-political situation, the discursive legitimization of sociology, & its institutional development. In order to fill this gap, the paper looks to the composition of (would-be) sociologists' communities in the three countries.

2006S01747

Vosyliute, Anele (Instit Social Research, Vilnius, LT-08105 Lithuania [tel: + 370 5 2754294; fax: +3705 2754896; e-mail: avosyliute@takas.lt]), **Clergy: Between Sacrality and Sociality**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ The development of Lithuanian sociology in the late 19 c.—in the beginning of 20 c. was connected to the analysis of pressing sociopolitical problems, such as national survival, escaping tsarism, & the importance of preserving national values & traditions embodied in the language & culture. The clergy as the best educated group of society were active participants in the academic life of country: authors of the books on social processes, editors of scientific journals, regular publicists & leaders of the pastoral & social actions. Using such concepts, as "collective effervescence" of E. Durkheim & M. Milner "status & sacredness relation" the authoress analyses how sacred & social power becomes one unit & creates new possibilities for society. The image of clergy has its roots in the mythology of the Hero who was able to participate in the transformation of individual, to fight with social & moral evil & to sacrifice. The churches were the places of people meeting & identity formation, where the sacred feelings to the world, social activity & auratic culture were constructed. In the paper on the ground of the clergymen's writings their role in the history of Lithuanian sociology is revealed & their significance in the creation of national social capital is stressed.

2006S01748

Vratasa, Vera A. (Sociology Dept, Philosophy Faculty, Belgrade, Serbia & Montenegro 11000 [tel: +381 3206181; fax: +381 2639356; e-mail: vvratasa@f.bg.ac.yu]), **Globalization of Recolonization Complex Disaster by and for Financial Capital versus Globalization of Democratic Participation by and for the Working People**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)*

¶ The paper argues that the use of the fashionable term globalization in the meaning of necessary, unavoidable & uniform objective process of worldwide expansion of a free market resource allocation mechanism & privatization, obscures the existence of contradictory strategies of globalization by opposed social actors. The main finding of the paper is that on

the one side of global divide majority shares' package owners of transnational companies & financial institutions, are attempting to get out of the accumulation of capital crisis through the violent process of recolonisation of former colonies & former socialist countries, while on the other side of the global divide the majority of population in recolonised countries & increasingly in colonial metropolises themselves, suffering from growing unemployment, poverty & disease, is attempting to re-appropriate the control over essential conditions of its life reproduction through democratic participation in strategic decision-making & self-governance. The paper concludes on the basis of the analyses of two cases of recolonisation complex disaster in former colonies & socialist countries, that in the middle of the actual proliferation of the use of ecocidal & genocidal weapons of mass destruction by military machines of the transnational financial oligarchy, social scientists should not contribute to obfuscation of this critical struggle of our time. On the result of this struggle depends not only standard of living & quality of life, but the very existence of mankind.

2006S01749

Vratusa, Vera A. (Sociology Dept, Philosophy Faculty, Belgrade, Serbia & Montenegro, 11000 [tel: +381 3206181; fax: +381 2639356; e-mail: vvratusa@f.bg.ac.yu]), **Science in the Service of Social Crisis Management or Apology of Social Crisis and Disaster Production?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Paper demonstrates the (mis)use of social science in the interest of transnational financial & corporate capital militarily organized in NATO through the analysis of the ideologically biased 'lessons' drawn from the 'Srebrenica crisis' by a 'crisis management' specialist. The paper concludes that the task of social science should be to contribute to prevention & mitigation of social crises through exposure of their social sources, & not to their hiding & the apology of crime against peace & social crises' production in the interest of the financial oligarchy.

2006S01750

Vuori, Jaana (Dept Women's Studies, U Tampere, Finland [tel: 358-3-3551 7709; fax: 358-3-3551 6562; e-mail: jaana.vuori@uta.fi]), **Men's Choices and Masculine Duties. Fathers in the Current Expert Discussions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ From 1960s onwards, especially in the Nordic countries, fathers have more often been seen beside the mothers—in childbirth, in infant care, & as parenting a growing child. We have seen them building a close relationship with their children as well as targets of professional work & guidance. Not all fathers of course, but some fathers in a very consequential manner. This is what feminists & women in politics—especially in the Nordic countries—have hoped & worked for both in their personal lives & by embedding gender neutral opportunities for parental & care leaves & some specific rights for men. Joint custody after divorce has also been held as a natural consequence of the equality process. In the Nordic countries, different family experts have also become more & more interested in fathering & turned especially to emphasising the psychosocial relation between the father & the child, just like they earlier had turned their focus from good physical mothering into building a close, emotional mother-child relation. By reading Finnish family experts' writings, I however argue that the radical societal ethos of the parental sharing discourses seems to have weakened or even disappeared. What are the fathering discourses stressing nowadays? In my view, the family expert discourses have two main storylines. For the first, fatherhood is emphasized as a men's personal choice. Men are not addressed collectively but by individualizing them, opening up different options. Experts avoid judging the men's choices. While motherhood is unquestionably a societal duty, fatherhood is personal & elective. The second storyline makes the father's choice socially & morally central but not as a nurturer but as a masculine actor, different from the mother. In this emphasis the role of the father is to be a masculine model especially for his growing son.

2006S01751

Waechter, Natalia (Austrian Instit Youth Research, Vienna 1070 [tel: 01 2147881; fax: 01 2147881-9; e-mail: nw@oei.at]), **Political Participation of Young People in Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ At the conference I will present the most interesting & important findings of the EU-funded project EUYOUNG. First, the aim of the project was to develop a high-quality instrument for the comparative measurement of political participation of young people (aged 15-25 years) in Europe. Therefore a questionnaire was developed through qualitative empirical studies carried out in the eight participating countries (Austria, Estonia,

Finland, France, Germany, Italy, Slovakia, & United Kingdom). Second, using this developed measurement instrument we gained a realistic picture of trends, similarities, & differences regarding the political participation of young people in Europe. These results that are completed by the qualitative findings cover not only traditional political participation (e.g. voting, party membership) but also new forms of engagement (e.g. participation in social movements).

2006S01752

Wahdan, Dalia Essam (Dept Sociology, U Pune, Maharashtra, India 411007 [tel: +919822062512; e-mail: dewahdan@aucegypt.edu]), **Urban Governance and Inequalities: A Comparative Political Economy Analysis of Mass-Transit in Two Towns in the South: Gurgaon (India) and October City (Egypt)**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Urban areas in developing countries are characterized by inequalities of incomes, livelihoods, citizenship rights, communal rights, access to public services & amenities, & moral rights (Sen 2000). Driven by an urge to understand how systems of capital accumulation & resource distribution affect our lives in cities, this research focuses on issues of inequalities of access to mass-transit in two urban settings in the South, Gurgaon in India & 6th of October in Egypt. These two cities have their genesis in the era of centralized national planning during the late 1960s & early 1970s in both countries, when the states of Egypt & India sought to manage their over-populated cities of Greater Cairo & Delhi by dispersing their respective economic activities & populations into the surrounding areas. While the failure of this strategy is well documented in the literature, & while the relative success or failure of these cities to achieve their initial objectives is heavily debated, the same could not be said about a thorough sociological understanding of life within these cities. October City, envisioned as a future growth pole, is now developing into a location for hybrid economic activities where industries, media, IT & financial services, private educational institutions operate along side high-income residential complexes. Gurgaon city, established as an industrial satellite, is now becoming an alternative location for IT business offices & high-income residential property. Field visits & surveys of print media revealed that mass transport constitutes one of the major problems in both urban settings. Little work is done to analyze the systems of providing mass transit services or understand the institutional structures & norms that underlie them. This research is an attempt to fill this gap. It focuses on processes of provision of private mass transit services & aims to analyze the 'urban regime(s)' that regulate these processes. It argues that the roles of central states are redefined with regards to the provision of mass-transit in both urban settings; that private mass-transit operators are setting the parameters for this redefinition through their interactions among themselves & with existing local government institutions. These institutions are undergoing strategic changes to cope & survive within these parameters. In the final analysis this research purports to express how 'statehood' is being redefined in both spatial & scalar terms. This research will compare the structures of local government in both urban settings, the policies & laws that regulate public & private mass-transit, the forms & modes of mass-transit that operate in both locations & the institutions that ensue. It will rely on extensive reviews of literature including published academic work, government documents & print media as well as ethnographies of the provision & access to mass-transit in both research locations. Findings from interviews, observations & literature reviews will be combined to formulate a methodological & analytical framework for the study of urban mass-transit in two urban settings in Egypt & India.

2006S01753

Wahlbeck, Osten R. (Dept Sociology, Åbo Akademi U, FIN-20500 Finland [tel: +358-2-2154386; fax: +358-2-2154808; e-mail: osten.wahlbeck@abo.fi]), **Employment in the Kebab Economy: A Study of the Ethnic Economy of Turkish Immigrants in Finland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Immigrants from Turkey often end up as self-employed or employees in the fast food & restaurant sector in Finland. The concept of ethnic economy (Light & Gold 2000) describes the employment pattern in this particular economic sector. The paper suggests that a large state involvement is not necessarily in conflict with the existence of ethnic economies, & in some instances welfare state policies even might support the creation of ethnic economies. The study is based on semi-structured interviews with Turkish entrepreneurs & their Turkish employees in Finland. The paper discusses both positive & negative consequences of an ethnic economy for the employees in the 'kebab economy'. Since the Finnish general labour market is largely closed to immigrants, Turkish employees end up in a situ-

ation where they work under bad working conditions in kebab shops, hoping one day to be able to start their own business. This pattern is supported by the Finnish Employment Offices that provide Turkish firms with co-ethnic employees within the framework of various official training schemes. The results of the study highlight the importance of the wider economic, institutional & social contexts in which immigrant businesses operate.

2006S01754

Walby, Sylvia (Dept Sociology, Lancaster U, UK [tel: 44 1524 593442; fax: 44 1524 594256; e-mail: S.Walby@Lancaster.ac.uk]), **Divergent Regulation of Inequalities in a Global Era: An Analysis Using Complexity Theory**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While globalization studies have conventionally focused on the pressure to deregulate, this paper addresses new modes of regulation of the economy & employment that come into focus when the social relations associated with diverse inequalities including gender as well as class are analyzed. The EU is an emergent polity that is constructing a unique form of governance of the economy; Western, but different from the US; a maker as well as a taker of global & national policy initiatives. Complexity theory will be drawn on in order to develop concepts to analyze these processes. This includes the re-working of the concept of system, so as to capture the co-existence of multiple complex forms of social inequalities in a series of over-lapping, non-nested, non-saturating systems that co-evolve in a changing fitness landscape. It also involves the development of the concept of wave, so as to capture the non-linear, spatial & temporal nature of contemporary gender politics & their implications for changing forms of governance.

2006S01755

Walter, Maggie (U Tasmania, Hobart 7000 [tel: +61 3 6226 2874; fax: +61 3 6226 2279; e-mail: Margaret.Walter@utas.edu.au]), **Aborigines and the Reforming Australian Welfare State**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the impact of the globalization, altering welfare state nexus for indigenous people. As in other liberal western nations, the 1990s & 2000s are a time of dramatic restructuring of the Australian welfare state. Globalization, represented by market economy reforms is occurring in tandem with welfare state reform. This restructuring has resulted in indigenous specific outcomes. Heavily disadvantaged across all measures of social or economic well-being, Aborigines are largely marginalised from the economic benefits of globalisation, but a primary focus of welfare state reform. This paper overviews the historical & explores the contemporary & emerging dimensions of Australian indigenous people's relationship with the welfare state. It argues that the current transformations in the welfare policy arena represent a major restructuring of the social, economic & cultural relationship between the state & its indigenous citizens. Initial results of this restructuring suggest that gains can be made but that market-based reform also carries a very significant burden of risk for indigenous peoples. The paper's focus is Australia but the topic is relevant to other indigenous peoples, especially those living in first world countries.

2006S01756

Walter, Stefan (Arctic Centre, Dept Social Studies, U Lapland, FI-96101 Rovaniemi [tel: +358 (0) 341 2715; fax: +358 (0) 341 2777; e-mail: stefan.walter@ulapland.fi]), **Effects of the Innovation Sector on the Success of Forest Resource Governance in Russia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Forestry in Russia has historically had a significant role in the timber trade & will continue to do so. However, using the tremendous forest resources in Russia in such a way so that the forest economy is sustained without compromising social & ecological sustainability is a great challenge. Major requirements for a sustainable forestry sector are stable rules & sufficient capital investments. The innovation system can contribute to generate the structural foundation for successful forestry in Russia by strengthening economic performance &, as by-products, might reduce the environmental load of production processes & foster trust in economic stability. Trust in societal institutions is particularly important because only through trust is a steering of certain processes in modern society possible. Trust is difficult to achieve if there is a low credibility in institutions. Trust in established institutions is of significant importance for the continuity of those institutions. Innovation can play its role in fostering credibility & rebuilding trust by creating a competitive well-working economy. This will have apparent effects on the success of governance, which supposes

that human social behaviour occurs in recurring patterns called institutions or systems & on whose continuing operation governance is dependent.

2006S01757

Walters, Lynda Henley (U Georgia, Athens 30602 [tel: 706 546 6466; fax: 706 542 4389; e-mail: lwalters@fcs.uga.edu]), **Intergenerational Continuity: What Continues and Why**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The intergenerational continuity of culture, cultural capital, occupation, poverty, etc., are well-documented, even in cultures in which the belief in equality of opportunity is widely held (Rodgers, 1995). However, most studies find less than a 50% effect when examining the probability that the children of poor parents will be poor. Those children who do not stay in the same quintile of resources (income, education, etc.) generally only move into the adjacent upward (or downward) quintile (see for example Rodgers, 1995). Also, although similarity in occupation status across generations has been found, most researchers have found fewer than 50% of children are in occupations that are ranked the same as their fathers. Education is the accepted mediator between the generations (cf Hout, 1988), but there is some evidence that ascription (or unmediated inheritance) is the best explanation (Rytina, 1992). Interestingly, we are accounting for only about 50% of the variance at best. Why do half of our children move out of poverty? Rytina (1992) suggested a simple ascription or inheritance explanation for occupational similarity. However, Kilson (1981) & Wilson (1987) have suggested that members of the underclass inherit their status through the socialization process; families & neighborhoods support the development of attitudes, behaviors, & aptitudes that constrain the movement of children out of low status occupations & poverty. To move beyond the explanatory power of ascription, education, & socialization, it may be necessary to examine the literature on intergenerational transmission in psychology. The growing literature in intergenerational continuity of aggression/violence, values, & attitudes will be used to illustrate advances in theory that may be useful for the development of policies that promote equality of opportunity.

2006S01758

Walters, Vivienne (National Centre Public Policy, U Wales Swansea, Singleton Park SA2 8PP [e-mail: V.Walters@Swansea.ac.uk]), **The Strategy for Older People in Wales: A Broad Paradigm of Change**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The Strategy for Older People in Wales was introduced in 2003 by the Welsh Assembly Government, the first of such national strategies. Broadly, the aims of the Strategy are to: 1. change the process whereby policies & programmes are developed & implemented; participation & partnership are emphasised; 2. achieve social change by focussing on material well-being, diversity, social support, & valuing older people; 3. provide effective & accessible health & social care. The strong emphasis on social change signifies the broad approach adopted by the Assembly, addressing key social determinants of quality of life, health & well-being. Thus, while the Strategy is a catalyst, responsibility for change must lie within economic development, community regeneration, housing, transport & education, as well as health & social care. Yet the dominance of the health sector & a preoccupation with the interface between health & social care threaten the social change agenda set out by the Strategy. This paper outlines the main features of the Strategy & explores the tension between the social change & the health & social care agendas. The discussion draws on interviews with older people & other stakeholders.

2006S01759

Wanderley, Fernanda (Ciencias Sociales, U Cordillera, La Paz, Bolivia [tel: (5912) 2794782; fax: (5912) 2795820; e-mail: wanderleyfernanda@hotmail.com]), **Dense Networks of Relationship and Uneven Levels of Cooperation: the Boundaries of Solidarity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The new economic sociology has argued that networks of social relations as well as institutions are crucial to competitive markets. From this perspective, market consolidation is the result of collective actions & cooperation between economic actors. However, spatial agglomerations of economic units, dense social relationships or a rich associational-life do not always generate a business atmosphere with high levels of trust & cooperation. Many questions about the conditions that facilitate or restrict cooperation in different spheres of social interaction remain unanswered. Taking into account that the social basis for cooperation in developing countries has not been sufficiently researched, this paper focuses on the sociocultural milieu formed by ethnic, kin & neighborhood relationships

as well as a rich associational life that have not promoted risk sharing between firms in Bolivia. I argue that in order to understand the presence of uneven levels of cooperation it is worthwhile to take into account the formation of collective identities among small producers to the extent that such processes entail the articulation of communities of interests & the organization of joint efforts.

2006S01760

Wang, Fei ([e-mail: ktwejdk@hotmail.com]), **Relevance of Chinese Experience of Development for Selected, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ China has provided the unprecedented stable social circumstances for developing its economy. Appropriate treating democratization, delaying political reform, centralizing political powers all contribute to people's living tranquilization. Furthermore Marketization leads to thrive in Chinese economy. It introduces into developed science & technology that strengthened modernization of industry & achieved the high quantity & quality of production. The economy appears to rise in high speed. Establishing compulsory education & increasing investment in higher education is another significant point. Utilize introduced science & technology to study or develop their power like national defence, or arts & crafts, even high-tech. However, Lowest Life security of Chinese urban residents & unemployment insurance make citizens suffering from poverty. It is urgent to strengthen the medical treatment system. Above problems affect most African countries. Chinese experience is not a solution mode but an example for its characteristic society, which setting according to culture, tradition, & religions. This paper point out that the African countries how to solve the above problems in the right way with Chinese experience.

2006S01761

Wang, Fei ([e-mail: ktwejdk@hotmail.com]), **Fathers' Power, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Fathers have privilege to lead in society & family life in China. They are core of the whole family, while mothers take all the housework & look after the children mostly. The hierarchy affects the worse communication & sexual discrimination in most families. Even more the children lose care from their fathers or mothers usually in the divorced families. The focus of this paper addresses above problems, the power of fathers from different regions & classes, & roles between fathers & mothers in China. History, sex, economy are main factors inducing the Chinese family mode. The cases from interviews & data from other countries refer the tendency of the new families. Fatherhood is changing slowly in China. Still there is to be a new traditional characteristic relationship in the family. How to divide the responsibilities becomes the core question. Not by half, but there is a Linear relationship between duty in the family & social class.

2006S01762

Wang, Shu-Yung (Dept Social Welfare, National Chung Cheng U, Taiwan, R.O.C. [tel: 886-5-2720411; fax: 886-5-2720810; e-mail: sw339@columbia.edu]), **Retrenchment or Expansion?—Comparative Study of Public Efforts on Young Child Policies, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ There is no doubt that most matured welfare states have been successful in dealing with the social risks. Nonetheless, major social changes creating new challenges that need to be address: changing & unstable family structures, low fertility rates, & an increase in female labor force participation. The controversy on the table concerns how to find a balance between family formation & female labor force participation. Thus, the attention has turned toward to the degree to which domestic caring responsibilities are relaxed via the welfare state or market provisions. On the other hand, in the 1980s economic growth slowed, fiscal resources were more constrained, & the political scene was dominated by the neo-liberal thinking. All these factors combined to launch an assault on the welfare state. Whether the attack on welfare states resulted in a trend towards retrenchment or the rising needs actually give rise to a trend towards expansions in young child policies since the 1980s constitutes the core questions being addressed in this study. This study compares & analyzes the absolute dollar value of young child policy spending per child under the age of six for 18 selected industrialized countries. Three major issues will be discussed: 1) did public spending on children under the age of six on young child policy programs retrench or expand during the period from 1980 to 2000? 2) Do the different spending patterns among selected 18 OECD nations follow the three regime types developed by Esping-Andersen or do they evidence new patterns? 3) What are the relative spending patterns allocated among the 'three worlds' of young child policy package 'money' (cash

benefit), time (maternity & parental leave), & services (pre-school education & ECEC)?

2006S01763

Wang, Ya-Chien (Michigan State U, East Lansing 48824 [tel: (517) 355-6640; e-mail: wangyach@msu.edu]), **Evidence Based Culturally Sensitive HIV/AIDS Prevention Intervention, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ To date, many culturally sensitive HIV/AIDS prevention interventions (CSHAPIs) have been developed to reduce HIV/AIDS risk behavior in the belief that people are more responsive to interventions which are culturally sensitive. This project is a research synthesis which aims to provide a detailed profile of CSHAPIs in the US & systematically evaluate the quality of these interventions & their effectiveness. More specifically, this project estimates the overall effectiveness of culturally sensitive intervention by combining the existing studies of intervention. In addition, it explores sources of the heterogeneity of effectiveness by comparing across interventions that have different features. All existing studies of culturally sensitive HIV/AIDS prevention intervention are retrieved, from a variety of publication resources & via direct contact with researchers in the field. Studies of non-culturally sensitive intervention are also included if condom use is a dependent variable. The effects of these studies of non-culturally sensitive interventions are compared with those of culturally sensitive prevention interventions having the same dependent variables. In this paper, the following findings are reported: 1) profile of the existing studies of CSHAPI will be reported, 2) Study quality of the existing studies of CSHAPI, 3) relations between cultural sensitivity & effectiveness of CSHAPI.

2006S01764

Warzywoda-Kruszynska, Wielislawa & Rokicka, Ewa (Instytut Socjologii U Lodz, Poland 90-214 [tel: 00 48 42 6355252; fax: 00 48 42 6355450; e-mail: zsoul@uni.lodz.pl]), **Local Policy Targeted at Reducing Transmission of Inequalities, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Local policy targeted at reducing transmission of inequalities in European countries a process of decentralization in the social sphere is under way. Local governance institutions began to play a major role in implementing national policies. In this context it's worth asking how local policy actors respond to such a complex social problem as intergenerational inheritance of inequalities. This phenomenon is a result of intersecting influences operating in the local community. Thus the question is how combating heredity of social inequality at local level connect local policy actors, & what is at stake for them in terms of common actions & resource definition. To this purpose, eight case studies were undertaken within the general framework of the European Project called PROFIT, aiming at identifying the challenges to society that are posed by the existence of an intergenerational transmission of inequalities & poverty. In each participant country analysis was done on the basis of results from focus group method, combining two groups of respondents: those who formulate policy responses & those who implement them in everyday practice. The paper will present the main results of comparative analysis on social capital accumulated in towns under scrutiny & creating opportunities for overcoming Hlof.

2006S01765

Watson, Sophie (Open U, Milton Keynes, UK MK 6AA [tel: 0207 267 2730; e-mail: s.watson@open.ac.uk]), **Desperately Seeking Security: The Contemporary City of Fear, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper will explore how discourses, & representations, of the city as dangerous & unsafe, are producing new individual & collective strategies & practices to reduce fear & seek security in urban space. It will seek to show how security in the city in recent years has become a major national & local issue since the terrorist attack on the twin towers in NY, 9/11, the attack on the trains in Madrid, & the bomb attacks on the London transport system, 7/7 have mobilised & heightened a new pessimistic & negative discourse of the city as a space of threat & danger. Through a brief discussion of narratives of sexual danger in late Victorian London (Walkowitz, 1992) it will demonstrate that fears of the city have been present since the early days of industrialisation & its associated urbanisation. Such fears, however, have been attached to different social & cultural objects over time, & deployed within a complex web of different interests & power relations. The paper will explore the new city of fear through three case studies: First, residential enclaves - gated communities & other forms of private & secure housing estates - the new urban architecture of enclosure & self protection -bunker architecture (Virilio, 1994). Second,

the deployment of CCTV cameras throughout urban space represents another strategy mobilised in cities to decrease fears of attack, theft & violence in cities is. By the beginning of last year Britain had more than four million surveillance cameras; & it is estimated that on an average day a Londoner will be viewed on CCTV around 300 times a day. Third, one of the most extreme strategies for self protection & isolation from the vagaries, terrors & dangers of contemporary city life is the sports utility vehicle (SUV). The paper will conclude by arguing that fears of danger & terror in the city have reshaped urban architecture & form.

2006S01766

Weber, Melanie (Dept Political & Social Science, Free U Berlin, 12249 Germany [tel: 0049-30-838 70715; fax: 0049-30-838-70718; e-mail: MelWeber@zedat.fu-berlin.de]), **The Global Climate Challenge—How Does Individual Action Correspond to Global Climate Policy?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Officially addressing global warming at the international level does not necessarily translate into individual action; while climate regimes have been successfully negotiated, emission rates from households & individual activities are still increasing, & not only in the first world. Hence, the question arises how the complex threat of anthropogenic climate change is perceived & acted upon individually. In order to answer this question, due to the lack of understanding, it is crucial to consider the limited individual possibilities to contribute to this problem's solution. In this paper I analyze individual climate consciousness & attitudes from the viewpoint of perceived ecological threats & socio-demographic settings. The paper presents empirical findings on how global climate change is perceived by lay people in Germany compared to other EU-states. Representative survey data (the German Environmental Awareness Study 2004 & the Eurobarometer 2005) is analyzed & interpreted.

2006S01767

Weber, Ralph (Institut Political Science, U St. Gallen, Switzerland 9000 [tel: ++41 71 224 2972; fax: ++41 71 224 2974; e-mail: ralph.weber@unisg.ch]), **What Is Specifically "Modern" about "Chinese" Modernity?—The Confucian Scholar Tu Wei-ming and Multiple Modernities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The theorem of multiple modernities has gained wide attention ever since the American Academy of Arts & Sciences dedicated an issue of its journal *Daedalus* to it in the winter of 2000. Scholars from various disciplines who are interested in those societies & philosophies labeled "pre-modern" by proponents of earlier modernization theories have readily taken up the theorem of multiple modernities. Among these is the Confucian scholar & Harvard professor Tu Wei-ming (Du Weiming). Tu's preoccupation with multiple modernities is to a considerable degree related to Shmuel N. Eisenstadt, whom he met in Harvard in the 1960s.

2006S01768

Webster, Edward Charles & Bezuidenhout, Andries (Sociology of Work Unit, U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: +27 11 7174426; fax: +27 11 717-4469; e-mail: webstere@social.wits.ac.za]), **Restructuring and the Politics of Space: A South African Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Throughout the history of capitalism, the restructuring of work has closed down opportunities for labour & opened up new opportunities for organising. Work restructuring in South Africa increases non-standard employment & limits the size of formal employment. This entrenches the uneven penetration of settler colonialism & creates enclaves of inclusion & exclusion. We show how unions are responding to these changes through new spatially-sensitive organising. We examine three case studies: (i) The appliance manufacturing industry in Southern Africa is drawn on to explore the politics of space. We trace the emergence of the union in a factory in Durban in the 1970s, & how the firm responded by moving some of its operations to rural KwaZulu & the Ciskei, two of apartheid South Africa's 'homelands'. With the incorporation of these areas in a post-apartheid labour regime, the spatial fix was regionalised to include Swaziland, Africa's last remaining absolute monarchy. (ii) We examine the emergence of informal street traders & the attempts to organise these self-employed workers through the Self-Employed Women's Union (SEWU). Strategies employed by the union are analysed & their attempts to overcome the obstacles of non-traditional union organising evaluated. (iii) Finally, we examine the attempts by the South African Clothing & Textile Workers' Union (SACTWU) to organise 'home-workers' in Cape Town. Working under highly unfavourable conditions as 'outsourced

workers', we examine the attempts by SACTWU to draw them into the regulatory framework created by South Africa's new labour regime.

2006S01769

Webster, Edward Charles & Von Holdt, Karl (Sociology of Work Unit, U Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 27 11 717 4426; fax: 27 11 717-4469; e-mail: webstere@social.wits.ac.za]), **The Changing World of Work: Trade Union and Non-Union Responses in Post-Apartheid South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This article is based on data drawn from 17 case studies of the changing workplace order in South Africa, ranging from globally integrated companies to informal sector street hawkers & rural enterprises. It finds that corporate restructuring & the reorganisation of work are leading to a differentiation of work into three distinct zones: a core of stable formal employment in which authoritarian management strategies predominate, a non-core zone of insecure casualised & externalised work, & a periphery of informal work & unemployment. The paper investigates trade union responses to these changes & concludes that unions have generally failed to extend representation to the non-core or peripheral zones. We also examine case studies of trade union & non-union initiatives to organise the informal sector, namely street hawkers & rural enterprises, & assess their successes & failures. The nature of the demands, the basis of solidarity, concrete commercial practices, individual & collective identity, & the negotiating counterpart give rise to the distinctive organisational strategies, structures & culture. We conclude that there is considerable scope for the trade union movement to extend organisation from the core of stable employment to the non-core zone of casualised & externalised work by leveraging organisational strength in the core zone. On the other hand, the conditions & potential in the informal sector vary considerably from those pertaining in the core & non-core zones, which renders trade union structures & strategies inappropriate. We argue that the nature of the informal sector requires very different organisational strategies.

2006S01770

Weinstein, Liza (U Chicago, IL 60637 [e-mail: lizaw@uchicago.edu]), **Mumbai's Development Mafias: Globalization, Organized Crime and Land Development**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Fifteen years of political reforms in India have reshaped the local politics of land development & housing. In India, as elsewhere, national & global restructuring are reconfiguring local power arrangements, allowing new actors to gain influence. Among the newly empowered, local criminal syndicates—many with global connections—have gained unprecedented influence over land development. Mumbai's mafia growth in the early-1970s is rooted in India's macroeconomic policies, with strict import regulations facilitating the rise of black markets. Liberalization, beginning in the early 1990s, has reduced demand for smuggled consumer goods & led Mumbai's criminal syndicates to diversify operations & invest in legitimate activities. With skyrocketing real estate prices in the mid-1990s, bolstered in part by global land speculation, mafias moved deeper into the formal real estate sector. They, meanwhile, invested in informal housing activities as slums & squatter settlements proliferated & the state began investing in slum upgrading & resettlement programs. Supported by an illicit nexus of politicians, bureaucrats, & builders, the mafia has emerged as a central actor in Mumbai's politics of land development. The paper analyzes both the mafia's effect on development & the broader structural shifts, including liberalization & globalization, that facilitated the criminalization of this sector.

2006S01771

Weiss, Anja M. & Mensah, Samuel N. (Dept Sociology, Ludwig-Maximilians-U Munich, Germany 80801 [tel: *49-89-2180-2780; fax: *49-89-44140688; e-mail: anja.weiss@soziologie.uni-muenchen.de]), **Access of Highly Skilled Migrants to Transnational Labor Markets. Is Inclusion in Transnational Labor Markets Transcending National and Racial Divides?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Social inequality until today has been examined exclusively within the nation state or through comparison of nation states. Methodological nationalism has resulted in a failure to conceptualize the social position of migrants, who live, earn & spend in more than one state & who may, in fact, be included in transnational labour markets & epistemic communities. By studying the example of highly skilled migrants, the paper examines the hypothesis of a transnational class formation. Can we observe signs of the development of a transnational class position or do national

specifics & semantics remain central even in a group of people who share a highly & universally valued cultural capital & a transnational lifestyle?

2006S01772

Welch, A. & Yang, R. (Education/Social Work, U Sydney, NSW 2006 Australia [tel: 61 2 9351-3175; fax: 61 2 9351-4580; e-mail: a.welch@edfac.usyd.edu.au]), **Communication Networks among the Chinese Intellectual Diaspora**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper focuses on the significance of the diaspora, in particular global intellectual diasporas. While not under-estimating the on-going significance of the nation-state for understanding differences, from place to place, more contemporary theoretical gazes are beginning to take into account the effects of mass migration, including by the highly skilled, as being of increasing significance. These are arguably becoming of greater significance in the light of the intensification of global communications, which increasingly mean that such intellectual networks, or what are termed here international neural knowledge networks (INKNs), can be sustained without the need for (as much) geographical re-location. This is, in turn, makes a difference to migration patterns, & efforts by East Asian states (Korea, Taiwan & China for example) to mobilise the diaspora, by implementing "reverse brain drain" or "brain regain" schemes. Theorization of the meaning & significance of the (intellectual) diaspora is a major part of the paper, which draws on pertinent literature from migration & education. This will be accompanied by examples & discussion drawn from the Chinese (& Jewish) intellectual diasporas. A case study of the communication patterns between Chinese intellectuals abroad, with both colleagues & researchers in China, & in Chinese intellectual communities in other parts of the world, for example in the USA is used to illustrate new developments in globalisation, especially in the world of Higher Education.

2006S01773

Welsch, Friedrich J. & Carrasquero, José Vicente (U Simón Bolívar [e-mail: welsch@cantv.net]), **Authoritarian Personality and Governance in Venezuela 2000-2003**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ After seven years in power, Venezuelan president Hugo Chavez still enjoys comfortable public opinion ratings, even though the performance of his administration is perceived as bleak, & ranked among the poorest in multinational studies like the Bertelsmann Transformation Index. At the same time surveys suggest that the characteristics of authoritarian personality tend to fit Chavez supporters better than his opponents. Analyzing & comparing data from value surveys in 2000 & 2003, we track a process of strengthening correlations between authoritarian attitudes & positive governance perceptions. Our findings suggest rising levels of conformism with the authoritarian character of Chavez's regime.

2006S01774

Welsch, Friedrich J. & Carrasquero, José Vicente (U Simón Bolívar [tel: +58 212 2843305; fax: +58 212 2865906; e-mail: welsch@cantv.net]), **Profiles of Chavez Supporters and Opponents in Venezuela**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Recent quantitative & qualitative studies show that, contrary to the official discourse & the perception of local & international observers, the socio-demographic profiles of Chavez supporters & opponents are congruent in most aspects, but differ from those of the segment of uncompromised citizens. When looking at cultural identities, however, clear-cut differences emerge between supporters, on the one hand, & opponents as well as the uncompromised, on the other, particularly concerning democratic values. Our findings suggest that there is a cultural—not socio-demographic, as one would expect—divide between Chavez supporters & opponents. Precarious democratic beliefs of supporters, added to their higher levels of intolerance, do not portend a process of systemic learning characterized by the deepening of democracy, but rather some sort of pathological learning.

2006S01775

Welsh, Ian & Chesters, Graeme (Cardiff U, CF10 3WT UK [tel: +44(0)2920875403; fax: +44(0)2920874175; e-mail: welshi@cf.ac.uk]), **The Death of Collective Identity? Global Movement as a Parallelogram of Forces**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper points to the importance of movement 'plateaux' (Chesters & Welsh, 2005, 2006)—social forums, grassroots gatherings & global protest events where issues of 'space', 'network' & 'agency' come to the fore.

These are discernable moments of intensity & exchange within & between social movement networks & other civil society actors & they constitute important attempts to enable the formation of 'consistencies'—'heterogeneity preserving emergent structures' (Bonta & Protevi, 2004: 124). These settings also constitute a shadow realm of alternative initiatives & utopianisms aimed at inspiring or providing solutions to the social, ecological & technocratic problems facing contemporary society. This paper argues that through plateaux global movements are able to hold in dynamic tension the expressive & transformative potential of a number of ideological & discursive traditions. Not as an integrated collective identity but as a parallelogram of forces that enables the realisation & multiplication of force relations through the exploration & actualisation of emerging traits within a radically re-defined 'global civil society' (Chesters, 2004). Hybridity, diversity & difference combine here in forms of antagonistic collective action rendering identity & cultural politics material in a proximate sense & highly visible in terms of the wider opposition to neo-liberal axioms that continues in the public sphere.

2006S01776

Welsh, Ian & Chesters, Graeme (Cardiff U, CF10 3WT UK [tel: +44(0)2920875403; fax: +44(0)2920874175; e-mail: welshi@cf.ac.uk]), **Global Civil Society, Network Actors and Hollowing Out States as Environmental Actors**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Early in the ascendancy of globalisation David Held advanced the notion that the state was being superseded from above, hollowed out from within & undermined from below. This paper approaches governance as one attempt to overcome these dynamics which have resulted in increasingly 'fractured states' (Chesters & Welsh 2006). By identifying the differential impacts of network actors combining environmental & social justice stances the responses of the 'political', 'security' & 'finance' states are addressed. This work focuses upon the capacity of fractured states to respond to bottom up initiatives formalized by networked global civil society actors & initiate actions promoting environmental & social sustainability. Held's original formalization suggested that the state was too big to resolve local issues & too small to tackle global ones. The increasing emphasis on supra-national institutional actors as necessary instruments to resolve global domain problems can be seen as a dominant response to this apparent dilemma. It is argued here that the alignment of state actors with this global domain has intensified the inability to address the local leading to a resurgence in sub-state actors. The paper concludes by arguing that network alliances are forging convergence spaces capable of accommodating difference & diversity in ways unachievable by state centric & global domain initiatives. In this sense best fit environmental & social sustainability is achieved through 'proximate' agency engaged in dialogical relations with similar actors. The paper is informed by the authors' work on global social movements & complexity theory & draws on climate change dynamics for many of the empirical examples used.

2006S01777

Welz, Frank (Instit Sociology, Freiburg U, 79085 Germany [tel: ++497612039388; fax: ++497612039390; e-mail: welz@uni-freiburg.de]), **The Complexity Turn in Social Sciences**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The complexity turn in social sciences is discussed in three steps. Sociology is stuck in a theory crisis. In the late 20th century its metatheory is stuck in an unfruitful marriage of positivist empirical research & constructivist thought. Some researchers are seeking the unity of science. Others suppose a plurality of worldviews beyond which sociology can not go. Can complexity theory offer a way out of the aporetic dilemma of positivism & language games? Ilya Prigogine for the sciences & Immanuel Wallerstein in social science have argued that a science of complexity will be able to obtain a structural reorganisation of the sciences beyond disciplinary boundaries. Through introducing tools for conceptualising an instable, evolutionary, & fluctuating reality which is less stable, less geometric & less in equilibrium as presupposed by classical science, complexity studies go beyond the traditional philosophy of science & beyond its constructivist rejection. The complexity turn in social science in so far promotes the historicization of sociology.

2006S01778

Welz, Frank (Instit Sociology, Freiburg U, 79085 Germany [tel: ++497612039388; fax: ++497612039390; e-mail: welz@uni-freiburg.de]), **The Quality of Law in a Globalising World**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper presupposes that changes in the world are paralleled by changes in the methods of social inquiry. Its main focus is the understand-

ing of law in a globalising world. An analysis of the work of both major theorists in German philosophy & sociology of law brings out a surprising but coherent result although both are considered as opponents: the law has changed in a globalising world. Juergen Habermas's analysis of the law moved from law as a colonizer of the life-world in his major 'Theory of Communicative Action' to a new analysis in 'Between Facts & Norms' but also Niklas Luhmann reconceptualised his sociology of law into a systems-theoretical analysis of an autopoietic law as a social system. Both theoretical changes in both theories share, indicate & emphasize & in so far parallel current changes in the form of regulation in western societies. Whether law needs its legitimation from below or whether it should be considered from above as a steering medium became less important. In a world society in which the nation-states neither govern globalization nor lose their role, law is less the couple of the state than supposed before but a change in the mode of regulation is indicated.

2006S01779

Wemyss, Georgina S. (Centre Research Nationalism/Ethnicity/Multiculturalism (CRONEM), U Surrey, Guildford, UK GU2 7XH [tel: 44 (0) 7984 006709; e-mail: g.wemyss@surrey.ac.uk]), **Terra Nullius, White Histories and "Muslim" Minorities: Shifting Post-Colonial Discourses about the Isle of Dogs, 1990 to 7/7**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the shifting dominant discursive representation of the Isle of Dogs, an area that was the hub of the British Empire, from a 'clean slate', a repatriated terra nullius, ripe for property development in 1990, to a peninsular with a long-established white 'Islander' population in 2000. The incorporation into the dominant discourse about the 'Island' of a homogeneous 'Muslim' minority after 9/11, & especially 7/7, is explored in the context of renewed national debates about 'multiculturalism'. The paper investigates the omission of detailed narratives of Empire, the historical glue that can link the docks & the white 'Island community' with the ethnic minorities of the present day. In these discourses, a 'multicultural' present is foregrounded whilst the economic, political, social & cultural relationships between metropole & colonies are hidden. The paper concludes by examining how two complementary dominant discourses, identified as the 'mercantile' discourse & the discourse of 'multiculturalism', work together to negate the claims to 'belong' of local ethnic minority populations & support the cultural hegemony of powerful groups & institutions.

2006S01780

Wenden, Anita L. (City U New York, Jamaica, NY 11451 [tel: 718 275 3932; fax: 718 275 3932; e-mail: wldyc@cunyvm.cuny.edu]), **Discourses on Poverty: Concordance or Dissonance?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will report on a critical discourse analysis on poverty which examines representative discourses of international agencies representing governments & NGO's that explicitly include the reduction of poverty in their mission statements or as a programmatic goal as well as poverty reduction strategy papers of governments from the South & the voices of the poor themselves (transcripts from a World Bank study). Differences in the discourses will be considered to determine whether they are in accord or discord & to identify strategies used by the various groups to have their view dominate. To this end, the analysis addresses the following questions regarding language use in the texts: (1) How is each discourse thematized? (2) Is the perspective taken on the problem of poverty universalistic or particularistic? (3) How are actors, events, & conditions represented in the discourse characterized? (4) How is responsibility attributed for actions that contribute to poverty? (5) What topics in the discourse are given prominence & discussed in detail? excluded? (6) Is the mode of reasoning contextualized or de-contextualized?

2006S01781

Wendt, Claus (Mannheimer Zentrum Europäische Sozialforschung, U Mannheim, Germany D-68161 [tel: 0049 (0)621 181 2819; fax: 0049 (0)621 181 2803; e-mail: claus.wendt@mzes.uni-mannheim.de]), **Attitudes towards Welfare State Institutions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Welfare states are facing increasing external & internal pressures which are especially related to the processes of globalisation & demographic change. While the responsibilities of the welfare state increased, the financial scope for social policy intervention has been limited. In the current context of permanent austerity social policy reforms go beyond simple cost

containment measures & welfare states are more & more confronted with structural changes—a process that eventually will affect the legitimacy of the welfare state. The paper will analyse public attitudes towards welfare state institutions & examine whether public support of the welfare state has decreased during the last decade. The aim is to identify reforms that are likely to be accepted by the population & it is asked in which areas of the welfare state a restructuring or even a cutback would face widespread resistance. By using public opinion data from The Eurobarometer Survey Series the effects of social policy reforms for social welfare & solidarity in 15 member states of the European Union are analysed. Since the undergoing change of the welfare state is likely to lead to new forms of poverty & social exclusion & since especially children are highly affected by these new forms of poverty, the main focus of the paper will be on family policy as well as on measures against poverty.

2006S01782

Wenger, G. Clare (Centre Social Policy Research & Development, Instit Medical & Social Care Research, U Wales Bangor, UK LL57 2PX [tel: 44-174-585-6377; fax: 44-124-838-2229; e-mail: gcwenger@btinternet.com]), **Family Networks and the Experience of Ageing Men and Women in South Asia and the United Kingdom**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ During the 1960s & 1970s migration to the UK from the Indian sub-continent included large numbers of Gujaratis & Punjabis from India & Sylhetis from Bangladesh. Most came to the UK as young people. Many of them are now past retirement age. This paper is based on data from a study which sought to compare the ageing experience of ageing in the UK & those ageing in sending communities in South Asia. The paper is based on quantitative & qualitative data from a 10% sample (N=30) of the larger study (N=303). Data were collected by structured interviews conducted in the respondents' homes; qualitative data come from open ended questions. It compares those ageing in South Asia from families where migration has taken place with those ageing in the UK in terms of: household composition, proximity of close relatives, numbers of relatives living in another country, family exchange with relatives in another country, & income & financial situation. Despite the tendency in the UK to categorise all ethnic groups from South Asia as "Asians", this paper identifies more differences than similarities between them in terms of these variables.

2006S01783

Wenner, Lawrence A. (Loyola Marymount U, Los Angeles, CA 90045 [tel: 310-338-3754; e-mail: lwenner@lmu.edu]), **On the MediaSport Agenda: An Assessment of Progress and Future Priorities**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Thirty years of research on the social & cultural import of the mediated sport are assessed. Particular attention is given to the disciplinary challenges that have confronted the development of this line of inquiry. Recent maturation of the discipline & the status of its institutionalization in scholarly organizations are discussed. Using the lessons of a recent critical event (the Janet Jackson breast-baring incident in the 2004 Super Bowl broadcast) as a lens on the current state of cultural affairs that surround media & sport, priorities for future inquiry are charted. The conceptual pairings of pop & hip-hop, sex & gender, race & ethnicity, young & old, celebrity & hero, mass & fragments, technology & activity, national & global, super & ordinary, frame & game, selling & distraction, control & denial, & deviance & distaste are outlined as examples of the tensions in super themes that need to be addressed in the future. Closing arguments are made for prioritizing four overarching lines of inquiry that have been insufficiently examined. Consideration here concerns the importance of looking at mediated sport's entanglements with broader cultural "dirt," organizational action, the moral order, & citizenship.

2006S01784

West, Brad D. (Dept Sociology, Flinders U, Adelaide, Australia [tel: +61 8 82012188; fax: +61 8 82013521; e-mail: Brad.West@flinders.edu.au]), **Symbolic Violence and Soft Target Terrorism: Bali Bombings and the Sacred in Post-Industrial Civil Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While the symbolic dimensions of 'hard' terrorist targets are generally acknowledged, 'soft' targets are typically seen as surrogates & associated with a new instrumental & indiscriminate phase of terrorism. From a case study of the 2002 & 2005 bombings of tourist bars & restaurants in Bali, this paper theorises how soft targets can be thought of as symbolically strategic in that they intimately invade the life-world & represent Western

hedonism. However, as leisure in post-industrial society is strongly connected to civil society, such attacks also allow for a counter-performance of solidarity & resolution.

2006S01785

Wetterberg, Anna (Dept Sociology, U California, Berkeley [e-mail: anna_w@berkeley.edu]), **Transnational Labor Linkages: Great Expectations but Slim Prospects?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The literature on worker resistance in the Global South emphasizes transnational linkages as a potentially powerful response to the global reach of corporations. Drawing on Silver's (2003) methodology, a database of press reports of worker protests between 1998 & 2003 contrasts with this narrow focus in the literature. By comparing empirical evidence of transnational collaboration with both the literature & the overall landscape of worker protests in the Global South, this analysis shows that the emphasis in the literature is misplaced. First, transnational collaborations are rare & distinct from the majority of cases of labor protests in the Global South. While the literature & the 3% of database cases that involve transnational linkages are concentrated in manufacturing, service sector workers account for the largest proportion of protests. Further, protests generally are most common in Asia & Africa, but cross-border collaborations are most frequent in Latin America. Rather than a generalized phenomenon, transnational linkages thus occur only under specific institutional circumstances. Second, the literature fails to capture the scope of transnational protests. Protests involving migrant workers & state actors from their home countries are virtually invisible in the literature, which focuses instead on links with activists in the Global North. These findings suggest a measured attitude towards the prospects for transnational labor linkages & a need for explanations for why such collaborations are not more widespread. Further, the results should prompt attention to other forms of resistance practiced by workers in the Global South, involving alternate actors & locally rooted strategies.

2006S01786

Wherry, Frederick F (U Michigan [e-mail: ffwherry@sas.upenn.edu]), **The Export of Cultural Commodities as Impression Management: The Case of Thailand**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The global interplay of culture & the opportunities for impression management it affords have increased in number & intensity as a result of globalization. In the global market for cultural commodities & tourism, cultural objects, the artisans crafting them, & the consumers curious about "exotic" & "authentic" things have become the props, actors, & audiences engaged in presenting a particular face to the world, in embodying a bundle of sentiments, & in buying the presentation, respectively. This paper begins with Goffman's concept of impression management & the usefulness (& the dangers) of stretching the concept from the micro- to the macro-level. Then using historical & qualitative materials, the paper demonstrates how impression management emerged as a political strategy for the Thai state in response to geopolitical pressures by participating in the World's Fairs & how the Thai state is now responding to the loss of manufacturing by investing in its cultural image & industries. The paper concludes with the implications for global inequality in cultural markets. Simply put, unspoken beliefs about caste restrict the roles in which countries may be cast in the intercultural interplay of impression management.

2006S01787

White, Deena (U Montréal, Centre-Ville, QC Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel: 514 343-7885; fax: 514 343-5722; e-mail: deena.white@umontreal.ca]), **The Great Disconnect: Centre-Local Relations in the Partnership Welfare State**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The delivery of social welfare services through the market & the voluntary or community sector, has drawn increasing attention to the changing role of the state & its relation to these other sectors. Close examination of the tensions involved in these new relations suggests that some of the issues might not be new at all, though their context has changed. Public-private partnerships are, in large part, a strategy for closing the gap between the institutions & agents of policy design on the one hand, & those of policy implementation, on the other hand, in which the ideal intentions of policy makers are riddled with perverse effects at the point of implementation. This paper examines the "partnership" state from the point of view of its capacity to address these issues. It explores the "disconnect" between policy design & implementation as a feature of the welfare state under both its traditional & new partnership forms of governance. It argues that attention to the center-local relation, in addition to

the current focus on the public-private relation, is required to analyse & overcome this "disconnect". Finally, it illustrates how these overlapping relations are expressed & how they play out in several policy contexts.

2006S01788

White, Deena & Sotelo, Mariana (U Montréal, Centre-Ville, QC, Quebec H3C 3J7 [tel: 514 343-7885; fax: 514 343-5722; e-mail: deena.white@umontreal.ca]), **The Conditions of a "Third Way" Partnership State**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Despite the fact that civil societies organize themselves in widely variable & historically specific ways, there is a common international trend towards increasing & diversifying linkages between governments & third sector organizations. This paper examines two cases of government-third sector relations, one—Québec, Canada—already institutionalized & the other—Uruguay—just emerging. It compares the historical conditions peculiar to Québec's unusual model of "partnership" relations to historical & current conditions in Uruguay, with a view to gauging the extent to which the two paths are similar & different. The cases provide an interesting "dialogue" in that both are small societies, with Catholic histories, relatively recent welfare states, strong pressures towards neo-liberalism, & governments that strongly resist appearing to move to the right. In the Québec case, pressures to move social policy to the right have been mitigated by a strategic alliance between the government & civil society service & advocacy groups—or the "community movement". In Uruguay, a similar alliance is the goal but the challenge is to understand if & how it can be successfully nurtured.

2006S01789

Wielers, Rudi & Van der Meer, Peter H. (Dept Sociology, U Groningen, the Netherlands, 9712 TG [tel: +31 50 363 6257; e-mail: r.j.j.wielers@rug.nl]), **Two Decisions: The Labor Supply of Better Educated Men**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Many better educated male workers wish to reduce work hours, but only a small minority actually does so. We argue that this is the consequence of a two-step labor supply decision. In the decision to participate, labor supply is determined in terms of family needs & career ambition. The decision to work is determined by considerations like work incentives & job contingencies. Although this last decision builds upon the decision to participate, it may lead to unexpected outcomes. The two-step process is illustrated by an opposite effect of wage rate: workers with a high wage rate have a greater desire to work part-time, yet they also participate in overtime more often. In the Dutch part-time economy, most men with a partner wish to work full-time. For them, reducing work hours means to stop working overtime.

2006S01790

Wierenga, Ani, Stokes, Helen & Wangmo, Rinzin (U Melbourne, Victoria, Australia [tel: +61 (0)3 83449639; fax: +61 (0)3 83449632; e-mail: wierenga@unimelb.edu.au]), **Learning from Each Other: Youth Research in Australia and Bhutan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores contemporary youth issues from two very different contexts: Australia & the Buddhist Himalayan Kingdom of Bhutan. It draws on ongoing work from the Australian Youth Research Centre, & findings from the recent Situation Analysis of Young People in Bhutan. The Bhutanese Research was commissioned by their Ministry of Education & their Youth Development Fund, to inform what will be this nation's first youth policy. In 2004-5 Helen & Ani worked with Rinzin & other Bhutanese counterparts, in Bhutan & Melbourne. Fieldwork involved training Bhutanese young people as a survey team, & the young people fanning out across the country to interview their peers in six languages. Bhutan has opened to global influences through TV & Internet in the last 5 years, & is fast making a shift from agrarian to post-industrial society. Western sociological literature about social change, risk, biographies & identities finds a poignant connection in this context. In return, Bhutanese policy frameworks give Westerners many things to think about. Bhutanese young people's narratives also confront Westerners with some realisations about our own situation. Here choice & biography are understood differently, in relation to laws of Karma, & steeped in collective understandings about serving family, King & country.

2006S01791

Wieviorka, Michel (EHESS, 75006 Paris, France [tel: 33 1 49 54 24 27; fax: 33 1 42 84 05 91; e-mail: wiew@ehess.fr]), **The Limits**

of Multiculturalism, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)

¶ If we give a precise definition of multiculturalism, i.e., an institutional treatment for some cultural differences, related to a certain political philosophy & applied within the framework of a Nation-State, then it is clear that there are a lot of limits to take into account. With globalization, but also due to migrations, diasporas & transnational actors, the framework for policy is not necessary the Nation-State. Some important differences that appear as cultural are in the same time also religious, & religion means other political measures than culture. Many cultural identities do not expect any multiculturalist policy. Multiculturalism is not a universal solution, but these limits, & other ones that will be presented too, do not mean that we should consider it as obsolete.

2006S01792

Wieviorka, Michel (EHESS, 75006 Paris, France [tel: 33 1 49 54 24 27; fax: 33 1 42 84 05 91; e-mail: wiev@ehess.fr]), **Le local et le global dans les mouvements altermondialistes** (The Local and the Global in Antiglobalization Movements), *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (FRE)*

¶ Antiglobalization movements are young, a dozen years at most. They have social, cultural, & political dimensions. They protest globalization but are themselves globalized. They occupy politically transnational spaces while also casting their anchors in the heart of particular nation-states. They are sometimes influenced by anti-imperialism & anti-Americanism. They put into play planetary questions while also demanding subjective perspective from their participants.

2006S01793

Wieviorka, Michel (EHESS, 75006 Paris [tel: 33 1 49 54 24 27; fax: 33 1 42 84 05 91; e-mail: wiev@ehess.fr]), **Touraine's Theory and Method, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ In the early seventies Touraine invented a new method in order to study social movements. But social movements have changed since that time, and, as Touraine as return recently new paradigms appears in sociology including the notions of subject globalization. Does it mean important changes in sociological sociology?

2006S01794

Wieviorka, Michel (EHESS, 75006 Paris, France [tel: 33 1 49 54 24 27; fax: 33 1 42 84 05 91; e-mail: wiev@ehess.fr]), **What Does It Mean Today to Be an "Intellectual"? Some Reflexions on a Personal Basis, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Among contemporary tendencies in intellectual life, an important issue is the decline of the classical "grand intellectual." At the same time, new types are nevertheless appearing in the public arena, for instance in sociology. At least in a country such as France, there is not so much room now for the traditional intellectual, who was a critic, but also involved in political action, or close to it, & who, in some cases, was connected to a social movement, generally the working class, to actors that tried to transform the world. Two main kinds of sociologists have recently developed: on the one hand, experts, who bring their knowledge to political or economical actors, to powers & counterpower, but are not supposed to produce knowledge; & on the other hand, hypercritical social scientists, who refuse & denounce but never contribute to any concrete debate on reforms & progressive transformations. This evolution is related to the central role of media, that need on the one hand expertise, & on the other hand extreme & spectacular positions or perspectives. I will try & demonstrate, through my own experience, for instance as a founder & editor of a journal, *Le Monde des Débats* (2000-2002), that, nevertheless, other attitudes may exist.

2006S01795

Wieviorka, Michel (EHESS, 75006 Paris France [tel: 33 1 49 54 24 27; fax: 33 1 42 84 05 91; e-mail: wiev@ehess.fr]), **How Problems from the Past and from Outside Become Domestic Problems of Present Times, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ With decolonization & globalization, as well as other political & geopolitical processes, migrations must be analyzed differently. Issues such as colonization, slavery, slave trade which seemed to be external to some dominant societies become domestic & contemporary problems. Recognition & related issues, new or renewed identities, memories trying to transform history, etc...oblige us to think with other approaches.

2006S01796

Wilcox, Paula (U Brighton, East Sussex, UK BN1 9PH [tel: 01273 643487; fax: 01273 643473; e-mail: p.s.wilcox@brighton.ac.uk]), **Surviving Domestic Violence: Gender, Poverty and Agency, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ This paper focuses on women's agency in the face of domestic violence. The complexities of dealing with domestic violence are captured in an original analytical approach which examines seven key social dimensions: power, emotion, children, home, economic resource, informal & community support. I argue for the continued importance of analyzing women's experiences of domestic violence as distinctly gendered (as well as raced, classed etc), in opposition to gender-neutral or gender-equivalence approaches. Whilst all forms of violence have some commonalities the experience of domestic violence for women is qualitatively different from that of men due to continuing patriarchal power relations. A gendered analysis of women's lived experiences, of external structural contexts as well as responses from members of women's social networks, reveals the constraints women faced in achieving safety for themselves & their children. However, I found that even in severely constrained circumstances, women maintained agentic stances, actively pursuing safety for themselves & their children. I conclude that a holistic strategy is needed to decrease domestic violence, integrating factors from each of the key social dimensions studied. Economic independence & enhanced responses from informal support networks & the wider community may be especially significant in supporting women experiencing domestic violence.

2006S01797

Wiles, Rose A. & Crow, Graham P. (National Centre Research Methods, U Southampton, UK [tel: +44 (0)2380 594857; fax: +44 (0)2380 598908; e-mail: R.A.Wiles@soton.ac.uk]), **Managing Anonymity and Confidentiality in Social Research: The Case of Visual Data in Community Research, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ Anonymity & confidentiality of participants are central to ethical research practice. Where possible, researchers aim to assure participants that every effort will be made to ensure they cannot be identified. The primary method researchers use to preserve anonymity & confidentiality is the use of pseudonyms for participants & the location of the research. There are several issues that such practices raise. One is that it is difficult for researchers to know how far to take anonymisation of individuals in order for them not to be identifiable. A second issue is that research participants hold differing views about the desirability of anonymisation. A third issue is that of whether or not to attempt the anonymisation of the research location. This paper explores these issues by looking at how they have been handled by researchers in the field of community sociology (broadly defined) who have used visual data in their reports. This analysis allows the argument to be developed that although the issues themselves are not new, the ways in which they are handled by researchers are necessarily evolving in the context of technological change, the growth of research regulation, & shifts in the expectations of research that participants hold.

2006S01798

Wilkinson, Jennifer J. (Dept Sociology & Social Policy, School Philosophical & Historical Inquiry, U Sydney, NSW, 2006 [tel: +6 290369480; fax: +6 290369380; e-mail: jennifer.wilkinson@arts.usyd.edu.au]), **Friendship at Work: Time Use and the Challenges of Studying Sociability, International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa, (ENG)**

¶ As we spend more time at work, we seek opportunities for intimacy beyond the private sphere within public, professional settings. The Australian Quality of Work Life Survey (2001) found that friendship determined perceptions of job satisfaction. Yet such findings provided little information on the nature of work friendships or the division between work related interaction & wholly personal exchanges. Research on work friendships faces special methodological challenges due to the overlap between work & sociability & the unclear boundaries between personal & professional life. As a variant of sociability, friendship can transcend institutional boundaries & "seep into" professional exchanges, thereby posing special challenges for the social researcher. Researchers Tschan, Semmer & Inversin (2004) have attempted to address this problem & shed light on the nature of work friendships by using time-use methodology to specify the extent of purely friendship related interaction at work. They suggest that time sampling, combined with self observation records can distinguish between task based social interaction & the more private interactions which are seen as markers of friendships. This paper will explore the potentials & limits of this approach for studying sociability.

2006S01799

Williams, Michelle A. & Voss, Kim (U Witwatersrand, Wits, Johannesburg, South Africa 2050 [tel: (011) 717 4361; fax: (011) 3398163; e-mail: williamsm@social.wits.ac.za]), **The Local in the Global: Rethinking Social Movements in the New Millennium**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this article we discuss the failure of social movement theories to adequately understand the proliferation of locally based, grassroots social movements like the Brazilian landless workers movement, 'people's planning' in Kerala, & living wage movements in the US. These movements came to the attention of most social movement analysts only when the activists came together in the streets of Seattle or international forums like the World Social Forum. For social movement analysts, it is the transnational character of these forums that have excited the most attention. The local & generative aspects of these movements have received much less consideration for two reasons. First, they are less immediately dramatic. Second, they are less well understood by dominant social movement theories, which tend to focus on higher profile protest events. We argue that the old theories of social movements do not help us understand the local & generative dynamics & processes of these new movements because they reflect a particular configuration of relations between the state, society, & the economy. But the 1990s threw up new possibilities. We illustrate the importance of the local & generative aspects of recent social movements by examining the landless workers movement in Brazil & the Justice for Janitors campaign in the United States.

2006S01800

Williams, Rhys H. (U Cincinnati, OH 45221 [tel: 513-556-4717; fax: 513-556-0057; e-mail: rhys.williams@uc.edu]), **Place, Power, and the Sacred: Urban Religion in a Suburbanizing Nation**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Two sets of social processes are happening simultaneously in the United States, affecting the myth & the reality of what might be called "urban religion." First, both rural communities & many of America's major cities are losing population. Thus, the suburban trend & community "sprawl" continue, with almost no national planning addressing it. Thus, while cities in many ways continue to define the country symbolically, a smaller proportion of the population actually inhabits them. Cities in the American south & west are sometimes referred to as "edgeless cities" as the distinctions of urban, suburban, & rural becomes increasingly blurred. At the same time, new immigration to the US brings new religious diversity. These processes affect how religion is practiced & experienced within cities. "Urban religion" as a genre is often thought of as syncretic, innovative, & fluid, involving routine encounters with religious others. Using data from a study of young people's religious organizations in Chicago, particularly organizations of second generation Muslim & Hindu youth, & multi-racial youth groups in Christian churches, I examine residential patterns, organized religious practices & symbolic constructions of religious others in a contemporary American metropolis.

2006S01801

Williamson, Amanda K. (School Architecture & Planning, U Witwatersrand, Wits, 2050 South Africa [tel: 27 11 7177713; fax: 27 11 7177739; e-mail: williamsona@archplan.wits.ac.za]), **Migration, Livelihoods and Gender: The Experience of Women in Urban and Rural Settlements in KwaZulu-Natal, South Africa**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Migration is a key characteristic of the post-apartheid social transition process in South Africa. Rural-urban mobility represents a strategy for many poor households to reduce the extent of their vulnerability & enhance their livelihoods. A notable feature in the past decade has been increased mobility of older & younger African women as they enter urban labour markets in unprecedented numbers. This paper examines the way in which women are engaging in migration processes & the impacts of mobility on their livelihoods. Drawing on the findings of recent research undertaken in several rural & urban settlements in the KwaZulu-Natal province, the paper provides an empirical account of the ways in which mobility has been incorporated into the livelihoods strategies of poor households, & a gendered understanding of current migration dynamics. The findings reveal that migration is often undertaken as a deliberate strategy by women to improve the livelihoods of poor households in the context of men's reduced participation in the economy. Despite the opportunities for empowerment that increased movement may present, migration is a destabilising social dynamic, disrupting socially cohesive communities

& giving rise to contested new settlements characterised by fraught & unequal social relations.

2006S01802

Williamson, Howard J. (School Humanities/Law/Social Sciences, U Glamorgan, Wales, UK [tel: +44 01443 654082; fax: +44 01443 482138; e-mail: howardw@glam.ac.uk]), **Pointless or Purposeful? Policy Interventions to Improve the Quality of Young People's Lives—Some Critical Questions**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper draws on twenty years of experience of policy making on 'youth issues' such as the school curriculum, vocational training, substance use, offending behaviour, & the use of leisure time. It raises some apparently obvious questions: What is 'youth policy'—through the programmes & projects it legitimises & funds—seeking to achieve? How is it to be delivered? Who should be responsible for its delivery? Why should we bother? These simple questions produce some difficult & contradictory answers. For example, are policy objectives of citizenship, learning, inclusion or safety always compatible? What balance should be struck between autonomy & support? What are the issues, if any, in the debate between choice & compulsion—between coercing compliance & winning consent? The rhetoric of prospects, choice & opportunity often clouds a reality of dead-ends, few options & poor destinations. Is this setting up young people to fail? Funding structures & target-driven programmes may produce 'perverse behaviour' where only the least disadvantaged reap the dividends of intervention. Is this a case of hitting the target, but missing the point? Poor programmes for poor young people produce poor outcomes. What principles & components are required to ensure that they work better to enrich the quality of young people's lives in an increasingly unequal world?

2006S01803

Williamson, John B. & Williams, Matthew (Dept Sociology, Boston Coll, Chestnut Hill, MA 02467 [tel: 617 552 8530; fax: 617 552 4283; e-mail: jbw@bc.edu]), **Notional Defined Contribution Accounts and the Political Economy of Pension Reform**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Notional Defined Contribution (NDC) accounts represent a new model for social security reform that so far has been adopted in seven countries. While NDC schemes remain public, they call for the individual accounts favored by neoliberal policy analysts. NDC schemes would address many of the demographic & fiscal problems threatening pension systems; but, depending on the country, could do so in a way that puts low paid workers & women at greater risk than the schemes being replaced. NDC systems are often the result of a compromise between different interest groups, typically between neoliberal economic elites on the right & labor unions or pensioners' organizations on the left.

2006S01804

Wilson, Dean Jonathon (Criminal Justice & Criminology, Monash U, Clayton, Victoria, Australia 3800 [tel: +61 3 9905 2992; fax: +61 3 9905 2410; e-mail: Dean.Wilson@arts.monash.edu.au]), **Biometrics, Citizenship and the Australian Border**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In line with many other nation states, Australia has witnessed considerably expanded deployment of biometric identification technologies since 9/11. Since 2001 there has been significant expansion of biometric identification technologies that seek to fix individual identities through the use of physical identifiers such as iris patterns & fingerprints. This is most evident at the borders of nation states, where biometric passports & registration systems are in the process of 'social sorting'. This Australian case study considers the socio-cultural & political implications of biometric technologies. This study will utilize two case studies: the SmartGate biometric traveller identification system trialed at Sydney airport & the use of biometric identifiers to denote 'non-citizens' stipulated in the Migration Legislation Amendment (Identification & Authentication) Act 2004. The paper will examine the arguments advanced for the technology by key claims makers & the discursive construction of the technology evident through media reporting. This paper argues that biometric technologies as deployed in Australia are pivotal to emerging cultures of securitisation that are enacted both internally & externally. Biometrics have thus coincided & contributed to the construction of sharply polarised notions of inclusion (citizenship) & exclusion (non-citizen). In Australia the efficacy of biometric technologies has been less significant than their powerful signifying function in suggesting the continued capacity of the Australian state to demarcate & inscribe the borders of the nation in the global era

2006S01805

Winlawska, Maria S. (Instytut Polityki, Nicolaus Copernicus U., Toruń, 87-100 Poland [tel: +48 609-464-924; e-mail: mariawin@umk.pl]), **Freedom Union. The Decline and Fall of the Party in Postcommunist Poland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The author tries to show the history of Freedom Union (Unia Wolności), one of the political parties that was established & functioned during the polity transformation in Poland, after the fall of Communism. Representing mainly intelligentsia, the Freedom Union was a party, which since its emergence in 1990, had played a major role in creating new social & political system in Poland. The author looks for the reasons of the party's collapse, & sees them in the inevitability of the historical process, & also in the ineffectiveness of the party elite. Significant changes in the Polish social structure after 1989 (1) &, associated with that, change of values recognized in the society (2) can be associated with the first thesis. As far as the second thesis is concerned the author recognises unskillful conducting of political game by the party (1) & poor political marketing (2). The example of the Freedom Union allows us to draw broader sociological conclusions: First of all, the transformation of the system brings the decay of the traditional role of intelligentsia in the Middle & the Eastern Europe. Secondly, during the time of transition from communism to capitalism, the political life becomes more instrumental than value centered, as was expected.

2006S01806

Windzio, Michael (Criminological Research Institut Lower Saxony, Luetzerodestr., Hannover, Germany [tel: 00495113483632; fax: 00495113483632; e-mail: mwindzio@kfn.uni-hannover.de]), **Misconduct of Juvenile Offenders during Incarceration. A Logistic Panel Model Using Data from Prisoner's Personal Files**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The presentation shows how a panel data set can be constructed from prisoner's personal files. Moreover, two approaches of modelling determinants of inmate misconduct over time will be compared. On the one hand, a logistic multilevel model will be used to estimate growth curves. This seems to be the appropriate procedure, especially if the update is made in varying time intervals. But multilevel models are based on distributional assumptions of random effects which are sometimes not satisfied. On the other hand, it will be investigated how far a latent class model could be applied in order to relax these assumptions. Is there a finite number of latent trajectories of misconduct during incarceration, as suggested by theoretical reasoning? Finally, having in mind that records in prisoner's personal files describe not only the prisoner, but also the organization—that administrates both the prisoner & his file—benefits & shortcomings of constructing panel data from these files will be discussed. Because inmates move between a limited number of custodial institutions very frequently, it will be argued that these institutions should *not* be considered as the third level (in which offenders & measurements of these offenders are clustered).

2006S01807

Wittenberg, Jochen (Faculty Sociology, U Bielefeld, 33501 Germany [e-mail: jochen.wittenberg@uni-bielefeld.de]), **The Situation of Shoplifting. A Longitudinal Application of the Theory of Planned Behavior**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper analyses the opportunities & the situation of actual shoplifting as perceived by juvenile shoplifters. Empirical findings are presented with self-report data from a three-wave panel study. About 1,000 juveniles living in the city of Muenster (Germany), answered a yearly questionnaire in 2001, 2002, & 2003. Validity & reliability of situational beliefs are observed within the framework of structural equation modelling. Furthermore, the influence of past behavior (i.e. the influence of being caught during an act of shoplifting within the last year) is examined with reference to later beliefs & actual behavior.

2006S01808

Wittman, Hannah K. (Simon Fraser U., Burnaby, BC V5A 1S6 [tel: 604.268.6632; fax: 604-291-5799; e-mail: hwittman@sfu.ca]), **Building a Socio-Environmental Countermovement: Bridging the Local and Global through the Via Campesina**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Negative environmental impacts of economic globalization have been well documented, from increased deforestation in the Brazilian Amazon

& Cerrado to localized & global climate change, biodiversity losses & the increasing concentration of industrial agriculture. But strategies of resistance to neoliberal & economic globalization have most often been exclusively social or economic. The Via Campesina is an international peasant movement that has brought together over 100 peasant & indigenous farmer groups since 1993. This coalition of local & national movements works in opposition to neoliberal globalization, in particular contesting the social & environmental impacts of trade agreements like the FTAA & WTO. But in addition to organizing at a global level, members of the Via Campesina also share experiences of local organizing towards more sustainable agricultural production & environmental conservation policies in their diverse global locations. This paper investigates the global-local links in what I call an international socio-environmental countermovement. This countermovement responds to both local & global socio-environmental challenges posed by trade regulation, agricultural commodification, & environmental destruction. I argue that global coalitions like the Via Campesina, because of their local strength in mobilizing alternative strategies for positive social & environmental change, offer a newly recharged potential to re-direct global organizing towards sustainable environmental outcomes. Specific examples are drawn from ethnographic fieldwork with Brazil's Landless Workers Movement (a founding member of VC) in Brazil from 2002-2006.

2006S01809

Wodsak, Veronika (Institut World Society Studies, U Bielefeld, 33501 [tel: 004976122719391; e-mail: vwodsak@uni-bielefeld.de]), **Before Ideas Travel: The Origin of the World Bank Publication "Averting the Old Age Crisis"**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Demographic change, the maturing of pay-as-you-go systems, economic recession, & mismanagement amongst other factors have contributed to a growing interest in pension reforms over the past two decades. The World Bank has been a particularly visible actor in the discussion of pension reforms. Its 1994 publication of "Averting the Old Age Crisis", marked a watershed for the Bank's work on pensions & received considerable attention from academics & practitioners in developed & developing countries alike. This article is part of a wider study, which reconstructs the "career" of the publication in three steps: its origin, its diffusion within the Bank & the general public & its reception by the international development community, especially other international organizations active in the social policy field. The focus for this paper is on the first step: why did the World Bank pick up the issue of pension reform in the first place? How did the decision to do a flagship report on pensions come about? How was the approach articulated in "Averting the Old Age Crisis" developed? Dynamics within the bank, the role of prominent staff as well as the external environment of the World Bank will be analyzed to answer these questions.

2006S01810

Woldehanna, Tasew & Tefera, Bekele (Dept Economics, Addis Ababa U., Ethiopia [tel: +251111223772; fax: +251111223774; e-mail: wtasew@econ.aau.edu.et]), **Poverty Reduction Strategies and Intra-Household Dynamics: How Can Ethiopia's National Development Strategies Be Revised to Reduce Child Labour**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Policies aimed at improving the poverty status of communities & families do not guarantee that the poverty status of children will be improved. Due to complex intra-household relations, there is a potentially differential impact of economic growth & poverty reduction policies within the household—on adults & children, males & females. Ethiopian policy-makers are promoting agricultural intensification in order to improve sustainable livelihood options. This approach is based on the assumption that in Ethiopia, given that labour is abundant & capital scarce, new livelihood opportunities should be labour-intensive & agriculture-based. However, although labour-intensive agricultural activities may augment aggregate economic development, without precautionary social risk management measures, including better safety nets for the poor, the strategy could be detrimental to child well-being. To understand the impact on child labour & child schooling of public policy interventions formulated within Ethiopia's Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP), & how changes are mediated through gender & rural urban differences, the papers draws on research analysing Young Lives quantitative & qualitative survey data.

2006S01811

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[tel: +49/(0)621-1246-153; fax:+49/(0)621-1246-100; e-mail: wolf@zuma-mannheim.de]], **Changes in Ego-Centred Networks, 1980-2000**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Research Questions: This paper will investigate changes in selected structural features of ego-centered networks between the years 1980 & 2000. The presentation will concentrate on changes of network composition with regard to kin & non-kin as well as the proportion of same-status alters. In addition changes in network density will be investigated. Against the background of individualization approaches it is hypothesized that the proportion of kin (H1) & the proportion of same-status alters (H2) should have declined during the last decades of the twentieth century. From these suppositions & Feld's focus theory it follows that network density should have declined (H3). Data & Methods: These hypotheses are tested using data from the German General Social Survey of the years 1980, 1990 & 2000. These surveys contain a simple name generator question eliciting up to three names of persons not living in the same household as the respondent. The analysis is based on an age, cohort, period design. Different strategies to overcome the identification problem are employed. Results: Analysis show that: add H1) The importance of kinship has not declined. Relatives hold prominent positions in the core networks of Germans as they used to 20 years ago. However, there are indications that the importance of in-laws has diminished. add H2) As anticipated the degree of status homophily between nonrelated persons has indeed declined since 1980. This reduction can be accounted for by a period effect; no cohort or age effects can be detected. add H3) Contrary to our expectation, network density did not decline but is found unchanged.

2006S01812

Wolkowitz, Carol (Sociology Dept, U Warwick, Coventry, UK CV4 7AL [tel: 44-024-76523159; fax: 44-024-7653-3497; e-mail: C.Wolkowitz@warwick.ac.uk]), **Care Work as a Form of Embodied Labour**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Despite the growth of the sociology of the body, the body & embodiment have received only fragmentary consideration in studies of work & employment. The absence of such studies in research on service sector employment lies in part in the assumption that service sector employment involves the provision of intangible services, especially emotional labour. As I argue in *Bodies at Work* (2006), even where attention is given to the bodies of workers, especially their aesthetic & sexual aspects, too little attention is given to the embodiment of those workers care for, or to the tactile interaction between the bodies of workers & patients, clients & customers that many types of paid work involve. This paper focuses on care work as an occupation that brings the embodiment of intersubjective relationships to the fore. It focuses on the cultural inscription of the bodies of both workers & those they care for, especially by ideologies of age, class, gender & 'race'; the management of the body care work requires; & the power relations that pervade care work as a social relationship.

2006S01813

Wong, Lloyd Lee & Trumper, Ricardo (Dept Sociology, U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 [tel: (403) 220-6504; fax: (403) 282-9298; e-mail: llwong@ucalgary.ca]), **Transnational Labour Migration to Canada: Racialized, Gendered, and Flexible**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines transnational labour migration to Canada focusing on workers who enter & leave under the auspices of Canada's official guestworker program. These transmigrants are contextualized as unfree temporary labour in a global political economy, an era of post-Fordism, & under globalization. The paper begins with a general theoretical overview that frames the discussion of this temporary transnational labour migration. Then it moves to a specific examination of Canada's guest-worker program which includes statistical data that examines the trend of this temporary labour migration over the past decade & that also compares this migrant labour to immigrant labour & unemployment in Canada. Further sections of the paper include a specific examination of 1) domestic workers, 2) seasonal agricultural workers, & 3) high tech workers. These sections also encompass both statistical data & theorization. Overall, the main themes of this paper concern the racialized, gendered, & flexible nature of this labour & how the Canadian state purports to be building a stronger Canada by maximizing the benefits from the global movement of people.

2006S01814

Woolley, Richard, Turpin, Tim, Marceau, Jane & Hill, Steven (AEGIS U, Western Sydney [e-mail: r.woolley@uws.edu.au]),

Patterns of Training of Scientists in Asia-Pacific, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper reports findings emerging from an online survey conducted with scientists from 22 countries in the Asia-Pacific region. Participants were invited on the basis of having published an English language article in the Science Citation Index in 2004-05, where at least one of the paper's authors was from one of 22 countries in the region. More than 10,000 responses to the survey were received. The topic of the paper is the pattern of research training of scientists from the Asia-Pacific countries. Data is presented on rates of national & international research training & their distribution across training countries. Comparisons between older & younger cohorts in countries where substantial sub-groups have been collected will provide some insight into changes in these patterns over time. A longitudinal perspective will also be applied to the major training supplier countries, highlighting apparent changes in the involvement of highly developed countries in training in the region.

2006S01815

Wreder, Malin (Dept Sociology, Karlstad U, 651 88 Sweden [tel: +46 54 700 16 43; e-mail: malin.wreder@kau.se]), **Managing Female Power in a Male Setting-How Female Managers Deal with Power and Gender**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Managers & management are words with masculine connotations. Women managers are still rare, even in countries like Sweden, which claims to be one of the most gender equal countries in the world. To handle the problems female managers face, networking has become popular. Interviews with female members in a Swedish network for women with top positions at work, along with participant observations, show both gender awareness & gender blindness among the interviewees. Exercising power in traditionally male settings, women are required to reflect upon & at the same time deny their gender. In one sense revolutionary & path-breaking, they are also gender conservative, reproducing stereotypical femininities strongly connected to white middle-class values. Power therefore becomes problematic, due to its inconsistency with the specific female gender-role expressed by the interviewed. However, power can be executed either as just power, or in specific gendered ways, & women consciously alter between both strategies at work & in private. Employing Foucault's concepts of power & Bourdieu's habitus, this study shows how power is situated in gender & social class & preserves & slowly transforms the positions possible for female managers to take.

2006S01816

Wu, Chyi-In & Lei, Man-Kit (Insti Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Taiwan 11529 [tel: 886-2-2652-3397; fax: 886-2-26510415; e-mail: sss1ciw@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **Reconstruct Research Context for Adolescent in East Asia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ To more comprehend the association between peer relationships & adolescent conduct problems, researchers need to consider the context in which peers interaction occur. One aspect of adolescent socializing that has received rare attention is the context in which adolescent spend their time at school. Given the situation that adolescent students, mostly in Taiwan & in East Asian countries, are forced to passing most of their awake hours with their classmates on school days (Yi & Wu, 2004), classroom effect is an important daily social context for adolescent development in Taiwan & most of East Asian countries. This study investigates pathways in which daily social contexts might lead adolescent to involve in risky peer relationships. Data used in this study comes from an eight-year longitudinal research with eight-wave surveys scheduled across 2000 to 2007 funded by Academic Sinica, Taiwan (AS-93-TP-C01, acronym: "TYP"). We identified three hypotheses to illustrate our theoretical assumptions related to the mechanism for adolescents to develop conduct problems, that is, the direct route, the moderator route & the so-called new route (ie, classroom effect). Our results, essentially, fully supported our theoretical hypotheses. The most important finding of our results is that, for Taiwanese adolescent students, classroom context did hold a crucial influence on their development of conduct problem. The implications of our research findings also were discussed.

2006S01817

Wuestner, Kerstin (Dept Philosophy & Social Sciences, U Augsburg, D-86135 Germany [tel: ++49(0)821-5985525; fax: ++49(0)821-5985289; e-mail: kerstin.wuestner@phil.uni-augsburg.de]), **New Working Conditions in a City Council and Their Influence on Job Satisfaction**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The change of working conditions seems to have dominated in the private sector, yet it increasingly affects the public sector as well. "New public management" claims for modernisation of public organisations. The question raises what this means for employees who had been used to somehow stable working conditions before. Which changes do they observe? Do they perceive higher quality of work? How do new forms of work affect their job satisfaction? In order to get some answers to these questions we will refer to an empirical study we conducted in a city council (with about 5,000 employees), basing on a sample of nearly 2,300. In order to explain work experience, we will analyse the data by non-linear regressions. The resulting models will be presented & discussed with reference to literature. When interpreting the results it is also important to consider the typical (German) characteristics of a city council. Further, limits of the questionnaire & problems of the field phase will be taken into account.

2006S01818

Wuestner, Kerstin (U Augsburg, D-86135 Germany [tel: ++49 (0)821 598 55 25; fax: ++49 (0)821 598 52 89; e-mail: kerstin.wuestner@phil.uni-augsburg.de]), **Attitudes towards Prenatal and Preimplantation Genetic Testing**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Ethics is a guiding framework within a social system. Bioethics is supposed to guide developments such as predictive genetic testing or the utilization of the so called genetic fingerprint. Sometimes, established bioethical frameworks, set by government or the legislative system, get weakened because other social subsystems within society share a different ethical understanding. For example: Preimplantation diagnosis is still forbidden in Germany, where prenatal genetic testing is legal & practiced. Yet, some social subgroups call for a legalisation of preimplantation diagnosis as well. Others wish prenatal genetic testing to be forbidden. It is important to know about attitudes towards technological means not only of experts, who often determine the establishment of ethical codes to a great extent, but also of non-experts. At this point we should introduce our survey we conducted on various questions regarding human genetics. One aim of the study is to analyse attitudes of young people who study at Augsburg, Germany (n = 560) on (legal) prenatal genetic testing on the one side & on (illegal) preimplantation diagnoses on the other side. Which ethical arguments are of importance for them? Is the acceptance or refusal of the mentioned applications a question of values or of other variables such as sex, age or having a family member who is mentally or physiologically challenged? The results will be discussed with reference to bioethical arguments that can be found on a general level.

2006S01819

Wyn, Johanna G. & Harris, Anita (Australian Youth Research Centre, U Melbourne, Victoria 3010 [tel: + 61 3 83449643; fax: + 61 3 83449632; e-mail: johanna@unimelb.edu.au]), **Citizenship and Identity**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper explores the issue of youth citizenship from the perspective of new life patterns that see the current generation making adult choices in a highly individualised context. In much youth research today, conventional notions of a 'mainstream' & of linear transitions to adulthood forged through a straightforward school to work transition have been replaced by an acknowledgement of the diversity, complexity & multifaceted nature of young people's lives. This development is highly relevant for the study of youth citizenship because it may be leading to the recognition of new practices of civic engagement. If young people are no longer experiencing continuous, structured identities & predictable life trajectories, what does this mean for their participation in civic life? Many recent studies of several Western countries, including Australia, suggest that these new life patterns see young people become increasingly disengaged from formal politics & knowing & caring little about formal political processes. This trend is often linked to a breakdown in structured pathways to adulthood, the diminishing relevance of formal institutions & disintegration of traditional civic affiliations. However, other research on young people's citizenship practices in light of new identities reveals that there is a paradox of youth disengagement. This research suggests that young people today may be connecting with civic life in new ways that are directly related to their more fragmented & individualised biographies, for example through less collective practices, using emergent information technologies & engaging with recreation & consumer choice as politics. In order to understand the apparent paradox of youth disengagement, this paper suggests that the concept of civic engagement needs to be re-thought in light of the new life patterns experienced by youth today. Drawing on the early stages of analysis of research on the relationship between citizenship & identity amongst young Australians, the paper explores the possibility that young people are

actively engaged in re-defining the experience & meanings of citizenship for late modern times.

2006S01820

Yamada, Nobuyuki (Dept Sociology, Komazawa U, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan 154-8525 [tel: +81-3-3418-9293; fax: +81-3-3418-9293; e-mail: jogoaya@ruby.plala.or.jp]), **Post-NIDL and the State Policy: An Analysis of Production System and Labor Policy in Malaysia**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper addresses the likelihood that globalization in the economy changes strategies of transnational corporations (TNCs) & transforms the existing international division of labor, that is, the new international division of labor ("NIDL") into "post-NIDL". In the shifting process to post-NIDL, affiliates of TNCs located in peripheral societies are likely to be restructured &, as a result, some of peripheral societies are also likely to go up to the semiperipheral status in the world-system as relatively more relevant sites for production of high-end products. This process can be called "semiperipheralization". In order to verify this hypothesis, this paper chooses a case of Malaysia & among other things examines some changes of production system in TNCs, & current characteristics of labor & human resources policies in Malaysia, & in so doing it specifies prospects & constraint of semiperipheralization & formation of post-NIDL. This paper consists of three parts. Firstly, it suggests that one of reasons for economic globalization should be drastic transnationalization of Japanese companies since 1985, which derived from a harsh competition between core nations. It is also suggested that such a harsh competition should force TNCs to change their strategies & re-locate their worldwide affiliates & that in this process NIDL should be likely to be transformed into post-NIDL in accordance with semiperipheralization of some peripheral societies, & then NIDL & post-NIDL are formalized as models & compared with each other. Secondly, on the basis of field researches on Japanese TNCs in Malaysia, it is clarified that production system tends to be improved into more flexible one through introduction of computer-based capital-intensive equipments & that more skilled workers are required. And it is also pointed out that labor policy in Malaysia, in which in-house unions tend to be at least permitted & worker's voices come to be heard gradually, & human resource policy, in which skilled workers, technicians, & engineers are being fostered, are adapted to TNCs strategies. These tendencies are parts of semiperipheralization locally in Malaysia & formation of post-NIDL globally in the world-system. Thirdly, this paper makes sure of some constraint of semiperipheralization & the shift to post-NIDL, which is, for example, a shortage of skilled workers, & reconsiders effects of TNCs to the periphery.

2006S01821

Yamamoto, Lucia Emiko (Tohoku U, Graduate School Arts & Letters, Aoba-ku, Kawachi, Sendai, Japan 980-8576 [tel: 81-22-795-5994; fax: 81-22-795-5994; e-mail: GZF06213@nifty.com]), **Have Migrant Women in Japan Improved Their Occupations? The Case Study of the Brazilian Migrant Women**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In the present paper I analyze the emergence of the migrant women in the workplace & the process of "occupational deskilling" after migrating. The subjects are Brazilian women who migrated to Japan in the beginning of the 90s, during the Brazilian economic recession. Although most of the Brazilian women are better educated &/or were skilled worker before migrating, a low percentage is engaged in semiskilled or skilled jobs after migrating. Firstly, to analyze the process, I chose the Brazilian migrant women who are working as translators, & collected data about their life history before & after migrating. The interview has been doing since May 2003 & has continued up to the present date. I have questioned if the feminized labor market niche, such as translation job at public school, has brought opportunity to the well-educated migrant women upgrade their skill or not. Preliminary results showed that, although Brazilian migrant women have been working a long period as translator, little has changed to them. Their salaries grow slowly & there are not job promotions or training skill program to upgrade their skills. Despite the lack of opportunity to improve their careers, they are satisfied with one's job. In the next step I will collect data about Brazilian migrant women who are engaged in unskilled jobs & conduct follow up interview with the translators. I will analyze how gender ideologies & their prolonged "temporary migration" have influenced women workers' attitude toward work & how women respond to the barriers in the accreditation of their foreign qualifications.

2006S01822

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Japan [tel: +81-(0)6-6368-0759; fax: +81-(0)6-6337-5423; e-mail: ryamato@ipcku.kansai-u.ac.jp]), **What Kinds of Roles do Japanese Wives with Small Children Expect Their Husband to Play under a Serious Economic Recession?: To Be a Breadwinner, to Share Housework, or to Be a Good Father?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Japanese society has faced a serious economic depression since the 1990s onwards. The post-war consensus of a long-term employment & family wage for male-breadwinners broke down. Married women's participation into the labor market increased. However, since most of married women are employed in lower-paid unstable jobs, their husbands continue to be a main, although not solo, breadwinner even though their job becomes less secure. Most of housework & care work for family members continues to be done by wives although recent surveys show that Japanese husbands are involved in child care more often than before. Under these socio-economic circumstances, what kinds of roles do Japanese wives with small children expect their husband to play as a marital partner? Do they expect their husband to be a breadwinner, to share housework, or to share childcare responsibilities? The present study analyzes data of a nationwide survey conducted in 2004 by the Japanese Family Sociology Association & the committee of NFRJ (National Family Research in Japan). Respondents are women & men born between 1926 & 1975. Using stratified random sampling, 10000 samples were chosen. 10000 surveys were distributed, & 6302 surveys (63%) were collected. Only female cases with a husband & children aged 13 & under are analyzed in the present study. The results are as follows. Husbands' sharing of housework does not increase wife's marital satisfaction, which implies that sharing housework is not an indispensable role that wives expect of their husband as a marital partner. An increase in husbands' income raises marital satisfaction of wives with low-income husbands. This means that wives continue to expect their husband to be a main breadwinner of the family. As for child rearing, very interesting differences are observed between wives who earn higher income therefore contribute highly to their household finance & those who earn no or lower income therefore contribute nothing or lower to the family finance. As for wives with higher financial contributions, their marital satisfaction is likely to increase when their husbands share substantial childcare activities such as feeding & changing diapers. In contrast, as for wives with no or lower financial contributions, their marital satisfaction is likely to increase when their husband plays with their children rather than when the husband shares substantial childcare activities. This implies that if a husband continues to a solo or substantial breadwinner, his wife expects her husband just to be a good father for children rather than to share actual childcare responsibilities. In the final section, interpretations of these results, the nature of the social structure of contemporary Japan & policy implications of the results will be discussed.

2006S01823

Yan, Ming (Instit Sociology, Chinese Acad Social Sciences, Beijing 100732 [tel: 86 10 6841 6536; e-mail: yanming2222@yahoo.com]), **Sociology for the Third Way in China: A Historical Perspective**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ My paper deals with the distinctive roles played & contributions made by the first generation Chinese sociologists in search of the Third Way as a solution to modernization in China. During the first half of the 20th century, the Western-trained Chinese sociologists took the Third Way approach in carrying out scholarly research & establishing sociology as a legitimate discipline in China, which revealed both the tensions between & their efforts in bridging the elite & the common, science & tradition, & the Eastern & Western cultures. Furthermore, Chinese sociologists took the Third Way approach to China's modernization on fundamental principles as well as policy-related issues. As advocates for social reform, they strongly believed in gradual, adaptive & bottom-up transformation of the society as it moved toward modernity. They proposed & participated in promoting a series of policies that would allow China to gain power & prosperity. In the late 1940s, sociologists, along with some writers & scientists, formed a highly visible "third force" that clearly pointed out the "Middle Way" or "New Way" in hopes of reconciling the severe conflicts between the Communists & the Nationalists. Unfortunately, their efforts did not bear fruit in the given complex situations loaded with various unfavorable socio-economic-political factors. The Third Way approach brought serious threat to the Communist regime after the Communist Party took over & began its totalitarian ruling that led to the discipline's abolishment for 28 years & fatally ended careers of the sociologists. In conclusion, the study on the vicissitudes of Chinese sociology can definitely shed light on a deeper understanding of the historical & socio-economic factors that deci-

sively shaped not only the discipline of sociology but also the path to modernization in China.

2006S01824

Yan, Ming (Instit Sociology, Chinese Acad Social Sciences, Beijing 100732 [tel: 86 10 6841 6536; e-mail: yanming2222@yahoo.com]), **On the Social Costs of Urban Redevelopment in China**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ One of the most significant features of China's recent "rise" has been the dramatic expansion & transitions of its cities. Without any doubt, the unprecedented urban growth over the past twenty years has generated high levels of economic & cultural energy & glamour. At the same time, however, problems have emerged & become quite severe, e.g. environmental strains & social tensions. Rural residents traveling to cities for employment have encountered harsh labor conditions & lack of social welfare. Driven by political & economic interests, section after section of old centrally located neighborhoods have been bulldozed to accommodate the burgeoning administrative agencies & businesses (including many multinational corporations). As a result, disadvantaged groups have suffered from displacement & breakdown of stable & viable communities. These problems are being intensified in the largest cities such as Beijing & Shanghai since the government officials of these cities are among the most enthusiastic about the so-called "modernization" manifested by the scheduled Olympic Games of 2008 in Beijing & the World Fairs of 2010 in Shanghai.

2006S01825

Yang, Guobin (Barnard Coll, New York, NY 10027 [tel: 212-854-9538; fax: 212-854-8266; e-mail: gyang@barnard.edu]), **The Dynamics of Internet Protests in China**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the main characteristics of internet protests in China in the past ten years & analyzes the causes & consequences of these new forms of political contention in the age of information. The most influential theoretical models in explaining social movement emergence emphasize four factors: political opportunities, the availability of organizational resources in the form of preexisting social networks, a sense of collective identity, & the construction of collective action frames. Do internet protests in China depend as crucially on these four factors? What other conditions are significant? What are the main dynamics of mobilization in internet protests? A central hypothesis of this paper is that the most important kind of dynamics is online-offline interactions, including interactions between national & transnational civil society actors. This paper delineates the main forms of online-offline interactions & examines how such interactions are related to the power & limits of internet protests.

2006S01826

Yang, Guobin (Barnard Coll, New York, NY 10027 [tel: 212-854-9538; fax: 212-854-8266; e-mail: gyang@barnard.edu]), **The Internet, Green Activism, and Environmental Monitoring in China**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Environmental activism & the internet are two of the most important developments in China in the past ten years. As environmental degradation worsens, Chinese citizens begin to organize for environmental protection. In these efforts, the internet has played a notable role. Environmental groups use web sites to publicize environmental information & alert citizens to new environmental problems. Mailing lists & campaign web sites are set up to mobilize around specific environmental issues such as dam-building projects on the Nu River in southwest China. Instant messaging & digital cameras are used to transmit both words & images rapidly to civic networks. Based on interviews & content analysis of environmental web sites, this paper examines these multifarious ways in which the internet & other new information & communication technologies are used by Chinese environmental groups to monitor environmental issues, inform fellow citizens of new developments, promote public debate, & mobilize public action. It shows that in these activities, new information technologies are not only used to promote environmental protection. They are a new lever for citizens to negotiate state power & provide new opportunities & spaces for direct citizen engagement in public affairs in a politically constraining environment.

2006S01827

Yawata, Koichi (Graduate School International Media & Communication, Hokkaido U, Sapporo, Japan 060-0817 [tel: +81-11-7065129; fax: +81-11-7067801; e-mail: kojiyawata@hotmail.

com]), **Alternative Media, Alternative Sphere: Measuring the Impact of Indigenous Media in Regenerating Nationhood and Peoplehood**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper will analyze the news content of the Aboriginal Peoples Television Network (APTN), a Canadian broadcasting undertaking by indigenous peoples (aboriginal peoples) that officially started airing in 1999. Such media practices, referred to as the "indigenous media," have become more feasible, partly due to communication technology advancements. Under certain circumstances, the indigenous media may help to create an alternative public sphere for indigenous people within a nation-state. Yet, the relationship between the practice of a new communication channel & the emergence of an alternative public sphere, let alone their impact on individuals & society at large, remains an elusive area of inquiry. Through an empirical analysis, the paper will attempt to identify the uniqueness of APTN in its media framing, & hence understand the impact of the "indigenous public sphere," which is considered to be important for today's indigenous peoples in regenerating "nationhood" & "peoplehood," both of which are defined in this study. The paper will also present a framework of evaluation for native & non-native practitioners who are engaged in mass communication-based projects/programs by & for indigenous peoples.

2006S01828

Yeandle, Sue M & Buckner, Lisa (U Leeds, LS2 9JT [tel: +44 113 343 4418; fax: +44 113 343 4415; e-mail: s.m.yeandle@leeds.ac.uk]), **Older Workers in the Workplace: Evidence from New Research on Gender and Local Labour Markets**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Drawing on the Gender & Employment in Local Labour Markets research programme (2003-2006) in England, this paper explores new statistical evidence about older women's participation in the labour market, using data from the programme's suite of multi-method research studies. Section 1 explores the diverse circumstances of women currently aged 50+ in different local labour markets in England, contrasting their situation with data about younger women in the same localities. Drawing attention to the increasing heterogeneity of this group, the paper uses statistical analysis to provide a context for understanding how labour market "problems" affecting older women need to be understood at the local level.

2006S01829

Yegenoglu, Meyda (Dept Sociology, Middle East Technical U, 06531 Ankara, Turkey [tel: 90-312-2105983; fax: 90-312-2101284; e-mail: meyda@metu.edu.tr]), **The Metaphor of the Authentic: Travel from Colonialism to Anthropology and Ethnic Tourism**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper is an attempt to chart the nature of the encounter between the hegemonic first world subject & the third world native in the touristic space of the third world. In examining this space as an instance of post-coloniality, it discusses how the metaphor of authenticity functions as a powerful regulating force in the unequal positioning of bodies & subjectivities of natives & tourists. The discourse of authenticity is one of the temporalizing tropes ethnic tourism deploys. This paper examines how the metaphor of authenticity has travelled from colonialism to the discourse of anthropology & thus participates in the constitution of the anthropological desire to record the traditional culture before it disappears. The same metaphor has also travelled to the discourse of ethnic tourism in the post-colonial period & partakes in the refashioning of the native as an authentic object to be gazed at. In examining the effects of this demanding & consuming tourist gaze on the native space & as well as on the ways in which the subjectivity & identity of the native subject are lived & positioned, Roger Caillois's concept of mimicry & Jacques Lacan's understanding of the dialectic between imaginary & space are deployed.

2006S01830

Yegenoglu, Meyda (Dept Sociology, Middle East Technical U, 06531, Ankara, Turkey [tel: 90-312-2105983; fax: 90-312-2101284; e-mail: meyda@metu.edu.tr]), **The "Idea" of Europe: Christianity, Civilization and the Islamic "Other"**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Turkey's application for membership in the European Union & the possibility of envisioning a Muslim country in it exacerbated the deep-seated Orientalist anxieties about Islam among the liberal & extreme right in Europe. The Orientalist unease with Islam goes hand in hand with the interest in bringing to the fore the so-called distinctive European characteristics & thereby distinguishing the Europeanness of Europe. A closer look

at those discourses which underline the common European heritage & core values of Europe will reveal that they are not completely free from religious overtones. Earlier the idea of Europe was articulated against Islam as Islamic invasions gave a sense of European identity to Christendom. Later Christendom started declining as a unifying discourse & was replaced with a more secularized version of Christendom. This paper examines to what extent the idea of Europe signifies a break from Christianity. Tracing the remnants of Christian discourse in the contemporary fashioning of European identity, this paper discusses whether Christianity with its secularized versions, which are now displaced to culture & life style, still holds a privileged position as a unifying theme in Europe.

2006S01831

Yekani, Fereshteh (Ministry Mines & Industries, Pasdaran, Tehran, Iran [tel: 009821-22859416; fax: 009821-22845159; e-mail: C/o<mtshykhi@yahoo.com>]), **Environmental Decline vis-a-vis Unplanned Industrialization in Iran: A Perspective of Technoculture**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper reflects a perspective of Iran in terms of unplanned industrialization, poor technoculture & shortage of environmental education. As a part of the community of world nations, Iran cannot escape the hardships caused by ever-increasing pressure of population on the limited & shrinking natural resources. They are even likely to arise in the years to come. Though consciousness must be created to moderate the rate of hardships & problems, yet, to moderate the existing situation, environmental education is of prime significance. The paper stresses that there is a paramount need to create a consciousness of environmental technoculture & how to use the resources. It must influence all ages & all sectors of the Iranian society. In the attempt to produce goods for his comforts & luxuries, man destroys his environment. He has opened industries without caring for air & water pollution caused by the indiscriminate discharge of waters & land failure caused by despoiling forests. In doing so, man has inevitably jumped ahead towards environmental & water pollution. In this context, need for environmental & water education assumes special significance. The paper will extend appropriate guidelines & directions in order to prevent further crises. However, adequate education is necessary in order to control the atmosphere which is mainly caused by the increasing urbanization in the country. To create a healthy environment & sustainable society, it is necessary to receive the help & cooperation of different institutions in an integrated manner, & through the diffusion of proper education. To solve the varied & complex problems of industries & municipalities for maintaining a healthy environment, Iran needs very strong & effective consultancy & educational services.

2006S01832

Yesilova, Katja & Meskus, Mianna (Dept Sociology, U Helsinki, 00014 Finland [tel: +358-9-19124616; fax: +358-9-19124621; e-mail: katja.yesilova@helsinki.fi]), **Genealogical Analysis and the Question of "Modernity"**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ When Beck & Giddens ask what are the main features of the present day, they answer with the concepts of risk, post-traditional & intimacy & as they ask what is the modality of the post-modern action, they answer it to be reflexivity & choice. In this paper, we ask what kind of limitations the 'sociology of reflexivity' brings to the analyses of our own times & present some of the criticisms leveled at this perspective. It has been said that in their generality & intangibility the above characterizations are unable to open up detailed analyses of the present. They seem to portray the symptoms of the era, not the diagnosis. It is also said that Beck & Giddens depict the individualised ethos of 'life politics' to be born as a natural consequence of the modernisation of the society. We discuss genealogical analysis as a possible solution to the crisis of the present sociological theory. The genealogical approach aims at giving a diagnosis of our times, i.e., at understanding how have we come to this historical situation & what are the conditions of possibility of our present life practices. Firstly, this kind of analyses does not strive to present general formulations or objectified, 'condensed', features of 'modernity' or 'post-modernity'. Secondly, the approach is historical, which means that it aims to understand 'our selves' through historicity & thus to immanently challenge that which we consider to be self evident. Through the concepts risk & intimacy we aim to compare & discuss the differences between the genealogical approach & the theory of 'reflexive modernization' & the perspectives they open up to modernity. We propose that the fruitfulness of genealogy lies in the detailed historical analyses of phenomenon interesting to contemporary sociology.

2006S01833

Yi, Chin-Chun, Chang, Ying-Hwa & Wu, Chyi-In (Instit Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Nankang 11529 Taiwan (R.O.C.) [tel: 886-2-26523338; fax: 886-2-26510415; e-mail: chinyi@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **A Panel Study of the Youth Development in Taiwan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The role of adolescence in a typical Chinese family is rigorously prescribed. Youth is considered a transitional stage & is not to be expected with serious responsibilities at home. In contemporary Taiwan, social norms continue to expect youth to reveal diligence in learning & obedience toward elders. Whether drastic social change brings fundamental changes of values & behaviors among youth is a subject worth investigating. This paper will examine two major domains of youth's developmental context & will explore their possible impact on the academic performance as well as the psychological well-being of youth. Specifically, stable physical context will be contrasted with the changing life experiences with regard to their relative importance in explaining the developmental outcome. Family, school & community as well as the interplay among them will become the loci of the analyses. Within each locus, various indicators of stable physical environment & changing subjective evaluation of interpersonal relations will be constructed. Take family for example, relatively stable indicators such as parental SES, family composition & geographical advantages will be compared with subjective family cohesion, parent-child relations & family strategies toward entrance examination. Data are taken from the Taiwan Youth Project year 2000-2005. In six waves of this panel study, 2500 adolescent students & one of their parents in northern Taiwan were followed annually since the first year of junior high school (or 7th grade). This paper will be restricted to adolescents' responses. An attempt will be made to delineate the growth trajectory of Taiwanese youth especially in terms of their academic outcome & the developmental pattern of their psychological well-being.

2006S01834

Yi, Chin-Chun, Kung, Hsiang-Ming, Chen, Yu-Hua & Chu, Joujoo (Instit Sociology, Academia Sinica, Taipei, Nankang 11529 Taiwan (R.O.C.) [tel: 886-2-26523338; fax: 886-2-26510415; e-mail: chinyi@gate.sinica.edu.tw]), **The Importance of Family and Community Context in the Formation of Teenagers' Values: An Examination of Class and Rural Urban Differences in Taiwan**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines how teenagers' values may be shaped by familial & social contextual factors. The locus of study is Taiwan, a society with rapid social changes in recent decades. A particular focus is placed upon the possible class as well as on rural urban differences on the value of children Taiwanese youth expressed. This is a pertinent subject due to the drastic declining birth rates in Taiwan. For our study, comparisons are made between middle class families versus labor class families, & between urban families versus rural families. Familial context will encompass demographic background, past family experiences, current family traits (parent-youth interaction); while social context will include community attachment, social network patterns & media exposure. It is expected that notable class differences will be revealed in that youth of middle class tends to endorse stronger positive values, especially the emotional reward of having children. On the other hand, youth of labor class as well as with rural background will likely to show stronger utilitarian values, especially the potential material reward of having children. Our sample consists of 600 first year senior high students chosen by their residential location & by their father's SES background. In order to capture the expected class & rural urban differences, senior high schools with accorded criteria are selected first, then first year students who live in the same geographical unit & whose fathers' education or occupation fit with proposed class differences are contacted. The actual administration of the survey is already in process & is scheduled to complete by the end of 2005.

2006S01835

Yilankaya, Dikmen Bezmez (Dept Sociology, SUNY Binghamton, NY 13902 [tel: ++ 90- 212- 559 2164; e-mail: bi90492@binghamton.edu]), **The Politics of Urban Waterfront Regeneration in Halic (The Golden Horn), Istanbul**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since the mid-1980s Istanbul's centrally located waterfront area called 'Halic' has been the scene of tremendous efforts of urban regeneration. The central goal of these efforts was to transform Halic in such a manner that it could reflect & help marketing Istanbul 'the global city'. This paper explores the key actors, their organized interests & power dynamics in this

process. The fieldwork conducted comprises in-depth interviews with city government officials, architects, academicians, representatives of key NGOs, people from the local community, private investors & other public sector agencies. The basic argument is that the transition in Halic represents a top-down approach. More specifically, while the Metropolitan Municipality has been the original initiator in the process, there has been no major involvement by the private sector actors such as land & property developers, realtors, etc. Hence within the case of Halic it is not possible to find the kind of growth coalition models, public-private partnerships that one often encounters throughout the literature on North American & European cities. The paper draws attention to the specific characteristics of politics at the national & urban level for the purpose of explaining the limited presence of the private sector in the area.

2006S01836

Yildiz, Safiye (Technical U Berlin, Germany [tel: 49.30 69 59 85 99; e-mail: safiye.yildiz@t-online.de]), **Reproducing the "Others": Is Intercultural Education a Basis for Equality or Exclusion?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Drawing on the critical discourse analyses of Michel Foucault & Siegfried Jäger who emphasize that discourses produce & reproduce social realities & have an important function of structuring relationships among people & societies in general, I analyzed major intercultural concepts that are prevalent in Germany since 1980s. Questioning minority-majority relationships & social issues such as immigrant integration in Germany, I focus on the intercultural educational concepts. These concepts deal with culture & cultural differences which reproduce the "others" & foreignness. Moreover, intercultural educational concepts perpetuate the divides within the society that already exist in schools between "immigrant/foreign children" & "German children". Instead of introducing equality they reproduce already existing inequalities. By emphasizing the category of culture, they block political & social equality. Using the analysed concepts, I aim to show how intercultural concepts exacerbate social & political exclusion of minorities, emphasize divides in the society & perpetuate the existing power relations.

2006S01837

Yodanis, Carrie & Lauer, Sean R. (School Social Work/Family Studies, U British Columbia, Vancouver V6T 1Z2 [tel: 604-822-3185; e-mail: cyodanis@interchange.ubc.ca]), **Marriage Money in the Context of Deinstitutionalization**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ In this paper we examine the deinstitutionalization of marriage & the increase in what Giddens calls "pure relationships" in a cross-national perspective. Our analysis uses internationally comparative data & multi-level methods to consider the relationship between changes in the institution of marriage & autonomy in money management. "Pure relationships" are defined as optional & individualized, & last only as long as both partners are receiving what they want from the relationships. Combining resources institutionalizes relationships, creating what economists call marriage specific capital. These forms of institutionalization can have overall benefits to the couple through the reduction of transaction costs, but they also make exit from the relationship more difficult. In the context of deinstitutionalized marriage & "pure relationships" we may expect a higher likelihood of partners keeping their money separate, forgoing the advantages of institutionalization to adhere to their normative concern with individualism & easy exit.

2006S01838

Yoon, In-Jin (Dept Sociology, Korea U, Seoul 136-701 [tel: 82-2-3290-2490; fax: 82-2-3290-2490; e-mail: yoonin@korea.ac.kr]), **The Ins and Outs of Korean Nationalism in the Global Age**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This research will examine the historical development of Korea's nationalist discourses & a wide spectrum of current Korean nationalism. Korea's nationalist discourses have been developed from resistant nationalism during Japanese colonization, developmental nationalism under authoritarian governments, to open-nationalism & cosmopolitanism during the period of democratization & globalization. Each period's dominant nationalist discourse was getting declined in influence when it came into next period. However, its influence doesn't disappear but still remains a valuable conviction. As such different nationalist discourses co-exist, sharp conflicts of opinion & discord occur. Therefore, this is the very time to find a future-oriented alternative of nationalism under which ill effects of nationalism can be corrected & the ideals of cosmopolitanism can be

realized, facing up to Korea's domestic & foreign realities in the 21st century. In addition, this research tries to discuss about the current status of Korean nationalism & its destination, by analyzing Koreans' nationalist attitudes & the realities of national identity based on empirical survey data. Research findings show that Koreans are rather open & tolerant to foreign immigrants in Korea but cautious & defensive toward foreign capitals & culture. These attitudes are interpreted that Koreans are not so threatened by foreign immigrants but by foreign capitals & culture. They tend to defend their own economy & culture. In other words, in Korea, 'open-nationalism' is unfolded at the individual level while 'defensive nationalism' remains at the national level. For Korean nationalism to make progress to open-nationalism, democracy within Korean society should be extended. Firstly, race- & family-oriented democracy should be changed into civil-territorial democracy. Secondly, it is necessary to go beyond the boundary of national state & participate in ultra-national, international organizations & make a contribution to international society. When Korea actively participates in & makes a contribution to the areas which need inter-national cooperation like environment, health, culture, arts, & welfare, Korean nationalism can be developed into substantially open nationalism.

2006S01839

Young, Kevin M. (Dept Sociology, U Calgary, Alberta T2N 1N4 [tel: 403-220 6226; fax: 403-282 9298; e-mail: kyoung@ucalgary.ca]), **Violent Women, Violent Sport: Typologizing a Changing Social Phenomenon**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ While there is no evidence to suggest that females have participated in aggressive & violent sport-related behaviours or sport cultures in anything like the numbers, or to the degree, of their male counterparts, there is a growing body of research that unambiguously demonstrates that behaving aggressively in sport settings does resonate with female experiences. As opportunities for female athletes have expanded, actions such as privileging risk, playing hyper-aggressively, hitting, being hit, becoming injured, & injuring others are assuming an increasingly central place in female sport. While, as with men's sport, this is not an exhaustive or homogeneous process, the trend towards women's involvement in aggressive & sometimes violent sport behaviours seems undeniable. Drawing on hegemony theory, & from other sociological subdisciplines which have more systematically considered the dimensions of female violence, especially Criminology, this paper takes stock of the changing face of female involvement in aggressive & violent sport.

2006S01840

Yudina, Tatiana N. (Russian State Social U, Moscow 129226 [tel: +74951878530; fax: +74951878530; e-mail: Ioudinatn@mail.ru]), **Sociology of Migration as a Special Sociological Theory**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ A new scientific direction—sociology of migration—is actively being developed in the Russian sociological science. The sociology of migration is considered as an average level theory. It enables, on the one hand, to create theoretical bases for researching certain problems of migration, & on the other hand, to raise efficiency of certain researches of migratory processes without using a complex conceptual device of fundamental theories. The special sociological theory "sociology of migration" considers migration as a social process which is characterized by extensive development of stages, continuity, & identity. It is also characterized by a mass character, stability, social contents of sources & results of migratory processes, freedom of its participants. The specific feature of the migratory process consists in the fact that it includes three phases. They are formation of mobility factors; a migration process itself; & migrants' adaptation to a new place of residence. In sociology of migration the migratory process as an object of the sociological analysis is considered, on the one hand, as a united process of social interaction of people, & on the other hand, as a series of events. The sociology of migration as a complete special sociological theory has its own object & subject of research & own categorical device. It fulfills certain functions determining the analysis of its specific subject & uses its own set of methods for gathering & analyzing the empirical information. The sociological theory of migration represents knowledge with its own multi-level complex internal structure, directions & tendencies in development of its subject.

2006S01841

Yudina, Tatiana N. (Russian State Social U, Moscow, 129256 [tel: 7-495-187-8530; fax: 7-495-187-8530; e-mail: ioudinatn@mail.ru]), **Migration Management in Russia: Neces-**

sity of New Approaches, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Currently, Russia has become attractive for migrants. This phenomenon reflects new socio-economic & political realities. First of all, it is a political & economic stability of the country. Russia is a country characterized by complex & various migration processes, including long-term & short-term flows into the country, out of it & inside it. The complex & changeable nature of such a phenomenon as migration demands a new approach to its management. This approach should be flexible enough to cope with sharp shifts in the dominating tendencies & unexpected deviations in new directions, & simultaneously to provide a complex approach covering the whole spectrum of migration problems. Taking into account the internationalization character of migration, Russia should be based on the international cooperation planning its policy. Without it Russia couldn't control its borders. The need for the positive management strategy is also connected with the development of effective processes in social migration which would respond both to the majority & minority's interests. It is important that the population realize the necessity of integrating legal migrants into the Russian population.

2006S01842

Yui, Kiyomitsu (Dept Sociology, Kobe U, Japan 657-8501 [tel: 78-412-7681; fax: 78-412-7681; e-mail: yui@lit.kobe-u.ac.jp]), **Glocalization, Comparative Modernization Studies and the Post-Modern Pop Cultures**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The subject of this paper is to explore the formation of a theory for the analysis of post-modern pop culture, especially that of Japanese one in the age of multiplicity of the centres of globalization. The term post-modern pop culture indicates the one that is constructed in a glocal context (hybridity) with historical course of cultural development in each area. To form the theory, firstly, the paper tries to articulate comparative modernization & glocalization theories. Modernization studies have been focused on the historical (vertical) dimension while glocalization theory has emphasis on hybridisation in spatial (horizontal) dimension. What is needed now is to combine these two features. Secondly, on the basis of this articulated theoretical background, more specified framework is developed to analyse Japanese pop culture; Anime & Manga. In the course of these arguments the paper describes examples of Japanese anime & manga to develop the frame. For the theoretical frame it should be taken into consideration that anime & manga have two dimensions; text & con-text. As the text they can be analysed mainly in connection with historical (vertical) cultural development, while as the con-text they can be analysed mainly in connection with social & glocal (horizontal) hybridisation process.

2006S01843

Yusupov, Musa (Chechen State U, Grozny, Russia [tel: Mob. 89287809359; e-mail: musa_y17@hotmail.com]), **The Identity in the Context of Cultures of West and East**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Objective. The study of the cultural identification on the example of Chechnya & Caucasus. Methods. Quantitative & qualitative methods of the analysis were applied in the research of 2003-2005. Hypothesis. The identification depends on ethno cultural, confessional & regional belonging of the individual. Results. In Caucasus the ethno cultural, religious & ethno territorial identity is realized firstly & only then regional, Russian one. The degree of the involvement of the individual in the culture of West & East is characterized by the correlation of the manifestations of individualism & collectivism in different spheres of life. In Chechnya for example, one half of the population wish to live according to their customs & traditions, the half think it is enough to follow the civil norms & have national self-consciousness. Caucasian nations with their social values "justice, freedom, equality in rights, autonomy" of personality, territory are close to the west culture, but with the religious values, professing Islam realize at the same time the similarity with East. Conclusion. Identity in the region reflects the development of Caucasian socio cultural system in its inner logic & influence of the crossing cultural lines of West & East.

2006S01844

Yusupov, Musa (Chechen State U, Grozny, Russia [tel: Mob. 89287809359; e-mail: musa_y17@hotmail.com]), **Legal Culture in the Transforming Society**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Objective—the legal culture in different categories of the population on the example of Chechnya. Hypothesis—following the legal norms depends on the level of the legal culture. Methods—The sociological research "Interests, norms, values" was carried out. The scope of the quote extract is 1060

people. As experts were 42 people. Results—In the legal consciousness of Chechens three types of the legal notions can be marked. In 2003 16% of the questioned Chechens spoke for solving arguable questions on the basis of the Moslem law, for custom—33.2%, juridical norms—39.7%. Legal notions correlate with such indications as sex, age, education & views on the social organization of the republic, the model of ethno cultural development of the population. In 2003 the supporters of the use of the norms of Shariat were three times less than in 1991. It is conditioned by the negative experience of the establishing & functioning of the Shariat courts in 1997-1999. The spoken for custom prefer to regulate the questions on the mutual agreement. Conclusion—The legal culture is changeable, fundamentally connected with the political culture & social & historical experience.

2006S01845

Yusupov, Musa & Yusupova, Madina (Law Faculty, Chechen State U, Grozny, Russia [tel: Mob.89287809359; e-mail: musa_y17@hotmail.com]), **Social Risk Factors in Health: The Case of Chechnya**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ **PURPOSE:** We aimed to examine the impact of socio-economic & psychological factors on incidence of stroke & cardiovascular morbidity in Chechnya. **METHODS:** The retrospective analysis of the medical cards of patients with stroke was made. We also investigated a cohort of 300 subjects, including patients with stroke, patients with arterial hypertension & relatively healthy people. These groups were compared according to following criteria: residence during the first & second war, socio-economic status, experience of the stress, psychological profile. **RESULTS:** The cardiovascular morbidity in Chechnya increased for the war period twice comparing one in Russia. In hospitals of Grozny 440 patients with stroke were admitted from 2001 to 2005; 60% were under 60 years. First place in the causes of stroke (70%) took arterial hypertension; 30%, atherosclerosis, arrhythmia & others. The number of stress situations in the groups of patients with stroke & arterial hypertension was higher then in the control group. For the patients with arterial hypertension association with low socio-economic status & heredity was revealed. **CONCLUSIONS:** The social factors in the postwar conditions such as psychological stress, low socio-economic status are the risk factors for the cardiovascular morbidity, particularly for arterial hypertension & stroke.

2006S01846

Zachou, Chryssanthi (Dept Sociology, American Coll Greece, Paraskevi Athens 15342 [tel: 302106846075; fax: 302106846014; e-mail: zachou@acmail.gr]), **"Global Villages": Communal Networks of Greeks in Diaspora**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ During the second half of the twentieth century, millions of former village residents were displaced in Greece's urban centers or abroad. Thousands of communal associations (4,412) were established in the country to preserve each village's traditional culture, & maintain a parallel identity. Many of these associations originally aiming at reuniting compatriots living in Greece, have lately broadened their scope trying to maintain strong relations with their village's communal networks abroad. Literally as well as symbolically, a "global village" has emerged as a concept of a "new" group, exhibiting the following characteristics: (a) A sense of "elimination" of distance, (b) cultural re-evaluation of the communal, (c) reinforcement of collective memory, (d) historical primacy of topos, (e) village as cosmo-polis. Due to the availability of multiple communication channels, & the merits of transnationalism, they transcended local limits & attempted to create "ecumenic" associations with a gemeinschaft base. Using a combination of methods (of historical research, content analysis, & ethnography) this paper tries to record this innovative community-reconstruction as a way to overcome modernity's problematic aspects (i.e. uprootedness & mistrust) & transcend a fragmented cosmos to a new communal reality.

2006S01847

Zachou, Chryssanthi & Kalerante, Evangelia (Dept Sociology, American Coll Greece, Greece 153 42 [tel: 30 210 6846075; fax: 30 210 6846014; e-mail: czachou@acmail.gr]), **Second Generation Albanian Immigrants in Greece: Untying the Gordian Knot of History and Culture**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Following the current sociological interest on the second generation immigrants, our research has focused on Albanian immigrants offspring born &/or raised in Greece. With the collapse of communist states, almost half a million Albanians had entered (il)legally the country. Due to

Greece's cultural homogeneity & the long history of conflicts among Balkan nations, first generation Albanians became subjects of discrimination & prejudice. The second generation's social standing however, needs to be differentiated due to its knowledge of the Greek language, educational motivation, incorporation into the labor market, etc. Greece's Europeanization, the role of global economy, & the impact of transnationalism, has diversified second generation's life chances. Using ethnographic research, we have identified the following conditions: (a) the dialectic between family & individual occupational orientation (b) the paradox of gender differentiation in promoting the females educational advancement (c) the powerful impact of segmented assimilation (d) a 'global' acceptance of life-chances in today's "risk societies" (e) an effort to increase their cultural capital, & improve their adaptation to youth (sub)culture, & (f) accommodate their pursuits to the Greek & generally western institutional nexus (religion, politics, etc.).

2006S01848

Zajdow, Grazyna (School History/Heritage/Society, Deakin U, Australia [tel: 61 3 92443978; fax: 61 3 9244 6755; e-mail: graz@deakin.edu.au]), **It Blasted Me into Space: Tales of Unconscious Action**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The basis of most contemporary illicit drug policies (that do not specifically refer to law enforcement) is either a utilitarian, neo-liberal model of the individual drug use or a human rights perspective of the same person. In either case, the policies claim that the individual drug user is a rational being, capable of making decisions based on individual self-interest, underscored by education outlining the harms related to particular forms of drug use. Notions of addiction or slavery to the substance are ignored or addressed in a decidedly muted form. How can we address then the person who specifically ingests substances because the effect induces irrational, out-of-control experiences? What if there is such an experience as addiction where desires are the point, & action is predicated on elimination of choice or rational calculation? This paper will discuss these issues through stories of women who no longer use illicit drugs as well as those tales told in contemporary literature.

2006S01849

Zamberia, Christine Ikiara (Dept Sociology, U Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 27 (0) 11 489 3415; fax: 27 (11) 489 2879; e-mail: cikiaraz@yahoo.com]), **Solid Waste Sector Reforms in Africa: Endurance of SME's and the Environment-Society Tightrope**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The battle of efficiency versus equity is taking on renewed significance for municipal solid waste management in Africa in what can be termed the second wave of sector reforms. The privatisation of municipal services in the late 1980's & early 1990's attracted increasing numbers of small & micro enterprises, in addition to numerous pre-existing informal & community-based agencies, to municipal waste management. Riding on the environmental improvements agenda, these agencies have also been promoted as invaluable in promoting employment & income generation, for city residents. Their intervention has, however, barely dented the waste crisis, principally due to lack of capital, technology & expertise requisite for efficiency. In a renewed bid for solutions, cities have begun to court investment by transnational companies that pledge to deliver on these pre-requisites. Controversies that plague initial overtures towards transnationals locally, particularly regarding the contracting process & experience with the war of sizes globally, however, raise concern about the motivation of the process & the feasibility of prioritising efficiency over the economic welfare of local residents. Drawing lessons from the cities of Nairobi, Kenya & Johannesburg, South Africa, this paper contends that promoting transnationals over local small & micro enterprises will threaten the survival of local enterprises with inevitable dire consequences for employment, incomes, & equity for city residents; while environmental gains may not be inevitable.

2006S01850

Zamberia, Christine N. & Zamberia, Agostino M. (Dept Sociology, U Johannesburg, South Africa [tel: 27-11-489-2879; fax: 27-11-489-2879; e-mail: cz@lw.rau.ac.za]), **The State and Food Security Crisis in Africa: Some Insights from Kenya and Swaziland**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Disaster studies have for a long time been informed by models based on capacities & vulnerabilities analysis. Drawing on these models, the problem of hunger in many African countries has often been approached

through humanitarian aid, via programmes sponsored by the state & non-governmental agencies designed to boost the affected communities' capacities to utilize their human & natural resources to achieve food security. The failure of these approaches to ensure self-sufficiency in food suggests that the search for solutions needs to go beyond the capacities of affected communities & donor assistance, to include the contextual factors that constrain the effectiveness of these measures. In exploring how these factors influence the nature of the responses to hunger, this paper focuses on the problem of food self-sufficiency in Kenya & Swaziland. The paper argues that, in both countries, the handling of the food shortage crisis is complicated by the way government policy is implemented, as well as the dynamics of the socio-cultural & economic contexts within which the food security strategies are devised & ultimately implemented.

2006S01851

Zamudio-Grave, Patricia (Ciesas-Golfo, Xalapa, Ver., Mexico. 91170 [tel: 52 228 814 9219; fax: 52 228 814 9219; e-mail: zamudiograve@ciesas-golfo.edu.mx]), **When the Locals Take the Initiative. Remittances and Wellbeing Projects in the State of Veracruz, Mexico.**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Scholarship on transnationalism recognizes the importance of immigrants' organizations in the promotion of their communities of origin's wellbeing. Particularly, literature on Mexican international migration has focused on the diverging strategies such organizations implement to negotiate their initiatives with governments at different levels. Most studies address migratory movements originated in the country's Western & Southern states. This paper addresses three main issues: 1) the diverging ways migrants & their communities of origin negotiate with local governments & leaders to implement wellbeing projects; 2) the importance of communities' social & economic history in shaping such processes; & 3) the need to study emerging international migratory processes to interrogate existing findings on the effects of migrants' collective actions on their communities' social, economic, & political dynamics. It compares the cases of two coffee-producing communities located in the center region of Veracruz. Despite their physical proximity, similar economic activities, & shared social networks, these communities have experienced very different migratory processes & implementing different negotiating strategies. Our findings indicate that the absence of a complex social stratification & a recent history of community construction in El Porvenir encourage modest local leaders to pursue their initiatives without having to deal with strong political or economic elites. In El Muladar, it has been international migration that has provided former marginalized groups with social, economic, & political resources to confront or ignore local elites to accomplish their objectives.

2006S01852

Zamudio-Grave, Patricia (Ciesas-Golfo, Xalapa, Ver., Mexico. 91170 [tel: 52 228 814 9219; fax: 52 228 814 9219; e-mail: zamudiograve@ciesas-golfo.edu.mx]), **Why Leave? Understanding the Late Incorporation of Veracruzanos in the International Migration Process**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Veracruz is one of the new origins of Mexican international migration. Recurrent national economic crises affected the state during the last two decades. However, most communities did not join the international movement in a significant way until after 1995. Analyzing the dimensions of "community construction" & "citizenship" this paper explores processes that played in Veracruzanos' decision to stay in their hometowns. Two communities are compared: El Porvenir & El Muladar. Our findings indicate that in both communities, the strong involvement of the Mexican state in their social & economic affairs for more than thirty years—mainly due to the official promotion of coffee production—gave its members a sense of recognition as citizens that maintained their confidence on the state's capacity & willingness to help them solve the difficulties economic crises brought into their lives. Also of importance was the involvement of El Porvenir's members in the ongoing process of the construction of their community. These factors contributed to the decision of most of El Muladar's & El Porvenir's members to remain in their communities. However, the continuing coffee crises & the persistence of state's soft responses to their needs deepened their difficulties & conflicted with their sense of citizenship recognition. As a consequence, during the second half of last decade many of them started searching for alternatives to make a living outside Mexico's borders.

2006S01853

Zanatta, Anna Laura (Dept Demographic Sciences—U Rome La

Sapienza, Italy [tel: 0039 06 49919523-16; e-mail: annalaura.zanatta@uniroma1.it]), **Changing Father's Role in Italy: The Case of Parental Leave**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Nowadays a typical aspect of the traditional gender division of labour is in decline: the exclusive attribution to mothers of the care of children. In Italy, some recent research shows that, while household tasks still remain almost exclusively the duty of women, the role played by fathers in the care & upbringing of young children is on the increase. An example is the use of parental leave by fathers. A law passed in 2000 introduced to Italy the individual right of fathers to take parental leave from birth until the child is eight years old. A survey, carried out on a sample of 1222 working fathers, aims to give a structural & social-cultural profile of fathers who have taken leave, compared to those who have not taken it, & to investigate the main reasons of their choices. Theoretical approaches are discussed: rational choice, resources & power, gender identity, generative perspective. First results, by means of a multivariate analysis, show that fathers who are younger, more educated, not married, employed in public enterprises, with high educated partners, who agree with the idea of gender equality & who are also more involved in other aspects of children care, are significantly more likely to take leave than other fathers.

2006S01854

Zanjanizadeh-Eazazi, Homa (Ferdowsi U Mashhad, Pardis Daneshgah, Iran [tel: 0098 511 7610724; fax: 0098 511 7622575; e-mail: homa009@yahoo.com]), **Gender and ICT in Iran**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This paper examines the ambivalent meeting between women & information technologies. The statistics show that there has been a considerable increase in public education which is the main cause of demand for employment. Although ICT has given more chances for women to work & reduce the conflict between their traditional duties & world of employment. Our research shows that there is still inequality of access to ICT. Not only does ICT not reduce employment inequality but it is one of the main causes of inequality.

2006S01855

Zechner, Minna M. (Dept Social Policy/Social Work, 33014 U Tampere Finland [tel: +358-3-35517174; fax: +358-3-35517484; e-mail: minna.zechner@uta.fi]), **Carers Trusting Services**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Most of the care of older persons is provided by the families informally. Services are needed to support the carers with their often burdensome work. Since these types of services are never a universal right, but allocated according to needs, there is room for negotiation & street-level bureaucracy. As there is room for negotiation, there is room for possible unequal allocation of services. Here the need for trust steps in: the need for trust comes out of uncertainty (Gambetta 1988). In the care services trust is relevant in different stages: when applying to them, using them & after the usage. The paper is based on 14 interviews with both male & female informal carers caring for their spouses. I am looking at how they demonstrate trust & mistrust towards care services & are there some gender differences. The analysis is done with the help of a template of the process of trust. The template has been fitted into the data, when possible, & it brings up issues connected to discretionary entrance to services & qualities of good services. Certain differences in how men & women manage the risk that is present in situations needing trust, is also found. Women use empathy & men money.

2006S01856

Ziehl, Susan Catherine (Dept Sociology, Rhodes U, Grahamstown, 6140 South Africa [tel: 046 6038363; fax: 2/1/046 6225570; e-mail: S.Ziehl@ru.ac.za]), **How Do We Measure Changes in African Family Structures?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ There has been a lot of debate about the way in which families & the family, as social institution, have changed over time. There has also been some debate about the differences in family patterns found in the West, Asia & Africa. Documenting the domestic life cycle of Westerners is relatively straight forward as they tend to follow a rather predictable pattern: live with parents until mature, alone for a while, with spouse, with spouse & children, with spouse only, when children have left home & alone when one spouse dies. Documenting the domestic life cycle of Africans is far more complex & difficult. The paper proposes a particular methodology for doing so. It involves taking both the individual & the family as the unit of analysis.

2006S01857

Zilberg, Jonathan L. (Faculty Economics, U Indonesia, Gedung PAU Ekonomi Lantai Dasar Kampus UI Depok, Jakarta [tel: 62-021-78849152; fax: 62-021-78849154; e-mail: jonathanzilberg@yahoo.com]), **A New Theory and Method for the Study of Tourist Art**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ This study demonstrates that tourist arts vary considerably, contrary to established elitist perceptions, & that their stylistic variation can be subjected to analyses which can explain their aesthetics & popularity. The data presented here on Zimbabwean flow sculpture was collected during ethnographic fieldwork conducted from June 1990 through April 1992. Additional data was subsequently collected from gift catalogs, department stores in America, Asia & Europe as well as from the internet. The sculptures were systematically photographed & sketched-& sometimes purchased. The purpose of the research was to show the degree of variation that exists within one particular genre as well as to show the evolution within the genre over time. In order to do so, the study documents the range of form types available in this market & considers how certain innovations have successfully entered into a cycle of reproduction while others have failed. Though the tourist arts have been subject to careful study, no study has yet documented stylistic variation at this level, nor documented the precise relation between form, innovation & the cycle of production. For this reason this monograph is titled "A New Theory & Method for the Study of Tourist Art."

2006S01858

Zimmermann, Markus & Schaepe, Christiane (Instit Nursing & Health Sciences, Martin-Luther-U, Halle-Wittenberg, Germany [tel: 0049-345-5574457; fax: 0049-345-5574471; e-mail: markus.zimmermann@medizin.uni-halle.de]), **Social Care and Social Networks of Elderly Patients in Need of Homecare**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Patients in need of outpatient nursing care were asked about the quality of care & their patients' satisfaction. The aim of the study was to show their social situation & their assistance by relatives like spouse, offspring & neighbours in relation to their age & gender & the kind of care they received. Results of other studies like the Berlin study on aging showed that with increasing age the social network decreased. These results could be confirmed. There were daily contacts in a group of 42 percent, but all of the included people had weekly contact to different members of their family or their friends. There was a strong correlation between daily contacts & the grade of physical or cognitive independence measured by the EBI. As it was expected we could find a linear relationship between assisting people & the degree of need for care. It was surprising that one third of the assisting persons were male & most of them were persons who carried the main burden of care. This could be influenced by changing gender roles & the high unemployment rate in eastern Germany. As we could show that a high correlation is existing between number of contacts & the number of people in the social network we have to assume that social contacts among people in need of care are mostly related to care & assistance.

2006S01859

Zinn, Jens O. (SSPSSR, U Kent, Canterbury CT2 9DX UK [tel: 0044 (0)1227 82 4165; e-mail: j.zinn@kent.ac.uk]), **Where Is the Sociology of Risk Heading?**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The paper gives an overview on recent developments in risk theorising & research, & outlines perspectives for future progress of research: the question of what strategies are reasonable in order to manage unpreventable uncertainties in decision-making on all societal levels (individual, organisation, nation states); the acknowledgement of the usefulness of non-rational, pre-rational, & mixed strategies for the management of uncertainties as trust, emotion, & intuition; risk globalisation in general (world terrorism, climate change, bird flue), which not only questions the focus on Western industrialised states in risk research but raises the issue of how global risks are linked & embedded in localities.

2006S01860

Zottarelli, Lisa K. & Deane, Amber (Dept Sociology & Social Work, Texas Woman's U, Denton 76204 [tel: 940-898-2062; fax: 940-898-2067; e-mail: lzottarelli@mail.twu.edu]), **Predictability and Control: A Visual Exploration of the Influence of Rationalization on Temporary Statue Art**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Since 1998, more than 200 temporary statue art events have been held around the world. The purpose of the paper is to examine the influence

of rationalization on the statue artwork. A visual analysis approach is used. Statue art from 60 events held between 1999 & 2004 were analyzed. The events were selected based on three criteria: 1) diversity in event locations, 2) presence of development assistance, & 3) availability of a complete collection of images. The images of the statue art were provided by collectors' books, tour guides, newspaper inserts, websites, & auction guides. The analysis was conducted in two ways. First, the art was examined in relation to the guidelines presented in the calls-to-artists. Second, the artworks were analyzed for content & thematic development. The results suggest that while some artists attempted to resist the influence of rationalization on their art, as a whole the statue art in the events is highly predictable & controlled. Further, the commercial aspects of the events, as promoted by the developers, are visually represented within the artworks despite calls-to-artists guidelines that discourage such promotion & despite artists' attempts at rejecting that influence.

2006S01861

Zrinšćak, Siniša (Faculty Law, U Zagreb, Croatia [tel: +385 1 4895809; fax: + 385 1 4821206; e-mail: sinisa.zrinscak@zg.htnet.hr]), **Cognitive Europeanization and Fortress Europe**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ The basic aim of the paper is to analyze the transformation of former post-communist countries & their accession to the European Union from the point of view of two popular concepts. The first describes the successful transformation of then relatively poor Greece, Spain & Portugal after entering the EU under the concept of cognitive Europeanization. The second tries to understand the intensified integration of the EU through the metaphor of Fortress Europe. Although it seems that both concepts can be used in analyzing the transformation of Central European countries, the paper will present several critical remarks. From the point of view of countries that became EU members in 2004 the process of Europeanization was very different from the experience of the 80s due to several factors, including: the communist past, rapid radical social transformation, the globalization process, the dominance of neo-liberal discourse, the general crisis of the welfare state, & so on. These circumstances will lead to a retention of differences between groups of countries in the EU & will therefore shape the future position & role of newcomers. The idea of Fortress Europe is the by-product of the intensified integration of the EU, a kind of guarantee that the rights & benefits of EU citizens will not be misused by non-EU countries & citizens. However, this deeper integration produces new walls to those outside, a new inclusion-exclusion dynamic. Namely, the new & higher walls weaken the EU influence on those outside & therefore weaken the impetus for transformation, thus creating long-term uncertainty amongst the EU periphery.

2006S01862

Zrinšćak, Siniša (U Zagreb, Croatia [tel: + 385 1 48 95 809; fax: + 385 1 48 21 206; e-mail: sinisa.zrinscak@zg.htnet.hr]), **Religion and Welfare: Between Forgotten Past and Uncertain Future**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Although the revitalization of religion in post-communist European countries & consequently the newly acquired social role of (mainly) dominant Churches is one of the main topics among sociological studies, there are still no researches about the role of Churches in the field of welfare provision. On the other hand & contrary to the revitalization trend, there are many signs that attempts of Churches to become significant social players face several barriers. On the base of the Croatian situation the paper will: a) describe the role of Churches as welfare providers; b) analyze the process of regaining welfare roles after the fall of Communism & particularly the difference between the dominant & minority Churches, & c) discuss systematic barriers that Churches have faced inside that process. Therefore, the paper will particularly discuss the influence of the legacy of Communism & contradictory transitional social processes. Among other things, the Communism restricted severely the social activities of the Churches & strengthened the view that the state should be the main welfare provider. Expectations from the state are still incredibly high & there are many ideological discussions about public & private concerning the social role of religions. At the same time, the nature of transitional processes (mainly influenced by the neo-liberal economic policy) has changed significantly the role of the state by strengthening the possibilities of welfare providers & by rising the importance of individual responsibility but has not created a systematic, proper place for voluntary non-profit organizations, Churches included.

2006S01863

Zuern, Elke (Sarah Lawrence Coll, Bronxville, NY 10708 [tel: 914.395-2211; e-mail: ezuern@slc.edu]), **The Politics of Necessity and the Construction of Democratic Citizenship—South African Challenges**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ Material inequality often serves as the basis for popular protest. Protesters, where effective, draw attention to urgent material needs, but their actions also have profound implications for democracy. Protests organized around socio-economic struggles arise because those taking to the streets have not been able or do not believe that they would be able to address their demands through the formal institutions of the state; this is true both in the blatantly non-democratic apartheid era as it is today under South Africa's democratic constitution. As part of their mobilization & organization, protestors work to define, implicitly or explicitly, their ideal system of representation & frequently, their understandings of what democracy is & should be. In this way, over time, protest actions link socio-economic inequality to political inequality; by demanding that the state address the concerns voiced by marginalized communities, such actions draw attention not only to the hardships faced by ordinary people but may also work to empower poor citizens that they may take advantage of the full benefits of democratic citizenship. This paper teases out the connections between material & political inequality & how protests formed around demands to address the former may have positive consequences for the latter.

2006S01864

Zurawski, Nils (Insttit Criminological Research, U Hamburg, 20146, Germany [tel: +4940428386185; fax: +4940428382328; e-mail: nils.zurawski@uni-hamburg.de]), **Video Surveillance and Everyday Life**, *International Sociological Association, Durban, South Africa*, (ENG)

¶ CCTV has become the icon of surveillance, both in popular culture as well as in actual politics. The prothetic form penetrating our public spheres & spaces are surrounded by much discussion—especially concerning crime & crime prevention. Although much research has been undertaken into the matter, politicians & the general public do still argue on a very simple level about the pro & cons of CCTV & other forms of public & private video surveillance. From a qualitative study that was aimed at the people's assessments & knowledge of CCTV in a spatial context, a more differentiated analysis can be drawn. Rather than an emphatic support or a total denial of CCTV, many people are much more contradictory in their views, often based on a insufficient knowledge of how the technology & whole systems in fact work. In two neighbourhoods in Hamburg people were interviewed on issues of CCTV & spatial perception. In relation to data, which was derived through a mapping technique, issues such as in/security, spatial mobility & social stereotypes these assessment & its consequences concerning personal behaviour & attitude towards cctv were analysed. These data provide a background to discuss a general framework of surveillance & people's everyday lives, of which CCTV has become one feature.

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ABBREVIATIONS

&	and	PM	after noon
AD	anno Domini	%	percent, percentage
AM	before noon	Rd	Road
Assoc	Association	Sq	Square
Ave	Avenue	St	Street
BC	before Christ	Str	Strasse
Blvd	Boulevard	S	subject
Co	Company	Ss	subjects
Coll	College	SMSA	Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area
Corp	Corporation	TV	television
Dept	Department	USSR	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics
Dr	Drive	UK	United Kingdom
GB	Great Britain	UN	United Nations
Inc	Incorporated	US	United States
Instit	Institute	UNESCO	UN Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization
IQ	intelligence quotient	U	University
khz	kilohertz	vs	versus
Ln	Lane	WWI	World War I
msec	millisecond	WWII	World War II
N	sample		
PhD	doctor of philosophy		

FOREIGN LANGUAGE CODES

AFR	Afrikaans	ITA	Italian
ARA	Arabic	JPN	Japanese
BUL	Bulgarian	KOR	Korean
CHI	Chinese	MUL	Multilingual
CZE	Czech	NOR	Norwegian
DAN	Danish	POL	Polish
DUT	Dutch (Netherlands)	POR	Portuguese
EFR	Bilingual English & French (Canada)	RUM	Rumanian, Romanian
ENG	English	RUS	Russian
ESP	Esperanto	SCC	Serbo-Croatian with Cyrillic alphabet
FIN	Finnish	SCR	Serbo-Croatian with Roman alphabet
FLE	Flemish (Belgium)	SLO	Slovak
FRE	French	SLV	Slovene
GER	German	SPA	Spanish
GRE	Greek	SWE	Swedish
HEB	Hebrew	TAG	Tagalog
HUN	Hungarian	TUR	Turkish
		UKR	Ukrainian

WE MAKE SURE YOUR PUBLIC IMAGE IS PROPERLY MANAGED.

IN THE 21ST CENTURY, YOU CANNOT MANAGE YOUR COMPANY'S REPUTATION BY PUBLIC RELATIONS ALONE. TO ENSURE THAT YOUR ORGANISATION'S APPEARANCE, POLICIES AND BEHAVIOUR IS CONSISTENT AND CREDIBLE AT EVERY TOUCH-POINT, GLOBAL INTERFACE OFFERS A VALUE CHAIN OF COMMUNICATION: FROM INTERNAL COMMUNICATION TO PUBLICITY, FROM PUBLIC RELATIONS TO POLITICAL LOBBYING, FROM EVENT MANAGEMENT TO BRANDING AND DESIGN. YOUR ORGANISATION'S REPUTATION IS ONE OF ITS MOST VALUABLE ASSETS. LET OUR HIGHLY SKILLED AND EXPERIENCED TEAM HELP MAKE SURE THAT YOUR PUBLIC IMAGE IS ONE AND THE SAME TO ALL.



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